

PRACTICAL
ENGLISH TEST FOR COLLEGES

高职高专英语应用能力考试系列教材

高职高专
英语应用能力考试
综合教程

主编◎张志仁

【山东省专版】



华龄出版社

山东省高职高专英语应用能力考试 综合教程

主 编	张志仁			
执行主编	郭颂迎	贾琳琳		
副 主 编	郭玉婷	孙艳萍	刘 振	
编 委	张志仁	郭颂迎	贾琳琳	郭玉婷
	孙艳萍	刘 振	王 冉	王 辉
	张桂华	魏丽丽	潘朝霞	王 琳
	董丽丽	翟 洁		

责任编辑：林欣雨

设计制作：钱金华

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

高职高专英语应用能力考试综合教程/张志仁主编
北京：华龄出版社，2009. 4
ISBN 978-7-80178-528-2

I. 高… II. 张… III. 英语—高等学校：技术学校—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 036968 号

书 名：高职高专英语应用能力考试综合教程

作 者：张志仁 主编

出版发行：华龄出版社

印 刷：北京华龙印刷厂

版 次：2009 年 4 月第 1 版

2009 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

开 本：787 × 1092 1/16

印张：20.75

字 数：400 千字

印数：1 ~ 5000 册

总 定 价：36.00 元

地 址：北京西城区鼓楼西大街 41 号

邮编：100009

电 话：010—84044445 (发行部)

传真：010—84039173

(版权所有 翻印必究)

前 言

《高职高专英语应用能力考试综合教程》(山东省专版)是根据国家教育部《高职高专教育英语教学基本要求(试行)》和《山东省高职高专英语应用能力考试大纲》的目的和要求,有针对性地编写的一本考试用书。在分析和总结了近年来山东省高职高专英语应用能力考试的基础上,由一线教师积多年教学经验编写而成。

本书共分为六章。第一章听力部分,详述了听力理解题型的特点和常用的一些解题技巧;第二章语法部分,全面细致地介绍了能力测试中出现的各种语法常识;第三章词汇部分,介绍了构词法、解题技巧并对常考短语进行了归纳、辨析;第四章阅读理解部分,阐述了阅读理解中出现的各类题型和解题策略;第五章翻译部分,对翻译的标准、步骤以及解题技巧进行了详细的讲解。第六章为应用文写作,详细叙述了考试中常见体裁的写法并配以实例,考生可以将其作为范文诵读。同时也将应用文中常用的句子与词汇进行归纳、整理,以便于考生学习、记忆和运用。全书各章均有例题解析和模拟考场,模拟考场都配有详细的解析,便于考生进行模拟自测和教师教学参考使用。

全书每章分为考点透视、知识精讲、例题解析和模拟考场四个部分,有利于考生在抓住重点、难点的基础上全面系统地复习巩固所学知识。其中模拟考场附有参考答案及详尽的解析,使考生可以轻松自如地进行自我测试,从而取得良好的学习效果。

为满足考生求新、便捷、反复操作的需求,我们充分利用了计算机和多媒体技术,随书赠送多媒体光盘。考生可以反复点击,光盘会自动给出正误判断及提示,帮助考生反复测验学习效果,真正实现了人机互动。光盘中听力部分的内容为 MP3 格式,附在光盘之后,可随意下载,考生可随时随地练习听力。

本书在编写过程中得到了许多英语教育专家的指导和兄弟院校师生的帮助,并参阅了大量同行的书籍资料,在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

对书中的疏漏之处和错误,恳请广大读者及同仁不吝赐教。

编 者

2009 年 4 月

★ 目 录 ★

第一章 听力理解	(1)
第二章 语 法	(12)
第一节 名词	(12)
第二节 代词和 it 的用法	(19)
第三节 形容词和副词	(35)
第四节 动词的时态、语态	(47)
第五节 情态动词	(64)
第六节 非谓语动词	(75)
第七节 句子的种类	(96)
第八节 虚拟语气	(120)
第九节 倒装句	(126)
第十节 主谓一致	(131)
第三章 词 汇	(139)
第一节 词汇知识和解题技巧	(139)
第二节 短语日常应用及举例	(151)
第四章 阅读理解	(195)
第五章 翻 译	(214)
第一节 英译汉	(214)
第二节 汉译英	(230)
第六章 应用文写作	(244)
参考答案及解析	(281)



第一章 听力理解

考点透视

听力理解共 15 题,考试时间为 15 分钟。这一部分包括 3 节。A 节(Section A)有 5 题,每题含一组对话,共两句,读一遍,对话后有一个问句。B 节(Section B)读一遍,有 5 题,分别安排在两篇听力材料之后,每篇后有 2~3 题,每题为一个问句。C 节(Section C)为听写填空或简答题。听力部分的语速正常情况下为每分钟 110 词左右。本部分的测试目的是检查考生获取口头信息和书面表达的综合能力。

选材的原则是:1. 对话部分为日常交际对话,句子结构较为简单。2. 短文听力材料为题材熟悉、情节较为简单的短文。3. 听写填空材料为日常生活或较为简单的关于涉外活动的短文。

考生需要注意的是:以上题型有时可能会有些变化。比如,有时候不一定按照大纲里所说的遍数读,有时候 Section B 也可能都是对话而不是短文,Section C 有时候也可能以选择题的形式出现。因此,考生拿到试卷并填写完必要的信息后应该抓紧看好每节题的要求。

再者,看清每节题的要求后,在播放每节题的 Directions 过程中考生应迅速浏览本节题的选项内容,以便对每个题的考点心中有数,比如本题是考查时间的,那么在听的时候要重点听时间,最好随手在题的旁边做个标记,如写个汉字“时”或写个字母“T”。但是还要注意,在浏览选项的过程中,耳朵也不能闲着,要听着 Directions 是否读完,一旦读完了,应当马上把注意力转移到第一题上去。

最后,考生应当注意听关键词,有时候只需要听准一个单词便能选出正确答案。

知识精讲

一、简短对话 (Section A Dialogues)

本题主要考查考生对简短对话(Dialogues)的理解能力。本节有 5 组简短对话,每组一个题,每题一分,共 5 分。对话由两人进行,各说 1 或 2 句,然后就对话内容提出一个问题。录音只放一遍。四个选项印在试卷上,考生可从中挑选出一个正确答案。答题时间约为 13 秒。根据考试内容把简短对话的题类分为判断推理与暗示类、地点类、时间类、数字价格及运算类、请求建议类、职业身份类、因果类、否定类、比较选择类、同义选择类,等等。

1. 判断推理与暗示类



这类题是听力中最常考的题型之一,主要是要求考生能根据谈话内容结合语境及说话人的特点和语调等进行推理和判断,得出正确的答案。常见的提问形式有:

What do/can we learn from the conversation/the man/the woman?

What can we conclude from the girl's reply?

What can we conclude from the conversation?



例题解析

M: Have you found the trouble with the car?

W: Not yet. The engine works well. I'm checking over the wheels.

Q: What are the two speakers talking about?

A. Fixing an engine. B. Repairing a car. C. Cashing a check. D. Buying some wheels.

解析: 本题为逻辑推理题,男士问女士是否发现汽车出了什么问题,女士说还没有,引擎正常,她现在正在检查轮胎,然后问题是他们在谈论什么内容,根据他们所说的,可以得知谈论的内容就是修理汽车。因而 B 是正确答案。

2. 地点类

这类题主要要求考生能够根据对话的内容判断出对话发生的地点或者对话中涉及到的一些地点,这类题的标志比较明显,一般都会出现一些明显的表示地点的介词短语等关键词,可以帮助考生做出正确的选择。常见的提问形式有:

Where does this conversation most probably take place?

Where did... happen?

Where is/was... ?

Where did... meet his friend?



例题解析

W: Are you ready to check out?

M: Yes, you pay the bill, and I'll call the desk and have our luggage taken out to the taxi.

Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place?

A. At a reception desk.

B. In a restaurant.

C. At a hotel room.

D. At a railroad station.

解析: 本题为地点类题,此题听到 you pay the bill, and I'll call the desk and have our luggage taken out to the taxi,问题问的是对话在哪里发生的,可以得知地点应该就是宾馆。因而正确答案是 C. At a hotel room.

3. 数字价格及运算类

这类题主要涉及到价格、号码等与数字有关的题,要求考生根据对话的内容对相关的数字做出反应,最好在听的过程中做好笔记,记下和数字相关的所有内容,然后再做出必要的判断或计算。常见的提问形式有:

How much should the man pay if... ?

What is the man's telephone number?



例题解析

W: How much does that book cost?

M: 10 dollars but each of us 4 has only 8 dollars.

Q: If each of them wants to buy a book, how much do they lack in total?

A. \$4.

B. \$8.

C. \$10.

D. \$12.

解析:解答这题时,首先要做简单的笔记,记下“10→book”,“4×8”,分别代表“10 dollars a book”和“4 people ×8 dollars”,其次注意提问,不是“How much does a book cost?”或“How much do 4 books cost?”而是“how much do they lack in total?”,很快我们可以列出算式 $10 \times 4 - 8 \times 4 = 8$ 。所以,答案为 B。

4. 请求与建议类

在这类题中往往会出现一些表示建议的句型,要求考生能听出对话中关于邀请与建议之类的内容,然后在做题的时候根据所听到的内容做出判断,就可以得出正确的结论。常见的提问形式有:

What does the man/woman mean?

What does the man/woman suggest?

What does the man/woman ask/advise the woman to do?



例题解析

M: I'm not sure whether to buy a new computer or a second-hand one?

W: In the long run, to buy a new one saves money.

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

A. Save some money for a computer.

B. Buy a cheaper computer.

C. Buy a second-hand computer.

D. Buy a new computer.

解析:本题为建议类题,男士不确定是买一台新电脑还是旧电脑,女士说从长远来看,买新的比较省钱,问题问女士建议男士怎么做。该题关键词为 new,因而正确答案是 D. Buy a new computer。

5. 身份职业类

这类题主要考查考生对于对话中人物身份和职业的判断以及会话人之间的关系,据此能够完成对考题的选择。常见的提问形式有:

What does the man do?

What's the girl's job?

Who is the man speaking to?

What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?



例题解析

W: Sir, I've come to complain about the skirt I bought in your shop yesterday.

M: What's the matter with it?



Q: What's the problem relationship between the two speakers?

A. Boss and secretary.

B. Husband and wife.

C. Salesman and customer.

D. Doctor and patient.

解析: 本题为身份职业类题, 女士想就昨天在店里买的裙子投诉, 男士问有什么问题, 由此得知他们一个是顾客, 一个是售货员。因而正确答案是 C. Salesman and customer。

6. 因果类

这类题主要是要求考生听明白所描述事件的前因后果, 然后根据判断得出正确的结论。常见的提问形式有:

Why is the man/woman angry?

What made the man happy?

Why did the man... ?

What is the reason for... ?

Why can't the woman... ?



例题解析

M: I hear you are moving soon.

W: That's true. I just can't sleep well since my neighbor always returns so late at night and makes a lot of noise.

Q: Why is the woman moving?

A. There won't be any neighbors in the new apartment.

B. The neighbor won't return late any more.

C. She wants to have a quieter place.

D. She doesn't want to have neighbors.

解析: 本题是考查因果关系的, 根据女士说因为邻居回来太晚, 很吵可知她搬家的原因是想去一个安静些的地方住, 因此正确答案是 C. She wants to have a quieter place。

7. 时间类

该种类型一般是考查从多个时间中选择一个时间或通过运算得出时间。对于从多个时间中选择一个时间, 要认真看清选项内容, 在听的过程中适当做出标记。对于通过运算得出时间, 不要随便选出与原文中时间读音完全相同的选项。考生可以从对话的信息中把所谈到的时间区分开来, 分清事件发生的时间和顺序或者是辨别出时间的正确读法, 从而找出正确的答案。常见的提问形式有:

When does this conversation take place?

How long did/does it take... to do... ?

When will the... start?



例题解析

M: Miss, what time is Flight 345 for New York due to depart?

W: It leaves at 2:50, but you must check in one hour ahead of departure.



Q: At what time must the passenger arrive at the airport for Flight 345?

A. 1:50.

B. 1:15.

C. 2:50.

D. 2:15.

解析: 本题是考查时间运算的, 女士说飞机 2:50 起飞, 但必须提前一小时办理登机手续, 所以必须 1:50 到达机场。因此正确答案是 A. 1:50。

8. 否定类

这类题是考查考生能否根据对话的内容来判断对话人对待事物的看法和态度。有时候的否定很明显, 但是有时候会暗含在题中, 需要考生仔细地判断。常见的提问形式有:

What do we learn from the conversation?

What do they mean?



例题解析

M: Mary, we are going to have a picnic. Will you go with us?

W: Thank you for inviting me. I will be glad to go if I have time.

Q: What does Mary mean?

A. She accepted the invitation.

B. She will go to the picnic.

C. She has time to go to the picnic.

D. She will go to the picnic if she is free.

解析: 本题为否定类题, if 后为关键部分, 男士邀请女士去野餐, 女士说如果有时间就去, 问题问女士是什么意思。因而正确答案是 D。

9. 比较类

这类题要求考生根据对话中所听到的内容做出必要的比较之后得出正确的结论。常见的提问形式有:

Which one did the man/woman prefer?

What kind of... did the woman/man want to... ?

How do you feel about the... ?



例题解析

M: Did you mind coming back by coach instead of by train?

W: No, we didn't mind at all. It took a lot longer, but it was very comfortable and it was much cheaper.

Q: How did the woman feel about coming back by coach?

A. She felt it was tiring.

B. She felt it was very nice.

C. She felt it took less time.

D. She thought it was expensive.

解析: 从 comfortable 和 much cheaper 来看, 女士的感觉应该是 very nice, 答案应该是 B。

10. 同义类

这类题要求考生要熟悉很多的词和词组, 答案选项中不会直接出现这个词, 而是用一个同义词来代替, 需要考生能听懂原文并且找到关键的词, 才可以找到正确的答案。



例题解析

M: Nancy, why were you late today?

W: I overslept and missed the bus.

Q: Why was Nancy late?

A. She got up later than usual.

B. The bus was late.

C. She forgot she had a class.

D. Her clock was slow.

解析:本题是同义类题,考点是对两个同义词的理解,overslept 也就是 got up later than usual,所以答案为 A。

二、会话 (Section B Conversations)

本节主要考查考生对较长英语会话的理解能力。本节由 2 段会话组成,每段会话的对话有 5~6 个来回。一般第 1 段会话后面有 2 个问题,第 2 段有 3 个问题,选项也印在试卷上。录音播放两遍。每题 1 分,共 5 分。

根据考试的内容,把对话的题类分为三大类对话:事务性的对话,熟人间的对话,陌生人间对话。

1. 事务性的对话

事务性的对话包括面试,公司事务,生意往来,业务咨询等方面的对话。



例题解析

M: Hello, Mary. It's John. I've got something to tell you about the delivery of machines.

W: Oh, yeah. How's it coming along?

M: Well, we have problems with the company.

W: Really? What kind of problems?

M: They haven't delivered the order on time.

W: Oh, no. Why not?

M: I don't know. Would you call them?

W: Yes, of course. What's the phone number?

M: It's 86373961. Mr. Black is the contact man.

W: All right. I'll call you back later in the afternoon.

Q 1: Why did John make the call?

Q 2: What was the problem with the company?

Q 3: Who was the contact man in the company?

1. A. He wanted to check the order number.

B. He wanted to order some machines.

C. He wanted to report on a problem.



- D. He wanted to see the secretary.
2. A. They got a wrong order number from the caller.
B. They failed to deliver the machines on time.
C. They couldn't find the order form.
D. They made a wrong delivery.
3. A. The salesman. B. The manager. C. Mr. Black. D. Mary.

大意:约翰给玛丽打电话说与他们合作的公司没有按时发货,玛丽问原因,约翰说不知道,并问玛丽是否要打电话问问,玛丽说好,约翰告诉她电话号码和联系人。

答案:1. C 2. B 3. C

解析:这个对话是关于公司事务的。做题时要先读题中所给答案选项,根据答案选项可以先初步判断要听的关键信息。第一题是问约翰为什么(Why)要打电话,第二题问出了什么(What)问题,第三题问谁(Who)是公司的联系人。在听对话的过程中刻意去留意一下 Why, What, Who,就很容易找到答案了。

2. 熟人间的对话

熟人间的对话一般包括朋友之间,亲人之间,邻居之间等的对话,对话的内容一般会涉及到聚会,娱乐,家庭生活等方面,会就某方面的话题展开讨论。当中会涉及的日常用语比较多。要求考生能熟悉日常用语,然后做出正确的判断。



例题解析

- M: Summer holiday is coming. Do you have any plans for it?
W: I'm not going home this summer. I want to find a part-time job.
M: Do you have any experience? It's not easy to find a job.
W: Yes. But I worked as a waitress in a small restaurant last summer. So I don't think it is so difficult for me.
M: Maybe. How much did you earn last summer?
W: 2,000 yuan. I paid a part of my tuition with it so I am half independent. What about you?
M: I'd like to take an English course. I plan to take the PETS Level 4 next term.
W: Sounds good. Both of us will have a busy holiday.
Q1: What are they talking about?
Q2: What does the man want to do in the summer holiday?
1. A. Plans for the summer holiday.
B. Traveling in the summer holiday.
C. Finding a job in the summer holiday.
D. Learning English in the summer holiday.
2. A. To find a job. B. To learn English. C. To travel abroad. D. To go home.

大意:男士问女士暑假有什么计划,女士说不回家了,想找份兼职工作。男士说工作不好找。问女士是否有经验,女士说上个暑假她在一个小餐馆当过服务员,所以对她来说应该不太



难。男士问女士上个暑假挣了多少钱,女士说挣了2000美元,交了一部分学费。接着女士问男士暑假有什么计划,男士说要学英语,因下学期要考公共英语四级。

答案:1. A 2. B

解析:本题是发生在两个朋友之间的对话。此类题都可以先看答案选项内容,然后据此来听对话内容,可以有目的地抓住关键词。第1题涉及到了一些事件,可能跟 what 有关。第2题也涉及到了一些事件。听的时候抓听这些关键内容就可以得知答案。

3. 陌生人之间的对话

陌生人之间的对话包括在一些公共场合或者是服务性场所陌生人之间的对话,一般有问路,指路或者一些服务性的询问等等。



例题解析

W: Good morning, can I help you?

M: Yes, I'm Stone Williams. I've reserved a room here.

W: Let me check. Yes, a single room for one night.

M: That's right.

W: Would you please fill out this registration form?

M: Certainly. Oh, how much do you charge a day?

W: 30 dollars a day.

M: All right, here is the form.

W: Thanks. Here is your room key. Have a good day.

M: Thanks.

Q1. What is the conversation about?

Q2. How much is the pay?

1. A. Having a meal in a restaurant.

B. Checking in at a hotel.

C. Booking a ticket at a station.

D. Reserving a seat in a cinema.

2. A. \$3.00.

B. \$13.00.

C. \$30.00.

D. \$33.00.

大意:女士问男士有什么可以帮忙的吗,男士告诉女士他已经在此宾馆预定了一个房间,女士确认后让男士填写登记表,男士问一天多少钱,女士说一天30美元。

答案:1. B 2. C

解析:本题是宾馆里客人和前台工作人员的对话。也可以先看答案选项内容,然后再听对话。第1题涉及到一些事件,可能和 what 有关。第2题涉及到数字,所以听对话时要特别注意数字。

三、短文 (Section C Passages)

本节主要测试考生对短篇文章(Passages)的理解能力。一般有两种类型,一是听写填空:有5题,试卷上给出160词左右朗读,供考生了解大意。第二遍朗读语速稍慢,要求考生把听到的词或短语填入空格。第三遍以正常语速全文朗读,供考生进行核对。一是简答题:有5题,试



卷上给出 200 词左右的短文,全文朗读两遍。第一遍按正常语速朗读,第二遍语速稍慢,要求考生在会意和听懂的基础上做出简约的回答。听力部分的语速正常情况下为每分钟 110 词左右。

山东省最近几次都是录音播放两遍,听第一遍的时候要听短文的大意,听第二遍的时候再听细节,也就是要听出文中漏掉的那些单词,然后把所听到的词从文章后面所列的四个选项中选出来。

考生在短文录音未播放之前应该尽快扫描一下文章,了解大致内容,并根据上下文推测空白处应该填写的内容,此时,有些空根据上下文逻辑关系、常识或语法知识等可基本写出正确答案。听第一遍的时候填写单词或短语,听第二遍的时候,检查第一遍所填内容是否准确,做出修正,并重点听一下第一遍没填上来或没有把握的空白处的内容。第三遍从整体上查漏补缺,检查一下细节内容,如名词的单复数,时态,词性等。选择题类型的短文,其难度一般低于需要自己填空的类型。即使不听录音,考生也可以结合选项并根据上下文、常识或语法知识等基本能选出正确答案。听录音的时候,考生应重点辨析每题中四个单词的发音。



例题解析

Tina 1 to look for a new job. She went to the employment agency and filled out a 2, but the agency was not able to find a place for her. Every day she looked at the help wanted advertisements in the newspapers. She also talked to her friends about getting a job. But there was one big problem, most jobs 3 experience, and she had very little experience. Finally she got a job as a saleswoman at a supermarket near her house. She was able to walk there. The pay wasn't good, but it was nicer than working in a factory. She liked being a saleswoman at first. After a few months, however, she found her job 4. She thought there would be no 5 for her to be a saleswoman.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. A. begin | B. began | C. begun | D. beginning |
| 2. A. form | B. forum | C. from | D. farm |
| 3. A. acquire | B. requiring | C. require | D. request |
| 4. A. boring | B. bore | C. bored | D. bearing |
| 5. A. furniture | B. future | C. fetch | D. fortune |

答案:1. B 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. B

解析:本文介绍了一个女孩找工作的情况。从时态上看,是过去时,因此第 1 题选 B。第 2 题根据常识是要填写一个表格,所以选 A。第 3 题是说大部分工作都要求有经验,可以选择 C 或 D,进一步听录音完全可以做出正确选择。第 4 题显然缺少形容词,只有 A 和 C 是形容词,根据语法知识应该用现在分词形式,所以选 A。第 5 题应该填名词,根据常识和上下文应该可以看出是“没有前途”,所以选 B。五个问题中有四个可以不听录音就能做出正确选择。

参考译文:蒂娜想要找一份新工作,她去了劳务公司,填了表格,但公司没能帮助她找到合适的职务。每天她都看一看报纸上的招聘广告。她也找朋友帮她找工作。但她面临着一个大的难题,大部分工作都需要经验,而她恰恰缺乏经验。最后她在离她家不远的一家超市找到一个售货员的工作,她可以步行去上班。工资不高,但她认为这工作比在工厂干活要好得多。一开始她喜欢这个工作,然而几个月后,她就感到乏味了。她觉得做售货员没前途。



模拟考场

Directions: This part is to test your listening ability. It consists of 3 sections.

Section A (1x 5 = 5 分)

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.

1. A. Because she went to Shanghai. B. Because she was too tired.
C. Because she didn't want to come. D. Because she wasn't invited.
2. A. She will see a film with the man.
B. She will invite the man to see a film.
C. She will go to Mary's birthday party.
D. She will invite the man to Mary's birthday party.
3. A. By bus. B. By taxi. C. By motorbike. D. By car.
4. A. In a hospital. B. In a shop.
C. In a factory. D. In someone's house.
5. A. The man and the woman are friends.
B. The man wants to know where the police office is.
C. The man wants to know where the post office is.
D. The man is a policeman.

Section B (1x 5 = 5 分)

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 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.

Conversation 1

6. A. In a garden. B. In a park.
C. At the gate of a cinema. D. At the man's home.
7. A. The man doesn't bring the recorder to her.
B. The man doesn't want to see a film.
C. The man wants to come home.
D. The man wants to use the recorder.

Conversation 2

8. A. The radio. B. The machine. C. The bookcase. D. The recorder.
9. A. High. B. Good. C. Low. D. Expensive.
10. A. The quantity. B. The distance. C. The weight. D. The price.

Section C (1x 5 = 5 分)



Directions: In this section you will hear a short passage. The passage is printed on the test paper, but with some words missing. The passage will be read twice. The first reading is for you to get the general idea. During the second reading, you are required to choose the best words marked A, B, C and D according to what you hear, then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

My favorite sport is running. But when I ran my first mile, it was the 11 thing I have ever done in my life. Now I have been 12 for 15 years. Each time I 13 as much as 8 miles, and I have developed a habit of running every day. Many people like running. There are several reasons why running seems to be the best form of exercise for them. For instance, it is something everybody knows how to do already. So no 14 training is needed for it. Secondly, it is something you can do anywhere. Of course you must have a good pair of shoes. You can run if you're leaving the city. You can run when you travel. Running is also 15 you can do at any time, during a lunch hour, or in the early morning.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 11. A. hard | B. hardest | C. harder | D. head |
| 12. A. run | B. runner | C. running | D. ran |
| 13. A. covering | B. covered | C. discover | D. cover |
| 14. A. special | B. spacious | C. spice | D. spicy |
| 15. A. anything | B. something | C. some | D. someone |



第二章 语 法

第一节 名 词

考点透视

本部分在考试中所占比例不大,考查重点是名词的数,不规则复数以及所有格。

知识精讲

一、可数与不可数名词

名词分为专有名词和普通名词两类。

专有名词指人名、称呼、地名、月份、星期、节日等特有名称,其中单词的第一个字母要大写。如 Tom, Europe, May, Christmas。普通名词不属于特定的人、地、物名等名称的名词,如 class, teacher。

普通名词分为四类:

1. 个体名词:表示某类人或事物中的个体,如 teacher, student。
2. 集体名词:表示有若干个体组成的集合体,如 class, team, people。
3. 物质名词:表示无法分为个体的实物,如 water。
4. 抽象名词:表示动作,状态,品质,感情等抽象概念,如 advice, happiness。

其中,个体名词和集体名词可以用数目来计算,称为可数名词;物质名词和抽象名词称为不可数名词。

注意:

1. 不可数名词一般没有复数形式,其量的概念通常用单位词或度量词来表示。a piece of news 一条新闻, a ton of water 一吨水。
2. 有少数名词既可以用作不可数名词又可以用作可数名词,但意义有所不同。

名词	不可数	可数
glass	玻璃	玻璃杯
beauty	美	美人