

天景图书



(配光盘)

Practical English Test for Colleges Level B

袁轶峰 张益明/主编

高等学校 英语应用能力考试 B级模拟试题集

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前 言

高等学校英语应用能力考试 (Practical English Test for Colleges, 简称 PRETCO) 是经教育部批准, 根据教育部高等教育司《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》) 而设置的全国统一的标准化考试, 旨在检测高等职业教育、普通高等专科学校教育和成人高等教育的学生是否达到了教学要求所规定的实际运用英语的能力。该考试分 A 级和 B 级两种。本书是根据《基本要求》和《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》(以下简称《考试大纲》) 编写的 B 级模拟试题。

本书共有两部分。第一部分为模拟试题, 配有光盘。第二部分提供听力录音文字、试题答案、注释和作文参考范文及应用文常用套语及格式。

本书的特点是: 1. 针对性强。模拟试题紧扣考试大纲, 并均根据实际测试题所要求的内容、形式、难度和题量设计。2. 实用性强。测试题中的应用性阅读材料包括广告、序言、目录、说明书、合同、商务信件等。3. 覆盖面广。本书覆盖了《考试大纲》所列的所有考试题型: 听力部分含多项选择和简答; 语法与结构部分含多项选择和填空; 阅读理解部分含多项选择、填空、匹配和简答; 翻译部分含单句翻译和段落翻译; 写作部分含书写、套写和翻译等。

本书作者长期从事高职高专英语教学, 对英语标准化考试颇有研究。本书编写的具体分工如下: 模拟试题 (一) ~ (六) 及相关听力文字、参考答案和解析由袁轶峰完成, 模拟试题 (七) ~ (十) 及相关听力文字、参考答案和解析由张益明完成。全书由袁轶峰统稿。

由于编者水平有限, 疏漏或错误之处在所难免, 敬请读者及同行们批评指正。

编 者
2008 年 12 月

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高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求（试行）

一、适用对象

高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求（以下简称“基本要求”）适用于高职高专教育（即普通高等专科学校教育、高等职业教育和成人高等专科学校教育）非英语专业的学生。学生入学时一般应掌握基本的英语语音和语法知识，认知英语单词 1 000 个（较低要求）~1 600 个（标准要求），在听、说、读、写、译等方面受过初步的训练。

二、教学目的

高职高专教育英语课程的教学目的是：经过 180~220 学时的教学，使学生掌握一定的英语基础知识和技能，具有一定的听、说、读、写、译的能力，从而能借助词典阅读和翻译有关英语业务资料，在涉外交际的日常活动和商务活动中进行简单的口头和书面交流，并为今后进一步提高英语的交际能力打下基础。

三、教学要求

鉴于目前高职高专和成人高专学生入学时的英语水平差异较大，本课程的教学要求分为 A、B 两级，实行分级指导。A 级是标准要求，B 级是过渡要求。入学水平较高的学生应达到 A 级要求，入学水平较低的学生至少应达到 B 级要求。随着入学后英语水平的不断提高，学生均应达到 A 级要求。

本课程在加强英语语言基础知识和基本技能训练的同时，重视培养学生实际使用英语进行交际的能力。通过本课程的学习，学生应该达到下列要求。

1. 词汇

A 级：认知 3 400 个英语单词（包括入学时要求掌握的 1 600 个词）以及由这些词构成的常用词组，对其中 2 000 个左右的单词能正确拼写和英汉互译。学生还应结合专业英语学习，掌握 400 个专业英语词汇。

B 级：认知 2 500 个英语单词（包括入学时要求掌握的 1 000 个单词）以及由这些词构成的常用词组，对其中 1 500 个左右的单词能正确拼写并进行英汉互译。

2. 语法

掌握基本的英语语法规则，在听、说、读、写、译中能正确运用所学语法知识。

3. 听力

A 级：能听懂日常和涉外业务活动中使用的结构简单、发音清楚、语速较慢（每分钟 120 词左右）的英语对话和不太复杂的陈述，理解基本正确。

B 级：能听懂涉及日常交际的结构简单、发音清楚、语速较慢（每分钟 110 词左右）的英语简短对话和陈述，理解基本正确。

4. 口语

A 级：能用英语进行一般的课堂交际，并能在日常和涉外业务活动中进行简单的交流。

B 级：掌握一般的课堂用语，并能在日常涉外活动中进行简单的交流。

5. 阅读

A 级：能阅读中等难度的一般题材的简短英文资料，理解正确。在阅读生词不超过总词数 3% 的英文资料时，阅读速度不低于每分钟 70 词。能读懂通用的简短实用文字材料，如信函、技术说明书、合同等，理解正确。

B 级：能阅读中等难度的一般题材的简短英文资料，理解正确。在阅读生词不超过总词数 3% 的英文资料时，阅读速度不低于每分钟 50 词。能读懂通用的简短实用文字材料，如信函、产品说明等，理解基本正确。

6. 写作

A 级：能就一般性题材，在 30 分钟内写出 80~100 词的命题作文；能填写和模拟套写简短的英语应用文，如填写表格与单证，套写简历、通知、信函等，词句基本正确，无重大语法错误，格式基本恰当，表达清楚。

B 级：能运用所学词汇和语法写出简单的短文；能用英语填写便函、简历等，词句基本正确，无重大语法错误，格式基本恰当，表达清楚。

7. 翻译（英译汉）

A 级：能借助词典将中等难度的一般题材的文字材料和对外交往中的一般业务文字材料译成汉语。理解正确，译文达意，格式恰当。在翻译生词不超过总词数 5% 的实用文字材料时，笔译速度每小时 250 个英语词。

B 级：能借助词典将中等偏下难度的一般题材的文字材料译成汉语。理解正确，译文达意。

四、测试

语言测试在考核英语知识的同时，应着重考核学生实际运用语言的能力，要做到科学、公平和规范。完成《基本要求》规定的教学任务后，采用“高等学校英语应用能力考试国家级试题库”的命题进行检测。检测分 A、B 两级（含笔试和口试）。

五、教学中需要注意的几个问题

(1) 高职高专教育培养的是技术、生产、管理、服务等领域的高等应用性专门人才。英语课程不仅应打好语言基础，更要注意培养实际使用语言的技能，特别是使用英语处理日常和涉外业务活动的 ability。

(2) 打好语言基础是英语教学的重要目标，但打好基础要遵循“实用为主、够用为度”的原则，强调打好语言基础和培养语言应用能力并重；强调语言基本技能的训练和培养实际从事涉外交际活动的语言应用能力并重。

(3) 重视语言学习的规律，正确处理听、说、读、写、译之间的关系，确保各项语言能力的协调发展。目前要特别注意加强听说技能的培养。

(4) 考虑到目前学生入学英语水平差异，教学和测试分 A、B 两级。对入学时未达到标准入学水平的学生应进行必要的补充训练，逐步使学生都能达到 A 级要求，以保证《基本要求》的全面落实。

(5) 在完成《基本要求》规定的教学任务后，应结合专业学习，开设专业英语课程，这既可保证学生在校期间英语学习的连续性，又可使他们所学的英语得到实际的应用。

（6）正确处理测试和教学的关系。语言测试应着重考核学生实际运用语言的能力，防止应试教育。与此同时，科学的测试又能为教学改革和语言学习提供积极的反馈，是提高教学质量的必要保证。

（7）积极引进和使用计算机多媒体、网络技术等现代化的教学手段，改善学校的英语教学条件。组织学生参加丰富多彩的英语课外活动，营造良好的英语学习氛围，激发学生学习英语的自觉性和积极性。

高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲（总述）

我国高等职业教育、普通高等专科学校教育和成人高等教育的教学目标是培养高级应用性人才，其英语教学应贯彻“实用为主，够用为度”的方针；既要培养学生具备必要的英语语言基础知识，也应强调培养学生运用英语进行有关涉外业务工作的能力。高等学校英语应用能力考试就是为了检验高职高专学生是否达到所规定的教学要求而设置的考试。本考试以《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求（试行）》（简称《基本要求》）为依据，既测试语言知识也测试语言技能，既测试一般性语言内容也测试与涉外业务有关的应用性内容。

考虑到目前我国高职高专学生英语入学水平的现状，《基本要求》将教学要求分为 A 级要求和 B 级要求，本考试也相对应的分为 A 级考试和 B 级考试。修完《基本要求》A 级规定的全部内容的学生可参加 A 级考试；修完《基本要求》B 级规定的全部内容的学生可参加 B 级考试。

考试方式为笔试，测试语言知识和读、听、译、写四种技能。口试正在规划之中，待时机成熟时实施。客观性试题优点在于可信度较高、覆盖面广，而主观性试题有利于提高测试的效度，能更好的检测考生运用语言的能力，为此本考试采用主客观混合题型，以保证良好的信度和效度。

本考试按百分制计分，满分为 100 分。60 分及 60 分以上为及格；85 分及 85 分以上为优秀。考试成绩合格者颁发“高等学校英语应用能力考试”相应级别的合格证书。

高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲（B 级）

一、考试对象

本大纲适用于修完《基本要求》B 级所规定的全部内容的高等职业教育、普通高等专科学校教育、成人高等教育和本科办二级技术学院各非英语专业的学生。

二、考试性质

本考试的目的是考核考生的语言知识、语言技能和使用英语处理有关一般业务和涉外交际的基本能力，其性质是教学水平考试。

三、考试方式与内容

考试方式为笔试，包括五个部分：听力理解、语汇用法和语法结构、阅读理解、翻译（英译汉）和写作（或汉译英）。考试范围限于《基本要求》B 级所规定的全部内容。

第一部分：听力理解（Listening Comprehension）

测试考生理解所听问题并做出恰当回答的能力、理解简短对话的能力和听写词语的能力。听力材料的语速为每分钟 100 词。

听力材料以日常交际和简单的业务交际内容为主。词汇限于《基本要求》的“词汇表”中 B 级 2 500 词的范围，交际内容涉及《基本要求》中的“交际范围表”所列的 B 级听力的范围。

本部分的得分占总分的 15%。测试时间为 15 分钟。

第二部分：词汇用法和语法结构（Vocabulary and Structure）

测试考生运用词语和语法知识的能力。测试范围限于《基本要求》中的“词汇表”B 级

(2 500 词) 和“语法结构表”所规定的全部内容。

本部分的得分占总分的 15%。测试时间为 15 分钟。

第三部分：阅读理解 (Reading Comprehension)

测试考生从书面文字材料获取信息的能力。总阅读量约 800 词。

本部分测试的文字材料以一般性阅读材料 (科普、文化、社会、常识、经贸、人物等) 为主, 也包括简单的应用性文字, 不包括诗歌、小说、散文等文学性材料, 其内容能为各专业学生所理解。

阅读材料涉及的语言技能和词汇限于《基本要求》中的“阅读技能表”中与 B 级要求相应的技能范围和“词汇表”B 级中 2 500 词的范围; 阅读材料涉及的应用性内容限于《基本要求》中“交际范围表”B 级所规定的读译范围, 如: 便条、通知、简短信函、简明广告、简明说明书、简明规范等。主要测试以下阅读技能:

1. 了解语篇和段落的主旨和大意;
2. 掌握语篇中的事实和主要情节;
3. 理解语篇上下文的逻辑关系;
4. 了解作者的目的、态度和观点;
5. 根据上下文正确理解生词的意思;
6. 了解语篇的结论;
7. 进行信息转换。

本部分的得分占总分的 35%。测试时间是 40 分钟。

第四部分：翻译——英译汉 (Translation—English to Chinese)

测试考生将英语正确译成汉语的能力。所译材料为句子和段落, 包括一般性内容 (约占 60%) 和实用性内容 (各约占 40%); 所涉及的词汇限于《基本要求》的“词汇表”中 B 级 (2 500 词) 的范围。

本部分的得分占总分的 20%。测试时间为 25 分钟。

第五部分：写作/汉译英 (Writing/Translation—Chinese to English)

测试考生套写应用性短文、填写英文表格或翻译简短的实用性文字的能力。

本部分的得分占总分的 15%。测试时间为 25 分钟。

测试项目、内容、题型及时间分配表

序 号	测 试 项 目	题 号	测 试 内 容	题 型	百 分 比	时 间 分 配
I	听力理解	1~15	问题、对话、听写	多项选择、填空	15%	15 分钟
II	词汇用法和语法结构	16~35	词汇用法、句法结构、词形变化等	多项选择、填空	15%	15 分钟
III	阅读理解	36~60	语篇, 包括简单的一般性和应用性文字	多项选择、填空、简答、匹配	35%	40 分钟
IV	英译汉	61~65	句子和段落	多项选择、段落翻译	20%	25 分钟
V	写作/汉译英		应用性文字 (便条、通知、简短信函、简历表、申请表等)	套写、书写、填写或翻译	15%	25 分钟
合 计		65 + 1			100%	120 分钟

模 拟 测 试 (一)

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 responses. 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 with a single line through the center. Now the test will begin.

[A] [B] ~~[C]~~ [D]

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. Beef. | B. Bread. | C. Tea. | D. Butter. |
| 2. A. I want one. | B. Rice. | C. All right. | D. How nice! |
| 3. A. No, it isn't. | B. Yes, I can. | C. No, I don't. | D. Yes, it does. |
| 4. A. Peaceful. | B. Terrible. | C. Very good. | D. Very well. |
| 5. A. Yes, I'm. | B. No, I'm not. | C. Neither do I. | D. So do I. |

Section B

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 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. Chinese. | B. Russian. | C. Japanese. | D. Korean. |
| 7. A. Half a month. | B. 2 months. | | |

- C. 25 months. D. 2 and a half months.
8. A. She is worse than is said. B. She is not as good as is said.
C. She is worse than she was. D. She is better than people say.
9. A. She should make a complaint. B. She should wait.
C. She lost the letter. D. She should never take tests.
10. A. He hasn't finished his reading. B. He has read Chapter 14.
C. He has finished Chapter 15. D. He doesn't want to read Chapter 15.

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 fill in the blanks with the missing words or phrases on the Answer Sheet in order of the numbered blanks according to what you have heard. The third reading is for you to check your writing. Now the passage will begin.*

In America, the best-known (11) _____ to be on December thirty-first is Times Square in New York City. Hundreds of thousands of people gather in the cold. They (12) _____ together and wait for midnight. It feels like a huge party. The people count down the (13) _____ seconds. "Ten... nine... eight..." All eyes watch a huge glass ball as it (14) _____ a pole on top of a tall building. Someone in the crowd says it looks like a bright piece of snow. Someone else says it looks like thousands of stars. This is a (15) _____ Times Square tradition.

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (15 minutes)

Directions: *This part is to test your ability to use words and grammar 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. _____ is well known, Washington is the capital of the United States.
A. As B. Which C. That D. What
17. Let's go swimming. It is _____ hot today.
A. too much B. much too C. so much D. very so
18. The building _____ next year is our library.
A. building B. built C. to be built D. being built
19. I can't risk _____ my job to do that kind of thing.
A. lost B. to lose C. lose D. losing
20. The girl _____ Li Ping came to find you just now.

- A. called B. calling C. to call D. call
21. When crossing the street, we can not be _____ careful.
A. very B. quite C. too D. such
22. All the students went to the cinema _____ the exception of Jack and Rose.
A. with B. at C. for D. in
23. No sooner had he gone out _____ the bell rang.
A. then B. when C. after D. than
24. They took _____ for granted that they would get help.
A. it B. that C. what D. which
25. You shouldn't _____ her that way.
A. treat B. have treated C. to treat D. treating

Section B

Directions: *There are 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. One of the (run) _____ fell and hurt his leg on the playground.
27. It is well known that Thomas was a great American (invent) _____.
28. When the balloon is blown away by the wind, it will soon (appear) _____.
29. Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, (wealth) _____ and wise.
30. The boy can't make himself (understand) _____ in English.
31. It is the timely (treat) _____ that makes the patient stand up again.
32. I don't think the method is worth (try) _____.
33. This room is twice the (long) _____ of the other, but much narrower.
34. While watching TV, we can keep up with the (late) _____ development in other parts of the world.
35. If you go on like this, you will end up (send) _____ to prison.

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Directions: *This part is to test your reading ability. There are 5 tasks for you to fulfil. 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.*

Women's fashions tend to change more rapidly than men's. In the early 1900's all women wore their skirts down to the ankle. Today, skirt length varies from floor-length to ten inches above

the knee. Women's shoes have also gone through all sorts of changes in the last ninety years. For instance, boots for women were very common at the beginning of this century. Then, for a few years, they were not considered fashionable. Today they are back in style again in all colors, lengths, and materials. In fact, today's women can wear all types of clothes — even T-shirts and shorts on almost any occasion. While all of these changes were taking place in women's fashions, men's clothing remained pretty much the same until a couple of years ago. And, in fact, most men still wear the traditional suit, jacket, shirt, tie, though bright colors, patterns, and a variety in cut are now more common.

36. Nowadays women wear _____.
A. short skirts
B. both long skirts and short skirts
C. not only skirts but also long boots
D. longer skirts than those women used to wear at the beginning of this century
37. Today, women think that boots are _____.
A. cheap B. in the fashion C. uncomfortable D. too heavy
38. When women go out today, they wear _____.
A. overcoats B. short skirts
C. formal dress D. anything like to
39. Men's clothes are more colorful than _____.
A. women's B. ties and shoes
C. they used to be D. traditional jackets
40. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
A. Men never wear jackets and ties at all.
B. Men's fashion changed as rapidly as women's.
C. Men's clothing hasn't changed so much for several years.
D. Great changes have taken place in men's clothing recently.

Task 2

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

Chess must be one of the oldest games in the world. An Arab traveler in India in the year 900 wrote that it was played "long, long ago". Chess was probably invented in India, and it has been played everywhere from Japan to Europe since 1400. The name "chess" is interesting. When one player is attacking the other's king, he says, in English, "check". When the king has been caught and cannot move anywhere, he says "check mate". These words come from Persian. "Shah mat" means 'the king is dead'. That is when the game is over, and one player has won.

Such an old game changes very slowly. The rules have not always been the same as they are now. For example, at one time the queen could only move one square at a time. Now she is the strongest piece on the board. It would be interesting to know why this has happened! Chess takes

time and thought, but it is a game for all kinds of people. You do not have to be a champion in order to enjoy it. It is not always played by two people sitting at the same table. The first time the Americans beat the Russians was in a match played by radio. Some of the chess masters are able to play many people at the same time. The record was when one man played 400 games! It is said that some people play chess by post. This must make chess the slowest game in the world.

41. One player has won the game when _____.
 - A. he attacks the other player's king
 - B. he says some Persian words
 - C. he says "check" to the other player
 - D. the other player's king can not move anywhere
42. Which of the following will you hear when one player has won the game?
 - A. Check mate.
 - B. Check.
 - C. Shah mat.
 - D. The king is dead.
43. Which of the following is TRUE?
 - A. Chess is the oldest game in the world.
 - B. Chess was played in India long before 900.
 - C. Chess is an old Indian traveling game.
 - D. Chess was played in Europe before 1,400.
44. Which of the following is NOT CORRECT?
 - A. All kinds of people can play chess.
 - B. Some people write to each other playing chess.
 - C. The Russians lost the game played by radio.
 - D. Only two people can play chess sitting at the same table.
45. According to the old rules of the game _____.
 - A. the king had to be attacked all the time
 - B. the king could not move anywhere
 - C. the queen could move no more than one square at a time
 - D. the queen was the strongest piece on the board

Task 3

Directions: *The following is a selection from a book. After reading it, you should fill in the blanks marked 46 through 50 in the table below. You should write your answers briefly (in no more than three words) on the Answer Sheet correspondingly.*

This practice book is intended for foreign engineers or students of engineering who have already mastered the elements of English, and who now want to use their knowledge of the language to read books on their own subjects. Readers should understand, however, that the purpose of the book is to teach language, not to teach engineering.

The language in which scientific and technical words facts are expressed is certainly not a different language from that of daily life, but all the same it presents the foreign student with a

number of special problems. The most obvious and the most widely recognized of these problems is the vocabulary. Much more difficult are the semi-scientific or semi-technical words which have a whole range of meanings and are frequently used idiomatically. One of the aims of this practice book is to present as many of these words as possible, and as often as possible: words such as work, paint, load, feed and force. Words like these may look harmless, but they can cause a lot of trouble for the students. But more than anything else, I have tried to describe the technical statement: that is, the completed sentence rather than the individual word. Many of the structures illustrated in this book are essential to the expression of technical facts and ideas — at least for the present.

This practice book is aimed at (46)_____ and primarily addressed to (47)_____ and students engaged in engineering. Semi-scientific or semi-technical words are difficult to understand because they (48)_____. The main characteristic of the book is that the book emphasizes on the practice of (49)_____. Many structures illustrated in the book are essential to the expression of technical (50)_____.

Task 4

Directions: The following is a list of terms used frequently in commodities. After reading it, you are required to find the items equivalent to (与……等同) 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. Goods in great demand | J. Local and subsidiary products |
| B. Goods for everyday consumption | K. Out-of-stock commodity |
| C. Aluminum product | L. Smuggled goods |
| D. Leather goods | M. Fragile goods |
| E. Articles of handicraft art | N. Certified goods |
| F. Export goods withdrawn for sale on home market | O. Livestock products |
| G. Cosmetics | P. Nutriment |
| H. Duty-free goods | Q. Negotiated-priced goods |
| I. Durable consumer goods | R. Inferior goods |

Example: (P) 营养品

(N) 正品

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 51. () 农畜产品 | () 手工艺品 |
| 52. () 免税商品 | () 日用消费品 |
| 53. () 次品 | () 走私货 |
| 54. () 紧俏商品 | () 出口转内销商品 |
| 55. () 议价商品 | () 脱销产品 |

Task 5

Directions: *There is an advertisement below. After reading it you are required to complete the answers that follow the questions numbered 56 to 60. You should write your answers in no more than 3 words on the Answer Sheet correspondingly.*

Candidates for admission (入学) must meet the minimum requirements (最低要求) set by the Graduate School, which normally requires Graduate Record Examinations (GRE) scores for admission to graduate programs. The Graduate School uses GRE scores as part of the data on which it bases its admission decisions. The scores, however, are never the sole criteria (标准) for admission. Applicants (申请者) whose native language is not English must take the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL).

The Graduate School requires official transcripts (成绩单) for all prior undergraduate and graduate study. In addition, applicants should have three letters of recommendation (推荐信) submitted from professors or others who can prove the quality of their academic performance and potential. The recommendation must include the applicant's full name and the program to which the student is applying.

56. What is required for admission to the Graduate programs?
_____ scores.
57. What applicants should take the Test of English as a Foreign Language?
Those whose _____ is not English.
58. What should be included in the official transcripts in addition to prior graduate study?
Prior _____.
59. How many recommendation letters are needed?
_____.
60. In the recommendation, what should be included besides the program to which the student is applying?
The students' _____.

Part IV Translation — from English into Chinese (25 minutes)

Directions: *This part, numbered 61 to 65, is to test your ability to translate English into Chinese. Each of the four sentences numbered 61 to 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 Composition / Translation Sheet. Write your translation of the paragraph (No. 65) in the corresponding space on the Composition / Translation Sheet.*

61. But college has never been able to work its magic for everyone.
A. 但是大学不是对每一个人产生它的魔术。
B. 但是大学没有对每一个人工作出它的魔术。
C. 但是大学从来就没有在每一个人身上显示出它的魔力。