



高等学校英语应用能力B级考试 专项解题技巧 及模块训练

(下册)

周淑珍 刘玉霞 屈婷婷 主编

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B级

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前 言

为了帮助参加全国高等学校英语应用能力考试的学生系统掌握所学知识,全面提高英语实际应用能力,熟悉《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》(以下简称《考试大纲》)中所规定的各种题型,提高应试能力,我们按照《高职高专英语教学基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》),认真分析了历年全国高等学校英语应用能力考试实考试题,在多年教学经验和积累的教学资料的基础上,精心设计编写了本书,在文体方面遵循《考试大纲》,紧扣《基本要求》。本书实用性强,相信能使参加全国高等学校英语应用能力考试的学生受益匪浅。

本书特点:

1. 专门为高职高专院校学生复习迎考和英语教师辅导讲解而编写,由具有丰富教学和备考经验的一线教师编写。
2. 兼顾基础知识的复习和基本能力的培养,编写的重点和范围以考纲和实考题为基础。
3. 材料新,内容全。从解题思路、方法指导,到针对实考项目设置的专项强化训练和最新真题解析,每一部分都精挑细选,细致具体。
4. 难易适度,以点带面,理论联系实际,讲、练结合,帮助学生举一反三,融会贯通。

在本书的编写过程中,我们阅读和借鉴了国内一些相关的资料和文章,并得到了复旦大学出版社有关人员的大力支持和帮助。在此我们一并表示真挚的谢意。

由于水平有限,书中难免存在疏漏之处,真诚希望广大考生和英语教师批评指正。

编者

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目 录

第一章 语法讲解与专项训练	1
一、虚拟语气(The Subjunctive Mood)	1
二、名词性从句(Noun Clause)	6
三、定语从句(Attribute Clause)	11
四、状语从句(Adverbial Clause)	16
五、倒装句(Inverted Sentence)	21
六、强调句(Elliptical Sentence)	25
专项训练参考答案	27
第二章 听力理解专项解题技巧	30
一、Section A 问答	30
二、Section B 对话理解	33
三、Section C 长对话理解	37
四、Section D 听写填空	43
专项训练听力原文及参考答案	47
第三章 写作专项解题技巧	58
一、表格(Form)	58
二、通知(Notice)	61
三、海报(Poster)	63
四、便条(Note)	65
五、备忘录(Memo/Memorandum)	68
六、电子邮件(Email)	70
七、传真(Fax)	73

八、简历(Resume)	75
专项训练参考答案	77
第四章 模拟测试	82
Model Test One	82
Model Test Two	91
Model Test Three	101
Model Test Four	111
Model Test Five	120
Model Test Six	130
模拟测试参考答案及解析	139
第五章 真题测试	198
高等学校英语应用能力考试(B 级)(2013 年 12 月)	198
高等学校英语应用能力考试(B 级)(2014 年 6 月)	207
高等学校英语应用能力考试(B 级)(2014 年 12 月)	217
高等学校英语应用能力考试(B 级)(2016 年 6 月)	226
真题测试参考答案及解析	236

第一章

语法讲解与专项训练

一、虚拟语气(The Subjunctive Mood)

(一) 语法讲解

语气(mood)是一种动词形式,用以表示说话者的意图或态度。英语中的语气有三种:陈述语气、祈使语气和虚拟语气。

陈述语气(indicative mood),表示所说的话是事实。

祈使语气(imperative mood),表示所说的话是请求或命令。

虚拟语气(subjunctive mood),表示说的话不是事实,或者是不可能发生的情况,是一种愿望、建议或与事实相反的假设等。

1. 虚拟语气在条件句中的应用

条件句有真实条件句与非真实条件句(或称虚拟条件句)两种。

真实条件句所表示的假设是可能发生或实现的,句中的条件从句与主句都用陈述语气。

If it doesn't rain tomorrow, I will go for a picnic.

Oil floats if you pour it on water.

虚拟条件句所表示的假设则是不可能或不大可能发生或实现的,句中的条件从句与主句皆须用虚拟语气。

(1) 虚拟语气在非真实条件句中

① 与现在事实相反的假设: If + 主语 + 动词过去式(were, did, had) ..., 主语 + should/would/could/might + 动词原形...

If I had time, I would attend the meeting.

If I were you, I should seize the opportunity to go abroad.

② 与过去事实相反的假设: If + 主语 + had + 过去分词..., 主语 + should/would/could/might + have + 过去分词...

If you had taken my advice, you would not have failed in the exam.

She would have gone to the party if she had been invited.

③ 与将来事实相反的假设: If + 主语 + 动词过去式/were to/should + 动词原形..., 主语 + should/would/could/might + 动词原形...

If it were to rain tomorrow, we would put off the sports meeting.

If he should not come tomorrow, we should put off the meeting till next Monday.

(2) 错综时间条件句

当条件状语从句表示的行为和主句表示的行为所发生的时间不一致时,被称为错综时间条件句,动词的形式要根据它表示的时间作出相应的调整。

If you had followed my advice just now, you would be better now.

If you had studied hard before, you would be a college student now.

(3) if 省略句

在条件句中可以省略 if,把 were, had, should 提到句首,变成倒装句式。

If I were at school again, I would study harder.

→Were I at school again, I would study harder.

If you had come earlier, you would catch the bus.

→Had you come earlier, you would catch the bus.

If it should rain tomorrow, we would not go climbing.

→Should it rain tomorrow, we would not go climbing.

(4) 介词或介词短语代替条件状语从句

常用的介词或介词短语有 with, without, but for。

What would you do with a million dollars? (with = if you had)

We couldn't have finished the work ahead of time without your help. (without = if we hadn't got)

Without your help, we couldn't have finished the work ahead of time.

= But for your help, ...

= If it had not been for your help, ...

2. 虚拟语气在名词性从句中的应用

(1) 在由 suggest, demand, require, request, insist, order, command, propose 等表示建议、请求、命令、愿望等动词或其同根词引出的名词性从句中,名词性从句虚拟句的谓语变化的形式只有一条规律——名词性从句虚拟句无论其主句的谓语动词是何种形式,从句的谓语形式均为 should + 动词原形,其中 should 可以省去。(特别提醒:不是用 would,而是用 should。)常见的这类动词有:advise, propose, recommend, suggest 建议;order, command 命令;beg, ask, demand, require, request 请求;insist 坚持;等等。

Our teacher suggested that we (should) not leave the classroom.

He insisted that she do it right now.

在 It is/was + 上述动词的-ed 形式 + that 从句中:

It is suggested by the doctor that I should give up smoking.

My suggestion is that we (should) set out tomorrow morning.

The suggestion that the sports meeting (should) be put off sounds reasonable.

(2) 在 It is/was necessary, important 等形容词 + that 从句中,常见的这类形容词有: necessary, important, essential, vital, advisable, urgent, desirable, natural, strange, imperative 等。

It is necessary that you should attend the meeting.

It is imperative that you arrive there in time.

在 It is a pity (a shame, no wonder) + that 从句中:

It is a pity that you fail the exam.

It is no wonder he be late for class.

3. 虚拟语气的其他用法

(1) 在 wish 后面的宾语从句中

对现在的虚拟,从句的谓语动词用过去时;对过去的虚拟,从句的谓语动词用过去完成时(had done)或“would/could + 现在完成时”;对将来的虚拟,从句的谓语动词用“would/could + 动词原形”。

I wish I were a little younger.

I wish I had not attended that party.

I wish he could explain what he means.

(2) 在 if only 感叹句中

表示“但愿”“要是……就好了”,其用法和 wish 基本相同,只是比 wish 具有更强烈的感情色彩。

If only the rain would stop.

If only I were taller.

If only I had followed your advice!

(3) 在 as if/as though 引导的从句中

表示与现在的事实相反或对现在的情况有所怀疑,谓语用过去时;表示与过去的事实相反,谓语用过去完成时。

I really don't like the way you are speaking to me. It seems as if you were my father.

He kept telling us what had happened as if he had been there himself.

有时也用陈述语气,此时表示较大的真实性或可能性:

It is becoming dark. It looks as if it's going to rain.

It seems as if he has been to America.

(4) 在 would rather 结构中

would rather sb. did 表示将来或现在的事件,“主语宁愿某人做某事”; would rather sb. had done 表示过去的事件,“主语宁愿某人过去做了某事,但实际上没有做”。

Don't come tomorrow. I'd rather you came next weekend.

I would rather you had returned the book yesterday.

(5) 在 It is (about, high) time + (that)从句中

从句中用 should do/did sth.,表示早该做而未做的事,并含有建议的意味。

It is high time that we should begin(we began) to work.

(二) 专项训练

练习一

A. 单项选择

1. If there were no subjunctive mood, English _____ much easier.

- 4 | 7

- ### B. 填空

1. But for the fog, we _____ (reach) our school.
2. Henry _____ (be) a rich man today if he had been more frugal in the past.
3. I should very much like to have gone to the party but I _____ (not invite).
4. If he _____ (be) to leave tomorrow, he would get there by Friday.
5. The Bakers arrived last night. If they'd only let us know earlier, we _____ (meet) them at the station.
6. If it should rain next week, the crops _____ (save).
7. The law requires that everyone _____ (have) his car checked at least once a year.

8. He was very busy yesterday; otherwise, he _____ (come) to the meeting.
 9. The librarian insists that John _____ (take) no more books from the library before he returns all the books he has borrowed.
 10. I left very early last night, but I wish I _____ (not leave) so early.

二、名词性从句(Noun Clause)

(一) 语法讲解

在句子中起名词作用的句子叫名词性从句(Noun Clauses)。名词性从句的功能相当于名词词组,它在复合句中能担任主语、宾语、表语、同位语、介词宾语等,因此根据它在句中不同的语法功能,名词性从句又可分别称为主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。

名词性从句主要有四种结构:(1)以 that 引导的名词性从句;(2)以 whether/if 引导的名词性从句;(3)以特殊疑问词 who, where, why 等引导的名词性从句;(4)以 what 或 whoever 引导的名词性从句。此外,as if/as though 也可以引导表语从句。

名词性从句的种类

1. 主语从句

主语从句是在复合句中充当主语的从句,通常放在主句谓语动词之前或由形式主语 it 代替,而本身放在句子末尾。

That the moon has no light of its own is a well-known fact.

What they are interested in is profit.

Whoever fails to see this will make mistakes.

(1) 用 it 作形式主语的结构

① It is + 名词 + 从句

It is (no wonder, an honor, a good thing, a pity, no surprise) + 从句

It is a fact that ... 事实是……

It is an honor that非常荣幸

It is common knowledge that是常识

It is a pity that you missed such an interesting lecture.

② It is + 形容词 + 从句

It is (obvious, true, natural, surprising, strange, funny, possible, likely, certain, probable) + 从句

It is natural that ... 很自然……

It is strange that ... 奇怪的是……

It is quite obvious that we still need more practice.

It is strange that she didn't come yesterday.

It is certain that she will do well in the exam.

③ It is + 不及物动词 + 从句

It seems that ... 似乎……

It happened that ... 碰巧……

It appears that ... 似乎……

It seemed that he knew everything.

④ It + 过去分词 + 从句

It is (said, reported, thought, expected, decided, hoped) + 从句

It is reported that ... 据报道……

It has been proved that ... 已证实……

It is said that ... 据说……

It is said that Mr. Green has arrived in Beijing.

(2) what 与 that 在引导主语从句时的区别

what 引导主语从句时在从句中充当句子成分,如主语、宾语、表语,而 that 则不然。

What you said yesterday is right.

That she is still alive is a consolation.

2. 宾语从句

宾语从句就是在复合句中作宾语的名词性从句,通常放在主句谓语动词(及物动词)或介词之后。

(1) 作动词的宾语

① 由 that 引导的宾语从句(that 通常可以省略)

I heard that he joined the army.

② 由 what, whether/if 引导的宾语从句

She did not know what had happened.

I wonder whether you can change this note for me.

③ 动词 + 间接宾语 + 宾语从句

She told me that she would accept my invitation.

(2) 作介词的宾语

Our success depends upon how well we can cooperate with one another.

(3) 作形容词的宾语

I am afraid (that) I've made a mistake.

注意: that 引导的从句常跟在下列形容词后作宾语: anxious, aware, certain, confident, convinced, determined, glad, proud, surprised, worried, sorry, thankful, ashamed, disappointed, annoyed, pleased, hurt, satisfied, content 等。也可以将此类词后的 that 从句看作原因状语从句。

(4) 否定的转移

若主句谓语动词为 think, consider, suppose, believe, expect, fancy, guess, imagine 等,其后的宾语从句若含有否定意义,一般要把否定词转移到主句谓语上,从句谓语用肯定式。

I don't think this dress fits you well. 我认为这件衣服不适合你穿。

3. 表语从句

表语从句是在复合句中作表语的名词性从句,放在系动词之后,一般结构是“主语 + 连

系动词+表语从句”。可以接表语从句的连系动词有 be, look, remain, seem 等。引导表语从句的 that 不可省略。另外,常用的还有 The reason is that ... 和 It is because ... 等结构。

The question is whether we can make good preparation in such a short time.

This is why we can't get the support of the people.

But the fact remains that we are behind the other classes.

The reason he is late for school is that he missed the early bus.

4. 同位语从句

同位语从句是在复合句中作名词的同位语的名词性从句。

(1) 同位语从句的功能

同位语从句对于名词作进一步解释,说明名词的具体内容,一般由 that 引导。

The king's decision that the prisoner would be set free surprised all the people.

The order that all the soldiers should stay still is given by the general.

(2) 同位语在句子中的位置

同位语从句有时可以不紧跟在它所说明的名词后面,而是被别的词隔开。

He got the news from Mary that the sports meeting was put off.

(3) 同位语从句与定语从句的区别

定语从句中的 that 既代替先行词,又同时在从句中作某个成分(主语或宾语),而同位语从句中的 that 是连词,只起连接主句与从句的作用,不充当句中任何成分。

The news that he told me is that Tom would go abroad next year.

(第一个 that 引导的从句是定语从句,that 在从句中作宾语)

The news that Tom would go abroad is told by him. (同位语从句,that 在句中不作任何成分)

I won't believe the fact that he lied to his mother. (同位语从句)

I won't believe the fact (that) he told me. (定语从句)

(二) 专项训练

练习二

A. 单项选择

1. Nowadays consumers become more and more practical and buy only _____ they need.

A. where B. which C. when D. what

2. She'd like to offer money to _____ needs it to continue his or her study.

A. who B. whom C. whoever D. whomever

3. Generally speaking, _____ we have seen seems more believable than _____ we have been told.

A. what; that B. what; what
C. that; what D. that; that

4. We'd like to do _____ we can _____ the poor.
A. how; help B. all; to help
C. whatever; help D. however; to help
5. The news has spread all over the country _____ the spaceship succeeded in returning to the earth.
A. that B. which C. whether D. what
6. What the doctor is uncertain about is _____ my mother will recover from the serious disease soon.
A. when B. how C. whether D. why
7. _____ the meeting should last two days or three days doesn't matter.
A. That B. Whether C. If D. Where
8. You should keep those old jam bottles — you never know _____ you might need them.
A. when B. how C. what D. where
9. He always thinks of _____ he can do more for the people.
A. what B. how C. if D. whatever
10. _____ has finished the work ahead of time will be rewarded though we don't know who it will be.
A. Those who B. Anyone
C. Whoever D. No matter who
11. Everything depends on _____ they will support you about it.
A. if B. which C. whether D. that
12. After ten years, she changed a lot and looked different from _____ she used to be.
A. that B. whom C. what D. who
13. The question came up at the meeting _____ we had enough money for our research.
A. that B. what C. which D. whether
14. _____ a terrible storm would take place in Hainan.
A. Word came which B. Word came that
C. Word that came D. Words came that
15. See the flags on top of the building? That was _____ we did this morning.
A. when B. which C. where D. what
16. Mary wrote an article on _____ the team had failed to win the game.
A. why B. what
C. who D. that
17. _____ is no possibility _____ Bob can win the first prize in the match.
A. There; that B. It; that
C. There; whether D. It; whether

18. _____ she couldn't understand was _____ fewer and fewer students showed interest in her lessons.
A. What; why B. What; that C. What; because D. Why; that
19. I want to know _____ the thief was caught on the spot.
A. which B. that C. what D. whether
20. The road is covered with snow. I can't understand _____ they insist on going by motorbike.
A. why B. whether C. when D. how
21. A modern city has been set up in _____ was a wasteland ten years ago.
A. what B. which C. that D. where
22. — I think it's going to be a big problem.
— Yes, it could be.
— I wonder _____ we can do about it.
A. if B. how C. what D. that
23. Information has been put forward _____ more middle school graduates will be admitted into universities.
A. while B. that C. when D. as
24. When you answer questions in a job interview, please remember the golden rule: Always give the monkey exactly _____ he wants.
A. what B. which C. when D. that
25. Some researchers believe that there is no doubt _____ a cure for AIDS will be found.
A. which B. that C. what D. whether

B. 填空

- After three days' waiting, there was a little doubt in the mother's mind _____ the police could find her lost child.
- We cannot figure out _____ quite a number of insects, birds, and animals are dying out.
- When the news came _____ the war broke out, he decided to serve in the army.
- _____ more countries can use natural energy in the future remains to be seen.
- _____ caused the accident is still a complete mystery.
- I agree to the idea _____ our staff should use recycled paper to save money.
- We've offered her the job, I don't know _____ she'll accept it.
- It suddenly occurred to him _____ he had left his keys in the office.
- Scientists study _____ human brains work to make computers.
- _____ you said at the meeting describes a bright future for the company.

三、定语从句(Attribute Clause)

(一) 语法讲解

在复合句中,修饰某个名词或代词的句子(做这个名词或代词的定语)叫定语从句,定语从句一般放在被修饰的名词或代词后面。

先行词: 被修饰的名词或代词叫做定语从句的先行词。

关系词: 用来引导定语从句的词叫做关系词。

关系词的种类:

关系代词: that, which, who, whom, whose, as

关系副词: when, where, why

定语从句结构: 先行词 + 关系词 + 定语从句。

There she saw a wall of water that was quickly advancing towards her.

In Japan, anyone who sees another person making the gesture will think it means money.

Oprah Winfrey is a black woman whose rise to fame is an inspiring story.

1. 定语从句分类

限定性定语从句: 从句对先行词进行必要的描述或说明,对先行词起修饰限定作用,从句与先行词紧密相连,缺少它句义则显得不完整,一般不用逗号隔开。

非限定性定语从句: 对先行词进行补充说明、解释,与先行词关系松散,用逗号隔开。

The man who gave me this book is Tom. (限定性)

Tom, who is reading a book, is my classmate. (非限定性)

2. 关系代词的用法

(1) who 指人,在定语从句中作主语。

The man who is sitting under the tree is a German.

(2) whom 指人,在句中做宾语,可省略,但在做介词的宾语只能用 whom,不能用 who。关系代词前有介词时不能省略。

I know the girl (whom) the teacher is speaking to.

I know the girl to whom the teacher is speaking.

(3) whose, 作定语,可指人或物。

Everyone helps the child whose parents are dead.

We live in the room whose window opens to the south.

(4) that 指人或物,多指物,作主语(不能省略)或宾语(可省略)。

He is the finest comrade that has helped us.

This is a plant that grows in the north.

(5) which 指物,在句中做主语(不能省略),或宾语(可省略)。

The dictionary which is on the table was bought yesterday.

The building (which) we are visiting was built in 1840.

(6) 常用 that 不用 which 的情况。

① 当先行词是 all, everything, anything, nothing, much, little, none, one 等不定代词时, 只用 that。

Pay attention to everything that I do.

② 当先行词被序数词或形容词最高级修饰时, 只用 that。

This is the best novel (that) I have read.

③ 如果出现两个或两个以上的先行词, 并同时兼指人和物时, 只用 that。

They were talking about the person and things that they remembered in school.

④ 当先行词被 the only, the last, the way, the same 等修饰时, 只用 that。

This is the last time that I shall give you a lesson.

⑤ 在以疑问词 which 开头的特殊疑问句中, 为了避免重复, 只用 that。

Which of the students that knows something about history will attend the lecture?

⑥ 当被修饰的成分是数词时, (被修饰成分是代名词 one, 指人时除外) 只用 that。

I've got one that you might be interested in.

(7) 常用 which, 不用 that 的情况。

① 引导非限制性定语从句

Football, which is an interesting game, is played all over the world.

② 直接放在介词后作宾语时(介词 + 关系代词结构中)。

Language is the most important tool without which people can't communicate with each other.

3. 关系副词

(1) when 指时间

① 在定语从句中作状语, 先行词主要为一些时间名词(year, day, time, week 等, 但时间名词在从句中作主语、宾语时, 应该用 that/which, 不能用 when。

I'll never forget the time when/during which we worked on the farm. (作状语)

I still remember the day that/which is his birthday. (做主语)

He regretted the days that/which he spent playing. (做宾语)

② 在 It is the first time that ... 句型中, that 是习惯用法, 不用 when。

It is the first time that I have been to the Great Wall.

(2) where 指地点

① 指前面的地点, 在定语从句中作状语。

I know the factory where I worked twenty years ago.

② 指地点, 在句中作主语、宾语时不能用 where, 应该用 that/which。

This is the house where he has lived for 20 years. (作状语)

This is the school in which/where we study every year. (作状语)

This is the school that/which we visited yesterday. (作宾语)

(3) why 表示原因

在 the reason why ... that ... 中, 不能用 because 代替 that。

That's the reason why (for which) he didn't come to school.

The reason why he didn't attend the meeting is that he was ill.

但 reason 在从句中做宾语时,应该用 that/which,并且可以省略。

I don't believe the reason (which/that) he gave me.

4. 非限定性定语从句

(1) 关系词在非限定性定语从句中的用法

指人时,作主语用 who,作宾语用 whom;指地点用 where,指时间 when;指物只用 which,不能用 that;作定语用 whose。

He didn't see the film, which was very interesting. (不用 that)

We will put off the outing until next week, when we won't be so busy.

5. as 引导的限定性定语从句

such ... as 像……一样的,像……之类

the same ... as 和……同样的

在这两个句型中,as 是关系代词,such 和 same 作定语,修饰主句里的某个名词(或代词),这个名词是由 as 引导的定语从句的先行词,as 在从句中可担任主语、宾语或表语。

We have found such materials as are used in their factory. (在从句中作主语)

I seldom give my students such a difficult problem as they cannot work out. (在从句中作宾语)

The result is not the same as they had expected. (在从句中作表语)

6. as 引导的非限定性定语从句

(1) as 可以像 which 一样引导非限定性定语从句,用来代表整个句子的内容。as 在从句中作主语、宾语和表语。此外,有些 as 引导的定语从句已成为固定用法。

As we know /As is known to all, ... 众所周知……

As has been said before, ... 如上所述……

As is often the case, ... 像通常那样……

As is reported, ... 正如报道所言……

As was expected, ... 正如预料的那样……

She is very careful, as her work shows.

As we know, smoking is harmful to one's health.

As is often the case, we have worked out the production plan.

(2) as 和 which 引导的非限定性定语从句的联系和区别的重点比较。

as 和 which 都可以代替整个句子,当定语从句置于主句之后时,as 和 which 可以互换。

He didn't tell me any news, as/which upset me.

which 引导的从句,代表前面的整个主句时,不能放在主句之前。而 as 引导的定语从句,代表整个主句时,可以放在主句之前或之后,有时也可以放在主语和谓语之间。

As is reported in the newspapers, talks between the two countries are making progress.

= Talks between the two countries, as is reported in the newspapers, are making progress.