

高等学校英语应用能力考试指导丛书

主 编/蒋 磊

「高等学校」

英语应用能力考试 历年真题解析

A 级

高等学校英语应用能力考试指导丛书及配套用书

- ★ 高等学校英语应用能力考试历年真题解析 (A级)
- ★ 高等学校英语应用能力考试历年真题解析 (B级)
- ★ 高等学校英语应用能力考试要点解析与模拟测试 (A级)
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Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your listening ability. It consists of 4 sections.

Section A

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. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Example: You will hear;

- You will read: A) New York City.
B) An evening party.
C) An air trip.
D) The man's job.

From the dialogue we learn that the man is to take a flight to New York. Therefore, **C) An air trip** is the correct answer. You should mark C) on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center. Now the test will begin.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. A) The coach broke down on the way.
C) The tour guide has already arrived. | B) The coach will arrive soon.
D) The tour guide has contacted the driver. |
| 2. A) The sales data.
C) The price list. | B) The meeting agenda.
D) The travel budget. |
| 3. A) Cancel a reservation.
C) Give him a morning call. | B) Change a room for him.
D) Book a taxi. |
| 4. A) She will go on a business trip.
C) She will visit her parents. | B) She has to finish her report.
D) She has to meet her clients. |
| 5. A) To book a table.
C) To make a complaint. | B) To change a flight.
D) To place an order. |

Section B

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. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center. Now listen to the conversations.

Conversation 1

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 6. A) At 3 o'clock. | B) At 4 o'clock. | C) At 5 o'clock. | D) At 6 o'clock. |
| 7. A) Four. | B) Six. | C) Five. | D) Seven. |
| 8. A) Near the main entrance. | B) In a corner. | C) In a small room. | D) By a window. |

Conversation 2

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 9. A) Its admission is free. | B) It is hosting a special event. |
| C) It is the world's largest palace. | D) It is near the woman's hotel. |
| 10. A) Its tickets are all sold out. | B) It is now under repair. |
| C) There will be an important event. | D) It is not open on Monday. |

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 **two times**. You are required to put the missing words or phrases on the Answer Sheet in order of the numbered blanks according to what you hear. Now the passage will begin.

Good morning, everybody. Today, I'd like to introduce you to our tour for tea lovers. As you know, tea is an 11 of Chinese tradition. You may have no idea about how the tea grows and how it is made. Our tour will enable you to 12 the tea culture in China. Hangzhou is the 13 of *Longjing* tea, which is one of the most famous green teas in China. During this tour, you will have the chance to go to a tea farm, 14 tea-leaves, visit a tea farmer's house, learn the art of tea-making and 15 of *Longjing* tea. I hope you're pleased to travel with us to learn more about Chinese tea culture.

Section D

Directions: This section is to test your ability to comprehend short passages. You will hear a recorded passage. After that you will hear five questions. Both the passage and the questions will be read **two times**. When you hear a question, you should complete the answer to it with a word or a short phrase (**in no more than 3 words**). The questions and incomplete answers are printed in your test paper. You should write your answers on the Answer Sheet correspondingly. Now listen to the passage.

16. Where are the volunteers of the Tutoring Center from?
They are from different _____ of the college.
17. What is the purpose of the Tutoring Center?
To offer _____ to students in need.
18. When is the center open every week?
Monday, Wednesday and _____.
19. When can students come to the center for help?
Any time in its _____.
20. What are the students asked to do if they need homework help?
Introduce themselves to the tutors and let them know about _____.

Part II Structure (10 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your ability to construct grammatically correct sentences. It consists of 2 sections.

Section A

Directions: In this section, there are 10 incomplete sentences. You are required to complete each one by deciding on the most appropriate word or words from the 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

21. The key point of his speech was that we should take effective measures _____ water pollution.
A) stopping B) stop C) stopped D) to stop
22. So far our company _____ exceptional lawn services to residential and commercial customers for 20 years.
A) will provide B) had provided C) provided D) has provided
23. _____ you want some samples of our new products, you might contact our sales manager.
A) If B) While C) Until D) Although
24. Not until I got to the airport _____ that my passport was missing.
A) had I realized B) will I realize C) I will realize D) I had realized
25. As a sales person, _____ John Jacks is self-confidence when he is talking with clients.
A) which B) what C) why D) that
26. If I _____ his email address, I would have sent him a message yesterday.
A) have known B) had known C) will know D) know
27. The more satisfied your employees are, the more they will contribute _____ the success of your company.
A) on B) about C) with D) to
28. He read my credit card number out loud in front of customers _____ I could stop him.
A) before B) while C) as D) since
29. John spent a lot of time _____ to his colleagues how challenging the project was.
A) explain B) explaining C) to explain D) explained
30. It is the high efficiency of the new equipment _____ has increasingly attracted our attention.
A) which B) what C) that D) who

Section B

Directions: There are 5 incomplete statements here. You should fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in brackets. Write the word or words in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet.

31. The company is looking for a well-organized and (experience) _____ secretary to assist the HR Manager.
32. The most important form of energy is electric energy, which is (wide) _____ used in our daily life.
33. In the smart cities, communication will be (fast) _____ than it is today via digital technology.

34. Electric vehicles will save a lot of air (pollute) _____ because there will be no emission of CO₂ in the air.
35. According to the WHO, the number of people living in cities (expect) _____ to almost double over the next few decades.

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

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

Finding a new job is not an easy thing to do. However, our economy is getting stronger, so now might be a good time to start looking. If you think you have the skills and abilities that employers need, there are some things you should do to prepare for the job hunt.

First, don't quit your current job until you are sure you have a new one lined up. The best time to look for a job is when you are currently employed. People who are unemployed and desperate(极度渴望的) for work sometimes make bad decisions in accepting a job offer. Consider job offers carefully. Will the new job be better than the one you are having now? What about the location? Will the commute to work be easy or difficult?

If a person doesn't have good English skills, it's important to work on fixing that as soon as possible. It takes the average person five years to learn English really well, but for people who have lived in our country for a few years already, it might take a little less time than that. Many cities offer free English classes through the public schools, or you can learn English online. You can take classes at night or on the weekend. Good English skills usually make it easier to find a job and move up to better positions within a company.

36. The writer believes that now might be the right time for job hunting because of _____.
A) the rising economy B) the increasing export
C) the high consumption D) the substantial investment
37. You are advised not to give up your present job _____.
A) until you have got a pay rise
B) before you are sure to get a new one
C) unless your boss asks you to leave
D) because you may lose a chance for promotion
38. According to the passage, what might happen to unemployed people who are desperate for work?
A) They may find a dream job. B) They may lose their benefits.
C) They might make a poor decision. D) They might end up working in another city.
39. What advice does the author offer if a person's English skills are not good enough?
A) Looking for a private tutor.
B) Improving them as soon as possible.
C) Moving to an English speaking country.
D) Practicing their English with a native speaker.
40. One advantage of having good English skills is that _____.
A) it helps you to get promotion
B) it helps you to learn new techniques

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- C) it enables you to fit in a new environment
- D) it enables you to get along with your colleagues

Task 2

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

Have you noticed that the Yellow Pages are getting thinner every year? That's because fewer people are using them. Instead, your potential customers are using search engines on the Internet to find your business that provides your services. Hundreds, if not thousands, of searches for your services in your city are happening online every month—and amazingly, this number grows by 50% every single year!

Now you're probably wondering how this affects a small business owner, such as yourself. It's simple: if you want your business to survive these times, you need to adapt to the growing impact of the Internet.

You hope that the first thing a searcher sees when searching for a service is a website that features your business. And you even want this website to function like an interactive(交互式的) advertisement for your services.

That is exactly what LocalTail provides you with through our all-in-one small business Internet advertising service called TheadSite Solution. Our goal is to help you get found by the hundreds of searchers looking for your services online every month, and turn these prospects into new customers for your business.

LocalTail has helped many local businesses increase their revenues by as much as 300% just by using our TheadSite. Sound pretty good to you? Then read more about TheadSite Solution and how it can help you, or get to know us a little better and learn more about our company.

41. Nowadays, fewer people are using the Yellow Pages because _____.
A) they find it difficult to get a free copy
B) they are turning to search engines online
C) they are unable to afford its increasing cost
D) they find much of its information is out of date
42. Would should a small business owner do to survive, according to the passage?
A) Attract more investments. B) Introduce advanced technology.
C) Adapt to the impact of the Internet. D) Employ more experienced workers.
43. As a small owner, the first thing you want online searchers to see is _____.
A) a list of reviews from your customers
B) a price list of your products and services
C) a yellow page describing the scope of your business
D) a website showing the features of your business
44. The TheadSite Solution aims to help small businesses _____.
A) apply for a bank loan B) get more new customers
C) design their company logo D) turn their customers into partners
45. The purpose of the passage is _____.
A) to introduce a new advertising method
B) to offer tips on searching online services
C) to explain the potential use of the Yellow Pages
D) to describe the impact of the Internet on businesses

Task 3

Directions: The following is an introduction to Stamp.com™. After reading it, you are required to complete the outline below it (No. 46 to No. 50). You should write your

answers briefly (in no more than three words) on the Answer Sheet correspondingly.

With nearly 732,000 monthly subscribers, Stamps.com™ is the leading provider of Internet-based postage solutions. Stamps.com was the first company to be approved by the U.S. Postal Service® to offer a software-only postage service that lets customers buy and print postage online. The Company targets its services to small businesses, home offices and online retailers, and currently has PC Postage partnerships with Avery, Microsoft, HP, the U. S. Postal Service and others. Stamps.com is a publicly traded company on the NASDAQ under the symbol STMP.

Stamps.com Service

Stamps.com offers customers a secure Internet mailing solution to print postage using their existing computer, printer and Internet connection without having to go to the Post Office™. Small businesses, home offices and online retailers can now manage their mailing and shipping operations more efficiently and securely than with postage meters or regular stamps. Everyone can enjoy the convenience of online postage and avoid waiting in line at the Post Office. In addition, for businesses, Stamps.com is at least 50% cheaper than a traditional postage meter and allows for easy tracking and reporting of postage expenditures (费用).

Stamps.com™	
Business type:	provider of Internet-based postage solutions
Monthly subscribers:	nearly 46
Customers:	small businesses, 47 and online retailers
Partnerships:	Avery, 48, HP, the U.S. Postal Service and others
Service offered:	Internet mailing solution to 49 using the existing computer, printer and Internet connection
Advantages:	more efficient and secure convenient avoid waiting in line at the Post Office at least 50% cheaper easy 50 of postage expenditures

Task 4

Directions: The following is a list of terms related to the real estate industry(房地产行业). After reading it, you are required to find the items equivalent to those given in Chinese in the table below. Then you should mark the corresponding letters with a line through the center in order of the numbered blanks, 51 through 55, on the Answer Sheet.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| A—Commercial building | B—Residential building |
| C—Property management | D—Down payment |
| E—Appraisal fees | F—Tax rates |
| G—Market value | H—Land efficiency |
| I—Supply and demand | J—Property address |
| K—Sales price | L—Quality of construction |
| M—Investment return | N—Property manager |
| O—Buyers' market | P—Sellers' market |
| Q—Advance fees | |

Examples: (H) 土地效益 (B) 住宅楼

51. () 物业经理	() 买方市场
52. () 商用楼	() 供求关系
53. () 物业地址	() 建筑质量
54. () 预付费用	() 售价
55. () 投资收益	() 税率

Task 5

Directions: Read the following passage. After reading it, you should give brief answers to the 5 questions (No.56 to No.60) that follow. The answers (in no more than 3 words) should be written after the corresponding numbers on the Answer Sheet.

Driverless cars are vehicles that are self-driving and able to navigate(行驶于) the environment without requiring a human. They are also referred to as robotic cars and self-driving cars. Here are some facts about driverless cars.

- * They are able to recreate roadways in three dimensions.
- * They must recognize pedestrians(行人), road signs, other vehicles, and traffic lanes in order to function.
- * A driverless car would be capable of functioning without human intervention(干预) of any kind.
- * The first driverless car model was operated by Google under Alphabet Inc. in 2015.
- * It has been estimated that by 2050 almost all vehicles on the road will be driverless.
- * Human error accounts for roughly 90% of accidents on roadways. The creation of driverless cars was in an effort to reduce accidents.
- * One of the major issues for driverless cars is the weather. When the weather is bad, it results in a huge amount of data that must be processed and it can affect the process.
- * Driverless cars could help eliminate the issue of drunk driving.

56. What are driverless cars also called?
Robotic cars and _____.
57. What should a driverless car do in order to function on a road?
It must recognize _____, other vehicles, and traffic lanes.
58. When was the first driverless car model operated?
In _____.
59. What has been estimated about vehicles on the road by the year 2050?
Almost all of them will _____.
60. What is mentioned about the issue of drunk driving?
Driverless cars could help _____.

Part IV Translation—English into Chinese (25 minutes)

Directions: This part, numbered 61 through 65, is to test your ability to translate English into Chinese. After each of the sentences numbered 61 to 64, you will read three choices of suggested translation marked A), B) and C). You should choose the best translation and mark the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet with a single line through the center. And for the paragraph numbered 65, write your translation in the corresponding space on the Translation/Composition Sheet.

61. Our outstanding personnel have driven our success and established us as a world class leader in the computer industry.
A)我们的专业技术人员成功地开发了一款新的软件,为我们行业的发展作出了贡献。

- B)我们的优秀雇员使得我们在计算机行业取得成功,并且推动了计算机技术的发展。
C)我们的杰出人才促进了我们的成功,确立了我们在计算机行业的世界级领导地位。
62. We employ over 100,000 employees nationwide, whose goal is to deliver the highest level of service and improve the customer experience.
A)我们在全中国聘用了 10 多万员工,他们的目标是提供最高水平的服务并改善客户体验。
B)我们公司的员工积极参加业务培训,10 几万员工中有许多人都获得了专业技术的证书。
C)我们的 10 多万员工分布在全国各地,他们尽了自己最大的努力向客户提供优质产品。
63. Effective business communication helps build a good relationship between the employer and the staff, which can help increase productivity and the company's bottom line.
A)和谐的雇主和员工之间的关系取决于他们之间的及时交流,这可以有效地帮助公司提高生产力。
B)有效的业务沟通有助于在雇主和员工之间建立良好的关系,这能帮助提高生产力和公司的赢利。
C)良好的企业文化能够促进公司员工之间的相互谅解和尊重,这有利于公司提高自身的市场形象。
64. In recent decades, environmental problems have been on the rise as the result of human activities and unplanned management of the technological development.
A)近几十年来,人类活动的范围不断延伸,导致全球气候变暖的问题日益严重。
B)近几十年来,日益变坏的环境问题与人类从事的活动和科技进步快息息相关。
C)近几十年来,由于人类活动和技术开发的无计划管理,环境问题一直在增加。
65. When you get into a car accident, there is something you can do to make sure that everyone is safe. You should first check yourself for injuries. If you are injured, call 911 or ask someone else to do so. If you are seriously injured, try not to move, and wait for emergency personnel. If you're not too hurt to move, check on the other passengers in your car. If anyone is injured, get on the phone with emergency services.

Part V Writing (25 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your ability to do practical writing. You are required to write an Ad. according to the following information given in Chinese. Remember to do the task on the Translation / Composition Sheet.

- 说明: 请为 ABC 公司起草一份招聘广告,具体内容如下:
- ABC 公司专门从事机器人制造,产品畅销全球,深受客户欢迎。现公司欲招聘销售经理 1 人,条件如下:
1. 年龄:30—45,男女不限;
 2. 至少拥有大专学历;
 3. 具有 5 年以上销售管理经验;
 4. 有较强的学习和交流能力;
 5. 具有一定的英语会话能力和熟练的计算机技能;
 6. 愿意经常出差。
- 应聘者请于 12 月 10 日前将简历发送至 ABCHR@126.com 或拨打电话 12345678 与 Helen Smith 女士联系。

高等学校英语应用能力考试指导丛书

〔高等学校〕

英语应用能力考试 历年真题解析

答案与解析

A级

北京出版集团公司
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第一部分 高等学校英语应用能力(A级)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型人才,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》就是为检测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,考试也相对应地分为 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。

客观性试题有信度较高、覆盖面广的优点,而主观性试题有利于提高测试的效度,能更好地检测考生运用语言的能力,为此本考试采用主客观题混合题型,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。考试成绩合格者发给“高等学校英语应用能力考试”相应级别的合格证书。

一、考试对象

本大纲适用于修完《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》(以下简称《基本要求》)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 5 个部分:听力理解、语法结构、阅读理解、翻译(英译汉)和写

作(或汉译英)。考试范围为《基本要求》对A级所规定的全部内容。

第一部分:听力理解(Listening Comprehension)

测试考生理解所听对话、会话和简单短文的能力。听力材料的语速为每分钟120词。对话、会话和短文以日常生活和实用的交际性内容为主。词汇限于《基本要求》的“词汇表”中3400个词的范围,交际内容涉及《基本要求》中的“交际范围表”所列的全部听说范围。

本部分的得分占总分的20%。测试时间为20分钟。

第二部分:语法结构(Structure)

测试考生运用语法知识的能力。测试范围包括《基本要求》中的“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10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1000词。

本部分测试的文字材料包括一般性阅读材料(文化、社会、常识、科普、经贸、人物等)和应用性文字,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。其中,实用性文字材料约占60%。

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”所列的全部技能范围和“词汇表”中3400词的范围;除一般性文章外,阅读的应用文限于《基本要求》中“交际范围表”所规定的读译范围,如:函电、广告、说明书、业务单证、合同书、摘要、序言等。

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.对句子和段落进行推理;
- 5.了解作者的目的、态度和观点;
- 6.根据上下文正确理解生词的意思;
- 7.了解语篇的结论;
- 8.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 into 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,包括一般性内容和实用性内容(各约占50%);所涉及的词汇限于《基本要求》的“词汇表”中3400词的范围。

本部分的得分占总分的15%。测试时间为25分钟。

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

测试考生套写应用性短文、信函,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	1~20	对话、会话、短文	多项选择、填空、简答	20%	20 分钟
II	语法结构	21~35	句法结构、语法、词形变化等	多项选择、填空	15%	10 分钟
III	阅读理解	36~60	语篇, 包括一般性及应用性文字	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	15%	25 分钟
V	写作/ 汉译英		应用性文字(摘要、通告、信函、简历表、申请书、协议书等)翻译	套写、书写、填写或翻译	15%	25 分钟
合计		65 + 1			100%	120 分钟

注：以上有一部分题型在大项中交叉使用。

第二部分 试题测试要点分析与应试技巧

第一节 听力理解试题解析

高等学校英语应用能力考试 A 级考试中听力试题占卷面总分的 20%, 是失分率较高的项目。许多学生进大学后感到听力理解困难, 经过 1.5~2 年的听力训练, 听力考试成绩还是上不去, 致使不少学生忽视听力或干脆放弃。究其原因, 是学生缺乏对听力试题特点的全面了解, 没有掌握正确的答题技巧所致。因此, 对听力部分试题特点及应试技巧作详细介绍是很有必要的。

一、命题综述

A 级考试中第一部分为听力理解。听力试题采用主观性和客观性相结合的方式, 考查学生对英语语言的接受性和产出性的综合运用, 重点考查考生理解所听对话、会话和简单短文的能力。听力材料以日常生活和实用交际性内容为主。语速为每分钟 120 个词, 词汇限于《基本要求》的“词汇表”中 3 400 词的范围, 交际内容涉及《基本要求》中的“交际范围表”所列的全部听说范围。

听力理解占试卷总分的 20%, 共 20 道题, 测试时间为 20 分钟, 由 Section A, Section B, Section C 和 Section D 四部分组成。

1. 短对话 (Section A Short Dialogue)

考试内容: 听 5 组小对话, 选择最佳答案。

2. 简单会话 (Section B Short Conversation)

考试内容: 听两组简短会话, 每组含 2~3 个问题, 共 5 题选择最佳答案。

3. 短文理解 (Section C 和 Section D Passage/Monologue)

考试内容: 听一段短文或独白, Section C 是完成 5 个空格的补写, 一般是填写单词或短语; Section D 是完成 5 个问题的回答。

二、听力试题考点分析

1. Section A Short Dialogue (短对话部分)

本节包括 5 组简短的对话, 主要测试考生听懂英语对话的能力。每组为 1 题, 每题 1 分, 题号是 1~5, 共 5 分。对话共两句, 在一男一女之间进行 (M—man, W—woman), 然后由第三者对上述对话提出问题 (Q—question), 试卷上设有 4 个选择项, 其中只有一个是正确答案。考试录音只放一遍, 考生选答的时间约为 13 秒, 这就要求考生在听完对话和问题之后, 抓住主要信息迅速从 4 个选择项中选一个最佳答案, 并在答案纸上找出相应的标码用铅笔画一条直线。对话的内容可能涉及有关日常交际, 如电话找人, 谈论天

气、旅行、约会、学习,等等;也可能是有关一般业务交际的内容,如谈论会议安排、定货、送货、投诉、工作、面试,等等。对话的句子不长,且口语性强,考生应在有限的时间内能够结合语气、语调、习语等各种因素去理解对话的内容,听懂问题并选准答案。

【例 1】M: When does the next bus leave?

W: You have just missed one by 10 minutes. Buses leave every forty minutes.

Q: How long does the man have to wait for the next bus?

考生在试卷上看到下列 4 个选项:

A. 10 minutes. B. 50 minutes. C. 40 minutes. D. 30 minutes.

【答案】D

【解析】根据听力材料中的两个时间信息,经过简单的运算, $40 - 10 = 30$,可推算出 D 项为正确答案,考生应在答案纸上找到此题的 4 个选项标码,在 D 的中间用铅笔画一直线。

【例 2】M: Morning, madam. What would you like to leave with us?

W: I'd like to leave this bag with you.

Q: What does the woman want to leave there?

考生在试卷上看到下列 4 个选项:

A. Coat. B. Bag. C. Computer. D. Hat.

【答案】B

【解析】此题询问事实细节,根据问话“女士想留下什么”和对话中女士说的“leave this bag”,表明选项 B 为正确答案。

2. Section B Short Conversation (会话部分)

本节包括两段会话,主要测试考生听懂较长的连贯的英语会话的能力。每段会话由 5~6 组对话组成,在一男一女之间进行(M—man, W—woman),然后由第三者对上述会话提出 2~3 个问题(Q—questions),题号是 6~10。每个问题各附 4 个选择项,其中只有一个是正确答案,每题也是 1 分,共 5 分,录音播放两遍,要求考生听完后找出正确答案。会话的句子并不很长,主要是问会话中的要点,一般不过多追问细节,但是都与上下文有关,构成连贯的话语,因此要对会话作整体地了解。会话内容除了涉及一般话题,也可能涉及一些学生今后工作中可能接触的社交和一般业务内容。其范围可以参考《基本要求》中的“交际范围表”。

【例 1】Conversation 1

M: Helen. Can I have a look at your newspaper?

W: Sure, go ahead.

M: I want to know what's on this weekend.

W: Is there anything interesting?

M: *The Red Roses* are giving a performance today.

W: **They are a pop group.** They are said to be very good. What time does the performance start?

M: 7:00 p. m. Will you be free then?

W: **Yes, I'd like to go.**

M: Let's go together then.

W: All right.

Questions 6 to 7 are based on the conversation you've just heard.

6. What does the Red Roses refer to?

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. A performance. | B. A pop group. |
| C. The name of a theater. | D. The name of a dancer. |

【答案】B

【解析】本题是理解判断题,答案在文中有直接的表述“*They are a pop group.*”,与B项吻合。

7. What have the two speakers decided to do?

- A. They are not going to see the performance.
B. The man will see the performance alone.
C. They are going to see the performance together.
D. The woman will see the performance alone.

【答案】C

【解析】本题是推理判断题。在对话中男士告知女士演出开始的时间后随即向女士发出了邀请,女士的回答是“... ,I'd like to go”。显然女士欣然接受,故答案就非C莫属了。

【例 2】Conversation 2

W: Could I speak to David Evens, please?

M: David Evens is speaking.

W: Hi, it's me, Jane.

M: Hi, you've arrived then.

W: Yes, I checked in a few minutes ago.

M: What's that hotel like?

W: It's very clean and comfortable. I have a wonderful view of the harbor from my window.

M: How was your journey?

W: Oh, not too bad.

M: I'm coming to see you. How do I get to the hotel?

W: It's very easy to find. **It's near the harbor.**

M: **OK, I'll see you on Saturday then.**

W: Be good.

M: Yes, bye.

W: Bye.

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

8. Where is the hotel located?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Near the harbor. | B. Far away from the harbor. |
| C. In the center of the city. | D. Out of the city. |

【答案】A

【解析】本题是地点方向题。在对话中当男士问女士宾馆准确的地点时,女士的回答是

“It's near the harbor.”,由此可知 A 为正确答案。

9. When will the two speakers meet?

- A. On Thursday. B. On Friday. C. On Saturday. D. On Sunday.

【答案】C

【解析】本题是时间判断题。对话中男士提出要看望女士“I'll see you on Saturday then.”,可知 C 项为正确答案。

10. What are the two speakers doing?

- A. They are talking on the phone. B. They are turning the city together.
C. They are looking for a hotel. D. They are checking in at a hotel.

【答案】A

【解析】本题是推理判断题。在整个对话中,两人多次使用电话用语。根据电话用语可以判断:他们在打电话。故 A 项为正确答案。

3. Section C 和 Section D Passage/Monologue 短文(或独白)

本两节短文听力理解主要测试考生听懂口头表述的内容的能力。形式为听一篇长度为 120~150 词左右的短文或独白,Section C 是完成 5 个空白的补写,一般是填写单词或短语,题号是 11~15,每题 1 分,共 5 分。Section D 是完成 5 个问题的回答,题号为 16~20。该部分的录音播放两遍,语速为 120 词/分钟,要求考生听懂短文/独白后回答问题。问题印在试卷上,只要求考生在答案中填写少量的词(不得超过 3 个词,否则要扣分),非重点词也可能印在试卷上。短文/独白内容可能涉及一般性描述,例如对某个地方的介绍、对某件事的叙述等,但是大部分内容都与一般涉外业务有关,例如导游的通知、会议主持人的欢迎词等。信息量比较大,题材较广泛,句子长度和复杂性较对话部分会大一些,但是仍限于《基本要求》词汇表以内的词语。因此,对考生理解总体概念、信息组织和重点记忆有较高的要求。

【例 1】

(Q11)**John Wilson is the general manager** of a big company. He is always very busy and travels a lot. (Q12)**He'll be away for business all next week.** He'll visit several cities on his trip, have meetings with some managers from other companies, see a lot of salespeople and (Q13)**listen to their reports.** Mary is his secretary and she won't go with him. She'll stay in the office, answering John's letters and telephones, keeping contact with other companies and calling John to let him know about anything important. (Q14)**She'll also be in charge of all the employees in the office.** She wants to do a good job, (Q15)**because she hopes to be promoted.**

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the passage you've just heard.

11. What is John Wilson?

He is the _____ of a big company.

【答案】general manager

【解析】本题询问“约翰·威尔逊做什么工作?”。由短文开头的第一句可知答案应回答“general manager”。

12. What will John Wilson do next week?

He will be away for _____.

【答案】business

【解析】本题询问“约翰·威尔逊下一周要做什么”。由短文中的“He'll be away for business all next week”可知空白处应填写“business”一词。

13. Who are going to report to him on his trip?

_____.

【答案】Salespeople

【解析】本题询问“谁将会在他(约翰·威尔逊)的旅途中向他作汇报?”。短文提到了约翰·威尔逊将在旅途中“see a lot of salespeople and listen to their reports”,句中的“their reports”指的就是“salespeople”的汇报,因此本题应填写“Salespeople”。

14. Who will be in charge of the office while he is away?

His _____.

【答案】secretary

【解析】本题询问“约翰·威尔逊不在的时候,谁管理办公室的事务?”。短文提到了“She'll also be in charge of all the employees...”,其中“She”指的是约翰·威尔逊的秘书,可以得知空格处应填入“secretary”。

15. Why does Mary want to do a good job?

She hopes to be _____.

【答案】promoted

【解析】本题询问“为什么玛丽想要把工作做好?”。由短文的结尾处的“... because she hopes to be promoted”可知空格处应填入最后一个词“promoted”。

【例 2】

(Q11) **Last year I worked as a secretary** to the general manager of a large company in our town. I was happy and satisfied with my job. Then suddenly our company was hit by financial trouble. Most of the employees knew nothing about it (Q12) **until one day we were told that we had to leave**. Although I was very sad and worried, I soon overcame the shock. (Q13) **I was experienced and qualified**. I felt quite confident that I would have little difficulty in quickly finding a similar position with another company.

I applied for several jobs. But I was told that (Q14) **I was too experienced** and they couldn't pay me the high salary I earned before. I had been out of job for almost two months. Then I saw a small advertisement in the newspaper one evening. A shopkeeper was wanted. I realized that I had no choice but accept what was offered me. However, (Q15) **I am satisfied with my present job** because I am still working.

11. What kind of job did the speaker do last year?

She was a _____ to the general manager of a large company.

【答案】secretary

【解析】本题为细节题。从原文第一句话“Last year I worked as a secretary to the general

manager of a large company in our town.”可以找到答案。

12. What happened to her one day?

She was told that she _____.

【答案】had to leave

【解析】本题为细节题。原文第四句话“Most of the employees knew nothing about it until one day we were told that we had to leave.”说直到被告知必须离开这家公司,大多数雇员才知道这件事。结果是,发言者作为雇员之一,和大家一样她也必须离开。

13. Why did she feel confident that she could find a new job soon?

She was experienced and _____.

【答案】qualified

【解析】本题为细节题。从原文第一段倒数第二句话“I was experienced and qualified.”可以找到答案。

14. Why couldn't she find the same kind of job?

Because she was _____.

【答案】too experienced

【解析】本题为细节题。从第二段第二句话“But I was told that I was too experienced and they couldn't pay me the high salary I earned before.”可以找到答案。

15. How does the speaker feel about her present job?

She is _____ with it.

【答案】satisfied

【解析】本题为细节题。从原文最后一句话“However, I am satisfied with my present job because I am still working.”可以找到答案。

三、典型听力试题解析

根据对历年全真试题听力部分题型的考点分析结果显示,各部分考点呈现一定的规律,通过对各部分考点的梳理,现分项归纳分析典型考题如下:

1. 短对话部分

短对话考题主要集中为推理判断、同义复述、时间判断、地点场景、数字运算、身份关系、事实细节 7 类题型,考生需要对这七种题型逐一进行听力训练,努力掌握每种题型相关的听力技巧,从而有效提高自己的听力水平和应试能力。

【例 1】推理判断题

W: Have you known Mr. Johnson for a long time?

M: Yes, quite some time, about two or three years.

Q: What can we learn from the conversation?

A. Mr. Johnson has been the man's boss.

B. The man and Mr. Johnson are colleagues.

C. The man is quite familiar with Mr. Johnson.

D. Mr. Johnson has just got to know the man.

【答案】C

【解析】女士问男士是不是认识 Mr. Johnson 很长时间了,男士回答“Yes, quite some time.”,由此得出 C 项为正确答案。A、B、D 三项与题意不符。

【例 2】事实细节题

W: Mary seems happy with her new job.

M: Happy? She's thinking of giving it up.

Q: How does Mary like her present job?

A. It was boring.

B. It was quite long.

C. It was interesting.

D. It was easy to understand.

【答案】A

【解析】女士对男士说“玛丽看来对她的工作很满意”。男士回答到“满意? 她正想放弃这份工作呢”。这说明玛丽不喜欢这份工作,所以她才会想要放弃它。

【例 3】同义复述题

M: What will you do if you're not successful in the interview?

W: If I'm not, I'll have to go to work on the farm for father, instead of working in that company.

Q: What will the man do if he fails the interview?

A. Stay at the present job.

B. Take another interview.

C. Work with his father.

D. Start his own company.

【答案】C

【解析】题中两人在谈论面试如果不成功的工作打算。女士说她要到父亲的农场工作而不是留在那家公司。由此可以推测女士的打算与男士不同,男士显然是要留下来,如果面试失败的话。该题 C 选项“Work with his father”与原文 work on the farm for my father 基本同义。

【例 4】地点场景题

M: Madam, what are you going to order?

W: Just a cup of coffee and a sandwich.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

A. In a bookstore.

B. In a snack bar.

C. In a bank.

D. In a library.

【答案】B

【解析】这类题目一般要求根据对话内容判断出对话发生的地点。本题可以根据对话中的“order”和“a cup of coffee and a sandwich”这些单词判断出对话发生的地点是“a snack bar(小吃店)”。备考时需要了解并积累与图书馆、书店、银行、宾馆、

医院和饭店等常见场所相关的背景词汇,尤其要注意那些体现职业、场所的关键词。

【例 5】时间判断题

M: Will the lecture begin at 1:40 or 2:00 o'clock?

W: No, it begins at 1:30 and ends at 3:00 o'clock.

Q: When will the lecture start?

A. At 1:30. B. At 1:40. C. At 2:00. D. At 3:00.

【答案】A

【解析】对话中出现了 4 个时间,即 4 个选项中的时间,因此在听对话的过程中需要区分 4 个时间分别表示什么,然后确定问题要求回答发生的时间,这类题难点在于听力原文中可能出现几个时间,因此,在听对话的过程中需要对所涉及的时间做简单笔记,然后听清楚问题询问的时间。

【例 6】数字计算题

M: Can I rent a room for two weeks? I'm not sure whether I'll stay for a whole month.

W: Yes. It's \$ 150 a week but only \$ 400 a month.

Q: How much will the man pay if he rents the room for two weeks?

A. \$ 150. B. \$ 200. C. \$ 300. D. \$ 400.

【答案】C

【解析】本题在听到男士说要租两周后,可以初步推断问题很可能是问男士需要付多少钱,然后在听女士报价时就要特别注意 \$ 150/周这个数字,在听完问题后就可以判断出正确答案了。

【例 7】身份关系题

W: Good morning, Hilton Hotel. May I help you?

M: Hi. I'd like some information about your hotel.

Q: What is the woman?

A. A waitress. B. A salesgirl. C. A housewife. D. A receptionist.

【答案】D

【解析】这是一道身份关系题。这类题与地点场景题有一定的相似之处,就是要结合不同身份关系的人之间常用的表达方式、语气和涉及的对话主题等作出判断。在本题中,如果听出对话中女士说的“Hilton Hotel”就可以初步判断女士是酒店的前台服务员。

2. 简单会话部分

简单会话也可以称为长会话,以日常生活内容为主,包括衣、食、住、行、工作、学习等话题,但情节并不复杂,句子结构比较简单。与短对话相比因其长度的增加,明显会有一定难度。在考点设计上也有较大区别,短对话注重考查技巧,长会话以考查细节为主,各种细节题占 60%~70%,且近年来细节题有增加趋势。

【例 1】Conversation 1

M: Excuse me. I'd like to go to the Science Museum, but I don't know how to use this

ticket machine.

W: Well, just press this button. It's two dollars.

M: Thanks.

W: The train is coming soon. Please wait a moment.

M: All right. How often do the trains come at this time of the day?

W: Usually they come about every six minutes.

M: Okay. And where should I get off?

W: Just get off at the Science Museum Station. That's five stops from here.

M: I've got it. Thanks for your help.

W: You're welcome.

Questions 6 to 7 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

6. Where does the man want to go?

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. To the Science Museum. | B. To the History Museum. |
| C. To the Art Museum. | D. To the Space Museum. |

7. How often do the trains come at this time of the day?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. About every four minutes. | B. About every five minutes. |
| C. About every six minutes. | D. About every seven minutes. |

【解析】Q6: A。根据选项可知该题涉及的是地点的选择, 听时注意地点名词“Science Museum”等, 可判断他要去科技馆。

Q7: C。该题是数字题, 提问频率。由“every six minutes”可知火车每六分钟一趟。

Conversation 2

M: Hello, ABC Company. What can I do for you?

W: This is Jenny Black from the Smith Company. Can I speak to Mr. Peter Hall, please?

M: Speaking.

W: Mr. Hall, I'm calling about the delivery of the printers.

M: When did you order them?

W: About a week ago, and they should have been here yesterday.

M: I'm sorry about that. Now, let's see what can be done. Your printers can be delivered tomorrow morning.

W: Tomorrow morning will be fine. So, what time can we expect your truck?

M: Should we say between 10 and 11?

W: Good.

M: My apologies for the delay. Bye.

W: Bye.

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

8. Why does the woman call the man?

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. to make an apology. | B. To place an order. |
| C. To ask about delivery. | D. To cancel an appointment. |

9. What product has the woman ordered?

- A. Trucks. B. Printer. C. Phones. D. Cameras.

10. Why does the man feel sorry?

- A. For the late payment. B. For the damage products.
C. For the lost goods. D. For the delayed delivery.

【解析】Q8: C。本题为细节题。本题问的是女士打电话给男士的原因。对话中,女士说了一句非常关键的话“I'm calling about the delivery of the printers.”,由此可知,她打电话是为了询问有关打印机发货的问题,故选项 C 是正确的。

Q9: B。本题为细节题。本题问的是那位女士订购了什么货物。对话中,女士说“I'm calling about the delivery of the printers.”,以及后来还再次提到了 printer,可以看出,女士订购的是打印机(printer),选项 B 是正确的。

Q10: D。本题为细节题。本题问的是那位男士为什么要道歉。男士最后说“My apologies for the delay”,而且对话中多次提到 delivery(交货)的问题,并未提到付款迟了等问题。所以他是因为发货不及时而表示歉意,D 为正确答案。

【例 2】Conversation 1

W: Good morning, British Airways. Can I help you?

M: Good morning. I've a returned ticket to Rome. It's open. I'd like to confirm my flight.

W: What date do you want to travel?

M: Thursday, 26 November.

W: The first flight departs at 2 p. m. It arrives in Rome at 5:20 p. m.

M: Is there a later flight?

W: Yes, there's one at 4 p. m. , arriving in Rome at 7:30 p. m.

M: Yes, thank you, that's fine.

W: What course are you traveling?

M: Er, economy.

W: Is that one seat?

M: Yes.

Questions 6 to 7 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

6. Where does the man want to travel?

- A. To Paris. B. To Rome. C. To London. D. To Berlin.

7. Which night does the man want to take?

- A. The 14:00 flight. B. The 17:20 flight.
C. The 19:30 flight. D. The 16:00 flight.

【解析】Q6: B。本题为地点去向题。题目问的是这位男士要去哪里旅行,是地点方向。原文中提到“去罗马的回程机票”,女士也说到“有一个航班下午 4 点起飞,7 点 30 分到达罗马”。因此可以推断男士要去的地方是罗马。

Q7: D。本题为时间判断题。考查学生对时间的判断能力。原文中女士两次提到航班的时间,第一次提到时,男士问是否有更晚点的,说明他对这个时间不是很满

意,女士说第二个航班的时间,男士说很好,由此说明他觉得这个航班的时间合适,因此正确答案是D。

Conversation 2

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.

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

8. What is the conversation about?

- 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.

9. How much do you charge a day?

- A. \$ 3. 00. B. \$ 13. 00. C. \$ 30. 00. D. \$ 33. 00.

10. What kind of room does the man reserve?

- A. A double room. B. A single room.
C. A standard room. D. Family suite.

【解析】Q8:B。该题是概括型题。根据选项可推测此题涉及地点与行为,即在哪里做什么。根据对话中“reserved a room”可断定此对话发生在顾客与旅馆接待员之间。

Q9:C。该题是数字题。询问价格。根据“30 dollars a day, one night”可知男士只住一天。

Q10:B。该题是简单直接答题。根据选项中四种房型,男士仅提到“a single room for one night”就可知是单人间。

3. 短文简答

短文听力理解在整个听力测试中是难度最大的题型,因为它不仅篇幅较长、信息量大,而且是主观答题方式。但这部分的题目设置较容易,只是对文章的基本问题(who, what, when, where, why, how)提问,且短文的问题已经在试卷上印出,其答案可以直接从原文找出,或者是原句,或者是相同意思的不同表达,需要填写的答案一般是原文中出现的词或词组,因此,只要听懂了短文,正确回答问题一般不难。

【例 1】Tina began to look for a new job. She went to the Employment Agency and filled out a form. But the agency was not able to find a place for her. Every day she looked at the help-wanted advertisement in the newspaper. She also talked to her friends about getting a job. But there was one big problem. Most jobs required 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 the job boring. She thought there would be no future for her to be a saleswoman.

11. Why did Tina come to the Employment Agency?

To look for _____.

12. What did she do in the Employment Agency?

She filled out _____.

13. What was the problem with Tina?

She had little _____.

14. What job did she get at a supermarket?

A job as a _____.

15. How did she find her new job a few months later?

She felt it was very _____.

【解析】Q11: a new job。根据提示信息“去找……”以及问题中关键词“employment agency”可知是去职介所找工作,故此处应填“a new job”。

Q12: form。此题与前题类似,根据提示信息与对话中关键词“filled out a form”可知她先填了张表格。

Q13: experience。根据提示信息可推知所缺部分应当是有关主语特征的词,听的时候要注意相关的重读词语,由“most job required experience”可知大多数工作要经验,而她缺乏工作经验,前后形成对比。

Q14: saleswoman。根据提示信息“一个……的工作”可推知所缺内容应是职业类型,由对话中的职业名称可知她是一个销售人员。

Q15: boring。根据提示信息可推知应当填写有关对工作感受的词,从“she found the job boring”可判断她觉得这份工作很乏味。

【例 2】People are living longer and longer. As a result, more and more middle-aged adults have to take care of their aging parents when the parents can no longer care for themselves. These adults may be forced to stay at home to care for them. Taking care of aging parents is quite difficult. For example, the aging parents may become blind, so he/she needs children to perform a lot of everyday work. The roles of parents and children are then changed. Children are forced to care for their parents as if their parents were children. When children find it difficult to take care of their dependent parents, they often decide to take them to a nursing home. There, proper care and attention can be given. This allows children to return to their normal everyday life.

11. Why do more middle-aged adults have to take care of their aging parents?

Because people are living _____.

12. What does the speaker think of the job of taking care of an aging parent?

It's _____.

13. How are the family roles changed?

The dependent parents are cared for as if they were _____.

14. What can a nursing home do for aging parents?

It provides them with proper _____.

15. What benefit can middle-aged adults get by sending their parents to a nursing home?

They can return to their _____.

【解析】Q11: longer and longer。根据试卷已给信息可知该题是因果关系题,是跟人们的生存或生命状态相关的事,听的时候要抓住与生存、生命状态有关的词语。如由“live longer and longer”,从而推断出由于寿命变长,才会出现养老困境。

Q12: quite difficult。听清问题中关键词“how, think of”等可知问的是对赡养老人这一事情的想法、观点等,再联系前一题,可推知此事在现代社会是非常棘手的。

Q13: children。文中所给信息意为“失去自理能力的父母们如同……般受到关怀照顾”,可推知所缺信息当与“父母们”意思相反。听时抓住“roles of parents and children are changed”就知道是父母与孩子的角色互换。

Q14: care and attention。根据所给信息可推知提供的应是一种服务或设施,听时注意此类词语,抓住关键词“care and attention can be given”可知是给予关怀和照顾。

Q15: normal everyday live。根据提示信息“他们就能回到原来的……”可推知所缺内容或是地点或是一种状态,听清对话中“return to their normal everyday life”可知是回到原来的正常的生活状态。

四、听力试题应试技巧

听力考试一般要求考生有较强的接收能力和产出能力。由于题型的不同,需要应对的情况也是不一样的。解题前后,考生应该做好以下三个方面的工作:

第一,简短对话的题目均以选择形式出现,提问形式多以 wh-形式开头,如 when, where, who, whose, what, which, how 等;其重点内容包括数字计算类、逻辑推理类、判断类、建议及请求类和否定类。解题前抓紧时间浏览试题,解题时紧扣问题中的 wh-特殊疑问词,预防干扰信息,作出准确判断。

第二,简单会话的题目仍以选择形式出现,解好此类题的关键首先就必须掌握所听内容的中心,然后根据所听到的问题确定其具体的答案。一定要排除干扰,答题时千万不要一看到选项中有听到单词或词组就急于选择。

第三,短文的简短回答题目以填空和简答的形式出现,以细节题为主。做这类题时要注意听第一遍时不要忙着写,而是要听懂原文,掌握大意,记好笔记;听第二遍时抓住信息,抓紧时间填写,最后核实一遍。

第二节 语法结构试题解析

一、命题综述

语法结构(Structure)部分包括两节(Section A and Section B)。本部分测试考生运用英语句法结构、语法和词性(词形变化)的能力。测试范围限于《基本要求》中的“词汇表”(A级学生应该认知3400个英语单词,以及由这些词构成的常用词组)和“语法结构表”所规定的全部内容。本部分的分值占总分的15%,测试时间为10分钟。

Section A

本节的题型为多项选择题,试卷中给出一个不完整的句子,下面有4个选择项,要求考生从4个选择项中选出最佳答案。共10题,题号是21~30,每题1分,共10分。

本节测试要点是测试学生对英语基本语法知识掌握和运用的能力。测试的范围含有“语法结构表”的全部内容,但主要涉及以下基本语法知识和内容:谓语动词、非谓语动词、词类用法、句法结构、常用句型等。

Section B

本节的题型为填空题,共5题,题号是31~35,每题1分,共5分。本节的测试要点为词性转换和语法结构。其中有几题测试词性变化,主要指动词、名词、形容词和副词四大类实词之间的转化;题干中给出词的原形或词根,要求考生根据句子的含义以及构词方法填入正确的词形。另外几题测试语法知识,其范围主要有:动词的时态、语态、语气及主谓语一致,非谓语动词,形容词和副词的比较级和最高级等。

二、语法结构试题考点分析

1. 语法选择题分析

根据对近年高等学校应用能力考试(A级)实考试卷的分析和研究,将语法结构(Structure)题中的选择题型(Section A)的考点,归纳为六种测试题型:动词时态和语态题、非谓语动词题、各类从句、虚拟语气题、固定词语搭配题和常用特殊句型题。这样分类可以使其在考点上化繁为简,内容上化难为易,使考生在判断上更具条理性,做题上更具操作性,给考生提供了一个解题上优化思路的方法,使其简便易行,便于掌握。如果考生熟悉并掌握了这些测试题型(考点),明确题目测试的要点和关键就能做到有目的、有重点、有条理地分析句子,并能在较短的时间内选择出正确答案。

(1) 动词时态和语态题

动词时态和语态题型测试要点包括:行为动词、连系动词、情态动词、助动词的用法,动词的各种时态、语态和语气(特别是虚拟语气)的变化和用法,以及主谓一致等。

【例1】 Though he _____ well prepared before the job interview, he failed to answer some important questions.

A. will be

B. would be

C. has been

D. had been

【答案】D

【译文】尽管他在面试前作了充分的准备,但他还是没能回答出一些重要的问题。

【解析】本题测试的是动词时态的运用。本题的主句“他还是没能回答出一些重要的问题”为一般过去时(he failed...),而状语从句“尽管他在面试前作了充分的准备”发生在主句之前,所以状语从句(Though he had been well prepared...)应用过去完成时态。

【例 2】He _____ in this company since he graduated from Andong Technical College ten years ago.

- A. worked B. has been working C. had worked D. was working

【答案】B

【译文】他自从十年前从安东技术学院毕业以后,就一直在这个公司工作。

【解析】本题考查对现在完成进行时的掌握。根据 since 引导的时间状语从句可知,主句要用完成时态,而且本题强调的是,那么长一段时间他一直做某事,在这种情况下,英语中需要使用现在完成进行时,所以选项 B 是正确的。

(2)非谓语动词题

非谓语动词题型测试要点包括:非谓语动词(动词不定式、动名词、现在分词和过去分词)的形式以及主要用法;不同类型的非谓语动词的时态、语态的各种变化;分词的独立结构等。

【例 1】The city of London, _____ repeatedly in 1940 and 1941, lost many of its famous churches.

- A. bombed B. to bomb C. bombing D. having bombed

【答案】A

【译文】由于在 1940 和 1941 年连续遭受轰炸,伦敦许多著名教堂被毁了。

【解析】本题测试的是非谓语动词题(过去分词)用法。过去分词短语用作定语时一般置于其所修饰的名词之后,其意义相当于一个定语从句。本句中的过去分词短语(bombed repeatedly in 1940 and 1941)用做非限制性定语,表示被动的、完成的,比定语从句更加简洁,多用于书面语,如:Some of them, born and brought up in rural villages, had never seen a train. 他们中有些人,生长在农村,从未见过火车。其他选项中的动词不定式,现在分词及其短语都不表示动作的被动性。

【例 2】_____ from life pressure, many people have to go all out to work until they are tired out.

- A. Suffering B. To suffer C. Being suffered D. Having suffered

【答案】A

【译文】由于生活的压力,许多人不得不全力以赴地工作,直到累倒为止。

【解析】本题测试的是现在分词的用法。句首应为现在分词短语做原因状语,句中的主语 people 是分词短语的逻辑主语,它们之间是逻辑上的主谓关系,应选择 A 项(Suffering),因为现在分词短语可以表示一种状态。B 项为动词不定式,只能表示目的;C 项是现在分词的被动语态;D 项是现在分词的完成式,虽然也可用做原因状语,但其表示的动作往往发生在谓语动词所表示的动作之前,所以选项 B、C、D 均不是正确选项。

(3) 各类从句

从句在语法部分的考试中所占比重最大。从句主要有 6 种：主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句、同位语从句、定语从句和状语从句，前 4 种在复合句中起名词作用，又统称为名词性从句，后两种又分别称形容词性从句和副词性从句。但从近 6 年的考试来看，主语从句和表语从句涉及较少，因此，从句在复合句中一定与其他部分有联系，所以起连接作用的关联词就尤为重要，因此，这部分试题也经常同时考查从句关联词的用法。

【例 1】 Li Lei didn't meet the famous American professor _____ he was on holiday in America last year.

- A. unless B. until C. if D. whether

【答案】B

【译文】直到去年李雷在美国度假时，才见到了这位著名的美国教授。

【解析】在选项的 4 个关联词中，“until”可以和“not”构成“not...until”，表示“直到……才……”，据此判断正确答案为选项 B。

【例 2】 He got a message from Miss Zhang _____ Professor Wang couldn't see him the following day.

- A. which B. whom C. that D. what

【答案】C

【译文】他从张小姐那里得到消息说王教授第二天不能见他。

【解析】题中的句子意义完整，不缺少任何语法成分，且有先行词“message”，因此可以确定为同位语从句，选择 C 项。

【例 3】 She got to know the young man very well _____ she had worked for so long.

- A. to whom B. in whom C. whom D. with whom

【答案】D

【译文】她很熟悉这个与她共事多年的年轻人。

【解析】本题测试的是定语从句的用法。从空格开始到句尾是一个“介词 + whom”引导出的定语从句，whom 指代主句中的“the young man”。在定语从句中，谓语动词是 had worked，表示“与某人共事”时，应用“to work with somebody”，所以 D 是正确答案。

【例 4】 With the introduction of the computer, libraries today are quite different from _____ they were in the past.

- A. that B. what C. which D. those

【答案】B

【翻译】由于计算机的使用，如今的图书馆和以往的图书馆已经大不相同了。

【解析】本题测试的是宾语从句的用法。关系代词“what”引导的从句为介词“from”的宾语从句，“what”在从句“they were in the past”中做谓语动词“were”的表语。A 选项的 that 和 C 选项的 which 一般指代单数，不能和从句中的主语“they”相搭配。D 选项的 those 为代词，可代替前面说过的话以避免重复，但不能引导名词性从句，如：The days in summer are longer than those (= the days) in winter. 夏季的白天比冬季的白天长。

that.../such...that...”中“so.../such...”放在句首时的倒装结构。

- 【例 2】**_____ Susan gets on to the top of a tall building, she will feel very much frightened.
A. Now that B. Even though C. Every time D. Only if

【答案】C

【译文】每当苏珊到达高楼顶部时,她就感到非常害怕。

【解析】本题测试的是连词搭配的固定用法。Now that(既然),引导原因状语从句,如:Now that you've grown up, you must stop this childish behavior. 现在既然你已经长大了,就不可再有幼稚的举动。Even though(即使),引导让步状语从句,如:Even though he lied to me, I still trust him. 尽管他向我撒过谎,我还是信任他。Every time(每当),引导时间状语从句,如:Every time she came, she bought children some presents. 她每次来都给孩子们带来礼物。Only if(只要),引导条件状语从句,如:The picnic will be cancelled only if it rains. 只有下雨,野餐才被取消。

(6)特殊句型结构

常见特殊句型结构题型测试要点包括强调句型、倒装句型的运用等。

- 【例 1】**It was because I wanted to buy a dictionary _____ I went downtown yesterday.
A. but B. and C. why D. that

【答案】D

【译文】正是因为我要买本字典,昨天我才进城去了。

【解析】本题测试的是强调句型的用法。英语中强调句型的结构是“It is/was + 被强调的部分 + that 引导的从句”。强调句型中不能出现 when, where 等词引导的从句,本句强调的是原因状语“because I wanted to buy a dictionary”。

- 【例 2】**So loudly _____ that people could hear it out in the street.
A. did the students play the music B. the students playing the music
C. the students played the music D. have the students played the music

【答案】A

【译文】学生们演奏音乐的声响太大了,以至于人们在街上都能听到。

【解析】本题测试的是倒装句型的用法。本题是因强调而引起的倒装句,一般是强调成分放在句首,使其句子倒装。本句强调的是状语“So loudly”(声响太大),形成了主谓语的部分倒装。选项 D 是倒装,但时态不匹配。

- 【例 3】**_____ got in the wheat than it began to rain heavily.
A. No sooner have they B. No sooner had they
C. No sooner they have D. No sooner they had

【答案】B

【译文】他们刚收割完小麦就开始下大雨。

【解析】“No sooner”是否定词,常与“than”搭配,意为“刚……就……”,当其位于句首时,句子要用部分倒装,因此正确答案为选项 B。

常见的表示否定意义的词或结构有:little, few, neither, nor, seldom, rarely, hardly, by no means, not...until, hardly/scarcely...when 等。做此类题目时,大家应该对上

还表示否定意义的词或短语格外敏感,以便在宝贵的考试时间里做出快速的反应和判断。

2. 词汇选择题型应试技巧

在做本节的选择题时,考生应在平时养成良好解题习惯的基础上,注意以下几个方面的问题:

(1) 读懂句子,理解题意

这是做题的第一步,也是关键的一步。题意没有看懂,就谈不上选择出正确答案。首先要读懂句子,分析该句的结构以及主要成分(主语、谓语、宾语等),大致理解该题的意思,做题时应记住该题是“英语”题,不是“汉语”题,因此不要用汉语的习惯进行思考、分析、判断和选择。

(2) 认准考点,明确意图

读懂题意之后,要大致推断出该句的测试题型,即考点,明确命题者的意图。按照上述的五大考点:谓语动词题、非谓语动词题、词语搭配题、句法结构题和常用句型题,结合该题的题干和选项进行分析,认准该题的考点。抓住了考点就抓住了关键,其他问题就能迎刃而解,然后运用掌握的词汇、短语和语法知识进行分析、判断和选择。

(3) 意义和语法并重

正确选项必须满足题目意义和语法结构两方面的要求。不要以为语法结构对了,选择的答案也就对了,还应考虑题目意义方面的需求。英语中有不少的惯用词语搭配、习惯表达法和特殊用法等,都需要考生特别注意。

(4) 思路开阔,做题细心

要利用题目中所给出的信息以开阔自己的思路和分析方法,不要用一成不变的思路和方法去选择答案,可以从不同角度去思考和分析每道试题,因为试题中多一个词或少一个词,就可以完全改变该题的测试要点。要细心地分析,判断是否有更合适的选项,因为只有一个选项是正确的。做题细心不仅是好的态度,也是好的方法。

3. 词形转换填空题型分析

英语应用能力考试中词汇形式转换填空试题主要测试考生正确、熟练地使用词汇的能力,以及对语法、词汇、构词知识的综合运用能力。在解题过程中,首先要看懂句子。通过对句子的结构分析,判断出所填的词在句子中担任什么成分,由此来决定其词性或词形。考试中,考查词形转换的题目虽占比重不大,却是一项容易失分的题目,考生应给以足够的重视。

词形转换填空试题要求考生用所给词的正确形式填空,涉及词汇和语法知识的综合运用。该考项共5个小题,题型设计主要是在每个小题的空格后提供一个可供选择的词,考生可根据该题的内容和搭配要求,在空格中填入其适当的词类形式。测试要点有词性转换与语法变形两类。

(1) 词性转换题

词性转换题主要涉及英语四大实词(动词、名词、形容词和副词)之间的词性转换,即根据句子的含义可以用构词法填入正确的词性。要求考生不仅要有比较扎实的语法功底和正确运用词汇的能力,而且要有较强的驾驭语言和灵活运用语言知识的能力,尤其

是掌握和运用构词知识的能力。下面介绍和分析试题的题目类型。

【例 1】It is _____ (reason) for parents for their children's education.

【答案】reasonable(名词→形容词)

【译文】父母支付孩子们的教育费用是合理的。

【解析】本题测试的是词性转换。题干的括号中给出的是名词 reason(道理),根据题意及空格前的系动词 is,空格处应该填入 reason 的形容词 reasonable(合理的)做表语。

【例 2】The right side of the brain controls _____ (imagine), our understanding of space and color.

【答案】imagination(动词→名词)

【译文】人脑的右侧控制着我们的想象力以及对空间和色彩的理解力。

【解析】本题测试的是词性转换。题干括号中给出的是动词 imagine(想象),其前面是人称代词 our,显然在空格处需填入动词 imagine 的名词形式 imagination(想象力),做及物动词 control 的宾语,构成动宾结构——控制想象力。考生要注意拼写,在 imagine 的词尾中必须去掉 e 再加 -ation。

(2) 语法变形题

语法变形题测试要点包括:动词的时态、语态、语气以及主谓语一致、非谓语动词(动词不定式、动名词、现在分词、过去分词)、名词的单、复数、形容词和副词的比较级和最高级等。

【例 3】(Take) _____ the financial difficulties into consideration, we'd better put off the plan till next year.

【答案】Taking

【译文】考虑到财政困难,我们最好将此计划延至明年。

【解析】本题测试的是非谓语动词中现在分词的用法。根据句子的结构可以断定,句子的前半部分是非谓语动词引出的原因状语,只有现在分词 Taking 最为合适。它不仅意义上做原因状语(考虑到财政困难),现在分词短语(Taking the financial difficulties...)在逻辑上和主语 we 形成主谓关系。

【例 4】Over forty years(pass) _____ since the first bridge was built in the district.

【答案】have passed

【译文】自从这个地区的第一座桥建造以来,40 多年过去了。

【解析】本题测试的是谓语动词时态的运用。根据句子结构和意义,可以知道 since 引导的时间状语从句中谓语动词用一般过去时(was built),由此可以断定主句的谓语动词应该用现在完成时,而且主语是复数(Over forty years),答案应是 have passed。

4. 词形转换题型应试技巧

本节词性转换测试要点主要是考查考生正确、熟练地使用词汇的能力,主要通过正确使用词性(动词、名词、形容词、副词等),正确使用构词法(派生性、合成法和转换法),或根据语法结构(词法或句法)的要求正确使用相应的词形,使填入空白处的词或词组正确、恰当,使整个句子的意思完整、连贯。一些考生在做这一节试题时,有时失分较多。考生应注意从以下方面训练做题技巧。

(1) 确定空缺词汇的词类与词义

认真仔细地阅读每道试题,弄清题目的意义,确定句中空格后括号中所给词汇的词义与词性。

【例 1】Lately Laura has shown some _____ (improve) in both her reading and writing.

(答案 improvement *v.* → *n.*)

本句的意思是:最近拉里在阅读和写作方面都有些进步。括号中 improve 是动词,词义是“提高、改进”,根据句子结构和意义应用名词。

(2) 明确各类词性词汇的语法功能

根据句意及语法知识,确定空格中所填词汇在句中的意义及应充当的成分。一般来说,名词在句中做主语、宾语或表语;动词在句中一般做谓语;形容词在句中做定语,修饰名词,做表语时置于系表动词后面,或做宾语补足语;副词一般在句中修饰动词或形容词。由此推断需填词汇的词性。上述例句中 improve 为动词,按题意要求该词应转换成名词,因此空格处应填写名词形式 improvement。

(3) 确定前缀或后缀的肯否定意义

根据句意判断所填词在句中的肯否定意义,从而确定是否需要使用否定意义的前缀或后缀。

【例 2】I'd like to go with you, but with so much work to do this afternoon. I'm (able) to.

(答案 unable *un-*)

根据句意“下午我有很多工作要做”可以推断下句的意思应是“我不能和你一起去”,而且是系表结构,空缺部分为一个表示否定意义的形容词。因此括号中 able 前需要加一个表示否定意义的前缀,即 *un-*, unable 意为“不能”。

(4) 动词时态语态与名词单、复数的正确使用

若空格处需填动词时,还要注意动词时态、语态、语气以及名词单复数形式的正确使用。

【例 3】These college students spent a whole month traveling in Northwest China, which greatly (broad) their vision and knowledge.

(答案 broadened *adj.* → *v.*)

根据句子语法结构,空缺部分应为句中谓语;从主句的时态来看,which 引导的定语从句中谓语应用一般过去时;空缺部分是由形容词 broad 先变为动词 broaden,再变成过去形式 broadened。

第三节 阅读理解试题解析

“高等学校英语应用能力考试”中的阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)和一般的阅读理解要求区别很大,其主要特点是突出了阅读材料的实用性,在阅读总量中实用性文字材料约占 60%。

一、命题综述

本部分的测试包括在 5 个“任务”(Task 1, Task 2, Task 3, Task 4 & Task 5)中。每个“任务”有 5 道题目,共 25 题。各“任务”题型不同,题目的得分不等,总阅读量为 800~1 000 词,共为 35 分,测试时间为 40 分钟。要求考生通过获取文字材料中的信息来完成指定的任务。5 个“任务”题型可分为 3 种类型:

(1)“任务 1”和“任务 2”(Task 1 and Task 2)的多项选择题,即每道题下面有 4 个选择项,其中只有一个是正确的答案。题目数量各为 5 题,题号是 36~45,共 10 题,每题 2 分,共 20 分。其中,“任务 1”所选用的文字材料为 200~250 词的一般性内容的说明文或描述性短文;“任务 2”所选用的文字材料为 200~250 词的实用性短文,可以是广告、说明书、产品介绍、公司介绍、商务信件、单证、合同书、序言等,但没有很专门的内容,各专业的考生都能看懂。

(2)“任务 3”(Task 3)的题型为摘要填空题,测试考生抓关键信息和记要点的能力,即考的是读与写的综合能力。题量为 5 题,题号是 46~50,每题 1 分,共 5 分。要求考生在阅读完一篇 150~200 词的应用性材料后填写一个简单的提纲。每题填写的内容不超过 3 个词(指令中会有明确提示)。

(3)“任务 4”(Task 4)的题型为匹配题,测试内容一般为应用性的目录或列表、故障说明或公共场所的标志用语等。要求考生利用查阅技能迅速准确地完成汉英的信息配对,即从英文列表找出与汉语对应的项目,将表示其顺序的字母填入空格。本节题量为 5 题,题号是 51~55,每题要求填 2 个空,每个空格 0.5 分,共 5 分。

(4)“任务 5”(Task 5)题型为简答题,测试的是考生阅读应用文的能力。要求考生看懂给出的文字材料(短文、信件等)后,以最简单的文字(词或短语)回答其下面提出的问题。题目数量为 5 题,题号是 56~60,每题 1 分,共 5 分。所选的阅读材料除一般性说明文、描述文外,多是应用性内容,如函电、广告、说明书、信函、业务单证、合同书、摘要、序言、目录等。文章的长度为 150~200 词。范围限于《基本要求》的交际技能表和词汇表 3 400 词的范围。

二、典型考题分析

Task 1

There are some problem areas for international students and immigrants studying in the United States. Making friends is a challenge (this is also true for some American students). Many colleges and universities offer a variety of student clubs and organizations where both foreign-born and native American students have a greater chance of meeting

people with shared interests. Information about these out-of-class activities is often posted in the student centre and listed in the student newspaper. Sometimes foreign students and immigrant students find Americans to be “cliquish (有派性的)”. (Americans find some non-U. S. -born students to be cliquish as well). If people feel separated from the social aspects of American college life, they should actively seek people with shared interests. It is unlikely that students will make friends just by passing people on the campus.

Foreign or immigrant students may feel confused during the first few weeks at a new school because they do not understand the system and are not willing to ask questions. Many students do not take advantage of the numerous services offered on campus that assist students in developing new skills and social groups. Some colleges offer students tutorial (辅导的) support in such subjects as writing, language study, computer skills, and other basic subjects. Students who appear to be most successful in “learning the ropes” are those who can solve problems by taking the initiative to ask questions, locate resources, and experience new social situations.

1. In the United States, students can find friends with the same interests by _____.
 A. making friends on the campus B. reading the student newspaper
 C. visiting the student centre D. joining the student clubs
2. The sentence “people feel separated from the social aspects of American college life” (Line 8, Para. 1) means they have difficulty in _____.
 A. joining social activities within the campus
 B. being easily accepted by the university
 C. finding people with shared interests
 D. getting a job in American society
3. When they first come to college, some foreign students may feel confused because _____.
 A. they are denied any help from people around
 B. they are provided with few services
 C. they are faced with an unfamiliar educational system
 D. they are unwilling to adapt themselves to the new environment
4. The phrase “learning the ropes” (Line 6, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. finding the way to develop new skills
 B. having the skills to make conversations
 C. learning how to answer questions
 D. knowing how to handle problems
5. From the passage we may conclude that foreign students _____.
 A. may face some problems in adjusting to college life
 B. are unlikely to be successful in American college life
 C. are not good at developing friendship and social groups
 D. can hardly learn well when they enter an American college

1.【答案】D

【解析】事实细节题。文章第一段第三句话的意思是“美国大学为学生提供各类、和学生组织,留学生和国内学生都能更有机会在那里遇到兴趣相同的同学。”因此,学生们找到趣味相同的地方就是俱乐部。选项 D 为正确答案。

2.【答案】A

【解析】词语理解题。引号中句子的意思是“人们感到与美国大学的社交生活分离”。这与选项 A“他们难以在大学校园里参加社交活动”意思相吻合。所以 A 为正确答案。

3.【答案】C

【解析】事实细节题。文章第二段第一句话指出:刚刚来到一个新学校时留学生们感到无所适从,因为他们不了解这里的教育体制,也不愿问一下。

4.【答案】D

【解析】词语理解题。从本句的意思可知,在校园社交成功的学生是主动提出问题,查找资料并体验新的社交经历的人,他们在“learning the ropes”方面是成功的。由此可以判断“learn the ropes”意为“知道解决问题的办法”或“找到窍门”。

5.【答案】A

【解析】推理判断题。本文主要列举了外国学生在美国大学学习时遇到的问题,并提出适应环境,调整自己是解决问题的途径,我们从而得出的结论是:外国学生会在适应大学生活中面临一些问题。

Task 2

First aid(急救)is the care, given to the injured or sick as soon as possible after an accident or illness. It is his immediate care and attention before the arrival of the ambulance(急救车)that sometimes means the difference between life and death, or a full or partial recovery.

First aid has limitations, as not everybody is a doctor or expert, but it is a key element of the total medical system.

The principle to be adopted in first aid is immediate action. By-standers(旁观者) or relatives not knowing what to do, or being too fearful to try, have unwisely contributed to unnecessary deaths and worse injuries.

It is important that any action taken by the first aid provider is started as quickly as possible.

Quick action is necessary to save life and parts of the body. One who is not breathing effectively, or is bleeding(流血)heavily, requires immediate help. If quick effective first aid is provided, then they have a much better chance of a good recovery.

But it should be remembered that any action taken is to be most careful, and fright(恐慌)by the first aid provider and by-standers will not be good to the whole thing. Try to remain calm and think your actions through. A calm and controlled first aider will give everyone confidence that the event is being handled efficiently and effectively.

1. The writer seems to suggest that if you don't know much about first aid, you should _____.
- A. call for help from professionals B. still try to help
C. stand by and not try to help D. learn it from a doctor
2. According to the passage, some injured or sick people died as a result of _____.
A. other people's hesitation to offer first aid B. unprofessional first aid
C. unnecessary first aid D. unwise suggestions by by-standers
3. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
A. One should not apply first aid to the injured without knowing the cause of the accident.
B. It is easy to carry out first aid if one has the necessary facilities.
C. First aid is an important part of the whole treatment.
D. First aid may not be effective before a doctor or expert comes.
4. The most important thing in providing first aid is to _____.
A. call for an ambulance B. prevent bleeding
C. know what to do D. act quickly
5. While offering first aid, the helper should _____.
A. be self-controlled B. have others to assist him
C. have confidence in the sick person D. get rid of the by-standers

1. 【答案】B

【解析】推理判断题。从文章第三段第一句话“The principle to be adopted in first aid is immediate action.”可以推导出：在急救状态下，即使你不太了解救护知识，也应该立即采取行动。故答案为 B。

2. 【答案】A

【解析】推理判断题。文章第三段第二句话“By-standers or relatives not knowing what to do, or being too fearful to try, have unwisely contributed to unnecessary deaths and worse injuries.”的意思是“不知道如何做或太害怕而不敢试着急救的旁观者或亲属，会增加不必要的死亡或伤害更加严重。”故可以判断答案为 A。

3. 【答案】C

【解析】事实细节题。根据文章第二段第一句话“... , but it is a key element of the total medical system.”的意思可知急救是整个治疗过程的关键因素。由此可判断答案为 C。

4. 【答案】D

【解析】事实细节题。根据文中“The principle to be adopted in first aid is immediate action”及“It is important that any action taken by the first aid provider is started as quickly as possible.”可知急救最重要的是尽快采取行动。故答案为 D 项。

5. 【答案】A

【解析】事实细节题。文章最后一句“A calm and controlled first aider will give everyone confidence that the event is being handled efficiently and effectively.”与 A 项意义相符，故选 A。

Task 3

In order to meet readers' increasing demand for the latest information in the fast growing electronics and telecommunications industries, *China Daily* has formally launched publication of its IT (Information Technology) Page. Published every Sunday on Page 6 of Business Weekly in broadsheet format, the IT Page will keep you informed of the latest developments in the IT industry.

With *China Daily's* quick, accurate, authoritative (权威的) and detailed reporting, the IT Page will, from a unique view, report and comment on the market trends, technological breakthroughs (突破) and industrial policies of the domestic and international computer, network, and telecommunications industries. Some special features such as interviews with experts, new product reviews, software listings, market research and technical articles will also add to the interest and value of this page.

We welcome your submissions (preferably in English) and we hope IT companies will take advantage of our page to advertise their products and services.

Special Column in Business Weekly

Name of the Column: 1

Time of Publishing: 2.

Contents: market trends, 3 and industrial policies.

Purpose of the Column: to meet the readers' interest in the 4 in the IT industry.

Advertisements Welcomed: from 5.

1. 【答案】IT Page

【解析】直接回答题。从全文的第一句后半部分“*China Daily* has formally launched publication of its IT (Information Technology) Page.”可知《中国日报》正式出版了它的(信息技术版)就可以得出答案。

2. 【答案】every Sunday

【解析】直接回答题。从文中第一段第二句“它刊载于每周日《商务周刊》的第六版”就可得知答案。

3. 【答案】technological breakthroughs

【解析】直接回答题。从文中第二段第一句后半部分“... from a unique view, report and comment on the market trends, technological breakthroughs and industrial policies...”可得出答案。

4. 【答案】latest developments

【解析】推理判断题。从文中第一段第一句前半部分可以看出,开办该版的目的是为了满足不同读者对快速发展的电子和通信产业的需求,由此得出答案。

5. 【答案】IT companies

【解析】推理判断题。从全文的最后一句“欢迎 IT 公司刊登产品和服务广告。”中可知答案。

Task 4

A—abbreviated dialing code

C—charging period

E—identity number

G—operational status

I—Network User Address

K—local user terminal

M—response signal

O—change of the battery unit

Q—entry rejected

Examples: (A) 缩位拨号码

B—off-peak hours

D—access code

F—video conference

H—information subscription service

J—audio signal

L—file management

N—operating instructions

P—function indicator

R—external control

(H) 预定信息业务

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 1. () 计费时间 | () 非高峰时间 |
| 2. () 网络用户地址 | () 标识码 |
| 3. () 本地用户终端 | () 音频信号 |
| 4. () 文件管理 | () 操作指令 |
| 5. () 外部控制 | () 功能指示 |

【答案】1. CB 2. IE 3. KJ 4. LN 5. RP

1. 【解析】charging (收费) period (时期, 时间); off-peak (非高峰的) hours (时间)

2. 【解析】Network (网络) User (用户) address (地址); identity (身份, 特征) number (号码)

3. 【解析】local (本地) user (用户) terminal (终端); audio (音频的) signal (信号)

4. 【解析】file (文件) management (管理); operating (操作) instructions (指令)

5. 【解析】external (外部的) control (控制); function (功能) indicator (指令) 函

Task 5

Dear Ms. Pascal,

I would appreciate very much an opportunity to meet with you and demonstrate how my unique experience and education could be of particular advantage to your company's future growth.

My practice last summer at Pascal business Systems helped me focus on my academic and career goals. My fourteen weeks with your company involved me in a whole variety of sales support activities including preparing brochures and catalogs, coordinating trade shows, providing data and information to salespeople in the field, and interacting with customers.

During the past two semesters I have concentrated on developing my electronic publishing and business communication skills. I am confident that I can improve the ways in which Pascal Business Systems provides support for field marketing representatives. This would include designing and maintaining an online catalog which could be coordinated with

current inventories (库存清单).

I am available for an interview at your convenience and look forward to an opportunity to discuss ways to improve operations and communications with field locations and sales. Thank you for your kind consideration.

Sincerely,
Lourdes Santiago

1. How long did Lourdes Santiago work at Pascal Business System?

_____.

2. What activities was he involved in when he had his practice in the company?

A whole variety of _____.

3. What special skills did Lourdes Santiago develop during the past two semesters?

He developed electronic publishing and _____.

4. What could he do to help support the field marketing representatives?

By designing and maintaining _____.

5. What is the purpose of the letter?

Lourdes Santiago writes the letter to ask for _____.

1. 【答案】Fourteen weeks

【解析】直接答题。从文中第二段第一、二句可以看出, Lourdes Santiago 在 Pascal Business System 的工作时间为 14 周。

2. 【答案】sales support activities

【解析】直接答题。文中第二段第三行有明确的表达。

3. 【答案】business communication skills

【解析】直接答题。在第三段第二行有明确的表达。

4. 【答案】an online catalog

【解析】直接答题。在第三段第三、四行清楚地表明了此意。

5. 【答案】an interview

【解析】直接答题。在第四段第一行, 此句的意思为我可以在您方便的时候参加面试并期待着与您讨论……。

三、阅读理解应试技巧

1. 阅读技能要求

考生要在有限的时间内做到速度和准确的和谐统一, 不仅需具备一定的语言基础, 还要掌握一定的阅读技能。也就是说, 要有一定的词汇量, 并正确掌握词义、它们的搭配关系和用法; 掌握必要的语法知识; 具有一定的篇章知识, 即在篇章层面上把握文章结构, 段与段之间和句与句之间的逻辑关系, 能了解作者的观点、态度等。根据《考试大纲》的要求, 阅读技能包括:

①了解篇章和段落的主旨和大意;

②掌握篇章中的事实和主要情节;

- ③理解篇章上下文的逻辑关系;
- ④了解作者的目的、态度和观点;
- ⑤根据上下文推断生词的意思;
- ⑥了解文章的结论;
- ⑦讲行信息转换。

2. 阅读理解的技巧

阅读理解部分的测试目的是检测考生对英文书面材料获取信息的能力,它包括阅读的准确度和速度两方面。测试的文字材料包括一般性阅读材料(科普、文化、社会、常识、经贸、人物等)和常用的应用性文字材料,其内容是各专业学生所能理解的,并不需要特殊的专业知识。因此,阅读理解考试中,掌握一定的应试方法与技巧有助于进一步提高考生的考试成绩。掌握阅读理解的应试方法与技巧应从掌握阅读方法和区分不同测试题型两方面着手。

(1)学会掌握两种阅读方法

考生们在应试复习中,应尝试将上述两种阅读方法和四个考点应用于解题技巧之中。由于五个“任务”的命题方式不尽相同,其做题方式也各有区别。

①**略读法(Skimmming)**:略读法就是很快地将文章读一遍,目的是理解文章的要点。在实际考试中,略读是一种很重要的方法,它要求考生通过略读,了解文章的体裁、题材和大概意思,以便确定下一步阅读和做题的大概思路 and 思维框架。考生应切记,在略读过程中不要花费过多的时间,一般用 1~3 分钟即可。对于认为较简单的文章,可以先快读全文,然后回答问题。其他情况下,应先快读全文,了解大意,然后再进入下一步的阅读。

②**查阅法(Scanning)**:查阅法是在文章中找取自己需要了解的信息,目的是理解文章的具体信息。考生在阅读理解时,通过第一遍的略读,了解文章的题材、体裁和大概意思后,根据文章后面提出的问题,查找具体细节,确定试题的答案。一般来讲,文章后的问题是根据文章内容的先后设置的,即第一道题的信息一般在文章的开头,最后一道题的信息一般在文章的结尾处。通过查阅法答题,可进一步提高做题的准确性。

运用以上两种方法,是阅读理解和答题过程中,所提倡这种“两读法”,即第一读采用“略读法”,目的是了解文章结构及文章大意;第二读为“查阅法”,即带着问题有目的地进行阅读。这样既可提高阅读速度,也能提高答题的准确率。

(2)区分测试考点

在阅读理解测试中,一般要求考生理解所读材料的大意,掌握主要事实和有关的具体细节,辨别作者的基本态度和观点,根据有关信息进行一定的推理、判断或引申。这些要求在阅读理解的题型上可分为以下四种考点:主旨大意、词语理解、事实细节、推理判断。其中,主旨大意题考查的主要内容包括主题思想、写作意图、标题;词语理解题考查考生通过上下文线索理解某些词语甚至句子的能力;事实细节题是考查考生正确把握文中信息的能力;推理判断题要求考生根据文章的内容或结构从字里行间做出合乎逻辑的推论。

第四节 英译汉试题解析

翻译部分为英译汉试题(Translation—English into Chinese),主要测试考生将英语正确译成汉语的能力,以正确理解原文为主,也考查汉语表达的准确性。本部分的分值为15分,测试时间为25分钟,所译材料为4个句子和1个段落,句子部分的题型为多项选择题,段落部分的题型为段落翻译。句子的内容为一般性的文字材料,也有应用性的文字材料。所涉及的词汇限于《基本要求》的词汇表中3400个词的范围。

一、命题综述

翻译试题含两部分内容,所测试的翻译技巧主要包括以下几个方面:

- ①正确翻译一般语句,基本符合汉语的习惯表达;
- ②正确掌握被动句式的译法;
- ③正确掌握数词倍数的译法;
- ④正确掌握复合句中定语从句的译法;
- ⑤正确掌握长句的译法。

Section A 是句子翻译(sentence translation),题目数量为4题,题号为61~64题,满分为8分。其题型为多项选择题,即给出一个英语句子,卷面给出3种译文作为选项,其中一项是标准译文,分值为2分,要求考生选出最佳的译文选项。

Section B 是段落翻译(paragraph translation),题目数量为1题。题号为65题,满分为7分。其题型为一段70~80词左右的英文段落,要求考生将其译成正确、通顺的汉语。英文段落的内容全是实用性的应用文,包括广告、告示、报告片断、说明书片断、合同片断、招标书或投标书片断、规章片断等。

二、典型考题分析

【例1】句子翻译

1. For your safety, the electrical appliance can only operate when it has been correctly mounted on a dry and cool base.

- A. 你只有在干燥通风的地方操作这一台电子仪器才安稳。
- B. 只有在干燥通风的场所才能使电子仪器持续运转。
- C. 为了安全起见,本电气装置只有正确安装在干燥阴凉的基座上才能运行。

【答案】C

【知识点】for your safety/ electrical appliance/ mount

【解析】for your safety 是一个介词短语,表示“为了你的安全”;electrical appliance 是“电子装置”的意思;mount 意为“安装”;base 有基地、基底的意思,在这里因为讲到了机器的安装,故理解成基座较合适。综上所述,可知C项是最佳答案。

2. Not only does asking questions at a meeting involve you in discussions, it is also a good way to demonstrate your professional knowledge.

- A. 会上提问不仅能使你参与到讨论中,而且还是一种展示你专业知识的好方法。
- B. 会上提问不仅可以讨论你所提出的问题,而且还可以很好地利用你的专业知识。
- C. 提问题不仅能使会议讨论你所关注的问题,还是一种表现你专业技能的好途径。

【答案】A

【知识点】not only... (but) also/ asking questions at a meeting/ demonstrate

【解析】这句话是一个由否定词 not 引导的倒装句,仔细分析句子可知其中包含了一个表示连接关系的短语“not only... (but) also”,也就是“不但……而且……”。其中前半句话中的主语应该为“asking questions at a meeting”,后半句中“demonstrate”的意思是“展示,表现”。故可知 A 是最佳答案。

3. People feel that the interdependence of nations, so long talked about by statesmen, is today more than ever a reality.

- A. 人们感到,一直都在讨论的国家的独立,今天比以往任何时候这个问题都显得重要。
- B. 人们感到,政治家长期讨论的国家间的相互依存,现在比任何时候都更为实在。
- C. 人们感到,许多国家以前一直关心的独立问题,现在比以前任何时候都更加现实。

【答案】B

【知识点】so long talked about by statesmen/ interdependence of nation

【解析】这句话中有一个插入成分,就是“so long talked about by statesmen”,除去这一句,前后两句刚好是一个完整的主从复合句,其中宾语从句 ever 的意思是曾经。插入成分没有主语,但从意思上分析可知其主语应为“interdependence of nations”,它与动词 talk 之间是被动的关系,所以插入成分用了过去分词。故 B 项是最佳答案。

4. The purchaser will not be responsible for any cost or expenses in connection with the packing or delivery of the above goods.

- A. 卖主并非没有责任解决上述货物在包装和运输方面出现的问题。
- B. 对于上述货物的包装和运输有关费用的任何事宜卖主概不负责。
- C. 买主概不承担与上述货物的包装和运输有关的任何成本或费用。

【答案】C

【知识点】be responsible for/ in connection with

【解析】be responsible for 是“为某事承担责任”的意思;in connection with 是“与……相关”的意思。据此 C 项是最佳答案。

5. Studies alone can conduct us to that enjoyment which is best in quality and infinite in quantity.

- A. 独立学习能给予我们所喜欢的最好质量和无限数量的东西。
- B. 学习能把我们带到高尚的、永无休止的娱乐之中。
- C. 学习本身就能把我们带到至高无上的、无穷无尽的欢乐境地。

【答案】C

【知识点】studies alone/ conduct us to/ enjoyment/ infinite in quantity

【解析】首先要认真分析句子成分,才能把这个句子翻译好。理清句子的主干结构:主语是 studies,谓语是 conduct,定语是由 which 引导的定语从句来修饰 enjoyment。

然后,确定语言点即关键词语的含义,既要把这些词义理解清楚、准确,又要符合汉语的表达习惯。Studies alone 的意思是“学习本身”,不是“独立学习”;conduct us to...的意思是“把我们带到……”,不是“指导我们去……”;enjoyment 在本句中的意思是“欢乐,乐趣”,不是“娱乐”;infinite in quantity 的意思是“无限”“无穷无尽”,而不是“无限数量”“永无休止”。经过仔细认真的比较,我们可以推断选项 C 是最佳译文。

【例 2】段落翻译

Generally speaking, China is now only at the beginning stage of producing its own fax machines. And the products can at best compete with the low imported ones in the market. Great efforts are needed to master and apply new and high technologies for the development of new famous brand fax models so as to win a greater market share.

【参考译文】总体上说,国产传真机尚处于初级阶段,最多只能与市场上的低档进口产品竞争。我们需要花大力气掌握和应用高新技术,以开发名牌传真机的新机型,从而获得更大的市场份额。

【解析】这是一道段落翻译题,它是一篇市场调查的一段,报告了国产传真机的现状,并预测今后需要开发的方向和市场发展前景。整段文章共有 3 个句子,其中前两句较短,最后一句是长句(long sentence)。前两句的语言点有 generally speaking(总体说来),at the beginning stage(初级阶段),at best(最多),compete with,(与……竞争),the low grade-imported ones(低档进口产品)等。最后一句的长句中,包含了被动语态(are needed)和动词不定式结构(to master and apply...),所以除了对语言点正确理解之外,更应对句子结构作恰当安排。要使译文通顺流畅,还要对一些细节(词组或短语)考虑更加周全。如:new and high technologies 译成“高新技术”,就符合汉语表达习惯;so as to win a greater market share 译成“从而获得更大的市场份额”,使译文表达出动词不定式的状语含义,也更加简洁明了。

【例 3】段落翻译

The city government recognizes that citizens have certain new needs. To better meet your needs, we have made several changes in community facilities in 2009. Three stations for the suburbs have been added to the western train service. Broadband(宽带)cable is now available to all parts of the city. 5,000 new books were bought for the City Library. Some new facilities at the city hospitals have been installed. Next year, we will try our best to make your life even better.

【参考译文】市政府认识到公民们有某些新需求。为了更好地满足市民的需求,我们在 2009 年对社区设施做了一些改动。火车西线为郊区加设了 3 个火车站,本市所有地区都接通了宽带电缆,市图书馆购买了 5 000 本新书,市里各医院安装了一些新的设备。明年我们将尽最大的努力使市民生活更美好。

【解析】这段话有几处需要注意:meet your need 意为“满足需求”,这句中的不定式是用来表目的的;community facilities 直译为“社区设施”;have been added 从表面上看是一个被动语态,为了符合汉语的习惯将此句中的主语与宾语位置对换,译成主

动形式,同样的情况在接下来两句中也出现了,同样需要译成汉语的主动式。理解了这些短语和知识点,准确翻译就没有问题了。

三、翻译试题应试技巧

句子翻译(sentence translation)部分是测试考生以下两个方面的能力:对英语确切理解的正确性和对汉语习惯表达的通顺性。在英译汉的翻译过程中,考生对英语原文的正确理解应该是做题的前提和基础,没有正确的理解,选择就会出错误,翻译就会失败。由于这一节的题目(61~64题)提供了译文选项供考生挑选,所以考生理解英语的能力要超过表达能力。考生在做本节试题时,应注意以下几点:

1. 理清句子的主干结构,确定句子种类及相应的主语和谓语

首先要把句子彻底看懂,不要漏掉细节。要理清句子的主干结构,确定该句是简单句、并列句还是复合句。若是简单句,确定主语和谓语;若是并列句,确定并列分句中主语和谓语;若是复合句,辨明主句和从句,并进一步确认从句的种类:主语从句、宾语从句、定语从句、状语从句等,同时确定主句和从句中的主语和谓语。理清句子的主干结构,确定其相应的主语和谓语,是准确理解英语原文的基础和前提,考生务必认识到这一做题步骤的重要性。

2. 把握好谓语动词的特点,确定时态、语态、语气等

在确定主语和谓语的基础上,把握好谓语动词的特点:时态(现在时、过去时、进行时、完成时等)、语态(主动语态或被动语态)、语气(陈述语气、祈使语气或虚拟语气)等。考生应充分认识谓语的重点就是要保证谓语动词在翻译时的正确性和完整性。

3. 注意句子中某些关键词的词义、常用句型、固定搭配和习惯用语的翻译

在翻译好谓语动词的基础上,要特别注意句子中某些关键词的词义的选择,如常用词的一词多义、某些代词的意义等。同时要注意英语常用句型(如强调句、倒装句、省略句等)、固定搭配和习惯用语的翻译。如果该句句意为实用性内容,那么译文就应该尽可能符合该场合或该领域的习惯用法和习惯表达。

4. 翻译全句、对照选项、细心选择并确定最佳答案

在上述步骤的基础上,考生应该动笔自己翻译一遍,再对照试题所提供的3个选项细心选择并确定一个最佳选项。必须注意的是试题后所给出的3个备选的汉语句子都是比较通顺的,区别在于是否能忠实于英语原文,有时各句的区别是很细微的,只有在正确理解的基础上加以仔细分析才能选择出最佳答案。

段落翻译(paragraph translation)部分也是测试考生以下两方面的能力:对英语确切理解的正确性和对汉语习惯表达的通顺性。由于这一试题的英文需要考生自己动手翻译成汉语,因此,有一定的难度。考生在做本节试题时,应注意以下几点:

1. 在做题时应遵循英译汉的总原则

英译汉总的原则是:(1)翻译时既要忠实于原文,又要符合汉语的表达习惯;(2)翻译不可太拘泥,好的译文应该是形式和内容的统一;(3)能够直译则尽量不意译;(4)翻译的过程应该是先理解后表达。

2. 找准段落中翻译要点、确定某些关键词(或词语)的释义

首先应该读懂段落全文,对内容有大致的了解,把握好句与句之间的关系,找准段落中的翻译要点。对于某些关键词(或词语)不仅依靠搭配关系来判断含义,也要通过上下文确定词义或含义。由于英汉两种语言在句子结构和词语搭配上存在着许多差异,为了使译文通顺达意,有时也需要将原文的词义加以引申,以进行准确的翻译。

3. 通过适当的翻译技巧用规范的汉语表达译文

无论是正确理解原文或是通顺表达译文都要和适当的翻译技巧结合起来。除了正确掌握英语被动句、数词的倍数、定语从句和长句等的翻译之外,考生还应该熟悉适当的翻译技巧,如增词法、减词法、肯定否定表达法、词性转换法、分合法、省略法等。

4. 认真核对,润色文字,力求译文通顺达意

在翻译过程中,理解与表达是相互联系的,是不断反复的统一过程。核对是理解与表达进一步深化的过程,要核实原文的内容,避免漏译,改正错译,甚至标点符号都要正确无误。同时要保证译文表达结构的一致性,如业务翻译要符合相应专业的语气等。推敲译文的语言,着重润色文字,力求译文通顺达意。

第五节 写作试题解析

写作是一种以书面形式进行信息交流的手段,是在阅读的基础上进行的。阅读是接受信息的过程,而写作是发出信息的过程。阅读与写作是密不可分的。因此,它是各类各级考试中必考的一种主观性试题,旨在测试考生的英语书面表达能力,以检查学生是否能够运用所学的英语语言知识和技能用符合英语表达习惯的写作格式传递信息与进行思想交流。

一、命题综述

写作部分主要测试考生用英语书写应用性短文、信函、填写英文表格或翻译简短的实用性文字的能力。写作部分的分值为15分。测试时间为25分钟。本部分测试考生的形式有以下三种:一是套写应用性短文、信函等,包括简短的业务信函、传真和电子邮件、广告和通告、产品和厂家介绍、产品维护和使用说明、合同、摘要、简历表、申请书、协议书等。二是填写英文表格,主要是业务表格和表单。三是翻译简短的实用性文字。所测试应用文的范围可参考《基本要求》中的“交际范围表”。

二、写作典型考题分析

纵观历年考题的情况,考试内容的选取基本上是应用文的写作,其中涉及的词汇、语法、一般表达法等语言知识以及内容都会限定在考生所学语言知识的范围之内。因此,考生应在平时写作能力的训练中,注意熟悉并积累各种英语应用文、表格等的基本要求、格式和常用语等。

【例】假设你是某公司人事部职员王林,为安排一次职工的假期旅行,向某旅行社写信询问有关事宜。

内容:①询问旅游信息(如线路、价格、折扣等);

②告诉对方参加旅游的人数和时间安排;

③索要相关的资料,特别是行程安排;

④告知联系方式。

Words for reference:

Travel Agency 旅行社

【范文】

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am Wang Lin from Human Resource Department of ABC Company. In this coming summer, we'd like to organize a vocational trip for our staffs. So I'd like to know some information about it.

First of all, could you suggest some destinations suitable for us? Since we have 15 members, do you have any discount for group trip?

Secondly, since we have only one week off the job, we need to know the

arrangement for this trip.

I'd be appreciated if you could send me some relevant material, price list, and the detailed arrangement.

Look forward to your early reply. You may reach me at 123456.

Sincerely yours,

Wang Lin

【写作点评】该题要求的是写一封询问信。要写好业务信函,必须牢记 3C 原则,即清楚 (Clarity)、简洁 (Conciseness) 和礼貌 (Courtesy)。内容要完整,条理清晰,毫无晦涩难懂之处,使收信人一看就能准确理解收信人所要表达的意思。长话短说,用尽可能少的文字表达意思。简洁的前提是清楚,但也要顾及礼貌,如一味省字,不顾英语习惯,后果将事与愿违。

三、写作测试应试技巧

考生要做好写作部分的试题,平时要多读一些相关的应用文的材料,多练习应用文的写作,并掌握不同应用文的格式和信息点的表达方式,提高语言的表达能力。应注意以下几点:

1. 写作前,首先要注意并弄清题意说明 (Directions)

弄清题意说明 (Directions) 也就是考生要认真审题,弄清楚试题的要求,抓住试题的关键,这是写好英语应用性短文的第一步。认真阅读题目要求,就能使写作在格式、内容和表达上不会出现错误。然后就可根据题意的要求,考虑应该用什么样的应用文格式以及其他常用惯用语来完成写作。

2. 写作时要力求做到格式正确,内容完整,表达清楚

在写作的过程中应该注意格式的正确性和规范性,内容的完整和条理,表达的清楚和通顺,因为写作部分的评分标准就是从格式、内容和表达三方面来衡量的。写作部分得高分的评分标准就是格式正确、内容完整、表达清楚。考生要做到以上三方面,就要写好每一个句子,保证每一个句子在结构上和意义上都正确、达意。在此基础上应考虑一些句型和句式上的变化,使考生有把握地运用语法结构和常用词汇,避免错误,力求高分。

3. 写完后,要仔细核对,认真检查

考生写完后,要仔细核对一下格式是否正确(要注意,不符合规格的写作,即使内容正确,语句通顺也是要扣分的)、是否还有漏写的信息,语法以及各种表达是否正确,句子是否还有修改的余地等。相当多的考生是能识别出错误的,只是写作时未加注意。只要考生认真检查,许多常见错误如主谓一致、大小写、拼写及标点符号等,都是可以更正的。写作时要注意卷面的干净整齐,书写要规范,字体大小要适中。

第三部分 高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)

2019年12月高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)

参考答案

Part I Listening Comprehension(每题1分)

- Section A** 1.B 2.A 3.C 4.D 5.B
Section B 6.C 7.B 8.D 9.C 10.D
Section C 11.important part 12.experience 13.birth place
14.pick 15.enjoy a cup
Section D 16. departments 17. free service 18. Friday
19. opening hours 20. their difficulty

Part II Structure

- Section A**(每题1分)
21.D 22.D 23.A 24.A 25.B 26.B 27.D 28.A 29.B 30.C
Section B(每题1分)
31.experienced 32.widely 33.faster 34. pollution 35. is expected

Part III Reading Comprehension

- Task 1**(每题2分) 36.A 37.B 38.C 39.B 40.A
Task 2(每题2分) 41.B 42.C 43.D 44.B 45.A
Task 3(每题1分)
46.732,000 47.home offices 48. Microsoft 49. print postage
50. tracking and reporting
Task 4(每题1分)
51.NO 52.AI 53.JL 54.QK 55.MF
Task 5(每题1分)
56. self-driving cars
57. pedestrians, road signs
58. 2015
59. be driverless
60. eliminate it

Part IV Translation—English into Chinese (15 分)

61. C 62. A 63. B 64. C

65. 当你遭遇车祸,你可采取一些措施以确保每个人都安全。首先你应当检查自己是否受伤。如果你受伤了,请呼叫 911 或叫其他人拨打 911。如果你伤得很重,尽量不要动,等待急救人员。如果你伤得不重,还可以动,看看车上的其他乘客情况如何。如果有人受伤,请拨打急救服务电话。

Part V Writing (15 分)

评分参考标准:

1. 本题按综合方式评分,从格式、表达和语言三方面衡量,只给一个分数,即给总体得分(global marking)。
2. 评分时应以考生应得(rewarding)分数评定,不要以扣分(penalty)方式评定。
3. 分数可分 5 个等级,即:
 - 1) 14 分:格式正确;内容完整,表达清楚;语言上仅有很少的小错。
 - 2) 11 分:格式基本正确;内容较完整,表达尚清楚;有一些语言错误,可以有个别句子结构上错误。
 - 3) 8 分:格式基本正确;内容大体完整,表达可勉强理解;有较多的语言错误,包括少量严重错误。
 - 4) 5 分:格式勉强正确;内容不完整,但是没有离题;表达有较大困难;语言有很多错误,有一些是严重错误。
 - 5) 2 分:格式不正确;内容表达不清楚;语言支离破碎,仅有个别句子尚正确。
4. 如果试卷的得分可高于或低于某一等级分,则应加 1 分或减 1 分。
5. 如果不按提示写作文或语言表达完全无法理解,应给 0 分。
6. 评分应力求准确,防止趋中倾向。

参考范文:

(见解析部分)

试题解析

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. M: Do you know when the coach is coming?

W: I've just called the tour guide and it'll arrive in a few minutes.

Q: What can we learn from the conversation?

【解析】B。本题为事实细节题。询问从对话中我们能得知什么？对话中男士询问女士长途汽车什么时候到，女士回答说她已经给导游打过电话了，长途汽车马上就会到。注意对话中的“in a few minutes”与 B 项中的“soon”为同义替换，意思为“立刻，马上”，因此选 B。

2. W: Jack, what can I do for you with your presentation?

M: Please send me the sales data for the last quarter.

Q: What does the man ask for?

【解析】A。本题为事实细节题。询问男士要什么？对话中当女士询问男士，她能为男士的展示会做些什么，男士直接说请将上个季度的销售数据寄给他，可见男士要的是 sales data“销售数据”，故选 A。

3. W: Hello, Reception. What can I do for you?

M: I'll catch the early flight tomorrow morning, so please give me a wake-up call at 5:30.

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

【解析】C。本题为事实细节题。询问男士要女士做什么？对话中女士询问男士，她能为男士做些什么的时候，男士回答说他要赶早班机，所以请女士在 5:30 打电话叫醒他，C 项“早上叫醒他”。注意，对话中的“wake-up call”与 C 项中的“morning call”同义，意为“叫醒服务”，因此选 C。

4. M: Hi, Lenda. Would you like to join our evening party tomorrow?

W: I'd like to, but I have to meet my clients at the airport.

Q: Why can't the woman attend the evening party?

【解析】D。本题为事实细节题。询问女士为什么不能参加晚会？对话中女士表示自己想去参加晚会，但是她必须得去机场接客户，所以，答案选 D。

5. M: Hello, I'd like to change the flight I've booked for next Monday.

W: No problem. Please tell me your name and flight number.

Q: Why does the man make the phone call?

【解析】B。本题为事实细节题。询问男士打电话的原因。对话中男士直接对女士说他想改签预订的下周一的航班，因此，答案选 B 项“为了改航班”。

Section B

Conversation 1

W: ABC Restaurant, can I help you?

M: Hi, could you tell me what time you start serving dinner tonight?

W: Certainly. Dinner is available from 5 o'clock to 10 o'clock.

M: Is it possible for us to make a reservation for 4 o'clock?

W: Sorry, no. Dinner service is not available before 5.

M: OK. In that case, I'd like to reserve a table for 5 o'clock.

W: For how many people?

M: Six.

W: May I have your name, please?

M: Sure. I'm Black Smith.

W: Thank you, Mr. Smith. A table for six.

M: By the way, can we have the table by a window?

W: No problem.

6. When does the restaurant begin to serve dinner?

【解析】C。本题为事实细节题。询问餐厅什么时候开始供应晚餐。对话中男士问今晚餐厅几点开始供应晚餐,女士回答晚餐的供应时间为5点至10点,因此,答案选C。

7. How many people are likely to come to the dinner?

【解析】B。本题为推理判断题。询问可能有多少人来吃晚餐。当女士问男士有多少人时,男士回答说6个,所以可以推测出可能有6个人来吃晚餐,因此答案选B。

8. Where does Mr. Smith prefer to sit in the restaurant?

【解析】D。本题为推理判断题。询问史密斯先生喜欢坐在餐厅的哪个位置?在对话最后,史密斯先生问可以靠窗户边吗?女士回答“没问题”,所以选D项“靠窗”。

Conversation 2

W: Hi, Xiao Wang. It's my first time to Beijing. What places do you recommend me to visit?

M: Oh, there are a lot of wonderful attractions.

W: Which place do you think I should visit first?

M: The Forbidden City.

W: Why?

M: It's the largest palace in the world. It served as the home of 24 emperors.

W: Wow, amazing! Where is it located?

M: In the city center, not far away from your hotel.

W: So, I'll go there tomorrow morning.

M: Oh, sorry. It closes every Monday.

W: Then I'll go there the day after tomorrow.

M: I suggest you go there by subway.

W: That's a good idea. Thank you.

9. Why does the man recommend the Forbidden City to the woman?

【解析】C。本题为事实细节题。询问男士推荐女士去故宫的原因。对话中男士推荐女士去的第一个地方就是故宫,当女士问为什么的时候,男士回答说因为故宫是世界上最大的宫殿,所以答案选 C。

10. Why couldn't the woman go to the Forbidden City the next day?

【解析】D。本题为事实细节题。询问女士明天不能去故宫的原因。对话中女士原本打算明天去故宫,但是男士告诉她说故宫每周一关闭,所以女士不能去,因此,答案是 D 项“故宫周一不开放”。注意,D 项中的 not open 与对话中的 close 同义,意为“关闭”。

Section C

Good morning, everybody! Today, I'd like to introduce you to our tour for tea lovers. As you know, tea is an important part of Chinese tradition. You may have no idea about how the tea grows and how it is made. Our tour will enable you to experience the tea culture in China. Hangzhou is the birth place of *Longjing* tea, which is one of the most famous green teas in China. During this tour, you will have the chance to go to a tea farm, pick tea-leaves, visit a tea farmer's house, learn the art of tea-making and enjoy a cup of *Longjing* tea. I hope you're pleased to travel with us to learn more about Chinese tea culture.

11. important part

【解析】空格位于不定冠词 an 后面,可知空格处应填入可数名词单数形式。结合录音,填入 important part“重要部分”。注意,此处形容词 important 修饰其后的名词 part,其中心词是 part。

12. experience

【解析】根据空格前面的 enable you to 可知空格处应填入动词原形。结合录音,填入 experience“体验”。

13. birth place

【解析】空格位于定冠词 the 后面,可见空格处应该填入名词。结合录音,应填入名词词组 birth place“发源地”。

14. pick

【解析】根据空格前面的分句 you will have the chance to... 以及空格后的 tea-leaves 可知,空格所在处结构与 go to tea farm 相同,所以空格处应填入动词原形。结合录音,填入 pick“采摘”。

15. enjoy a cup

【解析】空格位于连词 and 后面,and 前后结构应保持一致,根据 learn the art of tea-making 可知空格处应填入动词原形。结合录音,填入 enjoy a cup“享受一杯……”。注意,a cup of 意思为“一杯……”。

Section D

Hello, welcome to our Tutoring Center. This center is entirely run by volunteers who

come from different departments of our college. Its purpose is to provide free service to students in need. Now, let me tell you how our center works. The center opens three days a week, that is Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. If you have any questions, you can come to our center any time in our opening hours. You may come as many times during the week as you like to. If you need homework help, just introduce yourself to the tutors and let them know about your difficulty.

16. Where are the volunteers of the Tutoring Center from?

They are from different departments of the college.

【解析】本题询问辅导中心的志愿者来自哪里? 在听录音时要特别留意关于 volunteers 的信息。在谈到 volunteers 的时候,录音中提到这些志愿者来自学校各系,由于答案处已有 of the college,所以空格处应填入 departments。

17. What is the purpose of the Tutoring Center?

To offer free service to students in need.

【解析】本题询问辅导中心的目的是什么? 在听录音时要特别留意 purpose 一词。在谈到辅导中心的目的时,录音提到 Its purpose is to provide free service to students in need, offer 为录音原词 provide 的同义替换,答案处已经写出 offer 和 students in need,因此,空格处应填入 free service。

18. When is the center open every week?

Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

【解析】本题询问该中心每周什么时候开放? 答案处已经给出了两个时间 Monday“星期一”和 Wednesday“星期三”,由此可以推测出空格处应该填星期几。因此,在听录音时要特别注意 Monday、Wednesday 以及后面提到的时间。根据录音,应填入 Friday“星期五”。

19. When can students come to the center for help?

Any time in its opening hours.

【解析】本题询问学生能够在什么时候向该中心寻求帮助。根据答案处提示,在听录音时要特别留意 any time in。一听到 any time in,学生就要开始做笔记,其后的内容 opening hours 就是答案。

20. What are the students asked to do if they need homework help?

Introduce themselves to the tutors and let them know about their difficulty.

【解析】本题询问如果学生需要作业方面的帮助,他们需要怎么做。在听录音时应该留意关于 homework help 的信息。录音提到如果需要作业方面的帮助,需要向指导教师们介绍自己和让他们知道自己的困难。而答案处已有 introduce themselves to the tutors,注意答案处已将 yourself 改为 themselves,故填入 their difficulty。

Part II Structure

Section A

21. **【考点】**本题考查固定搭配

【句意】他讲话的重点是我们应该采取有效的措施来杜绝水污染。

【解析】D。take measures to do sth.是一个固定搭配,意思是“采取措施做某事”,故选D。

22. **【考点】**本题考查时态

【句意】到目前为止,我们公司已经为居民区和商业区的客户提供了20年的优质草坪养护服务。

【解析】D。此题应当注意其句首的so far“到目前为止”和句末的for 20 years指到现在为止持续了20年,应用现在完成时,所以答案选D。

23. **【考点】**本题考查状语从句的引导词

【句意】如果您需要我们新产品的样品,您可以联系我们的销售经理。

【解析】A。两个分句主谓宾都完整,不缺少句子成分,意味着空格处需要填入一个引导词来引导从句。空格所在的句子,意思是“您需要我们新产品的样品”,后面句子的句意是“您可以联系我们的销售经理”,可见这是条件状语从句,应选择引导条件状语从句的引导词if“如果”,故选A。

24. **【考点】**本题考查倒装句的用法

【句意】直到我到了机场,我才意识到我的护照丢了。

【解析】A。当Not until...位于句首时,其后的主句要进行部分倒装。所谓部分倒装,就是只将助动词置于主语前,谓语其余部分置于主语后。Not until分句中使用过去式,故应选择一个过去时态,A项正确。

25. **【考点】**本题考查主语从句的引导词

【句意】作为一名销售,约翰在与客户交谈的时候缺乏自信。

【解析】B。该句为复合句,主句为... John Jacks is self-confidence,从句句子成分完整。主句的主语是一个主语从句... John Jacks,由于该从句缺乏宾语,空格处需要填入能充当宾语成分的引导词。当主语从句中缺少宾语时,通常用引导词what来引导,所以答案选B。

26. **【考点】**本题考查与过去事实相反的虚拟语气

【句意】如果我知道他的电子邮件地址,我昨天就会给他发送信息。

【解析】B。根据主句的时态would+现在完成时,可以判断这里的if引导的条件状语从句与过去事实相反,符合句型“If+主语+过去完成时(had done),主语+would/should/could/might+现在完成时(have done)”,因此,这里用过去完成时had known,选B项。

27. **【考点】**本题考查固定搭配

【句意】你员工的满意度越高,他们对公司做出的贡献就越大。

【解析】D。contribute to是固定搭配,意思是“贡献;有助于”,故本题选D。

28. **【考点】**本题考查状语从句连接词

【句意】在我能够阻止他之前,他就在客户面前大声读出了我的信用卡号。

【解析】A。空格前后的句子主谓宾完整,不缺少句子成分,意味着空格处需要一个引导词来引导状语从句。根据题干语义可知,此句想表达的意思是“在我能阻止他之

前,他就大声读出了……。”

29. 【考点】本题考查固定搭配

【句意】约翰花了很多时间给他的同事解释这项工程极具挑战性。

【解析】B。spend time (in) doing sth.是一个固定搭配,意思是“花费时间做某事”。故空格处应当用动词的-ing形式,所以答案选B。

30. 【考点】本题考查强调句型

【句意】新设备的高效率逐渐地引起了我们的重视。

【解析】C。句首为It is...,选项为连接词,应联想到此句可能是强调句或者主语从句。将It is和引导词去掉后,句子成分和意思完整,所以该句子是一个强调句。强调句型为“It is/was+被强调部分+that/who+其他成分”,当被强调部分指的是人时,that和who都可以用,而当被强调部分指的是物时,只能用that。而此题被强调部分是主语the high efficiency of the new equipment“新设备的高效率”,指的是抽象的物,所以只能选that,故选C。

Section B

31. experienced

【考点】本题考查动词和形容词的转换

【句意】该公司正在招聘一位组织能力强、经验丰富的秘书来协助人事经理。

【解析】根据空格前的连词and连接形容词well-organized“组织能力强的”可推测,空格处应该填入形容词来修饰secretary。因此,将动词experience转换为形容词形式experienced。

32. widely

【考点】本题考查形容词和副词的转换

【句意】最重要的能源形式是电能,它在日常生活中被广泛使用。

【解析】空格处应填入副词来修饰动词used,因此,将形容词wide转换为副词形式widely“广泛地”。

33. faster

【考点】本题考查形容词比较级的用法

【句意】在智能的城市中,通过数字技术,通信将比现在的速度更快。

【解析】根据空格后的than“比”,可知空格处应填入形容词比较级,对比以前的通信速度和现在的,因此,将形容词fast转换为比较级形式faster。

34. pollution

【考点】本题考查动词和名词的转换

【句意】电动汽车将减少空气污染,因为它不会排放二氧化碳到空气中。

【解析】根据空格前的名词air提示,空格处填入后置定语来修饰名词air,或填入名词被air修饰。air pollution“空气污染”是常见的名词短语,符合句意,因此,将动词pollute转换为名词形式pollution。

35. is expected

【考点】本题考查时态和语态

【句意】根据世界卫生组织报道,未来几十年,城市人口预计增长近 1 倍。

【解析】根据句意,此句谈论的是一个客观事实,因此,应该使用一般现在时。主语 the number of people“人口数量”是谓语动词 expect“预计;期望”的承受者,应使用被动语态,因此填入 is expected。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Task 1

36. **【解析】**A。事实细节题。根据题干的 the right time 定位到第一段第二句,该句指出我们经济发展的劲头越来越猛,因此,现在可能是开始找新工作的好时机。A 项“经济增长”与文章一致,为正确答案。the rising economy 为原词 our economy is getting stronger 的同义替换。
37. **【解析】**B。事实细节题。根据题干 give up your present job 定位到第二段第一句,该句提到,在确定找到新工作之前(sure you have a new one lined up),不要辞掉现有的工作。因此,答案选 B 项“在你确定找到新工作之前。”
38. **【解析】**C。事实细节题。根据题干关键词 unemployed 和 desperate 定位到第二段第三句,该句提到,那些失业且极度渴望工作的人,在接受工作时可能会做出糟糕的决定(sometimes make bad decisions)。C 项与文章中的 make bad decisions 表达一致,为正确答案。
39. **【解析】**B。推理判断题。根据题干中的 English skills 定位到第三段第一句。该句说到,如果一个人的英语水平不高,尽快弥补不足尤为重要(work on fixing as soon as possible)。由此可以推测出,作者建议尽快提升英语水平。B 项“尽快提高英语水平”为正确答案。
40. **【解析】**A。事实细节题。根据题干关键词 good English skills 和 advantage 定位到第三段最后一句。该句指出良好的英语技能通常会使你找工作更为容易和在公司中晋升到更好的工作岗位。A 项“帮助你升职”符合,所以选 A。get promotion 和文章中 move up to better positions 意思一致。

Task 2

41. **【解析】**B。推理判断题。根据题干关键词 Yellow Pages 定位到第一段。该段一开始就提到黄页变薄的原因是其使用者越来越少,而后 instead“相反”进一步指出,人们通过互联网搜索引擎去搜索企业(using search engines on the Internet)。因此,我们可以推测出越来越少的人使用黄页的原因是“他们正转向使用在线搜索引擎”,故选 B。
42. **【解析】**C。事实细节题。根据题干的 a small business owner 定位到文章第二段。该段第二句提到,小企业想要存活就得适应互联网日益增长的影响(adapt to the growing impact of the Internet),因此,答案是 C 项“适应互联网的影响”。
43. **【解析】**D。事实细节题。根据题干关键词 the first thing 定位到第三段第一句。该句提到小企业主希望搜索者在搜索服务时第一眼看到的是一个凸显企业特色的网站,与 D 项“一个显示你企业特色的网站”意思相符,所以答案选 D 项。其中 showing your features 与原词 features 为同义替换。

44. 【解析】B。事实细节题。由题干关键词 The TheadSite Solution 和 aim to 定位到文章第四段第二句。该句指出, TheadSite Solution 的目的是将潜在客户变成小型企业的新客户(turn these prospects into new customers)。B 项“获得更多新客户”与文章所述一致, 故为正确答案。
45. 【解析】A。主旨大意题。文章主要是围绕线上搜索引擎展开话题, 然后引出了一个小型互联网广告服务企业 TheadSite Solution, 进而谈到它的服务宗旨, 文章层层递进地介绍了一种新型的广告方法, 因此, 选择 A 项“介绍一种新型的广告方法”。

Task 3

46. 732,000

【解析】每月近 732,000 用户。

47. home offices

【解析】在家办公者。

48. Microsoft

【解析】微软。

49. print postage

【解析】为打印邮资提供互联网邮寄解决方案。

50. tracking and reporting

【解析】轻松追踪和报告邮资费用。

Task 4

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. Commercial building(商用楼) | B. Residential building(住宅楼) |
| C. Property management(物业管理) | D. Down payment(首期付款) |
| E. Appraisal fees(房屋估价费) | F. Tax rates(税率) |
| G. Market value(市价) | H. Land efficiency(土地效益) |
| I. Supply and demand(供求关系) | J. Property address(物业地址) |
| K. Sales price(售价) | L. Quality of construction(建筑质量) |
| M. Investment return(投资收益) | N. Property manager(物业经理) |
| O. Buyers' market(买方市场) | P. Sellers' market(卖方市场) |
| Q. Advance fees(预付费用) | |

51.NO 52.AI 53.JL 54.QK 55.MF

Task 5

56. self-driving cars

【解析】无人驾驶汽车又叫什么? 机器人汽车和自动驾驶汽车。

57. pedestrians, road signs

【解析】为了能够在道路上行驶, 无人驾驶汽车应该做什么? 它必须识别行人、路标、其他车辆以及车道。

58. 2015

【解析】第一辆无人驾驶汽车模型是什么时候运行的? 根据文章是在 2015 年。

59. be driverless

【解析】到 2050 年,道路上的车辆估计会如何? 几乎所有车辆都将采用无人驾驶。

60. eliminate it

【解析】有关酒驾问题提到了什么? 无人驾驶汽车可以解决这个问题。

Part IV Translation—English into Chinese

61. Our outstanding personnel have driven our success and established us as a world class leader in the computer industry.

【解析】C。这句话是一个简单句,该句用 and 连接两个并列的谓语 have driven 和 established。后半句 establish... as...“确立了……的地位”是固定搭配。

【译文】我们的杰出人才促进了我们的成功,确立了我们在计算机行业的世界级领导地位。

62. We employ over 100,000 employees nationwide, whose goal is to deliver the highest level of service and improve the customer experience.

【解析】A。该句是一个主从复合句,由“主句 + whose 引导的定语从句”构成。主句主干是 We employ employees…。其中 over 100,000 修饰宾语 employees。whose 引导的定语从句中,连接词 and 连接前后两个动词不定式作表语。

【译文】我们在全中国聘用了 10 多万员工,他们的目标是提供最高水平的服务并改善客户体验。

63. Effective business communication helps build a good relationship between the employer and the staff, which can help increase productivity and the company's bottom line.

【解析】B。这是一个主从复合句,由“主句 + which 引导的定语从句”构成。主句的主干是 business communication helps build a good relationship,而后面的 between the employer and the staff 为介词短语修饰前面 relationship。

【译文】有效的业务沟通有助于在雇主和员工之间建立良好的关系,这能帮助提高生产力。

64. In recent decades, environmental problems have been on the rise as the result of human activities and unplanned management of the technological development.

【解析】C。本句是一个简单句,句子主干是 environmental problems have been on the rise,其后的 as the result of... 是原因状语,表示环境问题增加的原因。

【译文】近几十年来,由于人类活动和技术开发的无计划管理,环境问题一直在增加。

65. When you get into a car accident, (1 分)

there is something you can do to make sure that everyone is safe. (1 分)

You should first check yourself for injuries. (1 分)

If you are injured, call 911 or ask someone else to do so. (1 分)

If you are seriously injured, try not to move, and wait for emergency personnel. (1 分)

If you're not too hurt to move, check on the other passengers in your car. (1 分)

If anyone is injured, get on the phone with emergency services. (1 分)

【解析】①整段出现了很多“if 引导的条件状语从句 + 主句”的结构,意思是“如果……,……”,按照英语语序译出即可;②固定搭配 too... to... 否定形式的翻译,如果直译为“不是太……以致不能……”比较拗口,可采用意译,如 not too hurt to move 翻译为“伤得不重,还可以动”;③注意一些词组的意思,比如 get into a car accident“遭遇车祸”、emergency personnel“急救人员”等。

【译文】当你遭遇车祸,你可采取一些措施以确保每个人都安全。首先你应当检查自己是否受伤。如果你受伤了,请呼叫 911 或叫其他人拨打 911。如果你伤得很重,尽量不要动,等待急救人员。如果你伤得不重,还可以动,看看车上的其他乘客情况如何。如果有人受伤,请拨打急救服务电话。

Part V Writing

【参考范文】

Sales Manager Wanted

ABC Ltd is a well-known robot manufacturer. The products sell well all over the world and are popular with customers. We are now looking for a sales manager to join us.

Here are some requirements:

1. Among thirty to forty-five years old, with no limits to gender;
2. College degree or above;
3. More than five years of work experience on sales management;
4. Strong abilities to learn and communicate with others;
5. Certain skills of English conversation and proficient computer skills;
6. Willing to go on a business trip often.

Please send your resume to ABCHR@126.com, or you can call Helen Smith at 12345678 before 10th December.

【写作评析】

本题要求以 ABC 公司的名义写一份招聘广告。首先应当注意书写格式,其次广告用语一定要简洁、有吸引力,并且最后一定要注明简历投递方式、应聘时间限制以及 HR 联系电话。

本文的表达难点有:销售经理 sales manager; 畅销全球 sell well all over the world; 深受……欢迎 be popular with ...; 大专学历 college degree; 销售管理经验 work experience on sales management; 熟练的 proficient; 出差 go on a business trip。