



第二章

听力理解

(Listening Comprehension)

第一节 基本要求

B 级要求能够听懂涉及日常交际的结构简单、发音清楚、语速较慢的英语简短对话和陈述,理解基本正确。A 级要求能够听懂日常和涉外业务活动中使用的结构简单、发音清楚、语速较慢的英语对话和不太复杂的陈述,理解基本正确(具体要求可参看考试大纲听力理解部分)。

试题类型:A/B 级听力理解部分共有五类题型。

一、问题(Question)(B 级题型)

这部分共 7 个问题,每个问题听两遍,要求考生在 4 个选项中选出一个正确答案。(2014 年 12 月修订后这部分有 7 个问题)

二、对话(Dialogue)(A/B 级题型)

这部分 A 级共有 5 组对话,B 级有 7 组对话,通常是一男一女各说一句,然后就对话内容提出相应问题。要求考生根据对话内容对四个选项进行判断,选出一个正确答案。A 级每个对话只听一遍,B 级每个对话听两遍。对话内容一般以日常交际为主,句子结构和内容都不太复杂。

三、听写填空(Spot Dictation)(A/B 级题型)

这部分考生将听到一篇短文,A 级读两遍,B 级读三遍。短文留有 5 个空要求考生将所需单词或短语写在答题纸上。

四、会话(Conversation)(A/B 级题型)

这部分包括两组会话。每组会话约 120—150 个词,并设置 2—3 个问题。此部分以日常生活和交际内容为主,有人物情节,句子结构不太复杂。

五、短文理解(Short Passage)(A 级题型)

这一部分是一篇 120—150 词的短文,然后根据内容提出 5 个问题。每个问题的答案均以未完

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 3. 询问时间、数字 | What time is... ? |
| How many /much... ? | |
| What's the date today? | |
| What day is it today? | |
| How long /When... ? | |
| 4. 询问兴趣、爱好 | What kind of... do you like? |
| I like dancing. How about you? | |
| 5. 询问健康 | What's the matter? |
| Are you all right? | |
| What's wrong with you? | |
| 6. 询问原因 | Why are you... ? |

二、对话(Dialogue)(A/B级题型)

这部分主要测试考生对对话的主题、人物、关系、时间、地点、细节等理解和把握的能力。出题形式多数是对第二个人的讲话内容提问,问题多数是以Wh一开头的特殊问句。考生不仅要听懂或捕捉到关键信息,还要从双方的对话中推断出某些隐含的意思,把握好第三者所提出的问题,以便选出正确答案。做题方法:1)浏览四个选项;2)预测问题;3)捕捉与其相关的关键词和信息词;4)速记要点;5)做出判断。注意以下几个重点内容:时间、数字及计算;判断题(场景、身份、主旨大意、虚拟、比较、否定等判断);逻辑推理;建议请求;因果关系等。

1. 时间、数字及计算:听清楚数字和它们之间的关系是关键。考生切记不要听到什么数字就选什么数字,或不听问题就选。

例:

M: What time does the movie start?

W: At 8:30. We have 15 minutes to get there.

Q: What time is it now?

A) 9:50

B) 8:45

C) 9:00

D) 8:15

【试题分析】

本题的关键是要考生听清问题的内容,注意关键词 now, 然后根据 at 8:30 和 15 minutes to get there 即可确认 D) 为正确选项。

① 常见问句形式

What is the exact time... ?

How much /many... ?

What time is... ?

2. 判断题:

(1) 场景判断:根据对话内容判断对话发生的场所或对话中提及的场所,谈话的目的、行为方式等。

【试题分析】

男士说他的成绩比 Susan 的高,比 Sidney 的低。而女士说她的成绩比 Sidney 高。故 Susan's 是最低的。故 A)为正确选项。

? 比较关系的常见结构

as ... as

twice (3 times ...) as ... as

more ... than

the same as

The more ... , the more ...

(6) 否定判断:对话通过 no /not 或其他词类、短语、句型或修辞来表达否定的概念,测试考生对其迅速做出判断和选择的能力。

例:

M: He is in trouble.

W: No one is unwilling to help him.

Q: What does the woman mean?

A) Everyone is willing to help him.

B) Everyone is unwilling to help.

C) No one will help him.

D) No one is likely to help him.

【试题分析】

女士说“*No one is unwilling to help him.*”是双重否定。意为“没有人不愿意帮他”,即大家都愿意帮他。故 A)为正确答案。

注意表否定的两种结构: *too ... to ...* 和 *rather ... than ...*, 这里 *to* 和 *than* 都表否定之含义。

3. 逻辑推理:主要测试考生的理解和推理能力。在对话中,说话者不直接表达其意,要求考生在听懂对话的基础上,根据对话的内容、说话者的语气来推断得出结论。

例:

M: May I speak to Jason Daniel, please?

W: Sorry, nobody by that name works here.

Q: What can we learn from the woman's words?

A) Jason Daniel isn't home right now.

B) Jason Daniel doesn't want to answer the phone.

C) The man can call back later.

D) The man may get the wrong number.

【试题分析】

本题要求考生根据对话来推断出女士讲话的含义。对话中,男士想找 Jason Daniel 通话,而女士却说这儿没有这个人:Sorry,nobody by that name works here。因此在四个选项中惟有 D) The man got the wrong number. 最合题意,是本题的答案。

? 常见问句形式

What does the man/woman mean/imply?

What can you infer from the conversation?

What conclusion can we make from...?

What do we know about the man?

What does the man want the woman to do?

4. 建议及请求:主要测试考生对各种建议表达方式的理解。在对话中,一般会出现明显的建议或请求方面的信息词,如 Why not...? 等,考生要善于捕捉。

例:

W:I want to do more reading,but never seem to find the time.

M:Why not do it first thing in the morning?

Q:What does the man suggest?

A)Eating something good for breakfast.

B)Not reading so many times a day.

C)Not reading in the morning.

D)Doing morning reading right after getting up.

【试题分析】

在对话中男士用“Why not”句型提出建议,句中的“first thing”意思是“首要做的事”,故 D) 为男士的建议,是正确答案。

? 常见问句形式

What does the man/woman suggest?

What's the man's/woman's reply to the man?

5. 因果关系:本类题多侧重于考察原因。

例:

M:Did you enjoy the dinner party?

W:No,and if we're ever invited there again,I shall refuse to sit next to Jim Smith.

Q:Why didn't the woman enjoy the party?

A)She didn't like sitting beside Jim Smith.

B)She didn't like Jim Smith.

C)She didn't like the dinner.

D)She didn't like parties.

【试题分析】

女士对男士的问话用 No 做了否定回答,紧接着就回答了为什么。因此要抓住 Jim Smith、这一关键信息,在答案中寻找与其有关的句子。故 A) 为正确答案。

? 常见问句形式

Why does the man/woman want /buy... ?

三、听写填空(Spot Dictation)(A/B 级题型)

听写材料长度一般在 120 个单词左右,共设有 5 个空,每个空一般要求填写一个词或短语。听写填空是集辨音、理解、记忆、表达等能力于一体的综合测试。所以在听写前要尽快阅读书面信息,以便了解短文的主要内容,做到心中有数;因为英语中有许多同音异义词,只有了解了文章的主要内容,才能对这些同音异义词做出正确判断。在听完录音,做完题目之后,不要急于往下做题,最好根据上下文、语法和拼写等进行检查。

例:

Since the World War Two, especially in the last few decades of the 20th century, large groups of foreigners have come and settled in the United States. The 1 is that many Americans speak a foreign language at home. Today, one in seven Americans speak a language 2 English. Spanish is the leading foreign language spoken by 17 million Americans. All together, 31.8 million Americans speak 329 foreign languages in the 3. That means there is an increase of 34 percent in foreign languages usage since 1980. Asian languages are used by 14 percent of foreign language speakers. That 4 the new wave of immigrants from Asian countries 5 India, Japan, Korea and the Philippines. However, fewer European languages are heard in American families than before.

【试题分析】

做题时要注意上下文及句子中人称、时态和数的一致性。如第四个空,若考生只听到了“reflect”,在听后检查时,应根据上文提到的时间是“today”,故词句应为一般现在时,主语又是 that,所以应加上“s”。

【答案】 1. result 2. other than 3. households 4. reflects 5. such as

四、会话(Conversation)(A/B 级题型)

会话部分的长度一般为 10 个句子左右,句子结构和内容都不太复杂。问题多是以 Wh-开头的特殊疑问句。这部分和对话部分差不多,所不同的就是这部分内容较长,要求考生在听懂整篇对话的基础上,把握关键细节,正确作答。具体方法可参考本节中的对话(Dialogue)部分。

例: You will hear:

W: Have you decided on your order?

M: Yes, I'll have chicken, please.

W: And would you like rice or potatoes with that?

M: Potatoes, please.

W: Would you like vegetables as well?

M: I don't think so, thanks.

W: And what would you like to drink?

M: I'd like to have black tea, please.

Q1. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

Q2. Which drink does the man like to have?

You will read:

1. A) In a grocery.

A) At the man's friend's home.

B) At a restaurant.

C) At a birthday party.

2. A) Orange juice.

B) Tomato juice.

C) Black coffee.

D) Black tea.

【试题分析】

1. 本题要求考生判断会话发生的地点。从整段会话看,有 order, vegetables, drink 等词提示,谈论的内容是吃饭,因此,答案为选项为 C) “At a restaurant.”。

2. 细节题。从录音中此句话“I'd like to have black tea, please.”可以判断答案为 D) 选项。

五、短文理解 (Short Passage) (A 级题型)

短文长度一般在 150 个单词左右,要求考生听完两遍之后用听到的词或短语写出五个问题的答案。问题常以 when, where, how, why, who, what, which, how many/much 等开头。因此播放录音时一定注意听清并且找准主题句(常是短文首句),领会大意,同时做好简单的事实细节速记。

例: You will hear:

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 until one day we were told that we had to leave. Although I was very sad and worried, I soon overcame the shock. 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 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 to accept what was offered me. However, I am satisfied with my present job because I am still working.

Questions:

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

2. What happened to her one day?
3. Why did she feel confident that she could find a new job soon?
4. Why couldn't she find the same kind of job?
5. How does the speaker feel about her present job?

You will read:

1. She was a _____ to the general manager of a large company.
2. She was told that she _____.
3. She was experienced and _____.
4. Because she was _____.
5. She is _____ with it.

【试题分析】

本文讲述的是一位女士失去了自己一份满意的工作,终于又找到一份称心的工作的经历。1~5 题测试的都是对重要细节的理解能力。

1. 短文一开始就提到讲话人去年在一家大公司给总经理作秘书,本题问的是去年这位女士是做什么工作的。因此,应填入 secretary。

2. 短文中提到公司受到财政问题的重创,有一天职员被告知不得不离开。本题问的是某一天什么事情发生在她身上了。因此,应填入 had to leave。

3. 尽管一开始失业使讲话人难过和焦虑,但是因为自己有经验、有资历,因而有信心找到新的工作。本题问的是她为什么有信心很快找到一份新工作。答案中已给出 She was experienced, 因此,应填入 qualified。

4. 虽然讲话人有信心找到新工作,但是由于经验太丰富,其他公司付不起以前公司所付的那样高的薪水,因此申请了几份工作都没有成功。本题问的是为什么她无法找到相同的工作。因此,应填入 too experienced。

5. 尽管讲话人不得不选择店员这份工作,她还是很满意自己目前的工作,因为毕竟还有份工作在做着。本题问的是她对目前工作感觉如何。因此,应填入 satisfied。



第三章

语法结构

(Structure)

第一节 基本要求

语法结构是组成语言的基础。掌握该部分的内容是顺利通过 A/B 级考试的必备前提,因为听力、阅读理解、翻译和写作都需要以此为基础。故考生必须予以充分的重视。在 A/B 级考试中,词汇和语法是在第二部分考查,共有 15 个小题。该部分主要测试学生实际运用词语和语法知识的能力。试题综合性强,覆盖面广,涉及词义、词的用法、句型、语法结构等方面。

根据考试大纲,A 级语法部分主要测试考生运用语法知识的能力。测试内容包括职业教育英语课程涉及的全部语法,即词法和句法;词汇限于《考试大纲》词汇表中的 A 级范围。而 B 级则测试考生运用词语和语法知识的能力。测试内容包括职业教育英语课程涉及的基础词汇用法和基础语法。词汇范围限于《考试大纲》词汇表中的 B 级范围。

第二节 题型分析与辅导

语法部分主要考查时态语态、虚拟语气、非谓语动词、情态动词、复合句、主谓一致、倒装句、反意疑问句和强调句。本节将针对以上知识点做详细讲解。

一、时态语态

☆语法要点

(一)常考的几个重要时态

1. 将来完成时

结构:will have done/will have been done

用法:表示将来某时前已经完成的动作,它可以用来表示推测。常用的时间状语有:in/by/by the time/by the end of/before+将来某个时间/动作/by then。

例:

My train will arrive in New York at eight o'clock tonight.

The plane I would like to take from there will have left by then.

2. 现在完成时

结构: have done / have been done

用法: 表示目前已完成的动作或刚刚完成的动作, 也可表示从过去某一时刻发生, 现仍延续着的动作或情况。该时态强调动作对现在的影响。常用的时间状语有: for + 段时间; (ever) since + 时间起点; up to now; till now; so far; these days; this summer 等等。

例:

My father has just come back from work.

3. 过去完成时

结构: had done / had been done

用法: 表示过去某时之前已完成的动作或状态。在时间上, 它属于“过去的过去”。常用的时间状语有: by / by the time + 过去的时间或动作等。

例:

By the end of last month we had learned 2 000 English words.

4. 现在完成进行时

结构: have been doing

用法: 表示从过去某时开始一直持续到现在的动作。与现在完成时常用的时间状语类似。

例:

I have been working at the factory for nearly twenty years.

5. 一般将来时

结构: will / shall do 表将来会出现的动作或状态;

be going to do 表说话者明确的打算或确信会发生;

be to do 表示安排好要发生或命令做什么;

be about to do 表正要做某事。

例:

They are going to hold a meeting to discuss it.

We are to finish the work before five this afternoon.

The meeting is about to begin.

(二) 注意事项

1. 在“This/It is the first /second time that...”句型中, 从句的谓语动词常用现在完成时。

例:

It is the first time that I have seen such a wonderful building.

在“This/It is the best (worst, most interesting) + n + that...”句型中, 从句也要求用现在完成时。

例:

It is the best film that I've ever seen.

2. 在“no sooner... than, hardly... when”等句型中, 主句常用过去完成时, 从句则用一般过去时。

例:

No sooner had I entered the classroom when the bell rang.

3. 时态的一致和呼应

(1) 从句谓语和主句谓语动词的呼应

从句谓语动词常受主句谓语动词时态的影响,此种现象称为时态的呼应。

主句谓语为现在时或将来时,其从句的谓语动词可依情况使用任何所需时态。主句中的谓语动词用过去式,从句中的谓语动词一般要用过去式的某种形式;若从句的动作发生在主句动作之前,从句的谓语动词用过去完成时。若从句的动作与主句动作同时发生,从句的谓语动词用过去进行时。当从句的谓语动词发生于主句的动作之后,从句的动作将要发生时,从句用过去将来时;但从句所陈述的是普遍真理或目前的客观事实时,则要用一般现在时。

(2) 时间、条件状语从句中的时态呼应

由 when, till, until, after, as soon as 等引导的时间状语从句和由 if, unless, as long as 等引导的条件状语从句通常不用将来时态,而是用一般现在时代替一般将来时,一般过去时代替过去将来时。

(三) 被动语态重要考点

1. 宾语补足语是不带 to 的不定式时,变为被动语态时一定要加 to,此类动词有 feel, hear, help, listen to, look at, make, observe, see 等。

例:

He saw a thief break into his house.

A thief was seen to break into his house.

2. get + done 常常以主动形式表示被动意义

在英语口语中,表示动作的始点或一种状态向另一种状态的变化。

例:

He got more and more absorbed in the work.

表示突然发生,未曾料到的事件或事故,或者用于表示“最后”、“终于”出现某种时态或事故,通常有“受害”、“受损”等意义,与 get 搭配的去分词常用的有: broken, burnt, caught, hurt, killed, married, paid, damaged 等。

例:

He got killed in the accident yesterday.

3. 两种常用的被动结构

表示“说”或“相信”等意义的动词 say, believe, know, report, announce, suppose, consider, declare, expect, think, hope, prove 有两种常用的被动结构。

例:

It is said that he is a good boy.

He is said to be a good boy.

It is expected that you will come tomorrow.

You are expected to come tomorrow.

It is reported that he has come back from France.

He is reported to have come back from France.

4. 主动形式表被动的几种特殊情况

(1) 动词 read, sell, wash, draw, write, run 等形式上常用主动形式表示被动意义。

例:

This kind of cloth washes well. 这种布好洗。

The machine runs well. 机器运转良好。

Your pen writes smoothly. 你的钢笔好用。

(2) 少数动词,如 do,cook,print,build 等的进行式有时表示被动意义。

例:

The dinner is cooking. 正在烧饭。

The book is printing. 书正在印刷中。

(3) 动词 need,want,require 的主语是物时,其后跟动名词主动形式表示被动,或改用不定式的被动结构。

例:

The classroom wants (needs,requires) cleaning /to be cleaned. 教室需要打扫。

(4) 形容词 worth 后接动名词表示被动意义。

例:

The novel is well worth reading. 这一本小说很值得一读。

(5) 在“have sth. to do”和“give /lend sb. /sth. to do”句型中,其动词不定式与被修饰名词构成动宾关系,同时与句中的主语构成主谓关系时,其动词不定式用主动形式表示被动意义。

例:

I have a lot of work to do. 我今天有很多工作要做。(主语 I 是不定式 to do 的逻辑主语)

I'll give him something to read. 我要给他些书读。(宾语 him 是不定式 to read 的逻辑主语)

(6) 在“There is sth. to do”句型中,动词不定式常用主动形式表示被动意义。如:

There isn't anything left to eat. 没有什么可吃。

(7) 在“This/That is sth. to do”句型中,不定式主动形式常表示被动意义。

例:

This is a hard question to answer. 这是个很难回答的问题。

That is a nice place to visit. 那是个值得参观的好地方。

(8) 形容词 easy,hard,fit,nice,dangerous,difficult 等后接不定式,且不定式和句中的主语构成逻辑上的动宾关系时,此结构常表示被动。

例:

His telephone number is easy to remember. 他的电话号码很好记。

That man is difficult to deal with. 那个人很难对付。

☆专项训练

1. That was the first time I _____ English with a foreigner. (2000,12)

- A. spoke
B. speak
C. have spoken
D. had spoken

2. We hoped that by the end of the year we _____ the job. (2000,12)

- A. had finished
B. finished
C. would have finished
D. will finish

3. Three new buildings _____ on the campus by the end of this year. (2001,6)

- A. will be built
B. are going to be built
C. will have been built
D. have been built

4. The students _____ their papers by the end of this month. (2002,6)

- A. have finished
B. will be finishing
C. will have finished
D. have been finishing

5. Most of the people who are visiting Britain _____ about the food and weather there.