

Public English Test System

# 全国英语等级考试 第二级 模拟考场

● 任林静 主编



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# PETS

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# 全国英语等级考试 第二级模拟考场

任林静 主编

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# Test 1

## 第一部分：听力理解

第一节 听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后你都有 10 秒种的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What does the woman mean?
  - [A] She doesn't like to exercise.
  - [B] She goes to the gym as often as possible.
  - [C] She hasn't had a chance to go to the gym lately.
2. What will the woman probably do?
  - [A] Watch TV.
  - [B] Turn off the radio.
  - [C] Turn on the radio.
3. What are the speakers discussing?
  - [A] Whether to go to the meeting or not.
  - [B] Where the meeting should be held.
  - [C] How to get to the meeting.
4. Who will they probably send the broken photocopier for?
  - [A] A doctor.
  - [B] A repairman.
  - [C] A photographer.
5. Why can't Jane teach this term?
  - [A] She was fired by the school.

[B] She's changing jobs.

[C] She was tired of teaching.

第二节 听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有 5 秒钟的时间阅读各个小题;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6~8 题。

6. Where does the woman want to go?

[A] The nearest hospital.

[B] Her hometown.

[C] The museum.

7. Who tells the woman the way to the nearest hospital?

[A] A doctor in the hospital.

[B] A girl there.

[C] A man there.

8. How far is the hospital from there?

[A] Only 2 kilometres.

[B] About 10 kilometres.

[C] About 5 kilometres.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 9~10 题。

9. What has the man been looking forward to?

[A] A film about the Great Wall.

[B] A visit to the Great Wall.

[C] A talk on the Great Wall.

10. What time will they gather?

[A] At half past eight.

[B] At eight.

[C] At a quarter to eight.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 ~ 14 题。

11. How much is a large bottle of aspirin?

[A] 56 pence.

[B] 87 pence.

[C] 67 pence.

12. How much is a tube of toothpaste?

[A] 87 pence.

[B] 67 pence.

[C] 56 pence.

13. How much is a film?

[A] 1.78 pounds.

[B] 1.72 pounds.

[C] 1.76 pounds.

14. How much does the man give the woman?

[A] 1.80 pounds.

[B] 1.85 pounds.

[C] 5 pounds.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 15 ~ 18 题。

15. Who are the two speakers?

[A] Students.

[B] Teachers.

[C] Park employees.

16. What has the man been doing recently?

[A] He has been working.

- [B] He has been studying.
- [C] He has been on a camping trip.
17. How did the woman say they could get camping equipment cheaply?
- [A] Buy it.
- [B] Rent it.
- [C] Make it.
18. What wrong idea did the man have about camping?
- [A] He could camp anywhere he wanted.
- [B] Camping was not fun.
- [C] Camping was unsafe.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 19 ~ 20 题。

19. The woman lived in Germany \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] when he was first born

[B] when he was a child

[C] when he has his first child

20. The woman knows \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] a little German

[B] a little English

[C] a little Italian

## 第二部分: 英语知识运用

### 第一节 单项填空

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. \_\_\_\_\_ of the river has been polluted.

- [A] Second-three  
 [B] Two-three  
 [C] Two-third ✓  
 [D] Two-thirds ✓
22. \_\_\_\_\_ is a good form of exercise for both young and old.  
 [A] Walking ✓  
 [B] To walk  
 [C] The walk  
 [D] Walk
23. I know he wasn't listening to me, but I went on, hoping to get him \_\_\_\_\_ in the story (故事, 新闻报道).  
 [A] interesting  
 [B] interest  
 [C] interested ✓  
 [D] interests
24. She has been looking forward \_\_\_\_\_ her parents.  
 [A] to meeting ✓  
 [B] for meeting  
 [C] being met  
 [D] to meet
25. Nearly 5 percent of U. S. land has been marked wilderness (荒野), but how it is used and managed is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] far more settling  
 [B] far from settled ✓  
 [C] far from settling  
 [D] far more settled
26. \_\_\_\_\_ Smith could find a job, he could hardly support his family with the low pay.  
 [A] Since

- [ B ] As  
[ C ] Once  
[ D ] Even if
27. Since his children have all grown up, he has nothing \_\_\_\_\_ now.  
[ A ] to worry about  
[ B ] worrying about  
[ C ] to be worried ✓  
[ D ] worried
28. Of all the stories here, I like this one \_\_\_\_\_. It's not interesting at all.  
[ A ] most  
[ B ] worst  
[ C ] best ✗  
[ D ] least ✓
29. —What did the teacher tell you to do?  
—He told me to write \_\_\_\_\_ report.  
[ A ] an one-thousands - words  
[ B ] a one-thousands  
[ C ] a one-thousand - word ✓  
[ D ] an one-thousand - word
30. Hot air accompanied by high relative humidity feels warmer than \_\_\_\_\_.  
[ A ] it actually is ✓  
[ B ] actually it is  
[ C ] is it actually  
[ D ] is actually it ✗
31. Kate and her sister went on holiday with a cousin of \_\_\_\_\_.  
[ A ] her

- [B] their  
[C] hers  
[D] theirs ✓
32. He is \_\_\_\_\_ boy to do such a thing.  
[A] too honest a  
[B] such an honest ✓  
[C] too honest ✓  
[D] so honest a
33. Sandy enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ TV while she is having supper.  
[A] watch  
[B] being watched  
[C] watching ✓  
[D] to watch
34. He is a scientist, \_\_\_\_\_ a singer as well.  
[A] not  
[B] or  
[C] and ✓  
[D] but
35. —This store has such \_\_\_\_\_ prices.  
—I agree, never again \_\_\_\_\_ here.  
[A] high. . . will I shop ✓  
[B] tall. . . do I do shopping  
[C] tall. . . will I shop  
[D] high. . . I do shopping (购物)

## 第二节 完形填空

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给各题的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Facial expressions carry meaning that depends on situations and

relationships. For instance, in American culture the smile is typically an expression of 36. Yet it has other functions. A smile may 37 love, politeness, or 38 true feelings. It is also a source of confusion (混乱) across 39. For example, many people in Russia 40 smiling at strangers in public to be unusual or even suspicious (怀疑). Yet many Americans 41 freely at strangers in public places. Some Russians believe that Americans smile in the wrong 42; some Americans believe that Russians don't smile 43. In Southeast Asian cultures, a smile is always used to cover emotional (感情的) pain or mental difficulty, discomfort or anxiety (焦虑).

Our 44 make our emotions and attitudes known, but we 45 not try to "read" people from another culture 46 we would "read" someone from our own culture. The degree of facial expressions one shows changes 47 persons and cultures. The 48 that members of one culture do not 49 their emotions as openly as members of 50 do does not mean that they do not 51 emotions. Rather, their cultures 52 them expressing their emotions and attitudes freely.

If we 53 people whose ways of showing emotions are not the same according to 54 own cultural patterns, we may make the 55 of "reading" the other persons incorrectly.

36. [A] satisfaction [B] surprise  
[C] excitement [D] pleasure ✓
37. [A] sound [B] show ✓  
[C] ten [D] seem
38. [A] suggest [B] explain  
[C] include ✓ [D] cover ✓
39. [A] cultures [B] nations



- [C] consider
40. [A] keep  
[C] continue
41. [A] smile  
[C] stare
42. [A] place  
[C] manner
43. [A] well  
[C] exactly
44. [A] mouths  
[C] bodies
45. [A] would  
[C] dare
46. [A] though  
[C] unless
47. [A] into  
[C] among
48. [A] fact  
[C] demand
49. [A] control  
[C] express
50. [A] the other  
[C] the others
51. [A] use  
[C] experience
52. [A] keep  
[C] prevent
53. [A] watch  
[C] judge
- [D] countries  
[B] enjoy  
[D] consider  
[B] look  
[D] shout  
[B] time  
[D] direction  
[B] enough  
[D] openly  
[B] hands  
[D] faces  
[B] should  
[D] need  
[B] since  
[D] as  
[B] between  
[D] about  
[B] news  
[D] order  
[B] form  
[D] find  
[B] another  
[D] others  
[B] carry  
[D] bring  
[B] feel  
[D] make  
[B] think  
[D] observe