

矫 鹏  主编

# 全国英语等级考试

## 历年真题及解析

### (三级)

PETS

- 真题回放      了解特点
- 专家解析      理清规律
- 命题预测      把握趋势



苏州大学出版社  
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# 全国英语等级考试 历年真题及解析 (三级)

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(三级)

主编 矫 鹏

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# 《全国英语等级考试历年真题及解析(三级)》

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## 前 言

全国英语等级考试(PETS)第三级是考试五个级别中的中间级。考试分笔试与口语两大部分。笔试试卷(120分钟)由四部分内容组成:听力、英语知识运用、阅读理解和写作。

PETS 第三级笔试所考查的语言技能详细如下:

听力:PETS 第三级考生应能听懂日常生活中的独白或谈话,以及社会生活中的一般性谈话或讨论。该部分由 A、B 两节组成。

A 节(10题):考查考生理解事实性信息的能力。要求考生根据所听到的 10 段简短对话(总长约 400 词,总持续时间约 3'30"),从每题所给的 4 个选择项中选出最佳选项。每题有 15 秒答题时间(5 秒用作听前读题,10 秒用作听后答题)。

B 节(15题):考查考生理解总体和特定信息的能力。要求考生根据所听到的 4 段对话或独白(每段平均约 200 词,持续 1'40"~2'10";总长约 800 词,持续 8'30"),从每题所给的 4 个选择项中选出最佳选项。每题有 20 秒答题时间(5 秒用作听前读题,10 秒用作听后答题。每篇对话或独白的听前读题和听后答题时间,都按题数累计给出)。每段录音材料只播放一遍。问题不在录音中播放,仅在试卷上印出。

听力考试进行时,考生将答案标在试卷上;听力部分结束后,考生有三分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡 1 上。该部分所需时间约为 25 分钟(含誊写答案时间)。

针对 PETS 第三级听力考试,考生应能:

- (1) 理解主旨要义;
- (2) 获取事实性的具体信息;
- (3) 理解明确表达的概念性含义;
- (4) 进行有关的判断、推理和引申;
- (5) 理解说话者的意图、观点或态度。

英语知识运用:PETS 第三级考生应能掌握常用的词汇及表达方式,有扎实的语法基础。该部分考查考生对语法结构、词汇知识和表达方式的掌握情况。共 20 小题。在一篇 200~250 词的短文中留出 20 个空白,要求考生从每题所给的 4 个选择项中选出最佳选项。其中有 13~15 道题考查词汇和表达方式,5~7 道题考查语法结构。该部分所需时间约为 15 分钟。考生在答题卡 1 上作答。

针对 PETS 第三级英语知识运用考试,考生应能:

根据语法结构、表达习惯,将一篇 200 多词的文章理解透彻,将文章留出的 20 个空白选用正确的词汇及表达填写完整,使文章意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。

阅读理解:PETS 第三级考试中,考生应能读懂不同类型的文字材料,包括私人和正式信件、传单、一般书刊、杂志上的文章,以及一般性的技术说明和产品介绍。该部分由 A、B 两节

组成,考查考生理解书面英语的能力。

A 节(15 题):考查考生理解总体和特定信息的能力。要求考生根据所提供的 3 篇文章的内容(平均长度为 350 词左右),从每题所给的 4 个选择项中选出最佳选项。

B 节(5 题):考查考生理解文章(约 350 词)的主旨要义的能力。考生须从 7 个选项中排除两个干扰项,将正确的概述与 5 段文字逐一搭配成对。该部分所需时间约为 40 分钟。考生在答题卡 1 上作答。

针对 PETS 第三级阅读理解考试,考生应能:

- (1) 理解主旨要义;
- (2) 理解文中具体信息;
- (3) 根据上下文推测生词词义;
- (4) 进行有关的判断、推理和引申;
- (5) 理解文中的概念性含义;
- (6) 理解文中的结构及单句之间、段落之间的关系;
- (7) 理解作者的意图、观点或态度;
- (8) 区分观点、论点和论据。

写作:PETS 第三级考生应能写私人和正式信函、一般性的备忘录或小结,以及一定话题范围内的描述性、叙述性和说明性文章。该部分由 A、B 两节组成,考查考生的书面表达能力。

A 节:考生根据所给情景(英/中文)写出约 100 词(不计算标点符号)的简单信件、便笺等。

B 节:考生根据所给情景,写出一篇不少于 120 词(不计算标点符号)的文章。提供情景的形式有图画、图表、文字等。该部分所需时间约为 40 分钟。考生在答题卡 2 上作答。

针对 PETS 第三级写作考试,考生应能:

- (1) 用准确的语法、词汇、拼写、标点进行表达;
- (2) 遵循文章的一般文体格式;
- (3) 合理组织文章内容;
- (4) 考虑读者的情况和写作的目的,较具针对性地写作。

为了使考生能更深刻地理解考试、体会考试出题特点及规律,编者搜集了多年 PETS 第三级考试的真题,并对其中的英语知识运用、阅读理解、写作进行了解析,以帮助考生顺利通过考试。

本书在编写过程中,得到了苏州大学出版社领导的大力支持,尤其是策划编辑汤定军老师给予了具体的指导,在此,表示由衷的感谢。

由于时间仓促和水平有限,书中如有谬误,还请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2010 年 7 月 5 日



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# 全国英语等级考试(三级)2004 年 3 月真题

## Section I Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

1 ~ 25 略

## Section II Use of English

(15 minutes)

### Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word or phrase for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1.

### Text

After 20 years of marriage, a husband may still not understand his wife. How is it that she is never at a 26 for words? How can she 27 the names of a couple they met on 28 years ago? Now we know 29 to tell him. It's her brain.

Although there are obviously cultural 30 for the differences in emotions and behavior, 31 breakthrough research reveals that the 32 of many puzzling differences between men and women may 33 in the head. Men's and women's brains 34 much in common, but they are definitely not the same 35 size, structure or insight. Broadly speaking, a woman's brain, like her body, is ten to fifteen per cent smaller than a man's, 36 the regions dedicated to language may be more densely 37 with brain cells.

Girls generally speak earlier and read faster. The reason may be 38 females use both sides of the brain when they read. In 39, males rely only on the left side.

At every age, women's memories 40 men's. They have a greater ability to 41 names with faces than men do, and they are 42 at recalling list. The events people remember best are those that an emotion is attached to. 43 women use more of their right brains, which 44 emotions, they may do this automatically.

While we don't yet know what all these findings imply, one thing is 45: male and female brains do the same things, but they do them differently.

- |                 |               |             |             |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| 26. A. slip     | B. puzzle     | C. loss     | D. failure  |
| 27. A. recall   | B. understand | C. realize  | D. perceive |
| 28. A. festival | B. event      | C. occasion | D. holiday  |

- |                  |               |             |                |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| 29. A. what      | B. how        | C. when     | D. where       |
| 30. A. senses    | B. reasons    | C. purposes | D. meanings    |
| 31. A. present   | B. instant    | C. recent   | D. immediate   |
| 32. A. bottom    | B. basis      | C. root     | D. stem        |
| 33. A. hide      | B. set        | C. fix      | D. lie         |
| 34. A. have      | B. share      | C. divide   | D. store       |
| 35. A. in        | B. at         | C. with     | D. for         |
| 36. A. yet       | B. hence      | C. thus     | D. then        |
| 37. A. wrapped   | B. rested     | C. gathered | D. packed      |
| 38. A. which     | B. why        | C. that     | D. whether     |
| 39. A. fact      | B. contrast   | C. addition | D. consequence |
| 40. A. top       | B. match      | C. equal    | D. challenge   |
| 41. A. mix       | B. combine    | C. join     | D. associate   |
| 42. A. shier     | B. better     | C. keener   | D. easier      |
| 43. A. Since     | B. While      | C. Although | D. Unless      |
| 44. A. process   | B. promote    | C. perceive | D. produce     |
| 45. A. important | B. mysterious | C. special  | D. clear       |

### Section III Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

#### Part A

##### Directions:

Read the following three texts. Answer the questions on each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1.

#### Text 1

Burn rate is the speed at which a startup business consumes money. My rate would be \$ 50,000 a month when my new media company started. So, I began looking around for individuals who would be my first investors. "Angel money" it was called. But when I reviewed my list of acquaintances to find those who might be able to help, I found, the number got small.

With no other choices, I began meeting with the venture-capital companies. But I was warned they took a huge share of your company for the money they put in. And if you struggled, they could drop you cold.

As I was searching for "angel money", I started to build a team who trusted me even though I didn't have money for paychecks yet.

Bill Becker was an expert in computer programming and image processing at a very famous Media Lab at M. I. T. With his arrival, my company suddenly had a major technology "guy" inhouse.

Katherine Henderson, a filmmaker and a former real-estate dealer, joined us as our director of

market research. Steve White came on as operating officer. He had worked for the developer of a home-finance software, Quicken. We grabbed him.

We had some really good people, but we still didn't have enough money. One night, my neighbor, Louise Johnson, came for a visit. She and I were only nodding acquaintances, but her boys and ours were constant companions. She ran a very good business at the time.

Louise was brilliant and missed nothing. She had been watching my progress closely. She knew I was dying for money and I had prospects but could offer no guarantees of success.

She told me that her attorney had talked to mine and the terms had been agreed upon. She handed me an envelope. Inside was a check for \$ 500,000.

I almost fell down. I heard her voice as if from heaven.

"I have confidence in your plan," she said. "You'll do well. You're going to work hard for it, but it's satisfying when you build your own company."

Who would have thought I'd find an angel so close to home? There were no words sufficient for the moment. We just said good night. She left and I just stood there, completely humbled and completely committed.

46. For a newly-established business, burn rate refers to \_\_\_\_.

- A. the salary it pays to its staff
- B. the interest it pays to the bank
- C. the way in which it raises capital
- D. the speed at which it spends money

47. By "angel money", the author refers to \_\_\_\_.

- A. the money borrowed from banks
- B. the money spent to promote sales
- C. the money raised from close friends
- D. the money needed to start a business

48. To get help from a venture-capital company, you may have to \_\_\_\_.

- A. put up with unfair terms
- B. change your business line
- C. enlarge your business scope
- D. let them operate your business

49. The author easily built a team for his company because \_\_\_\_.

- A. they were underpaid at their previous jobs
- B. they were turned down by other companies
- C. they were confident of the author and his business
- D. they were satisfied with the salaries in his company

50. Louise decided to lend money to the author because \_\_\_\_.

- A. she wanted to join his company
- B. she knew he would build a team
- C. she knew his plan would succeed
- D. she wanted to help promote his sales

## Text 2

Nearly all “speed reading” courses have a “pacing” element—some timing device which lets the student know how many words a minute he is reading. You can do this simply by looking at your watch every 5 or 10 minutes and noting down the page number you have reached. Check the average number of words per page for the particular book you are reading. How do you know when 5 minutes has passed on your watch if you are busy reading the book? Well, this is difficult at first. A friend can help by timing you over a set period, or you can read within hearing distance of a public clock which strikes the quarter hours. Pace yourself every three or four days, always with the same kind of easy, general interest books. You should soon notice your accustomed w. p. m. rate creeping up.

Obviously there is little point in increasing your w. p. m. rate if you do not understand what you are reading. When you are consciously trying to increase your reading speed, stop after every chapter (if you are reading a novel) or every section or group of ten or twelve pages (if it is a text book) and ask yourself a few questions about what you have been reading.

If you find you have lost the thread of the story, or you cannot remember clearly the details of what was said, reread the section or chapter.

You can also try “lightning speed” exercise from time to time. Take four or five pages of the general interest book you happen to be reading and read them as fast as you possibly can. Do not bother about whether you understand or not. Now go back and read them at what you feel to be your “normal” w. p. m. rate, the rate at which you can comfortably understand. After a “lightning speed” reading: You will usually find that your “normal” speed (probably 600 w. p. m.) has increased perhaps by as much as 50 – 100 w. p. m. This is the technique sportsmen use when they usually run further in training than they will have to on the day of the big race.

51. According to the passage, a “pacing” device \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is used to time a student's reading speed  
B. is not used in most speed reading courses  
C. is used as an aid to vocabulary learning  
D. should be used whenever we read alone
52. In speed reading, looking at your watch every 5 or 10 minutes \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. avoids the need for reading faster  
B. is not the same as pacing  
C. may seem unworkable at first  
D. helps you to remember your page number
53. When you are reading a novel, you should check your understanding of the content after \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. every chapter  
B. every section  
C. every four or five pages  
D. every ten or twelve pages
54. The purpose of the “lightning speed” exercise is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. increase your speed by scanning the text first  
B. test your maximum reading speed



- C. help you understand more of the content of the book  
D. enable you to win reading races against your friends  
55. The best title for this passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Hints for Successful Reading                      B. Hints for Speed Reading  
C. Effective Reading                                      D. Lightning Speed Exercises

### Text 3

There is one difference between the sexes on which virtually every expert and study agree; men are more aggressive than women. It shows up in 2-year-olds. It continues through school days and persists into adulthood. It is even constant across cultures. And there is little doubt that it is rooted in biology in the male sex hormone testosterone.

If there's a feminine trait that's the counterpart of male aggressiveness, it's what social scientists awkwardly refer to as "nurturance". Feminists have argued that the nurturing nature of women is not biological in origin, but rather has been drummed into women by a society that wanted to keep them in the home. But the signs that is at least partly inborn are too numerous to ignore. Just as tiny infant girls respond more readily to human faces, female toddlers learn much faster than males how to pick up nonverbal cues from others. And grown women are far more adept than men at interpreting facial expressions: A recent study by University of Pennsylvania brain researcher Ruben Gur showed that they easily read emotions such as anger, sadness and fear. The only such emotion men could pick up was disgust.

What difference do such differences make in the real world? Among other things, women appear to be somewhat less competitive—or at least competitive in different ways than men. At the Harvard Law School, for instance, female students enter with credentials just as outstanding as those of their male peers. But they don't qualify for the prestigious *Law Review* in proportionate numbers, a fact some school officials attribute to women's discomfort in the incredibly competitive atmosphere.

Students of management styles have found fewer differences than they expected between men and women who reach leadership positions, perhaps because many successful women deliberately imitate masculine ways. But an analysis by Purdue social psychologist Alice Eagly of 166 studies of leadership style did find one consistent difference: Men tend to be more autocratic making decisions on their own while women tend to consult colleagues and subordinates more often.

Studies of behavior in small groups turn up even more differences. Men will typically dominate the discussion, says University of Toronto psychologist Kenneth Dion, spending more time talking and less time listening.

56. The passage mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. how sex differences are demonstrated in social relations  
B. how hormone determines sex differences  
C. why there are differences between males and females  
D. why men and women have different social roles  
57. Which of the following is TRUE of women's nurturing nature according to the passage?

- A. It is not inborn in any sense.
  - B. It is inspired by women's families.
  - C. It is caused by social prejudice.
  - D. It is partly biological in origin.
58. The Harvard Law School example in Paragraph 3 suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. women are not as competitive as men  
B. law is not the right profession for women  
C. women are as excellent as men when they are young  
D. academic credentials are disproportionate to performance
59. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to Paragraph 4?  
A. Men leaders should consult colleagues and subordinates more often.  
B. Female leaders' success is due to their imitating male leaders.  
C. Men and women are different in their leadership style.  
D. Decisiveness is an important quality for a successful politician.
60. It can be inferred from the passage that the writer \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. denies the difference sexes make in real life  
B. is prejudiced against men  
C. discourages women to be competitive  
D. treats sex difference objectively

## Part B

### Directions:

*Read the texts from an article in which five people talked about energy and making use of it. For questions 61 to 65, match the name of each speaker to one of the statements (A to G) given below. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET 1.*

#### Jackson:

Viewed from a scientist's standpoint, all of the energy contained in fuel either now or in the future becomes heat. Some of the heat is used directly or produces useful work. The rest is lost or rejected. That is to say, it is radiated into the atmosphere from the engines, motors, furnaces, power lines, television sets, boilers and all the other energy-consuming machinery that makes our wheels go around.

#### Browning:

It is necessary to improve the efficiency with which we use energy in order to do more work. But improvement cannot come overnight, and there are limits beyond which not even science can help. According to the Center for Strategies and International studies, about three quarters of the energy we use to move things, including ourselves, accomplishes no useful work.

#### Jeffrey:

In terms of efficiency, buses, trains, and other forms of public transportation may be using energy more efficiently than private automobiles. Unless private automobiles can operate at near capacity, their overall efficiency is poor. For example, an urban bus carrying 36 passengers may achieve an efficiency of around 120 passenger-miles per gallon of gasoline. But buses are not always

fully loaded, and sometimes they carry no passengers at all.

**Vandenberg:**

It is true that buses can sometimes run without passengers. City trains seem to be very efficient, but they suffer the same shortcomings as buses and cost more. Except for rush hours, commuter trains seldom run at full capacity. This wastes even more energy and is more than the management can afford. As a result, commuter trains are truly practical only in places where there are a lot of people.

**Nathan:**

For some people, mass transportation may serve their needs. For others, a combination of mass transportation and private transportation may be preferable. Better design and wise use of both mass transportation systems and private vehicles will play an important part in helping us make full use of energy for transportation.

*Now match each of the person (61 to 65) to the appropriate statement.*

*Note: there are two extra statements.*

**Statements**

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| 61. Jackson    | A. City trains and buses have different faults to overcome.            |
| 62. Browning   | B. The efficiency of the city train depends on the size of population. |
| 63. Jeffrey    | C. Public transportation is usually more energy-efficient.             |
| 64. Vandenberg | D. Private cars usually run at full capacity.                          |
| 65. Nathan     | E. No fuel energy is fully used.                                       |
|                | F. A combined means of transport can help increase energy efficiency.  |
|                | G. Problems of energy loss can never be completely solved.             |

**Section IV Writing**

(40 minutes)

**Part A**

**Directions:**

*You should write your responses to both Part A and Part B of this section on ANSWER SHEET 2.*

66. You have read the job advertisement below in a newspaper and you want to apply for the job. Write a letter of application to the manager of the company, Mr. Meed, giving all the necessary personal information. You should write approximately 100 words.

---

Secretary Needed

---

- Knowledge of English essential.
- College graduate, Age 20 – 30.
- At least 3 years' experience.
- Friendly personality.
- Salary negotiable.

Write to Mr. Meed,  
Johnson Co. Ltd, 12 Changhe Rd

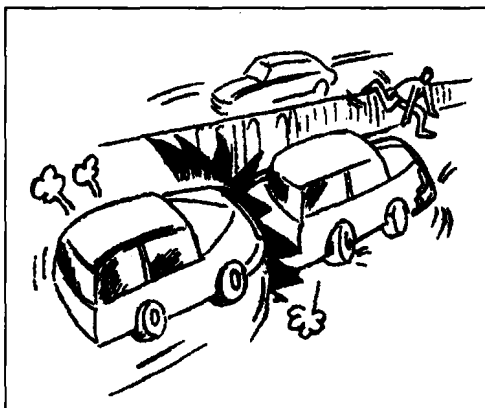
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Do not sign your own name at the end of your letter. Use "Wang Lin" instead. You do not need to write the address.

**Part B**

67. Here is a picture of a traffic accident caused by a man crossing the street in a hurry.

Write an essay of approximately 120 words describing the accident and giving your comment on it.



***THIS IS THE END OF THE TEST.***