

全国公共英语等级考试丛书

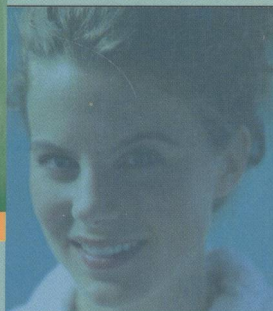
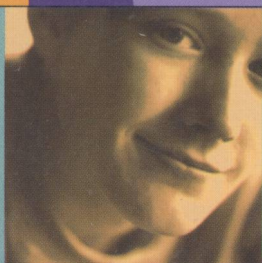
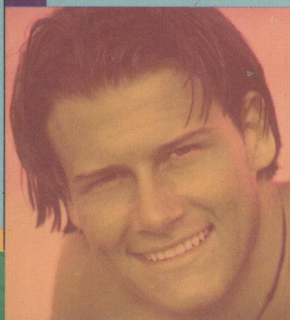
PETS

全国公共英语

等级考试题集精解

第二级

李红云 和 强 主编
王立平 王凤荣 编著



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前

言

为了在全国范围内推动英语的普及与提高,适应我国改革开放的形势,满足日益增长的对外交往的需要,国家教育部考试中心根据我国目前英语教学的实际,设计并推出了全国公共英语等级考试体系(简称 PETS)。这一新的考试体系共设有五个级别,面向全社会,覆盖了英语水平的不同层次。本书专门为参加 PETS 第二级考试的考生编写,该级属于五个级别的中下级,能够满足一般对外交往中的基本需要。

为了帮助广大考生顺利通过这一级别的考试,我们依据教育部考试中心制订的《全国公共英语等级考试大纲》,并依照第二级考试的标准样卷,精心编写了该级别笔试的模拟试题及题解,使考生能熟悉并了解第二级考试的标准、内容、形式以及试卷结构,并能够衡量自身的英语水平,全面检查听、说、读、写的能力,了解对有关语言知识的掌握情况,及时发现问题弥补不足,不断提高英语的应试能力。

全书共包括 8 套模拟试题,每套试题后附有听力部分的录音稿和试题答案,供考生自测参照。另外,书中还配有部分练习的题解,以帮助考生解决学习中存在的疑难问题,对于考生掌握和运用解题技巧具有重要的指导作用。本书中听力部分配有专门由外国人录制的盒式录音带,以利于考生进行听力训练。

本书中每套试题的设计与编写都严格依据全国公共英语等级考试第二级考试的要求,花费了编者的很多心血,力求突出考查要点,选材

IV

新颖,构思巧妙,融动能意念于交际之中,语言于文化之中。相信此书一定会对考生大有益处。

由于我们水平有限,编写时间仓促,书中难免会出现疏漏之处,诚恳希望专家,同行以及读者提出宝贵意见。

编 者

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试 题 1

第 一 卷

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 秒钟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。

例如,你将听到以下内容:

M: Excuse me. Can you tell me how much the shirt is?

W: Yes, it's nine fifteen.

请看选项:

[A] £ 19.5 [B] £ 9.15 [C] £ 9.18

衬衫的价格为 9 镑 15 便士,所以你选 B 项,并在试卷上将其标出。

Answer: [A] ☒ [B] [C]

1. Where is his mother now?

[A] At home.

[B] In the hospital.

[C] In her office.

2. How tall a man her sister prefers to go out with?
[A] Over six feet tall.
[B] Under six feet tall.
[C] Shorter than she is.
3. What time does she usually have breakfast?
[A] She never eats breakfast.
[B] At 7: 00.
[C] At 10: 00.
4. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
[A] Doctor and patient.
[B] Passenger and bus driver.
[C] Customer and shopkeeper.
5. What is the man implying about Roger?
[A] He doesn't do what he says he will.
[B] He never needs help.
[C] He is seldom out of the house.

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、7 题。

6. Where does this conversation take place?
[A] In a hospital.

[B] In a factory.

[C] In a store.

7. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

[A] Customer and shopkeeper.

[B] Doctor and patient.

[C] Passenger and conductor.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. Where does the woman want to go?

[A] Station.

[B] Store.

[C] School.

9. How long will it take to the place?

[A] Ten-step walk.

[B] Ten-minute walk.

[C] Ten-hour walk.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. How many languages does Mrs. Smith speak?

[A] 4.

[B] 5.

[C] 3.

11. What language does Mr. Black speak?

[A] French and Greek.

[B] Japanese and English.

[C] All of the above.

12. What trouble do they have in learning foreign languages?

[A] Speaking.

[B] Spelling.

[C] Reading.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Where did she go yesterday?

[A] To school.

[B] To a hotel.

[C] To the hospital.

14. Why did she go there?

[A] See a friend.

[B] See a doctor.

[C] See her relatives.

15. What did they talk about?

[A] Weather.

[B] Weather and languages.

[C] Languages.

16. How long has she been there?

[A] An hour.

[B] An hour and a half.

[C] Half an hour.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is John Smith ?

[A] A doctor.

[B] A conductor.

[C] An engineer.

18. When does he usually go to work?

[A] 8 a. m.

[B] 7 a. m.

[C] 7:30 a. m.

19. Why did he go to work late yesterday?

[A] He didn't sleep well.

[B] He woke up late.

[C] He was ill.

20. How many hours did he sleep last night?

[A] 8 hours.

[B] 6 hours.

[C] 7 hours.

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。

Example:

It is generally considered unwise to give a child _____ he or she wants.

[A] however

[C] whichever

[B] whatever

[D] whenever

Answer: [A]

☒

[C]

[D]

21. We went to the exhibition yesterday _____.
[A] on a car [C] at a car
[B] in a car [D] by a car
22. We bought a new _____ furniture.
[A] piece of [C] ear of
[B] bar of [D] branch of
23. "_____ of you would like to go with me?" "I will."
[A] What [C] Who
[B] Whom [D] Which
24. Ask _____ if you want some wine.
[A] 203 Room [C] Room 203
[B] Rooms 203 [D] the 203 room
25. Then he worked still _____ for the freedom of the slaves.
[A] hard [C] hardest
[B] harder [D] hardness
26. You _____ have brought your camera. They all had theirs with them.
[A] couldn't [C] wouldn't
[B] needn't [D] mustn't
27. The missing boys were last seen _____ near the river.
[A] playing [C] play
[B] to be playing [D] to play

28. Not until all the fish died in the river _____ how serious the pollution was.
[A] did the villagers realize [C] the villagers did realize
[B] the villagers realized [D] didn't the villagers realize
29. Every man, woman, and child in this club _____ to realize the danger of smoking.
[A] come [C] have begun
[B] have [D] comes
30. We must improve our studying method _____ we may study better.
[A] unless [C] in order that
[B] as [D] as soon as
31. He told me that his mother _____ to market when I arrived.
[A] just went [C] had just gone
[B] has just gone [D] was just gone
32. If she had had a sewing machine, she _____ herself a shirt.
[A] had made [C] would have made
[B] will make [D] made
33. The day _____ you are looking forward to will certainly come.
[A] in which [C] which
[B] when [D] on which

34. Although it is raining hard, _____.

[A] then I am still going out [C] I am still going out

[B] and I am still going out [D] but I am still going out

35. I'm sorry. I took your book _____ mistake.

[A] with

[C] on

[B] by

[D] in

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。

For thousands of years, people thought of glass as something beautiful to look 36. Only recently 37 come to see it as something to look through. Stores 38 their goods in large glass windows. Glass bottles and jars 39 food and drink allow us 40 the contents. Glass 41 spectacles, telescopes, and 42 extremely useful and necessary objects. Spectacles, 43 glasses, are used by people who cannot see 44 or by people who want to protect their eyes 45 bright light. Microscopes make tiny things larger 46 we can examine them. Telescopes 47 objects that are far away appear 48 closer to us.

49 in recent years plastics have replaced glass 50 conditions where glass might be 51 broken, there are new uses 52 for glass that were never imagined in the 53. Perhaps the greatest 54 of glass is that its constituent(组成物)parts are inexpensive and can be found 55 over the world.

36. [A] for [B] at [C] after [D] up

37. [A] they [B] do they [C] they have [D] have they

38. [A] protect [B] hide [C] display [D] set aside
 39. [A] hold [B] held [C] that hold [D] that holding
 40. [A] see [B] to see [C] seeing [D] seen
 41. [A] used to make [B] is used to make
 [C] is used to making [D] used to making
 42. [A] many others [B] many other
 [C] else [D] another
 43. [A] but [B] as well [C] or [D] either
 44. [A] perfectly [B] perfect [C] perfection [D] perfected
 45. [A] from [B] in [C] with [D] beyond
 46. [A] so as [B] as that [C] so that [D] such that
 47. [A] let [B] watch [C] get [D] make
 48. [A] ever [B] rather [C] more [D] much
 49. [A] Because of [B] Despite [C] However [D] Although
 50. [A] under [B] below [C] within [D] on
 51. [A] hardly [B] easily [C] nearly [D] almost
 52. [A] being developed [B] be developing
 [C] be developed [D] to be developed
 53. [A] ancient [B] past [C] old [D] aged
 54. [A] goodness [B] advance [C] advantage [D] progress
 55. [A] all [B] around [C] anywhere [D] wholly

第三部分：阅 读 理 解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D)中选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

No one fully understands why the cost of living keeps increasing, but economists believe that workers and producers can make

prices go up. As workers earn more money, they have more money to spend, so they demand more goods. If there is a great demand for certain goods, the prices of these goods go up. At the same time, if there's a shortage of goods, the prices also go up. For example, if every one wants to buy more and more gas, the price of gas goes up. When companies refuse to give gas to buyers, they can also make the price of gas go up.

Families need to know what happens to their money. They need to make their income meet the cost of living, so many people plan a family budget(预算). A budget is a list of monthly cost. If your cost adds up to more than your income, you must find ways to save money. Maybe you're spending too much on entertainment(娱乐). Or if you're spending too much on clothes, you may want to sew your own clothes. Budgeting helps you spend your money wisely as the cost of living increases.

56. According to the writer, _____ fully understand(s) why the cost of living keeps increasing.

- [A] some people
- [B] few people
- [C] only economists
- [D] nobody

57. When _____, the prices go up.

- [A] demand is greater than supply
- [B] supply is greater than demand
- [C] demand isn't greater than supply
- [D] supply equals demand

58. Which of the following is true?

- [A] Housewives needn't know anything happening to the market.
- [B] People are most care about the value of money.
- [C] There seems no need for everyone to know about the rising cost of living
- [D] The prices will go up if more goods are produced.
59. According to the passage, when people find it hard to make ends meet, they _____.
 [A] find ways to save money
 [B] do extra work to earn more money
 [C] try some other means of making money
 [D] lodge(向当局反映) a protest against the high cost of living
60. Budgeting helps _____.
 [A] one to make his income meet the cost of living
 [B] the government to battle the rising cost of living
 [C] merchants to produce more goods
 [D] the workers to earn more money

B

The dark smoke that comes from a chimney contains tiny bits of solid or liquid matter. The smoke also contains many gases, most of which cannot be seen. Altogether, they make up the serious problems of air pollution. In so many places it keeps us from seeing the sun, hurts our eyes, causes us to cough, or makes us ill.

In many cities, air pollution increases the number of certain lung diseases. Of course, smoking and other factors help to cause these diseases, too, but these cases have increased greatly during recent years as air pollution has become worse. Air pollution can even