



全国公共英语等级考试 题型分析与全真模拟

4 级



PETS

李树来 刘桂英 王怀贞 主编

中国对外经济贸易出版社

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丛书主编	马德高			
本册主编	刘桂英	王怀贞		
本册副主编	王维嘉	赵海霞	张爱华	
本册编委	王怀贞	王维嘉	史煜	刘艳
	刘桂英	孙笑峰	李树来	杨辉
	赵海霞	甲鲁海	张丽霞	张爱华

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前 言

PETS (Public English Test System) 是由教育部考试中心设计、开发的,是一个新的非学历性全国公共英语等级证书考试系统,是一套能覆盖不同层次需要;拥有5个级别的目标参照性英语考试体系。考生不受职业、年龄和学历背景的限制,并确保相同级别不同考次之间的考生成绩的等值。**PETS** 中的5个等级分别为:

PETS 1 即初始级。考试要求略高于初级中学毕业生的英语水平;

PETS 2 即中下级。考试要求略高于普通高级中学毕业生的英语水平;

PETS 3 即中间级。考试要求相当于普通大专院校学生修完两年公共英语课或自学人员具有同等英语水平;

PETS 4 即中上级。考试要求相当于大学本科生学习3~4年的公共英语或自学人员具有同等英语水平;

PETS 5 即最高级。考试要求相当于大专院校英语专业二年级结束时的水平或出国留学人员的水平。

为使考生在短期的备考复习中能了解考试的模式及特点,尽快熟悉考试题型,我们根据《**PETS** 考试大纲》(第四级)编写了《全国公共英语等级考试题型分析与全真模拟》,便于应试者考前复习和自我测试。

全书共分三个部分:第一部分是题型分析及解题技巧。该部分通过剖析等级考试的各种题型并结合实例分析总结出应试技巧,力求使考生在较短的时间内熟悉题型,迅速把握考试要求,从而在考试中有有的放矢;通过合理利用时间等技巧,最大限度地发挥水平,提高成绩。

第二部分为十套全真模拟题及其精解,由从事大学外语教学多年、经验丰富的教师精选而成,均按等级考试样题形式编排并提供答案及讲解。考生在练习中可检查出自己在英语“听、读、写”几方面是否存在不足,以便及时加强弱项,也可作为考前的实战演习,训练解题速度、增强语感,提高综合运用英语知识的能力。

第三部分为听力部分录音文字材料。听力部分配有磁带。

欢迎广大读者提出宝贵意见。来信必复,并在此表示衷心地感谢!

来信请寄:(250014)济南市历山路 148 号 英语星火式记忆法
教研中心

来电请拨:(0531)2947406

电子信箱:xinghuo@jn-public.sd.cninfo.net

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题型分析与解题技巧

第一部分 听力理解

Section I Listening Comprehension

公共英语等级考试第四级的听力理解共有 20 题,考试时间为 30 分钟。这一部分包括三节:A 节 (Section A) 是填空题,B 节 (Section B) 是简答题,C 节 (Section C) 是多项选择题。下面就此逐一加以介绍。

Part A

一、考试要求

考查考生理解具体信息的能力。要求考生根据所听到的一段 180~220 词的独白或对话的内容,填补句子或表格中的空白。答案可以是录音中的原话,也可在意思不变的情况下稍加改动,可以是单词,也可以是词组,但每题填写字数不得超过 3 个词。录音材料播放两遍。

【例】

You will hear an announcement about a visit to the City Zoo given by a tourist guide. Listen and complete the sentences in questions 1~5 with the information you've heard. Write not more than 3 words in each numbered box. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below.

The speaker makes an announcement about the afternoon	<input type="text"/>	1
The first show will begin in the marine arena at	<input type="text"/>	2
If visitors provide the food for the animals, this may upset the animals'	<input type="text"/>	3
A tour to the giant bird cage will be guided by	<input type="text"/>	4
If people have any inquiries, they can go to the information desk at	<input type="text"/>	5

录音原文:

W: Ladies and gentlemen, may I have your attention please. On behalf of the Hospitality Department, may I first of all welcome you to the City Zoo. Now I'd like to explain the program we've arranged for you here this afternoon. There'll be three animal shows. The first show will begin at three o'clock in the marine arena. And you'll certainly be fascinated by the dolphin's and the killer whales' funny-and sometimes silly-actions. After that comes the second show. This is feeding the monkeys and apes at four o'clock in the primate center. Please don't feed the animals with any sweets or biscuits or fruit you may have brought with you because these can upset the animals' normal diet. You can, of course, assist the staff in feeding the apes and monkeys with specially-prepared food and in playing with the monkeys, too. The last show will begin at 4:30 in the giant bird cage. Dr. Smith will be with you as your guide. He'll point out to you more than 300 species of birds from Central America and South America. If you have any questions about these shows or other forthcoming events at the zoo, please ask the people at the information desk at the main entrance. They'll be very happy to help you. I hope you'll enjoy your visit. Thank you.

(Pause 00 3')

(Tone)

Now you will hear the recording again.

[The recording is repeated.]

(Pause 00 20')

(Tone)

This is the end of Part A.

Keys:

- 1) (visit/tour) program (me) (s)/arrangement (s)/(animal) show times/
(animal) shows/ animals show/show (for visitors)/ tour/visit/ zoo tour
- 2) 3 o'clock/ three o'clock/ 3/ three/ 3.00 p. m.
- 3) (normal) diet/ appetite/ eating habit/ regular diet
- 4) Dr. /Mr. /Doctor Smith
- 5) The main entrance/the main entry/ the main gate

二、应试技巧

放录音前,有 25 秒钟的阅题时间,考生应充分利用这段时间,浏览一下问

题,以便大致推测材料可能涉及的内容和问题可能问及的细节。放第一遍录音时,考生要努力听懂全文内容,掌握大意。其实,听力在很大程度上依赖于“推测”,即猜测所听到的内容是什么。在录音播放出来以后,考生如能迅速判断出所谈事物的背景和人物间的关系,就可以将所听到的与自己已掌握的知识相匹配,相应的词汇和短语用法亦油然而生,录音内容很容易就能听懂了。在放第二遍录音前,利用短暂的片刻,再重新看一遍问题,确定要听的重点,如事件、人物、地点和时间等等。这样在听第二遍录音时,就能做到心中有数,避免遗漏。因为这部分的命题大多是材料中的原话,考生可边听边随问题记下需填入的部分。为节省时间,不妨只记关键词,待听力听完后,再作适当修改。

Part B

一、考试要求

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一段 280~320 词的独白或对话,回答 5 道简答题,每题答案不超过 5 个词。录音材料播放两遍。

【例】

You will hear a radio weather forecast. Answer the questions 6~10 while you listen. Use not more than 5 words for each answer. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the questions.

When will showers reach south-west England and the southern coast of Wales?	<input type="text"/>	6
What will the minimum temperature be in the south during the night?	<input type="text"/>	7
On what day of the week do you think this weather forecast was given?	<input type="text"/>	8
What will be the general feeling about the weekend in the Netherlands?	<input type="text"/>	9
What part of England will be cloudy and dry over the weekend?	<input type="text"/>	10

录音原文:

W: Hello. It's been another warm and fine day for most of us.

Temperatures in south-east England reached twenty-six degrees Centigrade by mid-afternoon, and Brighton had fifteen hours of lovely sunshine. But already the weather is beginning to change, I'm afraid, and during the night showers will slowly move in from the Atlantic to reach south-west England and the southern coast of Wales by early morning.

The rest of the country will have a very mild, dry night with minimum temperatures no lower than fifteen degrees in the south, a little cooler — eleven degrees or so — in the north. Any remaining showers in northwest Scotland will pass quickly to leave a mild dry night there too.

And now, the outlook for Friday and the weekend. Well, southern Europe will once again get the best of the weekend weather, and if your holiday starts this weekend, then south Spain is the place to go, with temperatures of thirty-four degrees along the Mediterranean coast. At the eastern end of the Med. too, you can expect uninterrupted sunshine and temperatures of up to thirty-two degrees Centigrade in Greece and south-east Italy, but further north the weather's not so settled. Much of France, Belgium and the Netherlands will be cloudy with occasional rain and maximum temperatures will be around twenty-two degrees — very disappointing for this time of the year.

Scotland and Northern Ireland will have heavy rain for much of the weekend and temperatures will drop to a cool seventeen degrees. Across most of England the weather will be cloudy but mainly dry with sunny periods. And when the sun does come out temperatures could rise to a maximum of twenty-three degrees.

(Pause 00 50")

(Tone)

Now you will hear the recording again.

[The recording is repeated]

(Pause 00 30")

(Tone)

That's the end of Part B.

Keys:

- 6) (by early next) morning/ (early) tomorrow morning/ in/on the early morning/ Friday morning
- 7) (no lower than) 15°C/fifteen (centigrade) (degrees)

- 8) Thursday
- 9) (very) disappointing/ (very) depressing/ dissatisfactory/ most people feel disappointing/depressing/dissatisfactory
- 10) most of England / across most of England/ in most parts of England/ most of it

二、应试技巧

做法基本与 A 节相同,但 B 节开始倾向于对材料的整体理解。所给的 5 道简答题在试卷中已给出,考生可据此确立听力重点。听第一遍时,考生要努力听懂材料的内容。听第二遍时,要围绕 5 个简答题去听,必要时,可做一下记录。记录力求简单明了,自己看得懂就行。

Part C

一、考试要求

考查考生获取特定信息,理解主旨要义和详细信息,猜测词义,判断演讲者态度、意图的能力。要求考生根据所听到的 3 段独白或对话(每段 200~300 词),从每题所给的 4 个选项中选出最佳选项。每段录音材料只播放一遍。

【例】

You will hear three dialogues or monologues. Before listening to each one, you will have time to read the questions related to it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have time to check your answer. You will hear each piece once only.

Questions 11 ~ 13 are based on the following talk introducing Emily Dickinson, a well-known American poet. You now have 15 seconds to read questions 11~13.

11. How long did Emily Dickinson live in the house where she was born?
- [A] almost all her life [B] less than half her life
- [C] until 1830 [D] before 1872
12. Which of the following is true of Emily Dickinson?
- [A] She was not a productive poet.
- [B] She saw many of her poems published.
- [C] She was not a sociable person.

- [D] She had contact only with a few poets.
13. When was Emily Dickinson widely recognized?
- [A] after Henry James referred highly to her
- [B] after seven of her poems were published
- [C] after her poems became known to others
- [D] after she was dead for many years

You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to Questions 11~13.

录音原文:

M: Emily Dickinson is one of the greatest American poets. She was born in a typical New England village in Massachusetts on December 10, 1830. She was the second child of the family. She died in the same house fifty-six years later. During her life time she never left her native land. She left her home state only once. She left her village very few times. And after 1872 she rarely left her house and yard. In the last years of her life she retreated to a smaller and smaller circle of family and friends. In those later years she dressed in white, avoided strangers, and communicated chiefly through notes and poems even with intimates. The doctor who attended her illness was allowed to "examine" her in another room, seeing her walk by an opened door. She was thought of as a "stranger" in her home village. When she died on May 15, 1886, she was unknown to the rest of the world. Only seven of her poems had appeared in print.

Keys:

11. [A] 12. [C] 13. [D]

二、应试技巧

由于该节所选的三段独白或对话内容广泛,涉及英美文化教育、历史地理、人物传记、社会生活、广播娱乐、科学技术等方方面面,所以考生平时要注意积累这方面的知识,努力扩展自己的知识面,这有助于对材料的理解。放音前,尽可能把问题及选项浏览一遍,以便大致推测材料可能讲述的内容,从而既能争取主动,又能有所侧重。放音开始后,要集中精力,努力听懂材料的开头部分,因为许多材料的起始句往往起着引导、概括内容的作用。同时,还能帮助考生树立信心,继续认真地听下去。注意这一节的录音只播放一遍,所以必要时,考生应记下与问题相关的要点。记录时,要快速简洁,可使用一些自己能看

懂的符号来代替短文中的词、词组,这样可跟上短文的阅读速度。但切忌由于记录而影响听下面的内容。

第二部分 英语知识运用

Section I Use of English

该部分通常以完形填空的形式出现。它不仅考查考生对诸如连贯性和一致性等语段特征的辨识能力,还考查考生对用于一定语境中的语言规范成分的掌握,这些语言规范成分包括词汇、表达方式和结构。该部分共 20 小题。在一篇 240~280 词的文章中留出 20 个空格,要求考生从每题所给的四个选择中选出最佳选项,使补足后的文章意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。其中有 12~15 道题考查词汇,5~8 道题考查语法和篇章结构。

一、命题特点

该部分测试的是考生的综合能力,因此题目的设计侧重考生的整体语感,设计的手段多种多样,但常见的有以下几种:

1. 词汇辨析

其测试的重点就是词汇的意义和用法。题目中给出的选项往往是近(同)义词或形似词,有时也考多义词的不常用的含义或用法。

【例 1】

Students must be sent to abroad to _____ vocational and professional training.

[A] accept [B] gain [C] receive [D] absorb

上例中,选项[A],[B],[C]都有“接受”的意思。但它们的强调点各不相同:accept 强调“接受的结果”而 receive 着重“接受的行为”,如:He received a gift from his friend yesterday, but did not accept it. (他昨天收到了朋友的礼物,但是他没有接受);gain“指付出很大的努力而取得成功、获得成就或获得有价值的东西”,如:He gained full marks in the examination. (他考试得了满分);而 absorb 是“吸收”的意思,如:A blotter absorbs ink. (吸墨纸吸收墨水)。因而正确选项是[C]。

【例 2】

Although the main characters in the novel are so true to life, they are

certainly _____.

[A] imaginary [B] imaginative [C] imaginable [D] imagining

上例中的选项均为形似词。[A]为“想象出来的,虚构的”,如: All the characters in the book are imaginary. (这本书中的所有人物都是虚构的); [B]为“富于想象力的”,如: The imaginative child made up fairy stories. (那个富有想象力的孩子虚构了一些童话故事); [C]为“可以想象出的”,如: He is the most suitable person imaginable. (他是能想到的最合适的人); [D]为动词“imagine”的现在分词形式,意为“正在想象”,如: He is imagining himself a knight. (他在把自己想象成为一位骑士)。全句意为: 尽管这本小说中的人物如此贴近生活,但他们却是虚构的。故[A]正确。对此,考生平时要注意总结、比较。

2. 语义辨析

其测试的目的在于考查考生结合上下文的能力。孤立地看所给出的四个选项在语义和语法上均讲得过去,一旦联系上下文,只有一项最符合题意。

【例 1】

Mr. Smith shouted and waited _____ for a reply from the deep, dark well, into which his son had fallen.

[A] eagerly [B] anxiously [C] disappointedly [D] curiously

如果只看句子的前半部分,四个选项都可以。但只有把后半部分的意思考虑进去后,才能对全句有大体的把握,然后分析各选项的语义,找出最符合题意的选项。从语义上看,Mr. Smith 由于儿子掉入深井,他在等待儿子从井下传来回音时心情肯定是着急和担心的。[A]“渴望地、热切地”,如: He is waiting for his uncle's arrival eagerly. (他热切地等待着他叔叔的到来); [C]“失望地”,如: He left disappointedly. (他失望地离开了); [D]“好奇地”,如: Tom looked curiously at this strange. (汤姆好奇地看着这个陌生人),均不符合题意,只有[B]“着急地、担心地”,如: He became anxiously for the safety of the money (他对钱的安全担心起来),才是正确的答案。

【例 2】

For instance, adults usually want to learn a foreign language in a hurry, unlike children, who can devote more time to language _____.

[A] comprehension [B] research [C] understanding [D] mastery

如果不考虑主句,四个选项均可,倘若联系起来看,作者要阐述的是成年人通常想很快学会一门外语,而不像孩子那样花费较多的时间来掌握语言。四个选项中, [A]“理解”,强调理解的能力,如: This will develop his

comprehension. (这会开发他的理解力);[B]“研究”,如:He is engaged in the research work. (他从事研究工作);[C]“理解”,强调动作性,如:According to my understanding of the letter, it means something quite different. (据我对这封信的了解,它说的不是那回事);[D]“掌握”,如:It takes years to gain a mastery of Japanese. (掌握日语要花费很多年);故正确答案只能为[D]。

3. 句法结构辨析

一个空格所在的语法结构对该空格的填充词也起着制约作用。考生须弄清空格在句子中担当什么成分,起什么作用,才能确定正确的答案。

【例 1】

Every place is different. That is _____ makes geography so interesting.

[A] that [B] which [C] what [D] where

很显然,空格中的成分应既引导表语从句,又充当从句的主语。而四个选项中只有[C]能担此重任,其余三项要么缺少引导词,要么缺少先行词。

【例 2】

There had, on each occasion been a preliminary stage during which war seemed to become every hour inevitable; on each occasion, _____ had been announcements in the newspapers and speeches in the House of Commons;

[A] there [B] here [C] it [D] where

通过句子平行原则,空格处应该与前一句的“there had,...”中的“there”是平行结构,故选[A]。

常设计的句法结构主要有主谓一致,定语从句,动词的用法(包括动名词,不定式及系动词+形容词),否定句/倒装句以及平行原则。

4. 逻辑关系

逻辑关系主要靠使用逻辑连词来表达,文章中没有内在的逻辑关系,没有适当的逻辑连词就会语义不清,无法构成篇章。因此,逻辑连词是由文章的内在逻辑性决定的。只有正确地理顺文章的逻辑关系,才能选择恰当的逻辑连词。常见的逻辑关系有以下几种:

(1) 转折、让步

这种关系表示后一种观点或事实与前一种观点或事实相比有些出乎意料。常用的词或词组有:however, but, still, though, although, despite, in spite of, anyway, anyhow, nevertheless, in any case 等。

【例】

A land free from destruction, plus wealth, natural resources, and labor supply—all these were important factors in helping England to become the

center for the Industrial Revolution. _____ they were not enough.

[A] But [B] And [C] Besides [D] Even

上题中,第一句讲“未遭破坏的土地、大量的国家财富、自然资源和劳动力资源都是促使英国成为工业革命中心的因素”,而后一句讲“这些还不足够”。两句逻辑上为转折关系,故选[A]。

(2) 因果关系

表示原因的连词或词组有: because(of), for, as, since, due to, owing to, for the reason that 等。表示结果的词或词组有: so, thus, hence, therefore, then, as a result, consequently, accordingly 等。

【例】

Gandhi believed that all men should love and respect each other. _____, he fought against British without using violence.

[A] However [B] Anyhow
[C] So [D] Notwithstanding

显而易见,甘地之所以采取非暴力的手段同英国作斗争是因为他认为所有人都应互爱、互敬,故前后两句为因果关系。答案[C]是正确的。

(3) 对比、比较

对比关系表示意义上的不同或相反,而比较关系表示意义上的相似关系。表示对比关系的词或词组有: unlike, on the contrary, oppositely, conversely, in contrast, by comparison 等。表示比较的词或词组有: like, as, just as 等。

【例 1】

I don't urge you to lie, _____, I try to persuade you to tell the truth.

[A] nevertheless [B] thus [C] consequently [D] oppositely

要你撒谎与劝你说实话是对立的行为,因此前后两句的关系是对立关系。只有选项[D]才能使句子呈现出这种关系。

【例 2】

She wished that her father was as easy to please _____ her mother, who was always delighted with perfume.

[A] as [B] as if [C] like [D] with

本题是一种比较关系。句中把父亲与母亲相比较,女儿期望父亲能像母亲那样容易取悦。as... as“像……一样”表比较关系,所以[A]正确。

(4) 递进、补充

这种关系表示对前一事实或观点做进一步阐述。常用的词、词组有: also, too, besides, furthermore, moreover, besides, what's more, in addition,

likewise, apart from, except, not only ... but also 等。

【例】

You can't go out because it is a stormy night; _____, your homework hasn't been done.

[A] otherwise [B] nevertheless [C] however [D] moreover

暴雨天和作业没做完是晚上不能出去的两个原因,但后者比前者要重要些。二者是递进关系,因而选择[D]。

5. 习惯用法

习惯用法是语言在长期的使用过程中不断演化、积累的结果。其内容多样,涉及面广,常见的主要有动词短语、名词词组、介词词组以及其他一些固定搭配。惯用法是学习的难点,也是完形填空题中的常见题型。考生在平时学习中要注意多加积累。

【例 1】

1 care, they will take home not the problems of science and technology,
2 the benefits,

1. [A] In [B] Through [C] with [D] under

2. [A] except [B] nor [C] or [D] but

就第1题而言,英语中 with care 意为“谨慎、小心”,而 care 与介词 in 或 under 连用时,固定用法一般为 in (sb's) care 和 under the care of,意思均为“(由某人)照料”,显然与题意不符。至于介词 through,没有 through care 这一用法,故答案为[C]。第2题则考查固定搭配 not... but (不是……而是)的用法,故答案为[D]。此题的意思是:他们谨慎带回国的将是科技的好处,而不是科技所引发的问题。

【例 2】

When Columbus 1 at Hispaniola, he found that the fort had been burned
2.

1. [A] came [B] reached [C] arrived [D] attained

2. [A] down [B] out [C] off [D] up

第1、2题均测试动词词组的用法。在第1题中,表达“到达某地”时,一般为 came to 或 arrive at (in)。而 reach 是及物动词,后边可直接跟宾语。至于 attain 既可充当及物动词也可充当不及物动词,作不及物动词时,一般和介词 to 搭配。据此,第一题选[C]。在第二题中,burn down 把……烧成平地, burn out 烧坏,烧光, burn up 发怒, burn off 烧掉。故[A]最合题意。