

# PETS

## 全国英语等级考试 全真预测试题

### 第三级

全国英语等级考试命题研究组 编



◎紧扣大纲编写 ◎模拟试题仿真 ◎效果立竿见影

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·教·育·出·版·中·心

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第一部分

笔试部分

# 笔试全真预测试题(一)

## Section I Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

### Directions:

*This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are two parts in this section, Part A and Part B*

*Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 3 minutes to transfer your answers from your test booklet onto your ANSWER SHEET 1.*

*If you have any questions, you may raise your hand NOW as you will not be allowed to speak once the test is started.*

*Now look at Part A in your test booklet.*

### Part A

*You will hear 10 short dialogues. For each dialogue, there is one question and four possible answers. Choose the correct answer [A], [B], [C] or [D], and mark it in your test booklet. You will have 15 seconds to answer the question and you will hear each dialogue ONLY ONCE.*

#### Example:

You will hear:

**W:** Could you please tell me if the Beijing flight will be arriving on time?

**M:** Yes, Madam, It should be arriving in about ten minutes.

You will read:

Who do you think the woman is talking to ?

[A] A bus conductor.

[B] A clerk at the airport.

[C] A taxi driver.

[D] A clerk at the station.

From the dialogue, we know that only a clerk at the airport is most likely to know the arrival time of a flight, so you should choose answer [B] and mark it in your test booklet.

Sample Answer: [A]  [C]  [D]



Now look at question 1.

1. What does the man like?  
[A] Coarse sand.      [B] Being sad.      [C] Calm water.      [D] A stormy ocean.
2. Where is the woman going on Sunday?  
[A] To a museum.      [B] To a wedding.      [C] To a meeting.      [D] To a concert.
3. What are the man and woman doing?  
[A] Preparing for bed.      [B] Walking toward the campus.  
[C] Looking for a place to live in.      [D] Inviting some friends to visit.
4. What did the man think of the play?  
[A] He thought it was terrible.      [B] He thought the actors were boring.  
[C] He thought it was a success.      [D] He thought it was funny.
5. What is the woman doing now?  
[A] She is interviewing an applicant.      [B] She is filling an application form.  
[C] She is reading a newspaper.      [D] She is phoning a salesman.
6. What is the man's profession?  
[A] Philosopher.      [B] Architect.      [C] Archaeologist.      [D] Sociologist.
7. What do foreign students consider important in choosing major?  
[A] How soon they will graduate.      [B] How much their education costs.  
[C] What kind of job they can get later.      [D] Which country they will work in.
8. What kind of movie does the man not want to see?  
[A] A love story.  
[B] One about fight and war.  
[C] A realistic story.  
[D] One about prison escapes and mental hospitals.
9. Where did this conversation probably take place?  
[A] On a train.      [B] On a boat.      [C] On a plane.      [D] On a bus.
10. What happened to the man?  
[A] He uses a newer machine.      [B] His job is now done by a machine.  
[C] He went on strike.      [D] His job was given to another worker.

### Part B

*You are going to hear four conversations. Before listening to each conversation, you will have 5 seconds to read each of the questions which accompany it. After listening, you will have time to answer each question by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. You will hear each conversation ONLY ONCE. Mark your answers in your test booklet.*

11. Why does the speaker say that it isn't a fault to be shy?  
[A] Because many people don't know how to behave in social situations.  
[B] Because one may have been born that way.  
[C] Because most persons are shy.





- [D] Because it's good to be shy.
12. What is one of the ways suggested by psychologists for measuring shyness?
- [A] By prediction. [B] By recording.  
[C] Through observation. [D] Through interviewing.
13. What is the purpose of the psychologists in asking questions?
- [A] To observe people attitude towards strangers.  
[B] To see how people get along with their friends.  
[C] To chance people's behaviour in social life.  
[D] To find out how shy people are.
14. According to the conversation, what is one problem with arm exercises?
- [A] They don't get rid of flabby arms.  
[B] They can damage arm muscles.  
[C] They aren't acceptable to most people.  
[D] They can raise one's blood pressure.
15. How did the woman obtain the information about arm exercises?
- [A] By talking to an expert. [B] By reading an article.  
[C] By attending an exercise class. [D] By listening to the radio.
16. According to the conversation, what are the experts now recommending?
- [A] Exercising the entire body.  
[B] Having your blood pressure taken daily.  
[C] Losing weight prior to exercise.  
[D] By listening to the radio.
17. Which of the following exercises is suggested?
- [A] Wearing arm weights while you are swimming.  
[B] Jogging vigorously in one place for a long time.  
[C] Using bicycles that require you to use both your arms and legs.  
[D] Walking slowly while swinging your arms back and forth.
18. What is the man interested in at the beginning of the conversation?
- [A] Through what ways the woman would tackle problems.  
[B] How come she became an assistant manager so young.  
[C] What she would do if she refused to carry out an order.  
[D] What would happen if she refused to carry out an order.
19. What information about the woman can we get from what the man has said?
- [A] She has had problems of authority.  
[B] She became an assistant manager recently.  
[C] She became a manager recently.  
[D] She became an assistant manager a few years ago.
20. Why did the woman come to talk with the man?
- [A] She come to discuss a problem with the man.  
[B] She came to introduce herself to the man.



- [C] She wanted to be an assistant manager.  
[D] She came to be interviewed for a management position.
21. Why does the woman think she would be suitable for the post?  
[A] Because she has a great deal of experience in senior management.  
[B] Because she has a lack of experience in senior management.  
[C] Because she would bring a new approach to the job.  
[D] Because she is a member of the Institute of personnel managers.
22. Where has the woman been?  
[A] To Colorado. [B] To Arizona.  
[C] To the Nile River. [D] To the Museum of Natural History.
23. What type of scientific discoveries does the woman mainly talk about?  
[A] Archaeological. [B] Biological. [C] Meteorological. [D] Sociological.
24. Where does the woman say the drift wood was found?  
[A] In a cave. [B] In a river. [C] In a tree. [D] In a boat.
25. What would the man like to do some day?  
[A] Solve a mystery. [B] See the canyon.  
[C] Find some driftwood. [D] Take some photographs.

*Now you have 3 minutes to transfer your answers from your test booklet to the ANSWER SHEET 1.*

*That is the end of the listening comprehension section.*

## 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 your ANSWER SHEET 1.*

### Text

Although "lie detectors" are widely used by governments, police departments and businesses, the results are not always accurate. Lie detectors are commonly 26 as emotion detectors, for their aim is to 27 bodily changes that contradict what a 28 says. The lie detector records changes 29 heart rate, breathing, blood pressure, and the electrical 30 of the skin. In the first part of the 31, you are electronically connected to the machine and 32 a few neutral questions ("What is your name?" etc). Your physical reactions serve 33 the standard for evaluating what comes 34. Then you are presented with a few 35 questions among the neutral ones ("When did you rob the bank?"). The



idea is that if you are 36, your body will reveal the truth, even if you try to 37 it. Your heart rate and breathing will change 38 as you respond to the question.

That is the theory, but psychologists have found that lie detectors are simply not 39. Since most physical changes are the same across 40 emotions, lie detectors cannot tell 41 you are feeling angry, nervous or excited. 42 people may be tense and nervous 43 the whole procedure. They may react physiologically to a certain word ("bank") not because they robbed it, but because they recently used a bad check. In either 44, the machine will record a "lie".

On the other hand, some practiced liars can lie 45 hesitation, so the reverse mistake is also common.

- |                      |                 |                |                    |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 26. [A] fixed        | [B] designed    | [C] known      | [D] produced       |
| 27. [A] measure      | [B] keep        | [C] maintain   | [D] grade          |
| 28. [A] policeman    | [B] suspect     | [C] person     | [D] criminal       |
| 29. [A] from         | [B] with        | [C] upon       | [D] in             |
| 30. [A] display      | [B] activity    | [C] action     | [D] flow           |
| 31. [A] test         | [B] research    | [C] operation  | [D] project        |
| 32. [A] investigated | [B] questioned  | [C] raised     | [D] asked          |
| 33. [A] by           | [B] as          | [C] on         | [D] with           |
| 34. [A] again        | [B] behind      | [C] after      | [D] next           |
| 35. [A] critical     | [B] interesting | [C] general    | [D] impossible     |
| 36. [A] wrong        | [B] bad         | [C] guilty     | [D] mistaken       |
| 37. [A] mislead      | [B] confuse     | [C] deny       | [D] cancel         |
| 38. [A] slowly       | [B] naturally   | [C] steadily   | [D] abruptly       |
| 39. [A] reliable     | [B] usable      | [C] reasonable | [D] comprehensible |
| 40. [A] other        | [B] some        | [C] any        | [D] all            |
| 41. [A] whether      | [B] when        | [C] where      | [D] why            |
| 42. [A] Untrained    | [B] Innocent    | [C] Naive      | [D] Ignorant       |
| 43. [A] before       | [B] about       | [C] after      | [D] at             |
| 44. [A] fact         | [B] case        | [C] condition  | [D] chance         |
| 45. [A] beyond       | [B] through     | [C] without    | [D] against        |

### 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 answer on the ANSWER SHEET by drawing a thick line across the corresponding letter in the brackets.



## Text 1

The first jazz musicians played in New Orleans during the early 1900's after 1917, many of the New Orleans musicians moved to the south side of Chicago, where they continued to play their style of jazz. Soon Chicago was the new center for jazz.

Several outstanding musicians emerged as leading jazz artists in Chicago. Danie Louis "Satchmo" Armstrong, born in New Orleans in 1900, was one. Another leading musician was Joseph "King" Oliver, who is also credited with having discovered Armstrong when they were both in New Orleans. While in Chicago, Oliver asked Armstrong, who was in New Orleans, to join his hand.

In 1923 King Oliver's Creole Jazz Band made the first important set of recordings by a Hot Five and Hot Seven bands under Louis Armstrong also made recordings of special note.

Although Chicago's South Side was the main jazz center, some musicians in New York were also demanding attention in jazz circles. In 1923 Fletcher Henderson already had a ten-piece band played jazz. During the early 1930's, the number of players grew to sixteen. Henderson's band was considered a leader in what some people have called the Big Band Era.

By the 1930's, big dance bands were the rage. Large numbers of people went to ballrooms to dance to jazz music played by big bands.

One of the most popular and long a very famous jazz band was the Buke Ellington band. Elward "Duke" Ellington was born in Washington D. C. in 1899 and died in New York City in 1974. He studied the piano as a young boy and later began writing original musical compositions.

The first of Ellington's European tours came in 1933. He soon received international fame for his talent as a band leader, composer, and arranger. Ten years later, Ellington began giving annual concerts at Carnegie Hall in New York City. People began to listen to jazz in the same way that they had always listened to classical music.

46. It can be inferred from the passage that Louis Armstrong went to Chicago for which of the following reasons?
- [A] To form his own band.  
[B] To learn to play Chicago style jazz.  
[C] To play in Joseph Oliver's band.  
[D] To make recordings with the Hot Five.
47. According to the passage, which of the following Black bands was the first to make a significant set of jazz recordings?
- [A] The Hot Seven band. [B] Fletcher Henderson's band.  
[C] The Red Hot Pepers band. [D] King Oliver's Creolc jazz band.
48. As used in line 12, the word "note" could best be replaced by which of the following?
- [A] Distinction. [B] Memorandum.



- [C] Mood. [D] Song.
49. The nickname "Duke" belonged to which of the following band leaders?  
 [A] Louis Armstrong. [B] Joseph Oliver.  
 [C] Eduard Elling ton. [D] Flectcher Henderson.
50. Which of the following cities is NOT mentioned in the passage as a center of Jazz?  
 [A] New York. [B] Washington D. C.  
 [C] Chicago. [D] New Orleans.

### Text 2

The question of whether war is inevitable is one which has concerned many of the world's great writers. Before considering this question, it will be useful to introduce some related concepts. Conflict, defined as opposition among social entities directed against one another, is distinguished from competition, defined as opposition among social entities independently striving for something which is in inadequate supply. Competitors may not be aware of one another, while the parties to a conflict are. Conflict and competition are both categories of opposition, which has been defined as a process by which social entities function in the disservice of one another. Opposition is thus contrasted with cooperation, the process by which social entities function in the service of one another. These definitions are necessary because it is important to emphasize that competition between individuals or groups is inevitable in a world of limited resources. But conflict is not. Conflict, nevertheless, is very likely to occur, and is probably an essential and desirable element of human society.

Many authors have argued for the inevitability of war from the premise that in the struggle for existence among animal species, only the fittest survive. In general, however, this struggle in nature is competition, not conflict. Social animals, such as monkeys and cattle, fight to win or maintain leadership of the group. The struggle for existence occurs not in such fights, but in the competition for limited feeding areas and for the occupancy(占有) of areas free from meat-eating animals. Those who fail in this competition starve to death or become victims to other species. This struggle for existence does not resemble human war, but rather the competition of individuals for jobs, markets, and materials. The essence of the struggle is the competition for the necessities of life that are insufficient to satisfy all.

Among nations there is competition in developing resources, trades, skills, and a satisfactory way of life. The successful nations grow and prosper(繁荣); the unsuccessful decline. While it is true that this competition may induce efforts to expand territory at the expense of others, and thus lead to conflict, it cannot be said that war-like conflict among nations is inevitable, although competition is.

51. In the first paragraph, the author gives the definitions of some terms in order to

[A] argue for the similarities between animal societies and human societies





creased the life expectancy in the United States. Generally, people born more recently have higher life expectancies. Since 1900, the life expectancy in the United States has increased by more than 27 years. It has increased from 47 years for those born in 1900 to 74 years 1981.

56. According to Paragraph 1, *health* and *wellness* \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] can be used interchangeably on all occasions  
 [B] are different in that the latter has a broader sense  
 [C] had the same meaning in the past  
 [D] both refer to the state of your well-being
57. Which of the following statements is true?
- [A] Diseases caused by bacteria and viruses were incurable in 1900.  
 [B] Bacteria and viruses are the main causes of death today.  
 [C] Medicines for curing pneumonia were not available in 1900.  
 [D] Pneumonia caused as many deaths in 1900 as cancer does today.
58. "Life expectancy" in the last paragraph most probably means \_\_\_\_.
- [A] the kind of life that a person may expect to live  
 [B] the mode of life that a group of people have lived  
 [C] the length of time that a person or an animal has lived  
 [D] the length of time that people may expect to live
59. On an average, people in America who were born in 1900 \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] had a life-span of 74 years  
 [B] lived a shorter but better life than those born later  
 [C] lived to 47 years of age  
 [D] lived 27 years longer than those born in 1981
60. The intended readers of the passage are \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] teenagers    [B] the diseased    [C] adults    [D] aged people

### Part B

#### Directions:

Read the following texts from an article in which five people talked about the elderly. For questions 61 to 65, match the name of each person (1 to 5) to one of the statements (A to G) given below. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

#### Li Xia:

Most elderly people in the countryside are supported by their children. Generally physically stronger than their counterparts in the cities and accustomed to doing physical work, many continue to live on their own earnings by doing what they can.

#### Wang Yan:

The old people of today are the laborers of yesterday. It goes without saying that they should have a share in the rewards for material and cultural advancements to which they have



made many contributions. When respecting and providing for the elderly becomes common practice, people of all generations will have a sense of security.

**Chen Qi:**

Respecting and looking after the old is a traditional virtue of the Chinese nation, and it has been legally confirmed in China's constitution which stipulates that grown-up children are duty-bound to support their parents. Most old people in China live with and are taken care of by their children.

**Wei Fang:**

The government and the society show much concern for the well-being of the elderly and offer a variety of services. Recreational centers for the aged are set up not only in neighborhoods but also in enterprises, state organs, and cultural and educational institutions. They provide senior citizens with social, recreational and cultural facilities to enrich their lives and promote their physical and mental health.

**Luo Xin:**

In extended families, older members' opinions are respected, and the youngest members are loved and taken good care of by all. China's constitution stipulates that grown-up children are duty-bound to support their parents.

*Now match each of the people (1 to 5) to the appropriate statement.*

*Note: there are two extra statements.*

**Statements**

- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 61. Li Xia:  | [A] Attention is paid to the elderly by the government and the society.                      |
| 62. Wang Yan | [B] China's constitution confirmed children's duty to support parents.                       |
| 63. Chen Qi: | [C] The tradition of respecting the old and loving the young is cherished in Chinese family. |
| 64. Wei Fang | [D] If people feel secure of a happy life in old age, they will devote themselves to work.   |
| 65. Luo Xin  | [E] Old people still play an important role in family life.                                  |
|              | [F] Most elderly people in city do not do physical work.                                     |
|              | [G] Old people in the countryside is self-reliance.  |





## Section IV Writing

(40 minutes)

You should write your responses to both parts on ANSWER SHEET 2.

## Part A

66. Mr. MacDougal has been elected President of the Scotland-China Association. On behalf of Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and in your own name express your congratulations. Your name is Chen Haitao. About 100 words.

## Part B

67. Below is a graph showing characteristics of liked best city. Look at the graph and write an essay of about 120 words making reference of the following points:

- (1) Which city do you like best?
- (2) Why?

