秒杀

4周秒杀
PETS

一级、二级

一本全

（3周讲练+1周模拟）

公共英语等级考试辅导用书编写组◎编

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Public English Test System(PETS)

Level
1、2

第3版

★ 剖析最新考题，浓缩高频考点

　★ 回放惊心考场，还原考试氛围

★ 解析命题规律，透视评分细则

　★ 4周精心规划，秒杀PETS考试

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前　言

本书是专为参加全国英语等级考试二级（PETS 二级）和一级（PETS 一级）的考生专门编写的！

如今的社会变化太快，人群忙碌不停。帮助广大考生尤其是在职考生在有限的时间内科学、合理、有规划地了解、把握考试，并最终顺利通过考试，是编写本书的出发点，这也是编者一个无比美好的愿望。

本书以考试大纲为依据，以历年真题为素材，以直击考点为目的，由一线辅导名师亲自执笔编写而成。本书具有如下特点：

谋篇布局，科学合理

本书包括"大纲概述"、"本周内容提要"、"历年真题核心考点"、"真题回放"、"场景模拟"、"仿真模拟"，可以帮助考生在复习理论之后能够通过实战有的放矢地巩固知识点。

四周秒杀，目标明确

全书以"周"来谋篇布局，以内容板块为实施单元，通过四周的复习，以达到"秒杀"考试的目的。其中，前三周为 PETS 考试中全部重点和考点的精讲，精练而准确；后一周为真题及仿真模拟，让考生通过做真题来了解命题规律，通过仿真模拟来检验自己的复习效果，切实把握考试题型和考试重点，达到如临考场的感觉。

依据真题，剖析规律

PETS 考试多年来一个最为显著的特点是：出题的重复性和规律性。这一特点决定了真题的参考意义和价值。本书以考试大纲为依据，以历年真题为素材，通过对重点和考点的提炼和精析，来达到对命题规律的切实剖析。

有讲有练，讲练结合

光讲不练等于白搭。这是众多考生都明白的一个道理。本书尊重并应用了这一道理。在前面三周的题型讲解中，每天除了考点精讲外，还附有实战演练，以便考生真正掌握当天的内容；后面一周的真题与仿真模拟可以帮助考生全面把握考试要点。

注重技巧，把握"窍门"

本书打破传统的教学和辅导方法，注重技巧，教授考生解题思路与方法，把握应试"窍门"，以助考生能轻松驰骋于考场，顺利"秒杀"考试大关。

本书编写过程中难免有疏漏之处，诚望广大读者不吝赐教！

最后，祝愿所有的考生"秒杀"成功！

编者

目　录

秒杀阅读理解

大纲概述
PETS 一级

◎试卷内容与结构

PETS 一级包括 3 部分，第一部分为词汇配伍，考查考生对两个话题领域内简单单词的理解能力，考生需将 5 个定义和 7 个选项中正确的单词搭配成对；第二部分与第三部分为短文理解，共 3 篇短文，每篇长度在 175～200 词，考查考生理解总体和特定信息的能力，考生需要从每题所给的 3 个选项中选出最佳选项。

◎答题时间

本部分所需时间约为 30 分钟。考生直接在答题卡 1 上作答。

◎试卷的题量及采分点

本部分根据短文给出 15 个问题，满分 20 分。

◎分数权重

本部分考题占笔试分数权重的 30%。

PETS 二级

◎试卷内容与结构

PETS 二级共 5 篇短文（总长度约 1 000 词），考查考生理解总体和特定信息的能力，考生需要从每题所给的 4 个选项中选出最佳选项。

◎答题时间

本部分所需时间约为 35 分钟。考生直接在答题卡 1 上作答。

◎试卷的题量及采分点

本部分根据短文给出 20 个问题，满分 20 分。

◎分数权重

本部分考题占笔试分数权重的 30%。

本周内容提要

本周主要内容是讲解考试中的一个重点题型：阅读理解。PETS考试阅读理解部分出现的主要题型共有四种：细节题、推断题、语义题和主旨题。根据对近年考试的分析，在阅读理解题中，细节题出现概率约占50%；推断题占25%；语义题占13%；主旨题占11%；其他题型占1%。根据该比例，本周内容安排如下：

周一：智取高频必考细节题（上）。

周二：挑战高频必考细节题（下）。

周三：巧战文章常考推断题。

周四：重视高频语义题。

周五：把握重难点主旨题。

周六：透析小概率出现题型及词汇配伍题。

周日：本周实战演练。

历年真题核心考点

阅读理解部分主要考查考生理解书面英语的能力。阅读理解的短文体裁主要有四种：说明文、记叙文、议论文和应用文。其中，说明文和记叙文出现的次数较多，这两类文章应是考生备考的重点；议论文和应用文所占比例相对较小。

这一部分考点主要分为以下几大类：

1. 考查对短文的段落大意和文章主旨或中心思想的把握能力。

2. 要求对短文所提供的信息进行合理的判断。

3. 考查对短文中的人物性格、事物特征等的掌握能力。

4. 要求推测词义，指出代词指代的对象等。

此外，常考查的还有推断短文中事件的原因、事件继续发展的可能性以及对语义转换的理解。

D 周一：智取高频必考细节题（上）

所谓细节题，是指原文提到了某事物、现象或理论，题干针对原文具体叙述本身进行提问。细节题一般包括直接理解题、是非判断题、数字题、代词指代题等。抓住文段中的事实和细节是正确解答该题型的关键，也是做好其他类型题的基础。

该部分内容将用两天时间来给考生进行全面的讲述，今天主要介绍直接理解题和是非判断题两种题型。

题型一览

1. 直接理解题通常在原文中可以直接找到答案，常用 who，what，when，where，why 和 how 等提问，一般有如下几种提问方式：

What did scientists learn about earthquakes at the area?

When/Where did the story happen?

How many trees do we plant?

2. 是非判断题：PETS 一级中，阅读理解的第二部分，需要考生从对、错和未提及三个选项中选出正确答案，这是比较明显的是非判断题型，PETS 二级中是非判断题常见的提问形式有：

Which of the following statements is（not）true?

Which of the following is（not）mentioned in the passage?

Which of the following does not explain _____?

All of the following are true except _____.

这类题型需要将题目信息与原文相关信息进行语义上的转换，两者存在表达上的差异，有时需要进行加工或整理后方能得出结论。

解题秘籍

1. 通过问题和选项找出关键词（疑问词：what，who，how，when 等；人物或事物名词：people，desk，bus 等；转折词：but，however 等），然后以此为线索，运用略读及查阅的技巧在文中迅速寻找这一细节，找到后再把这一部分内容仔细阅读一遍，仔细比较所给选项与文中细节的细微区别，在准确理解细节的前提下，最后确定最佳答案。

2. 解答是非判断题时，首先明确问题是要求把正确的选项选出，还是要求把错误的选项选出，然后将所给选项与原文中的相关内容进行对比，可采用排除法确定答案。原文中未提到的概念或选项可先排除。

A 小贴士

通常，细节题的正确选项有以下特征：

● 对原文句子中的关键词进行同义替换。把原文中的一些词换成意义相近的词，成为正确选项。

● 词性或者语态的变化。把原文中的一些词变换一下词性，或者改变原文句子的语态，给考生制造障碍。

● 语言简化。把原文中的复杂语言现象进行简化，成为正确答案。

● 正话反说。把原文中的意思反过来表达而成为正确选项（适用于寻找错误选项的题目）。

PETS 一级

真题回放 1

2011年9月	One mistake that schools and parents often make is to think that it's not necessary to teach traffic laws（交通法规）until the child is old enough to drive a car. **Some children die in traffic on bikes before then because they haven't learned traffic laws.** Many children become bad drivers even after they are old enough to drive. They think they know traffic laws when they don't.	56. Children had better learn traffic laws before they can drive. [A] Right. [B] Wrong. [C] Doesn't say. 【解析】A。是非判断题。左侧短文中标记部分提到：很多孩子骑自行车的时候出事故死亡了，因为他们还不了解交通法规。所以题干句子表述正确。故 A 为正确答案。
高频语言点	mistake think necessary children traffic learn	*n.* 错误，过错 *vi.* 想，认为 *adj.* 必需的，需要的 *n.* 孩子 *n.* 交通 *vt.* 学习，了解
重点句式点拨	... until ... (1) 该句式用于"直到某个时间才……"。 (2) 例句： He put off his meeting until his sister came. 他推迟了会议，直到他妹妹来才开始。 I didn't wake up until I heard the alarm clock. 直到听见闹钟响，我才醒过来。	

真题回放 2

2016年3月	A new city may be exciting, but a move to a new city can be difficult. Here are a few ways to get to know a new city and its people： **Buy a guidebook（旅游手册）before you get to the city.** Read the guidebook and look for interesting places to go.	67. What does the test suggest you do before going to a new city? [A] Read a guidebook. [B] Find a newspaper. [C] Buy a bus map. 【解析】A。直接理解题。根据左侧段落中标记部分 **Buy a guidebook before you get to the city.** 可知，去一个新城市之前买一本旅游手册。故 A 项为正确答案。
高频语言点	exciting move to sth. can be difficult get to know guidebook look for	*adj.* 令人激动的 移至，搬到，搬去 ……事情是有困难的 认识，审悉 *n.* 旅游手册 寻找

重点句式点拨	A new city may be exciting, but a move to a new city can be difficult. (1) 句中的 may be，may 是情态动词，be 是动词原形，两者构成完整的谓语形式，与主语形成系表结构，意为"也许是、可能是"。 例句：I can't find my watch. It may be in your pocket. 我找不到我的手表了，它可能在你的口袋里。 (2) 注意与：maybe 区分 maybe 是副词，意思是"也许、可能"，在句中作状语，相当于 perhaps，常位于句首。 Maybe you are right. 你或许是对的。

场景模拟 1

No goods（商品）or service are given free. As we know, we get many things by payment of money, and people receive money for so many goods and services. Anyone taking the money from us can in turn spend it for his own good. For example, the milkman sells the milk for money, and then he uses the money, possibly, to pay for what is used in his own car.

All goods and services are paid for in money or in other forms.

[A] Right.　　　　　[B] Wrong.　　　　　[C] Doesn't Say.

【解析】A。是非判断题。短文第一句说"没有任何商品或者服务是免费的"，也就是说，任何商品或者服务都是需要以金钱或者其他方式作为回报的。题干叙述正确，故 A 为正确答案。

场景模拟 2

Five days passed and Mr. Sandelius still didn't hear anything. On the sixth day, early in the morning, he came to the first floor. He saw that someone was sitting in the room. It was his daughter. **Jim found Darol from 8,000 km away. He told the police where she was. And they brought her home.** Who took Darol home in the end?

[A] Jim.　　　　　[B] Mr. Sandelius.　　　　　[C] The police.

【解析】C。直接理解题。根据段落最后两句可以知道，Jim 告诉警察 Darol 的位置，最后警察把 Darol 带回了家。故 C 为正确答案。

PETS 二级

真题回放 1

2011 年 9 月	The following is some useful advice for helping them deal with their homework. Set a regular time and place for study. Give homework its own special time and place, and if your child is in middle or high school, let he/she	73. What should a child be encouraged to do when having too much homework? [A] Have an interest in it. [B] Set enough time for it. [C] Ask his parents for help.

	set his/her own timetable. 　　Take it step by step. Children may get overwhelmed （压倒） by too much homework they have to do. Encourage your child to calmly work out what needs to be done and how much time it will take, and then make a plan. **Help your child break homework down into manageable step.**	[D] Do it in manageable step. 【解析】D。直接理解题。由短文中最后一句话 Help your child break homework down into manageable step 可知：应该鼓励孩子将作业分解成可以掌控的步骤来完成。与 D 项一致，故 D 为正确答案。
高频 语言点	useful advice regular special encourage step by step deal with	*adj.* 有用的 *n.* 建议 *adj.* 有规律的 *adj.* 特别的，特殊的 *vt.* 鼓励，鼓舞 一步步来 处理
重点句 式点拨	Children may get overwhelmed by too much homework they have to do. (1) they have to do 修饰 homework，为定语从句。 (2) 句子大意：孩子们可能会被太多需要完成的家庭作业所压倒。	

真题回放 2

2007 年 3 月	... In this way Stonehenge may have **marked the passing seasons.** ... The position of the stones and holes shows that Stonehenge may also have been used for watching the moon and stars. The construction may even have been a huge **prehistoric "computer"** used to study other objects in space. The Stone Age people in the area were farmers. Perhaps they used Stonehenge to **figure out changes** in the weather and to time the planting of their crops. ...	72. What was NOT one of the uses suggested for Stonehenge? [A] A way to know when they should plant crops. [B] An ancient device used like a computer. [C] A way to show what time of year it was. [D] A way to know the time of day. 【解析】D。是非判断题。题干意为：关于巨石阵的作用，下面哪项没在文章中提及。从文章的第三段最后一句话中的 marked the passing seasons 以及最后一段的最后两句话中出现的 prehistoric "computer" 及 figure out changes 可知，人们用巨石阵来**计算什么时候种植农作物，了解气候变化，把其作为史前计算机。**只有选项 D 在文中没有提到，故 D 为正确答案。巨石阵是英国的一个旅游景点，是专有名词。

高频 语言点	mark position hole construction object plant crop be used for figure out	*vt.* 标记，在······留下标记 *n.* 位置，地点 *n.* 洞穴，孔 *n.* 工程，建筑 *n.* 物体，对象 *vt.* 种植，栽种 *n.* 农作物，庄稼 被用于······ 发现，弄明白
重点句 式点拨	Perhaps they used Stonehenge to figure out changes in the weather and to time the planting of their crops. (1) 本句中 to figure out changes in the weather 和 to time the planting of their crops 是并列关系，作目的状语。 (2) 句子大意：也许他们用巨石阵来了解季节的变化，计算种植作物的时间。	

场景模拟 1

Edmonds began his career in business, with jobs in public relations and communications. He joined the world of politics as **news secretary for his congressman**（国会议员）from Baltimore. During Bill Clinton's presidency, he worked speeches for Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala and worked in a number of jobs in the White House and in governmental departments. President Clinton then appointed（任命）him to the office of director of speechwriting. Following the 2000 elections, Edmonds returned to Morgan State University as the school's special assistant to the president for 2001—2002.

Edmonds entered the world of politics first as _____ .

[A] news secretary for a congressman

[B] a speechwriter for President Clinton

[C] news secretary in the White House

[D] a speechwriter for Secretary Donna Shalala

【解析】A。直接理解题。快速查找题干中的关键词 the world of politics，在所给段落的第二句话中可找到相关信息：He joined the world of politics as news secretary for his congressman（国会议员）from Baltimore. 故 A 为正确答案。

场景模拟 2

Movie experts say digital technology is the real future of the motion picture industry. A theater will no longer have to wait days or weeks to show a new movie. Theaters will be able to **receive copies of new movies by linking computers**. Or they will **use small computer disks to get a copy of the movie**.

When the new movie *Star Wars* was released last month, only 94 theaters around the world **had the digital equipment needed to show it**. So Mr. Lucas' company **produced about 6,000 copies of the new digital movie on traditional film for release in most theaters**.

Which is NOT true for the real future of the motion picture industry, according to movie experts?

[A] Linking computers for copies of new movies.

[B] Showing filmed movies in theaters.

[C] Using small computer disks to get a copy of the movie.

[D] Having the digital equipment needed to show the movie.

【解析】B。是非判断题。根据文章内容，所给短文中前三处标记部分分别对应选项 A、C、D，都是未来采用数码摄像机后会出现的情况，所以排除这三项，B 项仍然是传统模式。故 B 为正确答案。

D 周二：挑战高频必考细节题（下）

今天主要为考生介绍细节题中的另外两种重要题型：数字题和代词指代题。

题型一览

1. 数字在英语阅读理解中经常出现，比如以时间顺序写作的记叙文中往往会出现比较多的年份等日期；又如在说明文中，作者也往往运用大量的数据使文章更加可信可靠。数字题通常在文章中直接表现出来细节事实，有的可能需要经过具体的计算才能得出正确答案，针对的内容可以是年代的计算、月份的计算或比例的计算等。这一类题型一般有以下几种提问方式：

How many years does it take?

How much money should we pay for that bicycle?

What was the score of the soccer match?

2. 代词的主要作用是用来指代上下文所出现的名词及名词词组。由于代词这种指代性，使其与上下文的联系比较密切，同时使得作者的行文更加紧凑。代词指代题的考查形式如下：

In the last sentence of Paragraph 1, the underlined word "they" refers to _____.

The underlined word "them" (Paragraph 1) refers to _____.

"It" in the second sentence of last paragraph means _____.

解题秘籍

1. 解答数字题时，首先需要根据题干信息迅速定位至文章的对应段落（也可能涉及内容覆盖多个段落），在对应段落中首先圈出所有数字信息，然后根据题干快速筛选这些信息，结合文章意图，确定答案。

2. 代词指代题主要考查人称代词（it，they，them，you 等）、指示代词（this，that，these，those 等）两个方面，对人称代词的考查又包括单数和复数以及主格和宾格。考生要根据上下文理清人物、事件间的逻辑关系。文章中的代词 it，that，he，him 或them 可以指上文中提到的人或物，其中 it 和 that 还可以指一件事。有时代词指代的对象

相隔较远，要认真查找；有时需要对前面提到的内容进行总结，才能明确代词所指代的事。选定答案后可将之代入原文处检验。

A. 小贴士

1. 作答代词指代题时需要注意以下几个问题：

● 注意指代条件。it，they，one，that，this 都有自己的指代条件，如单数、复数、可数、不可数、先行词的远近（先行词一般紧靠着代词，也就是说，代词前面有几个可指代的词或词组同时出现，最靠近的可能性最大）。

● 注意文章意思。如果代词前后有好几个名词或词组，而且都符合指代条件，这就要分析哪一选项符合文章意思。

● 注意搭配意思。把四个选项试着代入，看哪一项符合搭配意思，包括句子的语法意义和逻辑意义。

● 注意综合考虑。综合注意指代条件、文章意思和搭配意思。

2. 通常，细节题的错误选项有以下几个特征：

● 将原文内容扩大或缩小。把原文中的限定词去掉或替换，使该选项看似正确，实际上却是错误选项。

● 把未果当作已果。改变文中某句话的时态，如把将来时变成现在时，把未发生的事情当成已发生的事情。

● 无中生有。即选项内容是根据主观想象或推测得出的结论，而文中并未涉及。

● 偷换概念。把原来做该事的"张三"换成"李四"，所述其余细节确实与原文一致，一不小心就会被误选。

● 文不对题。这类题最不容易辨别，选项中的描述与原文完全一致，确属原文中的一个细节，这时要回到题干，看该选项是否能回答题干所提的问题。

PETS 一级

真题回放 1

2011 年 9 月	What can we eat? When we feel hungry, you can come to our restaurant. We have hot meals. You can also order lunchboxes if you want to go for a walk in the hills. In the evening, you can cook outside with your friends. Where do we stay? Happy Comp has 10 houses. Each house has 4 rooms. Each room has 4 beds. You will sleep well after such a busy day.	69. How many rooms does Happy Camp have? [A] 4. [B] 10. [C] 40. 【解析】C。数字题。左侧段落中提到，Happy Comp 有 10 座房子，每座房子里有 4 个房间，所以一共有 10×4＝40 个房间。故 C 为正确答案。

高频语言点	feel	*vt. &vi.* 感觉，认为
	hungry	*adj.* 饿，饥饿
	restaurant	*n.* 餐馆，饭店
	meal	*n.* 餐，饭
	order	*vt.* 预定，订购
	outside	*adv.* 在外面
重点句式点拨	You can also order lunchboxes if you want to go for a walk in the hills. (1) if you want to go for a walk in the hill 充当句子的条件状语，本句为条件状语从句。 (2) 句子大意：如果你想在山上走一走的话，可以定便当。	

真题回放 2

2008年 9月	Buying from a catalogue （商品目录） is so easy. It saves the shopper time and trouble. Sometimes, it saves the shopper money, too. But people often buy more than they can really afford（付得起）or need, because many things look so good to them. They can probably pay a certain part of the full price—a down payment. Then they pay a certain amount of money every month until the goods is paid for in full. But by then they often find what **they have bought** are of no use at all.	67. What does the word "They" in "They can probably pay a certain part of the full price…" refer to? [A] People. [B] Shops. [C] Goods. 【解析】A. 代词指代题。句义是：他们可以先付全额的一部分。根据常识，付钱的应是消费者，A项可能性最大。联系文章最后一句话中 they have bought 可知，"买东西"的人自然是消费者，故 A 为正确答案。
高频语言点	buy save trouble really certain month	*vt.* 购买，购置 *vt.* 节省 *n.* 问题，麻烦 *adv.* 真正地，确实地 *adj.* 确信的，肯定的 *n.* 月
重点句式点拨	more than… (1) 该句式通常表示"超过，不仅仅"。 (2) 例句： I had known more than what you told me. 我知道的比你告诉我的多。 I'm afraid I've eaten more than enough. 恐怕我吃得太多了。	

场景模拟 1

Being away from their families during the holidays is one of the hardest things for most soldiers stationed（驻扎）far away.

Serena Ravenell, 35, has been stationed in Texas and misses her family back home in South Carolina. "I have a 5-year-old son and a daughter who just turned 2 years old. All I can do is to talk with them on the phone." Ravenell said.

How many children does Serena Ravenell have?

[A] Two.　　　　　[B] Three.　　　　　[C] Four.

【解析】A。数字题。第二段中提到 Serena Ravenell 有一个五岁的儿子和一个两岁的女儿。所以她有两个孩子。故 A 为正确答案。

场景模拟 2

"Right now my husband is Mr. Mom. He takes care of the children," Jane said.

In Jane's unit（部队）, many women have children or are single mothers. Most of them have relatives（亲戚）taking care of their children while they are away.
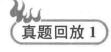
What does the underlined word "them" refer to?

[A] Children.　　　　　[B] Those women.　　　　　[C] Relatives.

【解析】B。代词指代题。画线词前面提到 many women 都有孩子或者是单身母亲。下文又提到她们的亲戚照顾那些孩子，由此推断 them 指代的是那些女人。故 B 为正确答案。

PETS 二级

真题回放 1

2008 年 9 月	... Although Benetton was growing very quickly, they needed an international image and for this reason in the early 1980s they decided to provide money for Formula 1 motor racing. This was followed by the advertising campaigns（广告攻势）for which the company became famous. **Luciano Benetton succeeded in turning the company he started in the 1950s into one of the world's most successful businesses** but he paid a high personal price. He spent so much of his life working and traveling that he lost touch with his family and friends.	58. When did Luciano Benetton start his family clothing company? [A] In the 1950s. [B] In the 1960s. [C] In the 1970s. [D] In the 1980s. 【解析】A。数字题。题干意为"Luciano Benetton 在何时创立他的家庭服装公司？"根据题干定位到左侧黑体字部分，其中指出 Luciano Benetton 于 20 世纪 50 年代创立了自己的公司。故 A 为正确答案。