

第一时间

挑战 **PETS** 全攻略

全国英语等级考试 模拟考场

主编：傅正蓉

编者：严新航 马 梅

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外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

H310.42
283D
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2007

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北京 BEIJING

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

全国英语等级考试模拟考场. 4 / 傅正蓉主编. — 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2007.1
(挑战 PETS 全攻略)

ISBN 978-7-5600-6280-8

I. 全… II. 傅… III. 英语—水平考试—习题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2006) 第 154340 号

出 版 人: 李朋义

责任编辑: 郎 崧

封面设计: 刘 冬

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印 刷: 北京京师印务有限公司

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张: 15

版 次: 2007 年 1 月第 1 版 2007 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5600-6280-8

定 价: 28.90 元 (含 MP3 光盘 1 张)

* * *

如有印刷、装订质量问题出版社负责调换

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前言

全国英语等级考试体系（PETS）是由教育部考试中心设计并实施的全国性英语水平考试体系。作为非学历英语能力考试，PETS 向全社会开放，改变了以往英语教育考试自我封闭、与社会需求脱节的被动局面。据了解，目前有不少国家机关、事业单位，甚至部队和一些合资企业已开始使用 PETS 成绩对干部或员工进行英语水平检测，或用 PETS 的相关级别对有关人员进行英语水平考核。为顺应社会需求，帮助考生更好地了解 and 应对 PETS 考试，我们在认真研究最新考试大纲和历年试题规律的基础上，精心编写了“挑战 PETS 全攻略”丛书。本套丛书分为两个系列：“全国英语等级考试教程”和“全国英语等级考试模拟考场”。

根据 PETS 考试的级别，“全国英语等级考试模拟考场”共分 5 册，旨在帮助考生进行考前的强化训练，自练自测。本系列的特点如下：

※ 按照 PETS 考试级别分册，并根据考试大纲设置相应级别的应试指导，介绍最新大纲要求下各级考试的形式、内容和结构，让考生从宏观上把握 PETS，熟知各级考试的目的和要求。

※ 分为笔试模拟考场和口试模拟考场，各设置 5~10 套试题。笔试模拟考场试卷的题型、题量及命题规律均与真题一致，并附有答案及实用的试题详解，帮助考生加强训练，提高应变能力。口试模拟考场分析了 PETS 口试的常见话题，并提供备考方案。

※ 全真模拟考试氛围，有利于考生提前进入考试状态，查缺补漏，全方位备考。这种有针对性的试题集训旨在让考生加深对考试目的、要求和内容的理解，帮助考生在考场上发挥出自己的真实水平。

由于编写时间仓促，书中难免出现疏漏之处，恳请专家、同行以及广大考生提出宝贵意见。

编者

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PETS 第四级应试指导

大纲要求

1. 关于考试的组成

PETS 第四级考试由笔试（140 分钟，满分 100 分）和口试（12 分钟，满分 5 分）两种独立考试组成。

2. 关于考试指导语和题目用语

PETS 第四级考试中，笔试和口试的指导语均为英文，写作题和口试中所提供的引导性材料可能会涉及少量中文。

3. 关于答题卡和登分卡的使用

PETS 第四级考试采用特别设计的答题卡和登分卡。

笔试中，使用的是用于光电阅读器（OMR）评分的答题卡 1 和用于人工阅卷（阅读器登分）的答题卡 2。答题卡 1 在机器阅读前，有部分题目也需要人工评阅。

口试使用的是口试成绩登分卡。口试开始前考生在卡上填好自己的考号等有关信息，口试结束时口试教师在卡上填上考生的口试成绩。

PETS 第四级考试所需答题卡和登分卡的种类如下表所示：

部分		答题卡和登分卡种类
听力		答题卡 1
英语知识运用		
阅读理解	A 节	
	B 节	答题卡 2
写作		答题卡 2
口试		口试卡

4. 关于答题时间

PETS 第四级考试的答题时间分配如下表所示：

笔 试	部分	听力	英语知识运用	阅读理解		写作	总计
				A 节	B 节		
	时间（分钟）	30	15	40	20	35	140

口 试	部分	A 节	B 节	C 节	12
	时间 (分钟)	2	3	7	

5. 关于试卷的题量与采分点 (原始赋分)

PETS 第四级考试各部分的题量与采分点 (原始赋分) 如下表所示。除特殊情况外, 原则上每题 1 分。

部 分	题 量	原始赋分	备 注
听力	20	25	B 节中的 5 道简答题每题 2 分
英语知识运用	20	20	
阅读理解	25	35	B 节中的 5 道翻译题每题 3 分
写作	1	20	
笔试 (合计)	66	100	
口试		5	

6. 关于分数权重

为处理好考试中题目数量、赋分与各种技能的考查关系, PETS 第四级考试采用了分数加权的办法, 即对各部分题目的原始赋分分别给予不同的权重, 使之能够平衡各种技能的考查关系。

PETS 第四级考试笔试中各部分所占分数权重如下表所示:

部 分		权重 (%)
听力		30
英语知识运用		10
阅读理解	A 节	25
	B 节	10
写作		25
合计		100

考生得到的笔试成绩是由各部分所得原始分分别经过加权处理后的分数总和。如:

某考生听力部分原始得分为 15 分, 经加权处理后的分数应为 18 分 ($15 \div 25 \times 30 = 18$ 分);

其英语知识运用部分原始得分为 18 分, 经加权处理后的分数应为 9 分 ($18 \div 20 \times 10 = 9$ 分);

其阅读理解部分 A 节原始得分 16 分, 经加权处理后的分数应为 20 分 ($16 \div 20 \times 25 = 20$ 分); B 节原始得分 12 分, 经加权处理后的分数应为 8 分 ($12 \div 15 \times 10 = 8$ 分)。

其写作部分原始得分 16 分, 经加权处理后的分数应为 20 分 ($16 \div 20 \times 25 = 20$ 分)。

该考生的原始总分为 77 分, 各部分经加权处理后的总分应为 75 分。



7. 关于成绩合格证书

(1) 任何考生只要参加 PETS 第四级考试的笔试或口试, 均能得到有关的成绩通知书。

考生的单项(笔试或口试)合格成绩将允许保留到下一考次。在同一次考试或相邻两次考试中, 相同级别的口试和笔试成绩均合格的考生, 由教育部考试中心核发相应级别的《全国英语等级考试合格证书》。在一次考试中没有获得全国英语等级考试合格证书而单项考试成绩合格的考生, 将获得由教育部考试中心核发的相应合格项目的单项成绩合格证(指《全国英语等级考试笔试成绩合格证》或《全国英语等级考试口试成绩合格证》)。

(2) 笔试成绩是听力、英语知识运用、阅读理解和写作四部分原始得分的总和, 考生成绩在 60 分以上(含 60 分)为合格。

(3) 口试成绩单独计算, 不列入笔试总分。PETS 第四级的口试采取 5 分制评分, 3 分以上(含 3 分)为合格。

题型分析

PETS 第四级考试笔试(140 分钟)的全部试题都在一份试卷中, 包括听力、英语知识运用、阅读理解和写作四部分。

◀ 听 力 ▶

1. 题型介绍

该部分由 A、B、C 三节组成, 考查考生理解英语口语的能力。

A 节(5 题): 考查考生理解特定或具体信息的能力。要求考生根据所听到的 1 段 180~220 词的独白或对话, 填补表格中的空白。录音材料播放两遍。

B 节(5 题): 考查考生理解具体或总体信息的能力。要求考生根据所听到的 1 段 280~320 词的独白或对话, 补全所给句子或简要回答给出的问题。录音材料播放两遍。

C 节(10 题): 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, 判断说话者态度或意图的能力。要求考生根据所听到的 3 段录音材料(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。


问题不在录音中播放, 仅在试卷上印出。

考试进行时, 考生先将答案写或划在试卷上; 听力部分结束前, 考生有 5 分钟的时间将试卷上的答案誊写或转涂到答题卡 1 上。该部分所需时间约为 30 分钟(含誊写和转涂时间)。

2. 应试技巧

• Part A 应试技巧:

- (1) 细心地阅读题目指示及题目内容;
- (2) 预测答案的可能形式;

- 
- (3) 仔细听原文，听到答案马上以速记的方式记录下来；
 - (4) 注意题干中的词语在原文中出现的位置；
 - (5) 注意有时候会将两个以上的答案在短时间内接连说出；
 - (6) 留意答案可能会在答题纸上找到；
 - (7) 猜测所有听不到或听不懂的答案，尽量不要留下空白；
 - (8) 有的题目可能要填两个空格，但只记一道题目的分数；
 - (9) 最后检查一遍所填的答案。

● Part B 应试技巧：

- (1) 解读问题，预测所听材料的大致内容；
- (2) 听第一遍时，抓住所听材料内容的关键点，迅速巧妙地记笔记；
- (3) 听第二遍时，补充、确认、修正并记录信息；
- (4) 联系全文，再现重点信息，组织语言准确地回答问题；
- (5) 检查并修正答案。

● Part C 应试技巧：

- (1) 解读问题和选项，预测材料内容和大致要点；
- (2) 边听边在问题的相应选项周围做记录；
- (3) 根据记忆和记录联系选项与问题，确认或排除选项，选定答案。

◀ 英语知识运用 ▶

1. 题型介绍

该部分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 1 篇 240 ~ 280 词的文章中留出 20 个空白，要求考生从每题所给的 4 个选项中选出最佳选项，使补足后的文章意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。20 道题中，有 12 ~ 15 道题考查词汇，5 ~ 8 道题考查语法和篇章结构。

该部分所需时间约为 15 分钟。考生在答题卡 1 上作答。

2. 应试技巧

- (1) 重视开头句和结尾句，快速通读全文；
- (2) 准确理解全文大意；
- (3) 答题时，应结合上下文综合理解，并从语法、语义和习惯用法等几个方面来全面考虑；
- (4) 做题时先易后难，先回答那些容易的、有把握的题，使文章基本连贯，且大意清晰后，再做那些较难的题；
- (5) 如果选项是 4 个起连接作用的词或短语，则需认真分析该空前后两句的逻辑关系，再选出正确答案。



◀ 阅读理解 ▶

1. 题型介绍

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 (20 题)：考查考生理解具体信息，把握文章大意，猜测生词词义并进行推断等能力。要求考生根据所提供的 4 篇文章的内容（总长度约为 1 600 词），从每题所给的 4 个选项中选出最佳选项。

B 节 (5 题)：考查考生准确理解文章的能力。要求考生阅读 1 篇约 400 词的文章，将其中 5 个划线部分（约 150 词）翻译成中文。

该部分所需时间约为 60 分钟（A 节 40 分钟，B 节 20 分钟）。其中，A 节在答题卡 1 上作答，B 节在答题卡 2 上作答。

2. 应试技巧

根据近年来阅读理解出题的角度和趋势，考生应掌握以下解题技巧和方法：

- (1) 识别中心论点；
- (2) 辨认重要的细节；
- (3) 得出符合逻辑的结论；
- (4) 识别作者的语气和态度；
- (5) 作出准确的推理；
- (6) 熟练地判断词义。

从本质上来说，阅读理解就是通过阅读文字来理解文意的一种信息处理过程。考生要想从根本上提高自己的阅读能力，还必须做到以下几点：

- (1) 要有丰富的词汇知识；
- (2) 要扎实地掌握语法知识；
- (3) 要熟悉并掌握一定的语篇知识；
- (4) 要了解阅读材料的文体和题材；
- (5) 要熟悉 PETS 第四级阅读理解的测试重点，并在平时的阅读中有意识地加强训练，对这些测试的重点内容形成一定的“条件反射”；
- (6) 要了解翻译的原则并掌握一些具体的翻译方法和技巧。

◀ 写作 ▶


1. 题型介绍

该部分考查考生的书面表达能力。

考生根据提示信息（中文、英文）写出 1 篇 160 ~ 200 词（标点符号不计算在内）的短文。提示信息的形式有主题句、写作提纲、规定情景、图、表等。

该部分所需时间约为 35 分钟。考生在答题卡 2 上作答。





2. 应试技巧

(1) 审题

仔细审题是写好一篇文章的关键。在看到一個写作题目以后，考生首先要仔细阅读写作要求，并确定文章的题材。

(2) 列提纲

考生首先应把每一段的主要观点或主题思想写出来；其次，全面考虑围绕这一观点要从哪几个方面进行说明或论述，或者列出说明或论述每一方面所需要的实例或证据。列提纲所使用的语言应尽量简化，甚至可以用一些符号代替，以考生自己看懂为准。

考生平时应有意识地加强阅读和写作练习，掌握扎实的写作基本功，才能写出好文章。



笔试模拟考场 (一)

Section I Listening Comprehension

(30 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 THREE parts in this section, Part A, Part B and Part C.

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 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to 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 has started.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

Part A

*For Questions 1 ~ 5, you will hear a conversation about how to use an automatic photo device. While you listen, fill out the table with the information you have heard. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. Write **only 1 word** in each numbered box. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below.*

To start with, you should select the _____.	<input type="text"/>	1.
Then you should turn the stool to your _____.	<input type="text"/>	2.
What should be turned to the four photos?	<input type="text"/>	3.
What should be inserted into the machine?	<input type="text"/>	4.
What do you do for the photos to come out after it's finished?	<input type="text"/>	5.

Part B

For Questions 6 ~ 10, you will hear a report about a hacker whose name is Kevin Mitnick. Use

not more than 3 words for each answer. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the sentences and the questions below.

Apart from stealing software, for what reason was Kevin Mitnick arrested?	<input type="text"/>	6.
How many years did Kevin Mitnick serve in Federal Prison?	<input type="text"/>	7.
In what respects was Mr. Mitnick confined?	<input type="text"/>	8.
Since his release from prison, Mr. Mitnick appeared on television as an expert offering advice about _____.	<input type="text"/>	9.
When did he publish his book, <i>The Art of Deception</i> ?	<input type="text"/>	10.

Part C

You will hear three dialogues or monologues. Before listening to each one, you will have 5 seconds to read each of the questions which accompany it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have 10 seconds to check your answer to each question. You will hear each piece **ONLY ONCE**.

Questions 11 ~ 13 are based on the following talk introducing Wilt Chamberlain, a well-known American basketball player. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 11 ~ 13.

11. Why is Wilt Chamberlain considered a famous basketball player?
 - A. Because he led his teams to many championships.
 - B. Because he set as many as 65 different records.
 - C. Because he still played the game after he retired.
 - D. Because he didn't stop playing even when he was seriously injured.
12. What happened to Wilt Chamberlain in 1972?
 - A. He lost the final chance to win a championship.
 - B. He was knocked out during one contest.
 - C. He broke a bone in the wrist during a match.
 - D. He was awarded with a \$1.5 million house.
13. What was Wilt Chamberlain determined to do before he retired?
 - A. To break the previous records.
 - B. To buy a luxury house.
 - C. To win one more championship for his team.
 - D. To play against the New York team once again.

Questions 14 ~ 16 are based on the following conversation. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 14 ~ 16.

14. What's the relationship between Tom and Steve?
 - A. Uncle and nephew.
 - B. Cousins.

- C. Brothers. D. Close friends.
15. Becoming a doctor is _____ idea.
A. Tom's B. Steve's
C. Steve's father's D. Tom's father's
16. What did Tom tell Steve's father?
A. Steve was quite sure that he wanted to be a doctor.
B. It was too early for Steve to decide his future.
C. Steve wanted to be a photographer.
D. Steve wanted to study medical photography.

Questions 17 ~ 20 are based on a talk introducing Frank Wright. You now have 20 seconds to read Questions 17 ~ 20.

17. Who was Frank Wright?
A. A builder. B. An architect.
C. An art critic. D. An archaeologist.
18. How long did he live?
A. To the age of 90. B. To the age of 80.
C. To the age of 70. D. To the age of 60.
19. Where did he learn how to design buildings?
A. By taking a special course at a college.
B. By working in an architect's office.
C. His father taught him how to do so.
D. His brother taught him how to do so.
20. What did other people learn from him?
A. How to paint pictures.
B. How to appreciate art.
C. How to design square buildings.
D. How to design buildings to match the surroundings.

You now have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET
1. That is the end of Listening Comprehension.

Section II Use of English

(15 minutes)

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



Although 21 circuits made computers smaller, the processing units still consisted 22 a number of circuits on separate chips. In 1971, an engineer working for Intel realized that a 23 of circuits commissioned for an electronic calculator could all be put 24 one chip, and that the resulting device could be used 25 a general-purpose “computer on a chip”. The result was the Intel 4004 — the world’s first microprocessor. Physically, it consisted of a silicon chip in a protective ceramic capsule, with a set of metal pins sticking 26 that connected it to other components in whatever 27 it controlled. It 28 2,300 transistors, 29 60,000 operations per second, and could be used for any device — including computers and robots — that required a “brain” for accepting 30 and following a program of 31 to produce an output. Within five years, many very powerful microprocessors had 32. The invention of microprocessors 33 the stage for the arrival of the microcomputer, or personal computer (PC)— an affordable machine for 34. The first PCs, in kit form, appeared in the mid-1970s, and by the mid-1980s machines such as the Apple Macintosh and those based 35 a PC first 36 by IBM in 1981 were popular throughout the world. The success of these machines led to an explosion of software, in 37 a range of spreadsheet, word-processing, graphic, educational, and games programs. Since the 1980s, a number of strong-intertwined themes have 38 the computer revolution forward, including a continuing increase in the processing power and decrease in the size and cost of PCs; a switch of emphasis from 39 to linked machines, as evidenced by the growth of local area networks and the Internet; and the spread of computer applications into virtually every 40 of home and business life.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 21. A. integral | B. comprehensive | C. integrated | D. general |
| 22. A. of | B. in | C. on | D. / |
| 23. A. suit | B. number | C. lot | D. set |
| 24. A. in | B. onto | C. as | D. at |
| 25. A. for | B. as | C. on | D. to |
| 26. A. in | B. to | C. out | D. on |
| 27. A. device | B. appliance | C. apparatus | D. tool |
| 28. A. consisted | B. contained | C. covered | D. made of |
| 29. A. executed | B. carried | C. took | D. put |
| 30. A. output | B. input | C. inlet | D. outlet |
| 31. A. suggestion | B. suggestions | C. instruction | D. instructions |
| 32. A. happened | B. occurred | C. appeared | D. shown |
| 33. A. put | B. set | C. take | D. bring |
| 34. A. the masses | B. the rich | C. the poor | D. the grass root |
| 35. A. in | B. on | C. of | D. to |
| 36. A. brought out | B. brought up | C. brought in | D. brought down |
| 37. A. part | B. particular | C. especially | D. special |



- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| 38. A. drive | B. drove | C. driven | D. drove |
| 39. A. isolated | B. integral | C. connected | D. related |
| 40. A. level | B. surface | C. aspects | D. aspect |

Section III Reading Comprehension

(60 minutes)

Part A

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

Text 1

Most growing plants contain much more water than all other materials combined. C. R. Barnes has suggested that it is as proper to term the plant a water structure as to call a house composed mainly of brick a brick building. Certain it is that all essential processes of plant growth and development occur in water. The mineral elements from the soil that are usable by the plant must be dissolved in the soil solution before they can be taken into the root. They are carried to all parts of the growing plant and are built into essential plant materials while in a dissolved state. The carbon dioxide (CO_2) from the air may enter the leaf as a gas but is dissolved in water in the leaf before it is combined with a part of the water to form simple sugars — the base material from which the plant body is mainly built. Actively growing plant parts are generally 75% to 90% water. Structural parts of plants, such as woody stems no longer actively growing, may have much less water than growing tissues.

The actual amount of water in the plant at any one time, however, is only a very small part of what passes through it during its development. The processes of photosynthesis, by which carbon dioxide and water are combined — in the presence of chlorophyll and with energy derived from light — to form sugars, require that carbon dioxide from the air enter the plant. This occurs mainly in the leaves. The leaf surface is not solid but contains great numbers of minute openings, through which the carbon dioxide enters. The same structure that permits the one gas to enter the leaf, however, permits another gas — water vapor — to be lost from it. Since carbon dioxide is present in the air only in trace quantities (3 to 4 parts in 10,000 parts of air) and water vapor is near saturation in the air spaces within the leaf (at 80°F , saturated air would contain about 186 parts of water vapor in 10,000 parts of air), the total amount of water vapor lost is many times the carbon dioxide intake. Actually, because of wind and other factors, the loss of water in proportion to carbon dioxide intake may be even greater than the relative concentrations of the two gases.



