

行家辅导

PETS 系列

全国

Public English Test System

公共英语等级考试  
一级考试自测

编著

李蕙 韩建军

华东理工大学出版社

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## 内 容 简 介

本书是为了配合全国公共英语等级考试(Public English Test System)而精心编写的辅导、自测材料。全书共分 17 个单元,每个单元包括听力、英语知识运用、阅读理解、写作及口语五个部分,涵盖 PETS 一级考试题型、语法、词汇各个方面。本书有助于广大考生复习备考,全面提高英语实际运用能力。本书配有磁带一盒。

# 前 言

随着改革开放的不断深入,教育改革已不再是一句空话,由国家教育部99年度推出的全国公共英语等级考试(Public English Test System)(PETS)为中国英语考试社会化拉开一道全新的序幕,它使每个有志在英语学习上进阶、努力的人们有了奋斗的目标。它打破了只有在校生才能获取一张英文水平等级证书的局面。中国也不再是只有大学英语四、六级考试一统天下的格局。PETS考试为更多的有志者提供了方便和可能性,它更注重测定学生英语的实际应用能力,实在是可喜可庆之事。

国家教育部考试中心推出的PETS考试共分五级。每级大致为:一级相当于初中毕业生参加中考的英语水平;二级相当于高考的英语水平;三、四级相当于四六级英语考试水平;五级可替代国家公派出国留学水平。本丛书作为PETS考试的同步辅导书,一~三级每级分别有“必备词汇”、“必备语法”、“阅读技巧”、“听力会话”和“考试自测”。四、五级分别为“语法、阅读解析”、“考试模拟自测”。

全套行家辅导PETS系列丛书均由熟悉PETS运作的行家执笔编写。它的特点是新、快、准。所谓“新”就是思路新,练习新;“快”是指学生使用时,上手快,掌握快;“准”是针对考试切题准。

在部分省、市试点以后,公共英语等级考试已经在全国范围内陆续实行。我们按照教育部考试中心颁布的考试大纲编写了这本“一级考试自测”,希望给相关的考生提供一份有针对性的考前准备资料。对于程度相仿的英语学习者来说,也可作为培养和提高英语实际运用能力的学习、参考书。

本书大部分选材源于原版报刊、杂志及各类小册子,让学生接触地道的、原汁原味的英语。阅读文章题材及格式多样,经作者精心编

写后,在形式、内容和难度上力求向试题标准靠拢,并充分反映出全国公共英语考试及英语考试改革的新思路及新设想。

本书从听力理解、英语知识运用、阅读理解、写作及口语等方面着手,题型涵盖一级考试的各个层面。通过自我测试,学生可以熟悉题型及考试的难度要求,从而做到心中有数,临场不慌。

参加本书练习编写的还有李路平,陈舒娟,陈其嘉,曹颖中,李炯,陆秀琴,李轶,陈赤玲。本书绘图由黄若耿提供,在此一并表示感谢。

# 全国公共英语考试(一级)

## 语言能力要求

### 一、听力

听懂所熟悉的日常生活中发音清楚、语速较慢、由简单的单词、词组和句型组成的简短话语。考生应能：

- 1) 理解主旨要义；
- 2) 获取事实性的具体信息；
- 3) 对说话的背景、说话者之间的关系能作出简单的推断。

### 二、语法知识及词汇

运用基础的语法知识(见本套丛书《语法》一书)。考生应能掌握 1,000 左右的词汇及若干相关的常用词组(见本套丛书《词汇》一书)。

### 三、阅读

读懂熟悉的有关日常生活话题的简短文字材料,例如公告、便条、消息、时间表以及简短的事情由来。考生应能：

- 1) 理解主旨要义；
- 2) 理解文中具体信息；
- 3) 推测生词的词义；
- 4) 作出简单的判断和推理；
- 5) 理解文章的基本结构。

#### 四、写作

写出句子和包含数条信息的简短私人信函和便条。考生应能：

- 1) 写出他人易读懂的书面文字；
- 2) 语法、词汇、拼写、标点较准确；
- 3) 使用一定句型、词组来传递必要的信息。

#### 五、口语

在熟悉的场景中进行简单信息交流，例如询问或传递基本的事实性信息。考生应能：

- 1) 使用简单的单词、短语、句型生成话语；
- 2) 恰当地运用已知或固定的词组；
- 3) 积极地、有回应的交流，并能用简单的补救策略解决交流困难。



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# Unit 1 PERSONAL INFORMATION

## (个人情况介绍)

本单元目的:从听力,结构,阅读理解,书面及口头等方面的练习着手,帮助考生掌握全国公共英语一级所需的个人情况方面的词汇及表达法,并旨在提高考生书面和口头表达能力。

### I Listening 听力理解

听下列对话(一遍),选择正确的选项。

1. What do we know about Sabine and Karl's birthdays?  
[A] They're both in July.  
[B] They're both on July 3rd.  
[C] They're both on July 7th.
2. What do we know about Rosie?  
[A] She's black.  
[B] She's tall.  
[C] She is rosy.
3. Is Martin married or not?  
[A] Yes, he is.  
[B] No, he isn't.  
[C] Yes, he'll be.
4. Where's the film star's house?

- [A] In New York.  
[B] In California.  
[C] In the star.
5. What do we know about the man's family?  
[A] It's not big.  
[B] It's small.  
[C] It's very big.
6. What are they talking about?  
[A] The man's job.  
[B] The woman's job.  
[C] The woman's teacher.
7. What do we know about the two women?  
[A] They are friendly.  
[B] They'll be friends.  
[C] They are friends.
8. What is known about Jimmy?  
[A] He's now a university student.  
[B] He's been a university student.  
[C] He's going to university soon.
9. What was Edison?  
[A] A science.  
[B] A scientist.  
[C] A great science.

## II Use of English 英语知识应用

### Part A 单项填空

1. — Whose is that car?  
— It's \_\_\_\_\_ .  
[A] their  
[B] there's  
[C] theirs
2. There wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden.  
[A] some people  
[B] anybody  
[C] any people
3. — What's Shirley like?  
— She \_\_\_\_\_ .  
[A] is like my sister  
[B] likes us  
[C] is liking my brother
4. The teacher has \_\_\_\_\_ Colin a pen.  
[A] borrowed  
[B] lent  
[C] lent him
5. Eva is \_\_\_\_\_ the radio.  
[A] hearing to  
[B] listening to

[C] listening on

6. Mary was going to a wedding so she brushed \_\_\_\_\_ well.

[A] her hairs

[B] her hair

[C] the hair

7. This evening I'll come \_\_\_\_\_ early.

[A] to home

[B] at home

[C] home

8. Mary is writing \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] with a pen

[B] with pen

[C] by a pen

### Part B 完型填空

I'm a nurse and I don't 1 much money at all. In fact, I have some difficulty 2 making ends meet(糊口). But I like 3 a nurse. I suppose it's because I enjoy helping people. Being a nurse is hard work. It means 4 all sorts of hours. And it isn't very pleasant sometimes. There are lots of things I don't 5 about it. For example, I don't enjoy seeing people in pain. Working ten 6 a day and more in a hospital isn't much fun, but at least you know you're doing something 7.

1. [A] do

[B] create

[C] earn

- |                   |           |             |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------|
| 2. [A] at         | [B] in    | [C] with    |
| 3. [A] to be      | [B] be    | [C] being   |
| 4. [A] working    | [B] work  | [C] to work |
| 5. [A] have       | [B] love  | [C] enjoy   |
| 6. [A] times      | [B] hours | [C] minutes |
| 7. [A] worthwhile | [B] worth | [C] while   |

In 1888, Jackson spent his eightieth birthday. The past years had brought him a lot, but his 1 of life was much the same. He liked to wake up early, 2 the morning hours in quiet reading and writing. At 3, the lamps in his study still burned late.

At eighty, Jackson still 4 good health. His thick hair was all white, 5 he still looked much younger. His hearing was 6 and he never wore glasses. He often told his friends than he had kept all of his teeth but one.

Catherine knew, 7, that her uncle's memory was going from bad to worse. One night, one of his friends was 8 supper. Catherine laid the 9 on the table, and then left the two men to enjoy each other's company. Jackson 10 himself for a moment and went to fetch a bottle of wine. Minutes passed and he did not return. His friend waited and waited. An hour passed. Jackson was still not seen 11. His friends became very 12 and finally he ate up the whole dinner — his own share and that of his host.

Jackson returned at last and he said sorry to his guest. "I went to fetch the wine," Jackson 13, "but then began to think of something else. I remembered to return only because I felt hungry." Jackson looked at what was on the table. "How strange," he said, "I thought I had not had my dinner, but now I 14 I have."

- |                   |                |                |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. [A] way        | [B] method     | [C] idea       |
| 2. [A] spend      | [B] spending   | [C] taking     |
| 3. [A] first      | [B] night      | [C] weekend    |
| 4. [A] had        | [B] liked      | [C] enjoyed    |
| 5. [A] but        | [B] as         | [C] and        |
| 6. [A] perfect    | [B] bad        | [C] poor       |
| 7. [A] therefore  | [B] however    | [C] though     |
| 8. [A] ask for    | [B] invited to | [C] invited on |
| 9. [A] things     | [B] books      | [C] food       |
| 10. [A] told      | [B] excused    | [C] left       |
| 11. [A] return    | [B] back       | [C] away       |
| 12. [A] hungry    | [B] angry      | [C] lonely     |
| 13. [A] explained | [B] talked     | [C] told       |
| 14. [A] Look      | [B] see        | [C] watch      |

### Ⅲ Reading 阅读理解

**Part A** 根据 A 栏的句子, 从 B 栏中选出意义相符的选项。

- | A                                       | B            |
|---|--------------|
| 1. not at ease in front of other people | a. quiet     |
| 2. good-looking                         | b. talkative |
| 3. talking a great deal                 | c. shy       |
| 4. being silent most of the time        | d. tall      |
| 5. of more than the usual height (高度)   | e. handsome  |

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
5. \_\_\_\_\_

## Part B 短文阅读

### Task 1

Americans' being informal is well known. Do not be surprised if Americans do not shake hands with you. They often just nod(点头) their head or smile instead. A casual (随意的) "Hi" or "Hello" often takes the place of a formal handshake(握手). Americans at a party or in the office are not likely to walk about a group of people and give each one a personal good-bye. Instead, they just wave their hand to mean a "good-bye" or say something informal to the whole group such as "Well, see you tomorrow" or "So long, everybody". Then they will disappear without handshakes, for Americans have a different sense of time.

Americans are often seen working at office desks in short-sleeves (短袖衬衫), sometimes without ties. They may sit back in their chairs and even put their feet on the desk while they are talking on the telephone.

1. American people usually act in informal ways.  
[A] Right.  
[B] Wrong.  
[C] Not said.
2. Handshaking is very informal.  
[A] Right.  
[B] Wrong.  
[C] Not said.



3. Americans are likely to be in a hurry.  
[A] Right.  
[B] Wrong.  
[C] Not said.
4. Some people in Europe are as informal as Americans are.  
[A] Right.  
[B] Wrong.  
[C] Not said.

### Task 2

My name's Linda Blake. I was born and brought up in a small town. I studied at Cambridge for three years. Then I became a teacher. I was a teacher for three years. For the last year I've been working for a woman's magazine. I'm now trying to get a job with the EBC. I don't think I'll get it because I have no experience(经验) in television. I like my job with the magazine but I'd like one with the EBC even more.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that EBC has a lot to do with television.  
[A] Right.  
[B] Wrong.  
[C] Not said.
2. Linda Blake was a teacher before she worked for a magazine.  
[A] Right.  
[B] Wrong.  
[C] Not said.