

PETS



PUBLIC ENGLISH
TEST SYSTEM

全国英语 等级考试

三级辅导教程

全国英语等级考试命题研究组 编

中国石化出版社
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教·育·出·版·中·心



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第一部分 听力

第一章 PETS 三级听力应试技巧与对策

第一节 听力理解题型介绍及测试要求

PETS 三级考试的听力理解试题由 A、B 两节组成,考查考生理解口语的能力。A 节包括 10 个题项,每题 1 分,共 10 分。此节旨在考查考生理解事实性信息的能力。要求考生根据所听到的 10 段短对话(总长约 400 词,总持续时间约 3 分 30 秒),从每题所给的 4 个选择项中选出最佳选项。每题有 15 秒答题时间(5 秒用作听前读题,10 秒用作听后答题)。B 节共有 15 题,每题 1 分,共 15 分,考查考生理解总体和特定信息的能力。要求考生根据听到的 4 段对话或独白(每段平均约长 200 词,持续 1 分 40 秒~2 分 10 秒,总长约 800 词,持续 8 分 30 秒),从每题所给的 4 个选择项中选出最佳选项。每题有 20 秒答题时间(5 秒用作听前读题,15 秒用作听后答题)。A、B 两部分的所有录音只播一遍。听力理解部分所需时间约为 25 分钟。在 PETS 三级满分为 110 分的笔试部分,听力理解的总分为 25 分。在 PETS 三级试卷构成中,各部分的得分经过加权处理,听力与阅读两部分所占的分数权重属最高,均为 30%。听力理解一直是中国学生英语学习中的弱项,然而日益频繁的国际交往又使增强语言能力变得极其重要。因此,提高听力理解能力应该成为考生不可忽视的学习目标。下面将结合考试大纲,对 PETS 三级听力理解考试中所涉及的主要题型及解题技巧进行分析和讲解。

第二节 听力理解对话题型及解题技巧

依据听力测试的内容和问题,我们大体上把听力对话分为以下几种类型,这些都是听力理解测试中值得注意的几种类型。考生熟悉这些题型及其特点,对于提高应试能力,顺利通过考试,是非常有益的。

一、计算题

在 PETS 三级听力测试中,时间和数字计算题并不多,但在对话和短文中都有且二者之间以计算题居多,计算方法也更复杂,所以一要闻清数字,二要记笔记,进行运算。

1. 时间

[1] 时刻的读法

3:15 读作 a quarter past/after three 或 three fifteen

3:45 读作 a quarter to four 或 three forty-five

3 : 30 读作 half past three 或 three thirty

2 : 00 读作 two (o'clock) (sharp)

0 : 25 读作 twenty-five past/after midnight

[2] 年、月、日的读法

1999 年 4 月 8 日: April (the) eighth nineteen ninety-nine

2003 年: two thousand and three

公元前 1015 年: one thousand and fifteen B. C.

前天: the day before yesterday

后天: the day after tomorrow

每隔一天: every other day 或 every two days

两星期: fortnight

10 年: a decade

100 年: a century

[3] 时间推算

一般来说, 正确答案不会是直接听到的时间, 它往往是在意思上与之相同或相近, 或换了一种表达方式, 或要求在听到的时间信息的基础上进行简单的运算。做这类题时, 弄清时间与发生事件之间的关系是关键。

注意表示时间关系的词, 如:

表示“之前”: already, before, formerly, previously, previous, prior, former;

表示“同时”: meanwhile, meantime, presently, now, contemporary, simultaneous;

表示“之后”: after, immediately, later, next, subsequently, following, finally, last 等。

此外, 还应该注意: 有时对话或选项中会故意设置起干扰作用的时间选项, 主要是同音与近音的干扰。如: 对话中说的是 6 : 15 (six fifteen), 选项中则设置一个 6 : 50 (six fifty); 或者对话中同时设置几个时间, 而正确答案只是其中的一个。对这类题, 一定要仔细听、仔细辨别, 才能排除干扰项, 选择正确答案。

2. 数字

数字题的内容涵盖价格、电话号码、街道、航班等。数字题一般为数字辨别与数字运算。要做的这类题, 考生必须熟悉和掌握这几类数字的读法, 排除近音词的干扰, 并且必须掌握各种运算规则。

[1] 多位数的表达

billion (十亿), million (百万), thousand, hundred

考生应试备考时应把注意力放在熟悉百位内的数字, 特别注意 4 位数左右的数字上, 如 1376, 读作: one thousand three hundred and seventy six。

[2] 在数字较长的情况下, 常简化读法。

例如:

公元前 1824 年 读作 one eight two four B. C.

电话号码 87963451 读作 Eight seven nine six three four five one

若电话号码或长串数字中有紧邻的重复数字, 如 88921008, 读作: double eight nine two one double zero eight. 有时也把 0 读成 [ou]。

[3] 货币名称和价格的读法

1 美元: one dollar; 25 美分: quarter; 10 美分: dime; 5 美分: nickel.

美分/便士: cent/penny: \$ 17.84; seventeen dollars eighty-four cents.

要明确货币单位的换算,如 \$ 1 = 100 cents.

另外,商品打折有两种读法,如:7 折可读作 at a 70% discount 或 30% off.

[4] 其他与数字有关的词

couple(一对)、dozen(一打)、daily(每天)、monthly(每月)、twice(两倍)、double(翻倍)、triple(增加到三倍)等。

[5] 注意区别一些易混淆的数字,特别是-teen 和-ty 的区别。

首先,teen 和 ty 在发音上不同,前者为 [ti:n], 后者为 [ti]; 其次,这两个后缀构成的音节在单词中的重音有区别,前者构成的数字有两个重读音节,后者构成的音节不重读。

请认真阅读领会以下题目精要。

例 1. W: Good morning. I'm here to see Mr. Addison.

M: Mr. Addison went to Washington last Monday for a conference, and will be back on Thursday night. If you like, you may come again on Friday morning.

Q: When will Mr. Addison return?

A. On Thursday night.

B. On Friday morning.

C. On Monday night.

D. On Thursday morning.

答案是 A。细节题。该对话出现了几次不同的时间,注意连词 and 后的内容。此题尤其要分辨不同时间发生的不同动作。

例 2. M: When are we supposed to submit our project proposals, Jane?

W: Then, do by the end of the week. We've only 2 days left. We'll just have to hurry.

Q: What does the woman mean?

A. The deadline is drawing near.

B. She turned in the proposals today.

C. She can't meet the deadline.

D. There are two days ahead of time.

答案是 A。推断题。女士说只剩下两天的时间,需要抓紧了。因此快到最后期限了。

● 仿真练习(一)

- How much might the change be?
A. \$ 1.1 B. \$ 0.9 C. \$ 1.4 D. \$ 0.1
- How much will the man have to pay for the three bottles?
A. \$ 1.75 B. \$ 1.50 C. \$ 2.00 D. \$ 1.05
- What time does the man's class start on Thursday?
A. 8 : 00 B. 8 : 30 C. 9 : 00 D. 9 : 30
- When will the man take his vacation?
A. He isn't certain. B. In April.
C. In October. D. Between April and October.
- How many hours does the man's son work every week?
A. 22 B. 23 C. 24 D. 25

● 答案解析

1. M: It's 30 cents for a cup of coffee, Madam.

听力原文: W: I'll get three, please. Here is \$ 2.

正确答案: A

解题思路: 每杯咖啡 30 美分,一共要了 3 杯咖啡。问题问的是找头多少,即 $2 - 0.9 = 1.1$ 。这道题目计算相对有些复杂,又含有单位的换算。

2. M: I'll take three bottles. Are they worth fifty cents each?

听力原文: W: These two bottles are, but the third one is 75 cents.

正确答案: A

解题思路: 两只瓶子各 50 美分,另一只是 75 美分,一共是 1.75 美元。

3. W: Does your class start at 8 : 00 every morning?

听力原文: M: No. On Wednesday it doesn't start until 8 : 30 and on Friday not until 9 : 00.

正确答案: A

解题思路: 女士问,是不是每天都 8 点开始上课;男士说,不是,并补充说星期三 8 : 30 开始,星期五 9 : 00 开始。但问题问的是:星期四几点开始上课。那么应该是 8 点开始。

4. W: Have you decided when you are going to take your vacation?

听力原文: M: No, I haven't. I might take it in April, but then again I might wait until October. I'm not at all sure yet.

正确答案: A

解题思路: 对话中提到两个月份,但更重要的还是男士说“No, I haven't”和“I'm not at all sure yet”。

5. W: I hear your son has started a part-time job at the gas station?

听力原文: M: Yes. He works from 4 to 9 on Fridays and 1 to 10 on Saturdays and Sundays.

正确答案: B

解题思路: 这是数字运算题中最难的题型了,要进行迅速的加减法和乘法运算。

$$(9 - 4) + (10 - 1) \times 2 = 23。$$

二、地点题

地点题是 PETS 三级考试中常见而且较容易的题型,只要熟悉有关单词和短语,答对率是相当高的。当然,要求选出的地点往往不会在对话中直接出现,而要考生结合情节来判断。另外,有些地点词与介词、方位词相组合,解题时也要注意。

以下是地点题的实例。

例 1. W: I have a complaint to make, sir. I waited 10 minutes at the table before the waiter showed up. And when I've finally got served, I found it was not what I ordered.

M: I'm terribly sorry, madam. It's been unusually busy tonight. As a compensation, your meal will be free.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

- A. At the information desk.
- B. In an office.
- C. In a restaurant.
- D. At a railway station.

答案是 C。推断题。女士抱怨说,她等了 10 分钟才有服务员,而后来端上的又不是她点的食物,男士又补充说作为补偿,她的这顿饭免费。由此可断定对话地点是在饭店。

例 2. M: Please hold the line, Mrs. Smith. The doctor will talk to you in a minute.

W: I'm afraid I may have to hang up. I don't have any more coins and the line will be cut soon.

Q: Where is Mrs. Smith most probably?

- A. At home.
- B. In a phone box.
- C. In her office.
- D. In a friend's house.

答案是 B。推断题。女士说要挂断电话的原因是她没有更多的硬币而线路将被切断。由此推断她应该在电话亭。

例 3. M: I'd like to make an appointment to see Dr. Smith tomorrow.

W: I'm sorry. Dr. Smith went on a week vacation in Mexico, and on his way back he'll be staying in California for 5 days. Let me see. He'll probably be back the day after tomorrow.

Q: Where is Dr. Smith now?

- A. In Mexico.
- B. In California.
- C. In the city.
- D. In New Mexico.

答案是 B。推断题。女士详细说明了 Dr. Smith 的行程。他在 Mexico 停留一周,然后在返回途中去 California 住 5 天。而他可能会在后天回来,根据行程,由此可推断出他当时应在 California。

● 仿真练习(二)

1. What are they talking about?

- A. Hospital
- B. Dining hall.
- C. Airport
- D. School.

2. Where would the man probably go?
 A. Hotel. B. Library.
 C. Grocery. D. Bank.
3. Where does the conversation most probably take place?
 A. In a mill. B. In a post office.
 C. In a bank. D. In an airport.
4. Where does the conversation most probably take place?
 A. In the classroom.
 B. In the library.
 C. In the bookstore.
 D. In the bank.
5. Where does this conversation most probably take place?
 A. In a kitchen. B. At a picnic.
 C. In a garden. D. In an orchard.

● 答案解析

1.

听力原文:

W: They may be proud of their new facility, but frankly I'm disappointed.
 The nurses are not friendly and everything seems to be running behind schedule.

M: Not to mention the fact that it's noisy because no one observes visiting hours.

正确答案: A

解题思路:

关键词是 nurse, visiting hours, 说明是在谈论医院。

2.

听力原文:

W: Can you stay for tea?

M: I'd like to, but I have to pick up some groceries before my wife gets home.

正确答案: C

解题思路:

but 后提到 pick up some groceries, 说明要到杂货店买东西。

3.

听力原文:

W: How do you want to send the package, by airmail or by ordinary mail?

M: By airmail, please. It's much quicker.

正确答案: B

解题思路:

对话中出现 send the package, airmail, ordinary mail, 听清任何一个都能判断在邮局。

4. **M:** My English teacher suggested that I come in and borrow a French-English Dictionary.
听力原文: **W:** Of course, you're welcome to use our dictionaries, but they may not be taken out of the room.
正确答案: B
解题思路: 男士提到英语老师建议他来借法英词典,女士同意,但说不能拿出房间。说明对话地点是在图书馆。

5. **W:** These tomatoes are huge! You must have watered them a lot!
听力原文: **M:** Yes, I did. They ought to be ripe enough to pick by next Saturday when we have our picnic.
正确答案: C
解题思路: 推断题。男士猜想说,西红柿如此大是因为水浇得多;女士承认了这一点,并说到下个星期六野餐时来采,西红柿应该成熟了。由此表明他们在园子里。

三、职业和身份题

职业和身份题在本质上与地点题相似,都要凭借一些表示“身份职业”的特色词来判断说话人的身份职业。这些特色词难度不大,而且在备考地点题型时,熟悉特色词对解答身份职业题也有帮助。

但由于对话是在两人之间进行的,所以听清问题所指非常重要,否则会出现张冠李戴的错误。

以下的题目实例基本体现了人物身份题的特点。

例 1. **M:** Please make 20 copies of this and deliver them to the chief executive and heads of departments.

W: Certainly, sir. They will find it on their desks tomorrow morning.

Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Customer and salesperson.
- B. Teacher and student.
- C. Boss and secretary.
- D. Guest and waitress.

答案是 C。推断题。根据男士的要求,女士去复印资料并分发给总经理和各部门主管,由此可推断他们的关系是老板和秘书。

例 2. **W:** This is Mrs. Stacher. My heater is not getting any power, and the weatherman says the temperature is going to far below the zero tonight. Could you get someone to come over and fix it?

M: This is the busiest time of the year, but I will speak to one of our men about going o-

ver sometime today.

Q: Who did Mrs. Stacher want to come over?

- A. An auto mechanic.
- B. An electrician.
- C. A carpenter.
- D. A telephone repairman.

答案是B。推断题。Mrs. Stacher说她的取暖器没有动力,而气象员说气温将降到0度以下,所以她需要有人来修一下取暖器以便能使用,因此她需要的当然是电工。

● 仿真练习(三)

1. Who is the man?
 - A. A railway porter.
 - B. A taxi driver.
 - C. A bus conductor.
 - D. A postal clerk.
2. Who is Miss Grey?
 - A. Teacher.
 - B. Doctor.
 - C. Manager.
 - D. Attendant.
3. Which of the following would the man choose to be?
 - A. A dramatist.
 - B. An actor.
 - C. A plumber.
 - D. An farmer.
4. Who is the woman?
 - A. Customs officer.
 - B. Teacher.
 - C. Policeman.
 - D. Editor.
5. What is the probable relationship between the man and the woman?
 - A. Husband and wife.
 - B. Father and daughter.
 - C. Doctor and patient.
 - D. Teacher and student.

● 答案解析

1. W: Excuse me, Sir. I'm going to send this parcel to Boston. What's the postage for it?

M: Let me see. It's one pound.

正确答案: D

解题思路: 从女士要往波士顿寄包裹,问邮资多少,可以断定男士是邮局柜台前的工作人员。

2. M: I can't understand this point, Miss Grey.

W: Don't worry. I'll help you review it.

正确答案: A

解题思路: 男士不懂问女士,女士说“我帮你复习”。从选项上看只有教师才符合。

3. W: What kind of work would you like to do most if you had the chance?
 听力原文: M: If I were going to change my life of work, I would probably make a dramatic change. I would not live in a city. I would move to the country, and probably be more involved with nature and animals.
 正确答案: D
 解题思路: 男士说,我不愿住在城市里,我想到农村,和自然、动物在一起,所以肯定他选择做农民。

4. W: Is there anything in your suitcase to declare?
 听力原文: M: No, I've only got clothes and things like that.
 正确答案: A
 解题思路: Is there anything to declare? 是海关用语,所以她是个海关官员。

5. W: Have you found anything wrong with my stomach?
 听力原文: M: Not yet. I am still examining it. I'll let you know the result next week.
 正确答案: C
 解题思路: 从前面列举的一系列表示身份关系的词中,可以知道 stomach, examine 是医生和病人之间常说的话,所以可以断定答案是 C。

四、日常活动题

日常活动类在 PETS 三级听力中是很常见的题型,它的特点是从听前预测可以知道题目类型,问题经常是下列形式:

What's he doing?

What had he intended to do?

What are they talking about? 等。

日常活动既有独立题型,也有混合题型。它包括各种各样的活动,如体育活动、旅游、家务、学校活动等等。这些活动覆盖面大,但没有什么固定的说词,所以必须听清对话中提到的那一点。当然,这类题目因为必须抓住动作点,所以难度并不是很大,关键是不能漏听。

日常活动题没有固定的套语,因为它覆盖的面太广,所以平时要多积累一些词语,如常用的动词及短语。另外,如果熟悉前面提到的地点、身份特色词对解决这类题型也有帮助,因为知道在哪儿、什么人也相当于知道在干什么。还有一些词语的积累对解题也有帮助,如体育活动的词语:shot, ball, basketball, high-jump, skate, ski 等,还有休闲娱乐方面的词语,如 plot, movie, concert, hero, heroine, act, program, series, soap opera, show, fashion, scene, interesting places, scenic spots 等。也可以通过多读例句来增加解题敏感度。

例 1. W: Hey! If you can't enjoy that at a sensible volume, please use earphones. I'm trying to study.

M: Oh! I'm sorry, I didn't realize it was bothering you.

Q: What is the man probably doing?

A. Singing loudly.

B. Listening to music.

C. Studying.

D. Talking on the phone.

答案是 B。推断题。根据对话得知,女士在学习,她告诉男士如果不能听很轻的音量,可以用耳机,表明男士正在听东西,并且只有在足够的音量条件下才能享受其中的乐趣,由此推断他可能在听音乐。

例 2. M: If you are in a hurry, you can take the subway. If you want to go sightseeing, take a bus.

W: Actually I don't have to be at the conference before noon.

Q: What will the woman probably do?

A. Hurry to the conference.

B. Skip the conference.

C. Take the subway.

D. Take a bus.

答案是 D。推断题。男士的建议是如果比较着急就乘地铁,如果要去观光就坐公共汽车。而女士说她不必在中午前赶到,即在时间上不急,可以慢慢来,因此为 D。

● 仿真练习(四)

1. What are the man and the woman doing?
 - A. Preparing for a meal.
 - B. Planting a garden.
 - C. Doing shopping.
 - D. Having a dinner.
2. What will Mr. Peterson do with his old house?
 - A. He may convert it and use it as a restaurant.
 - B. He may pull it down and build a new restaurant.
 - C. He may rent it out for use as a restaurant.
 - D. He may sell it to the owner of a restaurant.
3. According to the woman, what should the man do first?
 - A. Read the operation manual.
 - B. Try the buttons one by one.
 - C. Ask the shop assistant for advice.
 - D. Make the machine run slowly.
4. What will the speakers most probably do?
 - A. Look for a more expensive hotel.
 - B. Go to another hotel by bus.
 - C. Try to find a quiet place.
 - D. Take a walk around the city.
5. What will they do first?
 - A. Write the letter.
 - B. Paint the shelf.
 - C. Fix the shelf.
 - D. Look for the pen.

● 答案解析

1.

M: These cabbages look so good, and they're only 30 cents a pound.

听力原文:

W: Let's get some beans. And how about some peas, too?

正确答案:

C

解题思路:

在本题里出现 cabbage, bean 和价钱,说明他们在买菜。

2.

M: What is Mr. Peterson going to do with his old house on London Road?

听力原文:

Rent it or sell it?

W: I heard he's thinking of turning it into a restaurant, which isn't a bad idea, because it's still a solid building.

正确答案:

A

解题思路:

细节题。根据女士的回答,Mr. Peterson 不会像男士所说的出租或出售老房子,而是要把它改成一个饭馆。

3.

M: This machine has so many buttons. I can't figure out which one makes it run.

听力原文:

W: You'd better read the instructions first. Pressing the buttons randomly may cause the machine to break down.

正确答案:

A

解题思路:

细节题。女士建议他先看一下用法说明,即操作手册。

4.

M: I don't think we can find a better hotel around here at this time.

听力原文:

W: Let's walk a little further to see if there is another one. I just can't bear the traffic noise here.

正确答案:

C

解题思路:

女士说 "... I just can't bear the traffic noise here." 表明她受不了旅馆附近的噪音,尽管时间已经很晚了,但还想找一个环境较为安静的地方,故选 C 项为正确答案。

5.

M: I can't find my pen. I need to write a letter.

听力原文:

W: I'll look for it later. Right now I need your help fixing the shelf before I paint it.

正确答案:

C

解题思路:

细节题。注意动作、行为的先后顺序。女士说她 would 过会儿帮他找笔,但现在她需要在刷油漆前让男士先帮她把架子固定好。所以最先做的是固定架子。