

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

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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和应对 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，提高应考能力。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 第三级应试指导

大纲要求

1. 关于考试的组成

PETS 第三级考试由笔试（120 分钟，满分 100 分）和口试（10 分钟，满分 5 分）两种独立的考试组成。

2. 关于考试指导语和题目用语

PETS 第三级考试中，笔试、口试的指导语均为英文。写作题中所提供的引导性材料可能会涉及到少量中文。

3. 关于答题卡和登分卡的使用

PETS 第三级考试采用特别设计的答题卡和登分卡。

笔试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。

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相关信息；口试结束时，口试教师在卡上填上考生的口试成绩。

PETS 第三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（OMR）
英语知识运用	
阅读理解	
写作	答题卡 2（人工）
口试	登分卡

4. 关于答题时间

PETS 第三级考试的答题时间分配如下表所示：

时 间 考 试	部 分	听 力	英语知识 运 用	阅 读 理 解	写 作	总计（分钟）
笔试		25	15	40	40	120
口试		10				

5. 关于试卷的题量与采分点（原始赋分）

PETS 第三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	25	25	
英语知识运用	20	20	
阅读理解	20	35	A 节中的 15 道多项选择题每题 2 分
写作	1 + 1	30	A 节原始赋分满分为 10 分 B 节原始赋分满分为 20 分
笔试（合计）	65 + 2	110	
口试		5	

6. 关于分数权重

为处理好考试中题目数量、赋分与各种技能之间的考查关系，PETS 第三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之间的考查关系。

PETS 第三级考试中，笔试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	15
阅读理解	30
写作	25
合计	100

考生得到的笔试成绩是其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 20 分，经加权处理后的分数应为 24 分（ $20 \div 25 \times 30 = 24$ 分）；

其英语知识运用部分原始得分为 15 分，经加权处理后的分数应为 11.3 分（ $15 \div 20 \times 15 \approx 11.3$ 分）；

其阅读理解部分原始得分为 25 分，经加权处理后的分数应为 21.4 分（ $25 \div 35 \times 30 \approx 21.4$ 分）；

其写作部分原始得分为 18 分，经加权处理后的分数应为 15 分（ $18 \div 30 \times 25 = 15$ 分）。

该考生未经加权的原始总分为 78 分，各部分经加权后的总分应为 71.1 \approx 72 分。

7. 关于成绩合格证书

1) 任何考生只要参加 PETS 第三级考试的笔试或口试，均能得到相关的成绩通知书。



考生的单项（笔试或口试）的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，考生的成绩达到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第三级的口试采取5分制评分，3分以上（含3分）为合格。对PETS第三级而言，口语并非必考，这主要取决于用人单位以及考生的需求。

题型分析

PETS第三级考试笔试（120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两节组成，考查考生理解英语口语的能力。

A节（10题）：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段简短对话（总长约400词，总持续时间约3'30"），从每题所给的4个选择项中选出最佳选项。每题有15秒的答题时间（5秒用作听前读题，10秒用作听后答题）。每段录音材料只播放一遍。

B节（15题）：考查考生理解总体和特定信息的能力。要求考生根据所听到的4段简短对话或独白（每段平均约200词，持续时间1'40"~2'10"；总长约800词，持续时间8'30"），从每题所给的4个选择项中选出最佳选项。每题有15秒的答题时间（5秒用作听前读题，10秒用作听后答题。每段对话或独白的听前读题和听后答题时间均按题数累计给出）。每段录音材料只播放一遍。

2. 应试技巧

1) 正式考试时，考生应利用播放提示的这段时间迅速浏览选项，从4个选项所传达出的信息中推测可能要谈论的内容及可能提出的问题，从而有针对性地汲取有效信息。

2) 听力材料的朗读速度约为每分钟120词左右。在考前训练时应注意选择与考试语速相当的听力材料，以便适应考试要求。另外在考试中不应要求听懂每一个词，应根据语法及文化背景知识进行适当联想，从而在掌握宏观语境的条件下判断所需听懂的细节。

3) 在浏览选项及听录音时, 应适当做记录和标记, 它们的作用在于帮助考生集中注意力, 捕捉更多的信息, 以提高答题的准确率。

◀ 英语知识运用 ▶

1. 题型介绍

该部分考查考生对语法结构、词汇知识和表达方式的掌握情况。该部分共 20 小题。在一篇 200 ~ 250 词的短文中留出 20 个空白, 要求考生从每题所给的 4 个选择项中选出最佳选项, 使补足后的短文意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。其中有 13 ~ 15 道题考查词汇和表达方式, 5 ~ 7 道题考查语法结构。

2. 应试技巧

1) 快速浏览全文, 了解主要内容

解答英语知识运用题时不要只把精力放在孤立的选项上, 应首先通读全文, 从整体上掌握文章的基本内容。短文的第一句往往不留空缺, 通常也就是全文的主题句。要充分利用该句所提示的主题线索, 掌握短文的中心思想和主要情节, 从而对试题形成初步的宏观认识。

2) 根据语法和语义线索进行逻辑推理

短文所提供的线索可分为两大类, 即语法线索和语义线索。语法线索是指: 一个空格所在句子的语法结构对该空格的填充词有制约作用, 考生应弄清空格在句子中充当什么成分、起什么作用, 这样可以帮助考生确定填充词。语义线索是指: 多数空格的填充词都受到上下文有关词语和句子的制约, 只有根据这些空格与上下文中有关词句在意义方面的联系进行分析和判断, 才能确定正确答案。

3) 重读短文、全面检查

在为所有空格确定了最佳答案后, 应重读全文, 检查填充后的短文在语篇上是否通顺、完整, 内容是否清楚、连贯, 语法是否正确, 发现错误及时纠正。

◀ 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 (15 题): 考查考生理解总体和特定信息的能力。要求考生根据所提供的 3 篇文章的内容 (平均长度约 350 词), 从每题所给的 4 个选择项中选出最佳选项。

B 节 (5 题): 考查考生理解文章 (约 350 词) 的主旨要义的能力。考生须从 7 个选择项中排除两个干扰项, 将正确的概括与 5 段文字逐一搭配成对。

2. 应试技巧

1) 速读并分析试题: 快速阅读短文后面的试题, 分析一下每道题要求回答什么问题, 是主旨大意还是内容细节, 是解释词句还是推理判断, 以便在详细阅读短文的过程中有目的地寻找答题信息和线索。



2) 仔细阅读短文: 有所侧重地详细阅读短文, 在着眼于整体理解的同时兼顾细节内容, 并为答题寻找信息和线索。要特别注意文章和段落的主题句, 因为它们是文章思想内容的凝聚点, 同时也是回答问题的重要依据。

3) 答题: 在完成了上述两个步骤以后, 重新阅读问题和选项, 根据在文章中找到的答题线索选出正确答案。

◀ 写作 ▶

1. 题型介绍

该部分由 A、B 两节组成, 考查考生的书面表达能力。

A 节: 考生根据所给情景 (英文/中文) 写出约 100 词 (标点符号不计算在内) 的简单信件或便笺等。

B 节: 考生根据所给情景 (英文), 写出一篇不少于 120 词 (标点符号不计算在内) 的文章。提供情景的形式有图画、图表、文字等。

2. 应试技巧

在通常情况下, 写作的过程可分为四个步骤:

1) 审题

审题的首要任务是要明确文章的主题和写作目的, 确定文章的内容和写作范围, 找到贯穿全文的主旨。审题的另一个任务是确定文章的体裁, 不同体裁的文章写作角度和方法都不同。

2) 构思选材

构思可与审题同步进行。构思主要包括选取素材、确定文章结构以及探索文章的表现形式。也就是说考生要围绕文章的主题选取素材, 并对所选的材料进行归类、排序, 然后根据文章的题材和所选材料, 确定文章的段落结构, 列出写作提纲, 以保证在写作过程中思路清晰。

3) 写作

写作时要开门见山, 直截了当地点明文章的主旨。选词应尽量准确, 表达应简明扼要, 避免使用累赘、冗长的句子。要正确使用句子结构、修辞和表达方式, 确保句型多样化。考题对文章的长度做了规定, 考生对句子的长度要做到心中有数, 尽量避免在写完后发现词数过多或过少, 再想办法增删。

此外, 考生应注意语法使用是否正确、标点符号是否规范, 书写应工整, 字迹要清晰。

4) 修改完善

修改的主要范围是: 检查是否有与主题无关的句子; 是否有遗漏的细节需要增补; 句子的结构、时态和语态是否正确; 主谓是否一致; 标点和拼写是否有错误和遗漏。发现问题要及时补救并修改。

笔试模拟考场(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 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

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. Where did the man find the bag?
A. In the park. B. Between two buildings.
C. In his apartment. D. Under a huge tree.
2. What is the most probable relationship between Jim and Bob?
A. They are twins. B. They are classmates.
C. They are friends. D. They are colleagues.
3. What's the woman going to do?
A. Collect papers for the man. B. Do the typing once again.
C. Check the paper for typing errors. D. Read the whole newspaper.
4. Why does the woman walk all the way to the office?
A. She takes it as a kind of exercise. B. She wants to save money.
C. She loves doing anything that is new. D. Her office isn't very far.
5. Why didn't the man accept the job?
A. He doesn't enjoy business trips as much as he used to.
B. He doesn't think he is capable of doing the job.
C. He thinks the pay is too low to support his family.
D. He wants to spend more time with his family.
6. What does the woman suggest they do?
A. Take a walk. B. Give a performance.
C. Listen to the music. D. Dance to the music.
7. Where did they probably go for their holiday last year?
A. Greece. B. Spain.
C. Italy. D. None of the above.
8. What does the woman mean?
A. She didn't like the books the man bought.
B. There wasn't a large selection at the bookstore.
C. The man bought a lot of books.
D. She wanted to see what the man bought.



9. Who is the woman's favorite musician?
- A. Mozart. B. Beethoven.
C. Grieg. D. Beethoven and Grieg.
10. What do we learn from the conversation?
- A. The man is thinking about taking a new job.
B. The man likes a job that enables him to travel.
C. The man is sure that he will gain more by taking the job.
D. The man doesn't want to stay home and take care of their child.

Part B

You will hear four 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. Mark your answers in your test booklet.

Questions 11 ~ 15 are based on the following conversation.

11. On what point do these people agree?
- A. They had a long day.
B. They should not attend the meeting.
C. There are some good restaurants around.
D. Food is an interesting subject.
12. What does the man want to do?
- A. Look for a place to eat with the woman.
B. Finish the meeting and go home for a good rest.
C. Stay in the town for the whole week to enjoy himself.
D. Go around to try various restaurants.
13. Where is the woman staying?
- A. At home. B. In a motel. C. In a hotel. D. At her sister's.
14. What place would the man suggest if the woman likes spicy food?
- A. A Swiss restaurant across the street.
B. A French restaurant on Dublin Street.
C. An Italian restaurant around the corner.
D. An Oriental restaurant on the main street.
15. How does the man know about so many restaurants in the town?
- A. He has lived there all his life.
B. He is fond of good food.
C. He owns some of these restaurants.
D. He has friends working for these restaurants.

Questions 16 ~ 19 are based on the following passage.

16. Which car was badly damaged?
A. A car outside the supermarket. B. A car at the bottom of the hill.
C. Paul's car. D. The sports car.
17. Where was the driver of the sports car when the accident happened?
A. Inside the car. B. At the foot of the hill.
C. In the garage. D. In the supermarket.
18. Who did Paul think was to blame for the accident?
A. The driver of the sports car. B. The two girls inside the car.
C. The man standing nearby. D. The salesman from London.
19. Who was injured in the accident?
A. Nobody. B. The two girls.
C. The bus driver. D. Paul.

Questions 20 ~ 22 are based on the following passage.

20. Why is corn feeding millions of people today?
A. It can be cooked in many ways.
B. It is delicious but inexpensive.
C. It gives higher yields than other grain crops.
D. It grows easily in various conditions.
21. What did Columbus bring back on his second trip?
A. Fried potatoes. B. Tomato juice.
C. Sweet corn. D. Chocolate beans.
22. What was the result of Columbus' two trips to America?
A. They led to the discovery of America.
B. They made native American foods popular.
C. They brought great wealth to Spain.
D. They made native American life styles well-known.

Questions 23 ~ 25 are based on the following conversation about family.

23. How would the woman go home?
A. By plane. B. By train.
C. By bus. D. By car.
24. Whose family is a close-knit (和睦的) family?
A. The man. B. The woman.
C. Both. D. Neither.
25. What can we learn from the conversation?
A. Both man and woman's mothers love cooking.



- B. The man's family is larger than the woman's.
C. Both man and woman's family are far away.
D. During the holiday season, a lot of people go home by plane.

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

Many teachers believe that the responsibilities for learning lie with the student. 26 a long reading assignment is given, instructors expect students to be familiar with the 27 in the reading even if they don't discuss it in class or take an exam. The 28 student is considered to be 29 who is motivated to learn for the sake of 30, not the one interested only in getting high grades. Sometimes homework is returned 31 brief written comments but without a grade. Even if a grade is not given, the student is 32 for learning the material assigned. When research is 33, the professor expects the student to take it actively and to complete it with 34 guidance. It is the 35 responsibility to find books, magazines, and articles in the library. Professors do not have the time to explain 36 a university library works; they expect students, 37 graduate students, to be able to exhaust the reference 38 in the library. Professors will help students who need it, but 39 that their students should not be 40 dependent on them. In the United States, professors have many other duties 41 teaching, such as administrative or research work. 42, the time that a professor can spend with a student outside of class is 43. If a student has problems with classroom work, the student should either 44 a professor during office hours 45 make an appointment.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| 26. A. If | B. Although | C. Because | D. Since |
| 27. A. suggestion | B. context | C. abstract | D. information |
| 28. A. poor | B. ideal | C. average | D. information |
| 29. A. such | B. one | C. any | D. some |
| 30. A. fun | B. work | C. learning | D. prize |
| 31. A. by | B. in | C. for | D. with |



- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 32. A. criticized | B. innocent | C. responsible | D. dismissed |
| 33. A. collected | B. distributed | C. assigned | D. finished |
| 34. A. maximum | B. minimum | C. possible | D. practical |
| 35. A. student's | B. professor's | C. assistant's | D. librarian's |
| 36. A. when | B. what | C. why | D. how |
| 37. A. particularly | B. essentially | C. obviously | D. rarely |
| 38. A. selections | B. collections | C. sources | D. origins |
| 39. A. hate | B. dislike | C. like | D. prefer |
| 40. A. too | B. such | C. much | D. more |
| 41. A. but | B. except | C. with | D. besides |
| 42. A. However | B. Therefore | C. Furthermore | D. Nevertheless |
| 43. A. plentiful | B. limited | C. irregular | D. flexible |
| 44. A. greet | B. annoy | C. approach | D. attach |
| 45. A. or | B. and | C. to | D. but |

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 answers on ANSWER SHEET 1.

Text 1

Are you ready for your Avril Lavigne (American pop singer) mobile phone? Cellphone companies are developing a new wireless phone featuring an "intelligent" faceplate. Subscribers will be able to personalize the look of their phone, and get theme-related ring tones, games and video clips.

Korean handset manufacturer Curitel and US software company Wildseed are partnering to launch a new wireless phone aimed at music-loving, fashion-conscious teens.

The main appeal of the phone, named "Onyx", is its "Smart Skin" faceplate. It also has a built in camera, FM radio, games and web links that all relate to a particular theme.

The faceplate on the phone, which contains about 10 times more memory than an average mobile, is changeable. An Avril Lavigne phone, for example, has a photo of the teen pop star on the faceplate, with software that shows an Avril screensaver. There are also clips from her latest video, concert ticket information and links to her favorite websites.

Curitel expects the handsets, which use the GSM phone network, to be available in US retail



stores in early 2004, and later throughout the world. Different colored faceplates could be worth U. S. \$1 billion in annual sales worldwide. With the new faceplates, Wildseed hopes to change the way the wireless phone industry sells to the MTV audience.

Some phone carriers are in a competitive money-losing spiral of offering customers free monthly minutes. So, the additional income from downloads is crucial. As adult subscriptions reach their maximum limit, wireless phone carriers are hot for the young people.

Targeting young customers is necessary because it is the only market that shows significant interest in using wireless phones for more than just talking. Text-messaging has proven to be an important feature for teens.

The price of the new phones is likely to be a little less than U. S. \$200. Teenagers are an unpredictable market, but analyst said the new phones could tap into the youthful desire to personalize their favorite products.

46. According to the passage, the new wireless phone is characterized by _____.
A. a built-in camera
B. video games
C. a smart faceplate
D. theme-related ring tones
47. The example of an Avril Lavigne phone is given to illustrate that _____.
A. the new wireless phone has a bigger memory than the average one
B. music-loving, fashionable teenagers are its target customers
C. the functions of current mobile phones are very changeable
D. its price is not very high concerning its various functions
48. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
A. The wireless phone is expected to change its way of selling products.
B. The annual sales of cellphone will amount to U. S. \$1 billion in 2004.
C. Avril Lavigne phone will be popular throughout the world quickly.
D. Curitel hopes that the handsets will use the GSM phone network.
49. What can you infer about some phone carriers from the passage?
A. They want to get additional download profit from teenagers.
B. They are faced with intense competition in the market now.
C. They try to expand the sales of phones among adult users.
D. They provide some free minutes for the young people.
50. The passage implies that _____.
A. young people show interest in other aspects of wireless phone except talking
B. text-messaging has been a significant source of profit for phone carriers
C. the price of a new wireless phone appeals more to teenagers than adults
D. wireless phone companies are confident of the prospect of youth market

Text 2

If you want to teach your children how to say sorry, you must be good at saying it yourself,

