

## 内容简介

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深入分析各种考试命题的命题特点，答题思路及解题方法，并附有针对性的知识点讲解和应试技巧点拨。

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PETS  
五级

全国英语等级考试

历年真题详解

第一级

① 外 文 出 版 社

根据教育部2006年大纲编写

# PETS

Future  
未来教育

## 全国英语等级考试

# 历年真题详解

第一级

全国英语等级考试教材编写组  
全国英语等级考试命题研究中心  
外语教育数字出版研究中心

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身临其境 感受实战

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# 全国英语等级考试

## 第一级

PUBLIC ENGLISH TEST SYSTEM (PETS)

LEVEL 1

2006年9月笔试真题卷

笔试部分答题时间:70分钟

姓名 \_\_\_\_\_

准考证号 \_\_\_\_\_

2006年9月笔试真题卷第1页(共8页)

1-25 听

### 第一部分 听力

#### 第二部分 英语知识运用

##### 第一节 单项填空

阅读下面的句子和对话,从[A]、[B]、[C]三个选项中选出一个能填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

例:

0. Both and I made \_\_\_\_\_ agreement last Monday.

[A] a

[B] an

[C] any

答案: [B]

26. We are all very interested \_\_\_\_\_ what he is saying.

[A] at

[B] in

[C] to

27. I couldn't hear anything because there was \_\_\_\_\_ much noise.

[A] so

[B] such

[C] enough

28. — Would you like another cup of coffee?

[A] No, thanks

[B] Never mind

[C] You're welcome

29. — Is there somebody in the room?

— No, there isn't \_\_\_\_\_ in the room.

[A] somebody

[B] anybody

[C] nobody

30. How to find the shortest way to the Great Lake is a big \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] matter

[B] thing

[C] problem

31. I \_\_\_\_\_ when Billy called me so late at night.

[A] have surprised

[B] am surprised

[C] was surprised

32. Sara is a friend of \_\_\_\_\_ and I feel happy about it.

[A] me

[B] myself

[C] mine

33. There are \_\_\_\_\_ cars on the streets on Saturday and Sunday than during the weekdays.

[A] few

[B] fewer

[C] fewest

2006年9月笔试真题卷第2页(共8页)

24. John said that he \_\_\_\_\_ to go to Harvard.

- [A] want [B] wanted [C] will want

25. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ things about and make the room dirty.

- [A] give [B] do [C] leave

26. Jack is coming, and he \_\_\_\_\_ here in a few minutes.

- [A] has been [B] will be [C] will be

27. They have seen many interesting things \_\_\_\_\_ they started their trip last month.

- [A] since [B] before [C] until

28. You look thirsty. \_\_\_\_\_ I buy you a drink?

- [A] Will [B] Would [C] Shall

29. \_\_\_\_\_ do you think of the film?

- [A] How [B] Which [C] What

30. The two pictures are so \_\_\_\_\_ that I can't tell one from the other.

- [A] same [B] similar [C] different

## 第二节 完形填空

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给的[A]、[B]、[C]三个选项中选择出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

My father tried to interest me with a bike. (Example: 0. I) was very young. I can still remember the first time he \_\_\_\_\_ 41 me to a park on my new bike. I was \_\_\_\_\_ 42 six years old then. But I soon learnt \_\_\_\_\_ 43 well and grew too big for my first bike. So I bought \_\_\_\_\_ 44 one. My father was so \_\_\_\_\_ 45 (骄傲的) that he \_\_\_\_\_ 45 happy to clean it himself on Sundays. In those days, \_\_\_\_\_ 46 were few cars on the road. \_\_\_\_\_ 47 the shortage of petrol (缺乏燃料), but if I lived \_\_\_\_\_ 48 the same town today I would be \_\_\_\_\_ 49 to let my own son have a bike because the number of cars \_\_\_\_\_ 50 grown so much.

例:

0. [A] when

[B] because

[C] where

答案: [A]

41. [A] drove

[B] sent

[C] took

42. [A] already

[B] still

[C] only

43. [A] rode

[B] to ride

[C] riding

44. [A] another

[B] other

[C] best

45. [A] is

[B] was

[C] has been

46. [A] they

[B] here

[C] there

47. [A] because of

[B] according to

[C] since

48. [A] for

[B] in

[C] on

49. [A] afraid

[B] angry

[C] happy

50. [A] had

[B] have

[C] has

## 第三部分 阅读理解

### 第一节 词语匹配

从右栏所给选项中选择出与左栏各项意义相符的选项,并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

例:

0. You go there to see films.

答案: [E]

51. It's a large garden for pleasure and rest.

[A] hike

52. It's a place for teaching and learning.

[B] car

53. You go there to read or borrow books.

[C] ship

54. You travel in it on roads and streets.

[D] school

55. You travel in it across the sea.

[E] cinema

[F] park

[G] library

### 第二节 短文理解 1

阅读下面短文,从[A] (Right)、[B] (Wrong)、[C] (Doubt) 三个判断中选择出一个正确选项,并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

I went shopping by myself one day. When I was going to check out, I found I had forgotten to bring my credit card with me. The cashier put aside my order while I drove home to get it.

My husband was home, so he came along to help. As we pulled into the parking lot, I saw a man sitting in his car. My husband and I ran into the store, paid for what we bought and came out.

As we walked to our car, the man came over: "How did you do that?" he said. "You were in the store for only ten minutes. I've been waiting for my wife for an hour!"

I thought that a little while he could "I hurt (伤害) the woman shopping by herself, so I said to my husband, "Ten minutes. That's a record (记录)!" Then I told the man, "It's something to

As the writer's home was far from the store.

56. The writer's home was far from the store.

[A] Right [B] Wrong

[C] Doesn't Say

57. The writer was shopping, while her husband was waiting outside of the store.

[A] Right [B] Wrong

[C] Doesn't Say

58. The writer bought some dresses for herself.

[A] Right [B] Wrong

[C] Doesn't Say

59. The man sitting in his car thought the writer and her husband finished shopping in ten minutes.

[A] Right [B] Wrong

[C] Doesn't Say

60. The man sitting in his car hurried into the store to help his wife.

[A] Right

[B] Wrong

[C] Doesn't Say

### 第三节 短文理解2

阅读下列短文,从[A]、[B]、[C]三个选项中选择一正确选项,并在答题卡上1上将该选项涂黑。

请根据下面短文回答第61-65题:

Food in Britain has had a bad name abroad for a very long time. Visitors from foreign countries complain(抱怨) about the meals that they order in restaurants. The British themselves do not like to complain so the meals in restaurants are not always good.

But in a city like London there are many different kinds of food. There are so many restaurants serving foreign dishes that it can be difficult to find one serving only British food. The people who came from other countries have brought their own cooking to Britain so there are restaurants serving different kinds of foreign food.

Foreigners also complain about uninteresting meals served at home for the family. Though there are so many complaints about uninteresting food, there seems to be a great interest in cooking among people in Britain. Cooking books sell very well. Newspapers and magazines often offer(提供) unusual recipes from foreign countries as well as old recipes from the past and from different places of Britain. These places of Britain offer some very good dishes. So there must be a lot of British people who live to eat, not eat to live.

61. If the British like to complain, the meals in restaurants may \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] cost less

[B] become better

[C] be served a longer time

62. Many restaurants in London serve \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] fine dishes

[B] only British dishes

[C] different kinds of foreign dishes

63. What do we know about British people?

[A] They like cooking.

[B] They don't like cooking.

[C] They don't like foreign food.

64. From the text we know that "recipes" in "... unusual recipes from foreign countries..."

\_\_\_\_\_

[A] tell people how to cook

[B] complain about bad food

[C] are stories about old British food

65. This text is about \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] different ways of British cooking

[B] British restaurants

[C] food in Britain

请根据下面短文回答第66-70题:

A U.S. Weather Report of May 13

CITY	WEATHER
DETROIT	Clouds early maybe a storm(阵雨), then skies clear out, high 73, low 43. Tomorrow: sunny to partly cloudy, high 66, low 45.
NASHVILLE	Lots of clouds showers end, brighter afternoon, high 77, low 54. Tomorrow: nice, dry and partly sunny, high 79, low 60.
BOSTON	Staying cool more clouds than sun, cool east wind, high 50, low 31. Tomorrow: showers then clearing, high 69, low 47.
INDIANAPOLIS	Sun develops after some clouds early, drier air, high 76, low 48. Tomorrow: sunshine, clouds later, high 75, low 55.
SAN DIEGO	Cloudy morning partly sunny midday, afternoon, high 71, low 61. Tomorrow: sunshine slowly develops, high 75, low 65.

## 第四部分 写作

### 第一节 改写句子

下面是关于 Mary 和 Jack 一起去看电影的三对句子。每对句子中，第一句是原句，第二句是对第一句的改写。要求根据原句和第二句中已经给出的部分写一至五个单词补全第二句。把补出的部分写在答题卡上 2 上各题的序号后。注意不能改变原句的意思。

71. Last Friday Mary and Jack went to see a film \_\_\_\_\_.

Last Friday Mary went to see a film \_\_\_\_\_.

72. The film was very long and it lasted until 11 o'clock.

The film was very long and it was already 11 o'clock when it \_\_\_\_\_.

73. After the film they went home by taxi.

After the film they \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi home.

### 第二节 书面表达

74.

情景：你与 Steven 同在一家服务公司工作。他的客户打来电话要求改订机票。Steven 不在，由你转告。

任务：

请你用英语给 Steven 留一张 50 个词左右的便条，告诉他：

- 哪位客户给他打来电话；
  - 客户的具体要求；
  - 如何与客户联系。
- 便条写在答题卡 2 上该题的序号后。请用下面格式。

Steven,

Li Min

CITY	WEATHER
COLLUMBUS, OHIO	Rain early maybe <i>thunder</i> (雷), clearing late day, high 75, low 46. Tomorrow: mostly sunny and pleasant, high 71, low 51.
LOS ANGELES	Not bad some morning clouds then sunny afternoon, high 78, low 62 Tomorrow: warmer, high 81, low 65.
PHILADELPHIA	Mainly sunny a few clouds, possibly showers tonight, high 73, low 57. Tomorrow: clouds early then sun, high 76, low 52.
WASHINGTON, D. C.	Sunny intervals (间隔) some clouds, shower or two tonight, high 77, low 60. Tomorrow: cloudy to partly sunny, high 77, low 54.

66. Which city is sunny on the afternoon of May 13?

- [A] Nashville.  
[B] Los Angeles.  
[C] Columbus, Ohio.

67. Which city may have showers on the night of May 13?

- [A] Detroit.  
[B] Philadelphia.  
[C] Nashville.

68. When does Boston have showers?

- [A] On the morning of May 13.  
[B] On the afternoon of May 13.  
[C] On the morning of May 14.

69. Tomorrow the weather will be changing for the better in \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] Nashville and Columbus, Ohio  
[B] Detroit and Philadelphia  
[C] Indianapolis and Washington D. C.

70. What is true about the weather in Los Angeles?

- [A] It is cooler than the weather in Washington D. C. on May 13.  
[B] It is warmer on May 14 than on May 13.  
[C] It is cloudy on the afternoon of May 13.





# 第一部分 听力

1-25 略

## 全国英语等级考试 第一级

PUBLIC ENGLISH TEST SYSTEM (PETS)

LEVEL 1

2006年3月笔试真题卷

笔试部分答题时间:70分钟

姓名 \_\_\_\_\_

准考证号 \_\_\_\_\_

2006年3月笔试真题卷第1页(共8页)

## 第二部分 英语知识运用

### 第一节 单项选择题

阅读下面的句子和对话,从[A],[B],[C]三个选项中选出一个能填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡1上将该选项涂黑。

例:

0. John and I made \_\_\_\_\_ agreement last Monday.

[A] a [B] an [C] any

答案:[B]

26. I have read the book, so you can \_\_\_\_\_ it for two weeks.

[A] keep [B] return [C] take

27. I got two presents for my birthday. One is a dictionary; \_\_\_\_\_ is a watch.

[A] another [B] other [C] the other

28. Johnson \_\_\_\_\_ in that company since he came to London.

[A] worked [B] is working [C] has worked

29. If you \_\_\_\_\_ finish your work now, you must finish it tomorrow.

[A] can't [B] needn't [C] may not

30. We haven't got enough money to buy such a big and \_\_\_\_\_ car.

[A] expensive [B] cheap [C] similar

31. They have \_\_\_\_\_ their friend for twenty minutes.

[A] expected [B] waited for [C] looked forward to

32. Both English and French \_\_\_\_\_ in Canada.

[A] have spoken [B] is spoken [C] are spoken

33. It is said that the picture of Arthur's family was taken by Arthur \_\_\_\_\_.

2006年3月笔试真题卷第2页(共8页)

[A] him [B] himself [C] themselves

34. We'll have an important meeting \_\_\_\_\_ Monday afternoon.

[A] on [B] at [C] in

35. The children are making so much noise that I can't hear \_\_\_\_\_ he is saying.

[A] that [B] those [C] what

36. Let's go and see the flower show \_\_\_\_\_ you finish your homework.

[A] while [B] as soon as [C] until

37. Mary was running in the rain and was wet \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] all over [B] over and over [C] all right

38. There's so much to see in Athens, \_\_\_\_\_ two days is not enough for a tour.

[A] so [B] or [C] for

39. Bob runs faster than \_\_\_\_\_ in his class.

[A] everyone [B] anyone [C] anyone else

40. You must finish doing your homework before I \_\_\_\_\_ back.

[A] will come [B] come [C] came

### 第二节 完形填空

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给的[A]、[B]、[C]三个选项中选择填入相应空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡1上将该项涂黑。

Mark Twain, the famous American writer, (Example: 0) once traveling to Dijon by train. As he was very tired that day and needed 41 sleep, he asked the conductor(乘务员) to wake him up 42 they came to Dijon. He 43 the conductor, "It may be very hard to wake me up. No matter 44 angry I get, just put me off the train." The conductor 45

When Mark Twain 46 up, it was already dark. He knew at once that the 47 had forgotten to wake him up. He felt very angry. So he ran up to the conductor 48 shouted at him angrily. The conductor 49 him for a while, and said, "That American was 50 angrier when I put him off the train."

例:

0. [A] has [B] is [C] was

答案: [C]

41. [A] some [B] little [C] any

2006年3月笔试题卷第3页(共5页)

42. [A] if [B] where [C] when

43. [A] was telling [B] has told [C] told

44. [A] why [B] how [C] what

45. [A] agreed [B] said [C] suggested

46. [A] wakes [B] woke [C] was woken

47. [A] writer [B] conductor [C] American

48. [A] but [B] and [C] or

49. [A] looked at [B] looked for [C] saw

50. [A] very [B] even [C] more

## 第三部分 阅读理解

### 第一节 多项匹配

从右栏所给选项中选择与左栏各项意义相符的选项,并在答题卡1上将该项涂黑。

例:

0. He/She gives lessons in a school.

答案: [F]

51. People play music on it. [A] umbrella

52. People use it when it rains. [B] tourist

53. It is a picture of somebody or something. [C] world

54. He/She travels for pleasure. [D] piano

55. He/She takes care of sick people. [E] photo

[F] teacher

[G] nurse

### 第二节 短文理解1

阅读下面短文,从[A] (Right), [B] (Wrong), [C] (Doesn't Say) 三个判断中选择一个正确选项,并在答题卡1上将该项涂黑。

In the world there are different forms of family groups. In modern western societies (社会), a

2006年3月笔试题卷第4页(共5页)

family group is usually small, made up of a man, his wife, and his children. About a hundred years ago, it was usually a little larger than this. *Unmarried* (未婚的) sons and daughters were part of the family even after they were grown up. Now unmarried sons and daughters do not always live with their parents after they begin to work. They often live in their own houses or rooms.

In other societies, family groups are quite different. In some places, a man may have more than one wife. When two or more wives live together with their husband in the same home, brothers or sisters (or both) have the same father but different mothers. In these families the younger children sleep in their mother's rooms, but all the older boys may sleep together in a large room and all the older girls in another.

The first wife often has a special (特殊的) place in this kind of family. Her husband asks for her suggestion when he takes his other wives, and she tells them what work they must do.

56. A modern western family is usually made up of a husband, a wife and their children.

- [A] Right. [B] Wrong. [C] Doesn't say.

57. In the West, there are now more people in a family than before.

- [A] Right. [B] Wrong. [C] Doesn't say.

58. In modern western society, younger children sleep in their mother's room.

- [A] Right. [B] Wrong. [C] Doesn't say.

59. In some societies a man has more than one wife and the first one is more important than the others.

- [A] Right. [B] Wrong. [C] Doesn't say.

60. In a family with more than one wife, the husband loves the first wife better than the others.

- [A] Right. [B] Wrong. [C] Doesn't say.

### 第三节 短文理解 2

阅读下列短文,从[A],[B],[C]三个选项中选择一正确答案,并在答题卡1上将该题涂黑。

请根据下面短文回答第61-65题:

Grandma was a good storyteller, and she had a lot of interesting stories to tell children. There was the story of how the little boys were taught to listen to grown-ups. One day when they were out on the grassland, there was a fire. Their father shouted, "Fall down on your faces!" They did, and the big fire went over them and they were "hurt" (受伤). There was also the story of three boys at school. Each of them received something to eat. One stored his food for himself, and the *misér* (老周) ate it; one ate all of his, and the girl sick; and who do you think had the best time? Of course, the one who shared his food with his friends. Then there was the little boy who

ran away from home and stayed away all day. When he came home after supper, he found the family sitting around the fire and nobody said a word. He couldn't stand it and said sorry to the family. And then was one about a very *lazy* (懒懒的) man. He didn't want to work at all even if he was hungry. Of course, he died of hunger.

61. In this text we read about Grandma's \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] happy life  
[B] interesting stories  
[C] lazy children

62. Father told the little boys to fall down on their faces \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] so that they would not be hurt  
[B] because they had caught fire  
[C] after the fire went over

63. What does the word "shared" in Line 7 mean?

- [A] Enjoyed together.  
[B] Received.  
[C] Cooked.

64. Why did the boy say sorry to the family?

- [A] He was late for supper.  
[B] He had been away from home all day.  
[C] He lost his way on his way home.

65. Why did the man die of hunger?

- [A] He didn't work, so he had nothing to eat.  
[B] He did not like to eat anything.  
[C] He was too lazy to eat.

请根据下面的短文回答第66-70题:

Here are twelve ways to save money in college.

- Make your own lunch.
- Shop around. Don't buy the first item (商品) you see.
- Learn when to say no. Ask yourself whether you really have the money for what you're thinking about buying.
- Give service instead of spending. For example, agree to watch a friend's children for a few hours in exchange for a good meal.

## 第四部分 写作

### 第一节 改写句子

下面关于 George 上借火车的 3 对句子, 每对句子中, 第一句是原句, 第二句是对第一句的改写, 要求根据原句和第二句中已经给出的部分用一至五个单词补全第二句, 把补出的部分写到答题卡 2 上各题的序号后。注意不能改变原句的意思。

71. George bought a ticket for \$ 30 and got on the train.

George \_\_\_\_\_ \$ 30 for a ticket before he got on the train.

72. He was so happy to go home that he couldn't sleep on the train.

He was \_\_\_\_\_ happy to sleep on the train because he was going home.

73. When he got off, he found that he took the wrong train.

He didn't find that he took the wrong train \_\_\_\_\_ he got off.

### 第二节 书面表达

74.

情景:

你刚刚买了一辆新车, 要把此车告诉你的美国朋友 Andy。

任务:

请你用英语给 Andy 发一封 50 词左右的电子邮件, 告诉他:

- 买车的时间及车的价格;
- 新车的大致情况和用途;
- 你对新车的感受。

电子邮件写在答题卡 2 上该题的序号后, 请用下面格式。

Dear Andy,

Li Min

■ Cut down the number of shopping trips you make.

■ Borrow clothes from friends and relatives (亲戚).

■ Have other students cut your hair.

■ Check newspapers for lower prices on lunches or dinners.

■ Use your college's library services. Read their books and newspapers instead of buying them.

for example:

■ Ask other students about the least expensive supermarkets, restaurants, and so on.

■ Ask yourself whether you're buying because you need something or just because other students are buying.

■ Be ready to change your attitude (态度) when necessary. For example, some people think that the most expensive item is the best item, but you don't always get what you pay for.

66. Who are these suggestions for?

[A] College teachers.

[B] College students.

[C] Parents of college students.

67. In order to save money, you should \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] shop around before you decide what to buy

[B] buy the first item you see in the shop

[C] buy what other students are buying

68. Why should you check newspapers?

[A] To find a used car.

[B] To find the cheapest item.

[C] To find a less expensive meal.

69. What does "in exchange for" (Line 7) mean?

[A] Paying for.

[B] Getting in return.

[C] Looking forward to

70. Which is true according to the text?

[A] You can buy books and newspapers in a library at a lower price.

[B] You can save money by making more shopping trips.

[C] Money does not always bring you the best thing.

## 参考答案及精析

### 第一部分:听力理解

#### 1-25题

#### 第二部分:英语知识应用

#### 26-40题

#### 26. A

【精析】句意:我已经看完这本书了,所以你可以保存它了。本想

考的是固定搭配:mean and take都是取回的意思,不能和表示一段时

间的时间状语连用。故A项正确。

#### 27. C

【精析】句意:我收到了两封信,一件是手写的,另一件是打字

的。本題考查不定代词的用法。the other只限于指两者中的“另

一个”, another表示“二者以上中的‘另一个’”,如I am 1,

like these flowers. Could you show me another one? 我不喜欢这些

花,能给我另一朵吗? 故C项正确。

#### 28. A

【精析】句意:他明确表示,要考“另外两门”其他的“考”与名

词的其他任何“一个”都不是同一个意思。句中的other表示“一个

表示其他任何的一个”,可单独使用,但须单独数名词。如I am

alone,可以用形容词,是“另一个”,又“一个”的意思,在可以引

出用“表示”不连用。如: That's another thing. 这是另一

件事。Have another cup of tea, please. 再来杯茶。

【精析】句意:汤姆最近花了很多时间在准备公司的工作。本題考

的是动词不定式。以since引导的时间状语是条件状语成分,“重

复肯定”,故C项正确。

#### 29. A

【精析】句意:汤姆最近花了很多时间在准备公司的工作。本題考

的是动词不定式。以since引导的时间状语是条件状语成分,“重

复肯定”,故C项正确。

#### 30. A

【精析】句意:我没有足够的钱买一辆又大的又好的车。本題考

的是动词不定式。以since引导的时间状语是条件状语成分,“重

复肯定”,故C项正确。

#### 31. B

【精析】句意:他们开车去了20多分钟。本題考查动词时

态。express and look forward to都是动词不定式,不能和表示一段时

间的时间状语连用。故B项正确。

#### 32. C

【精析】句意:在加拿大,中英英语的用法不一样。本題考查动词的

用法。express and look forward to都是动词不定式,不能和表示一段时

间的时间状语连用。故B项正确。

#### 33. A

【精析】句意:我们开车去了20多分钟。本題考查动词时

态。express and look forward to都是动词不定式,不能和表示一段时

间的时间状语连用。故B项正确。

#### 34. B

【精析】句意:我们开车去了20多分钟。本題考查动词时

态。express and look forward to都是动词不定式,不能和表示一段时

间的时间状语连用。故B项正确。

#### 35. C

【精析】句意:我们开车去了20多分钟。本題考查动词时

态。express and look forward to都是动词不定式,不能和表示一段时

间的时间状语连用。故B项正确。

间”,可见只有及物动词或相当于及物动词的问题才有动补语

态。主要考查动词的不及物用法。本題考查动词的不及物用法。

【精析】句意:我们开车去了20多分钟。本題考查动词时

态。express and look forward to都是动词不定式,不能和表示一段时

间的时间状语连用。故B项正确。

#### 36. B

【精析】句意:我们开车去了20多分钟。本題考查动词时

态。express and look forward to都是动词不定式,不能和表示一段时

间的时间状语连用。故B项正确。

#### 37. A

【精析】句意:我们开车去了20多分钟。本題考查动词时

态。express and look forward to都是动词不定式,不能和表示一段时

间的时间状语连用。故B项正确。

#### 38. A

【精析】句意:我们开车去了20多分钟。本題考查动词时

态。express and look forward to都是动词不定式,不能和表示一段时

间的时间状语连用。故B项正确。

#### 39. C

【精析】句意:我们开车去了20多分钟。本題考查动词时

态。express and look forward to都是动词不定式,不能和表示一段时

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#### 40. B

【精析】句意:我们开车去了20多分钟。本題考查动词时

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#### 41. B

【精析】句意:我们开车去了20多分钟。本題考查动词时

态。express and look forward to都是动词不定式,不能和表示一段时

间的时间状语连用。故B项正确。

#### 42. C

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间的时间状语连用。故B项正确。

#### 43. C

【精析】句意:我们开车去了20多分钟。本題考查动词时

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间的时间状语连用。故B项正确。

#### 44. B

【精析】句意:我们开车去了20多分钟。本題考查动词时

态。express and look forward to都是动词不定式,不能和表示一段时

间的时间状语连用。故B项正确。

#### 45. A

【精析】句意:我们开车去了20多分钟。本題考查动词时

态。express and look forward to都是动词不定式,不能和表示一段时

间的时间状语连用。故B项正确。

#### 46. B

【精析】句意:我们开车去了20多分钟。本題考查动词时

态。express and look forward to都是动词不定式,不能和表示一段时

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#### 47. C

【精析】句意:我们开车去了20多分钟。本題考查动词时

态。express and look forward to都是动词不定式,不能和表示一段时

间的时间状语连用。故B项正确。

#### 48. A

【精析】句意:我们开车去了20多分钟。本題考查动词时

态。express and look forward to都是动词不定式,不能和表示一段时

下理解。2) 表示在那边,在另一边。如: The post office is over

these mountains. 一边

【精析】句意:我们开车去了20多分钟。本題考查动词时

态。express and look forward to都是动词不定式,不能和表示一段时

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#### 38. A

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#### 41. B

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【精析】句意:我们开车去了20多分钟。本題考查动词时

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#### 43. C

【精析】句意:我们开车去了20多分钟。本題考查动词时

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间的时间状语连用。故B项正确。

#### 44. B

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#### 46. B

【精析】句意:我们开车去了20多分钟。本題考查动词时

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【精析】句意:我们开车去了20多分钟。本題考查动词时

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间的时间状语连用。故B项正确。

#### 49. C

【精析】句意:我们开车去了20多分钟。本題考查动词时

态。express and look forward to都是动词不定式,不能和表示一段时

间的时间状语连用。故B项正确。

#### 50. B

【精析】句意:我们开车去了20多分钟。本題考查动词时

态。express and look forward to都是动词不定式,不能和表示一段时



# 全国英语等级考试

## 第一级

PUBLIC ENGLISH TEST SYSTEM (PETS)

### LEVEL 1

2005年9月笔试真题卷

笔试部分答题时间:70分钟

姓名 \_\_\_\_\_

准考证号 \_\_\_\_\_

2005年9月笔试真题卷第1页(共8页)

1 - 25 弊

## 第一部分 听力

### 第二部分 英语知识运用

#### 第一节 单项填空

阅读下面的句子和对话,从[A]、[B]、[C]三个选项中选出一个能填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡1上将该项涂黑。

例:

0. Bob and I made \_\_\_\_\_ agreement last Monday.

[A] a [B] an [C] any

答案: [B]

26. You 'd better \_\_\_\_\_ an umbrella with you in case it rains in the afternoon.

[A] take [B] taking [C] to take

27. We 've been friends \_\_\_\_\_ we met in New York.

[A] after [B] since [C] for

28. My dictionary is \_\_\_\_\_ useful than my brother's.

[A] very [B] more [C] most

29. I saw \_\_\_\_\_ playing in the playground at that time.

[A] they [B] them [C] themselves

30. Sue always helps her mother \_\_\_\_\_ the table.

[A] put [B] give [C] set

31. We were able to \_\_\_\_\_ a bit of French when we were in France.

[A] set up [B] pick up [C] put up

32. There 's a lovely garden \_\_\_\_\_ the back of my house.

[A] of [B] in [C] at

33. I don 't know \_\_\_\_\_ times he had to stop on the way.

2005年9月笔试真题卷第2页(共8页)

34. She has worked \_\_\_\_\_ manager of a small company for five years.  
[A] as [B] like [C] for [D] in

35. The forms must be filled in if you want to \_\_\_\_\_ in the hotel.  
[A] keep [B] live [C] stay [D] work

36. —Doctor, do I have to stop smoking?  
—No, you needn't. But you \_\_\_\_\_ smoke as heavily as you do now.

[A] won't [B] don't [C] mustn't [D] can't

37. James asked his girlfriend \_\_\_\_\_ she thought of the film after they watched it.  
[A] that [B] which [C] what [D] where

38. "I am very surprised," said Mary, "\_\_\_\_\_ that John has made the same mistake."  
[A] hear [B] heard [C] to hear [D] hearing

39. *Love Story* is going to \_\_\_\_\_ at the school cinema this Friday.  
[A] show [B] showing [C] be shown [D] shown

40. I will write to you as soon as I \_\_\_\_\_ in Paris.  
[A] arrive [B] will arrive [C] arrived [D] have arrived

### 第二节 完形填空

阅读下面短文,从短文后给的[A],[B],[C]三个选项中选择填入相应空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡1上将该项涂黑。

At first I couldn't believe my eyes! On the morning (Example 0) my birthday I woke up and found the baby dog of my dream(梦) sitting on my bedroom 41. It was just perfect. It was the best present I 42 ever think of.

Earlier I had asked my parents for a gift, and I was hoping my Mum and Dad 43 how much I really wanted a dog. 44 Mum was worrying that I wouldn't 45 it, they bought one for me at last. I couldn't be 47.

Now when I think of 48 the dog must have cost, I know I must take special care of it. Training 49 will need a list of work, 50 I think it will be worth it.

例:

0. [A] for [B] at [C] in  
答案:[A]

41. [A] up [B] out [C] by [D] in

42. [A] ground [B] earth [C] floor [D] world

43. [A] should [B] could [C] would [D] might

44. [A] guessed [B] believed [C] knew [D] saw

45. [A] Because [B] Through [C] But [D] So

46. [A] take good care of [B] get on with [C] give back to [D] look after

47. [A] happy [B] happier [C] happiest [D] happiest

48. [A] how many [B] how well [C] how much [D] how long

49. [A] him [B] it [C] that [D] us

50. [A] but [B] and [C] so [D] or

## 第三部分 阅读理解

### 第一节 词语配对

从右栏所给选项中选择与左栏各项意义相等的选项,并在答题卡1上将该项涂黑。

例:

0. People study there.

答案:[C]

51. He/She receives and gives money in a bank. [A] manager [B] cashier

52. He/She sells things. [A] restaurant [B] school

53. He/She is the head of a company. [C] school [D] cashier

54. People stay there for the night while travelling. [E] cook [F] shop-assistant

55. People have meals there. [G] hotel