

全国公共英语等级考试 (PETS)第一级模拟试卷

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编著
主审

复旦大学出版社

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

全国公共英语等级考试(PETS)第一级模拟试卷/张永年,张永安编著.
—上海:复旦大学出版社,2001.1
ISBN 7-309-02662-4

I. 全… II. ①张…②张… III. 英语-水平考试-试题
IV. H310.42-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 46675 号

出版发行 复旦大学出版社

上海市国权路 579 号 200433

86-21-65102941(发行部) 86-21-65642892(编辑部)

fupnet@fudanpress.com http://www.fudanpress.com

经销 新华书店上海发行所

印刷 上海崇明晨光印刷厂

开本 787×1092 1/16

印张 11

字数 273 千

版次 2001 年 1 月第一版 2001 年 1 月第一次印刷

印数 1—6 000

定价 15.00 元

如有印装质量问题,请向复旦大学出版社发行部调换。

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出版说明

由教育部考试中心推出的“Public English Test System”(简称 PETS)是一套全新的公共英语考试体系,是面向全社会的开放型英语水平测试系统。

PETS 测试分笔试和口试两大部分。笔试包括听力理解、英语知识运用、阅读理解和写作四个部分;口试分考生回答问题和考生相互问答问题。

PETS 测试体系的特点是既注重检测考生对英语知识的理解和运用能力,同时也注重考查语言交际能力,尤其突出听说能力的考查,使英语真正成为人们进行工作、学习和对外交往的工具。

PETS 考试共分五级:一级略高于初中毕业生的英语水平;二级相当于普通高中优秀毕业生的水平;三级相当于在大专院校学习两年公共英语或自学了同等程度英语课程的水平;四级相当于在大学学习了三至四年或自学了同等程度英语课程的水平;五级相当于大学英语专业二年级结束时的水平。目前,二级考试的成绩可替代自学考试非英语专业专科的英语成绩;三级可替代自学考试非英语专业本科的英语成绩;五级可替代申请公费留学的 EPT 成绩。

PETS 的推出对我国外语人才的培养,对外语教学方法的改革及我国外语水平的整体提高将起到很大的促进作用。

结合教育部考试中心考试大纲提出的标准,我们请复旦大学部分外语教授编写了这套模拟试题。全书共分五册,每一级为一册,每一册内有 10 套模拟试题。读者通过操练,定能提高自己的英语水平和实战能力。

出版者

目 录

Test 1	1
Test 2	16
Test 3	30
Test 4	44
Test 5	58
Test 6	72
Test 7	87
Test 8	101
Test 9	115
Test 10	130

附录 A

Key to Test 1	145
Key to Test 2	145
Key to Test 3	145
Key to Test 4	145
Key to Test 5	146
Key to Test 6	146
Key to Test 7	146
Key to Test 8	146
Key to Test 9	147
Key to Test 10	147

附录 B

Script for Listening Comprehension Test 1	148
Script for Listening Comprehension Test 2	149
Script for Listening Comprehension Test 3	150
Script for Listening Comprehension Test 4	151
Script for Listening Comprehension Test 5	152
Script for Listening Comprehension Test 6	154
Script for Listening Comprehension Test 7	155
Script for Listening Comprehension Test 8	156
Script for Listening Comprehension Test 9	157

Script for Listening Comprehension Test 10	159
--	-----

附录 C

Key Word for Oral Practice	161
----------------------------------	-----

附录 D

(一) PETS 第一级笔试试卷结构表	165
(二) 写作书面表达评分原则	166
(三) 口试评分方法与合格标准	166
(四) 考试结构图	168

Test 1

笔试试卷

第一部分 听力理解

第一节 图片判断

在本节中,你将听到 10 个句子,每句话配有[A]、[B]、[C]三幅图片,请选择与句子内容相符合的一幅图片,用 A、B 或 C 表示,填入句前的括号内。每句话后有 15 秒钟的停顿,以便选择图片并看下一组图片。每句话读两遍。

例如,你将听到: 男: The train goes at six fifteen. (两遍)请看选项:

[A]



[B]



[C]



图片[A]是六点差十分,图片[B]是六点十分,图片[C]是六点十五分。因此,应该选[C]。

下面,请听这些句子:

() 1. [A]



[B]



[C]



() 2. [A]



[B]



[C]



() 3. [A]



[B]



[C]



() 4. [A]



[B]



[C]



() 5. [A]



[B]



[C]



() 6. [A]



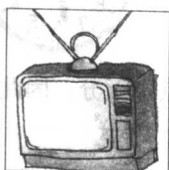
[B]



[C]



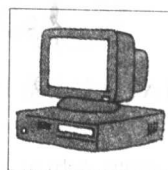
() 7. [A]



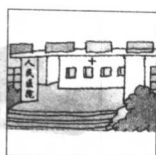
[B]



[C]



() 8. [A]



[B]



[C]



() 9. [A]



[B]



[C]



() 10. [A]



[B]



[C]



第二节 对话理解

在本节中,你将听到 15 个对话,每个对话有一个问题。请从[A]、[B]、[C]三个选项中选择答案,填入句前的括号内。每个对话后有 15 秒钟的停顿,以便回答问题和阅读下一问题。每个对话读两遍。

例如,你将听到:

男: Morning, Madame. Can I help you?

女: Oh, good morning. I'd like to buy a shirt for my father. (两遍)

请看问题和选项:

Where are they talking?

[A] At a school.

[B] In a shop.

[C] On a bus.

显然,该对话发生在商店里。因此[B]是正确答案。

下面,请听这些对话。

- () 11. Where are they talking?
[A] In a shop. [B] At a hotel. [C] At a bank.
- () 12. Did the woman tell the man her name?
[A] Yes, she did. [B] No, she didn't. [C] We are not sure.
- () 13. Why is the man's brother coming from Hongkong?
[A] To pay a visit. [B] To see his brother. [C] On business.
- () 14. What does the woman mean?
[A] She will eat some more fish.
[B] She doesn't like to eat fish.
[C] She won't eat any food.
- () 15. Where are they?
[A] At the train station. [B] At the airport. [C] In the street.
- () 16. When is the birthday of the man's mother?
[A] May 16. [B] May 15. [C] May 17.
- () 17. How will the man send the letter?
[A] By airmail. [B] By registered mail. [C] By ordinary mail.
- () 18. Where does the woman work?
[A] In a shop. [B] At a bank. [C] At a post office.
- () 19. What will the man and woman do next?
[A] Have a rest.
[B] Hurry to the railway station.
[C] Go shopping.
- () 20. What's the man's favorite sport?

- [A] Swimming. [B] High jump. [C] Football.
- () 21. The man used to be a _____.
[A] high school student [B] vocational student [C] university student
- () 22. What season is it now?
[A] Spring. [B] Summer. [C] Autumn.
- () 23. Where are they talking?
[A] In a car. [B] On a train. [C] On a plane.
- () 24. Does the man have breakfast before he leaves home?
[A] Yes, he does. [B] No, he doesn't. [C] It's not clear.
- () 25. How did the woman go to work yesterday?
[A] By bike. [B] By bus. [C] On foot.

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。

例:

0. Bob and I made _____ agreement last Monday.

[A] a

[B] an

[C] the

答案: [B]

- () 26. We _____ a trip to San Francisco last month.
[A] took [B] went [C] paid
- () 27. We kept working _____ the night yesterday, so we are very tired now.
[A] about [B] over [C] throughout
- () 28. I stayed home yesterday _____ I had a bad cold.
[A] since [B] for [C] because
- () 29. Please write to us as soon as you _____ there.
[A] reach [B] get [C] arrive in
- () 30. I'll show my American friends _____ Beijing this coming Sunday.
[A] over [B] about [C] around
- () 31. He spoke so fast that _____ of us could catch him.
[A] none [B] no one [C] nobody
- () 32. Summer is _____ hottest season of _____ year.
[A] the... the [B] the... a [C] a... the
- () 33. The Chinese family is smaller than it _____.
[A] used to [B] used to be [C] was used to

- () 34. John _____ a large wooden notice beside his glasshouse.
[A] put up [B] built [C] set up
- () 35. Mary is _____ with her new job.
[A] please [B] pleasant [C] pleased
- () 36. Jack said that he would not go with us because he _____ that film.
[A] saw [B] had seen [C] has seen
- () 37. As a good office secretary, you know that all phone calls _____ answered in time.
[A] are [B] must be [C] will be
- () 38. —How much are the shirt, the tie, and the shoes?
—Er, let me see. Oh, they _____ 580 yuan.
[A] add up to [B] add up [C] add
- () 39. Could you tell me the meaning of CAD _____ Chinese?
[A] for [B] to [C] in
- () 40. Don't waste your time _____ TV all day long.
[A] watching [B] to watch [C] watch

第二节 完形填空

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给的[A]、[B]、[C]三个选项中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

Today we can get 41 from newspapers, televisions, radios and 42 on. We read newspapers every day. We know what is going 43 both at home and abroad from the newspapers.

Televisions and radios are very useful, 44 . They are 45 more useful than newspapers. We can learn a large number of 46 from them more 47 . TV can give us deep 48 with colourful pictures.

We can also get the news on the Internet 49 a computer. Perhaps it is the quickest 50 to get information today.

- () 41. [A] information [B] things [C] stories
- () 42. [A] so [B] go [C] keep
- () 43. [A] out [B] to [C] on
- () 44. [A] also [B] too [C] either
- () 45. [A] never [B] always [C] sometimes
- () 46. [A] news [B] things [C] information
- () 47. [A] quickly [B] happily [C] excitedly
- () 48. [A] views [B] sights [C] impressions
- () 49. [A] by [B] with [C] in
- () 50. [A] road [B] way [C] path

第三部分 阅读理解

第一节 词语配伍

从右栏所给选项中选出与左栏各项意义相符的选项,填入句前的括号内。

例:

0. You can stay here on holidays.

答案: [F]

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| () 51. I ask my friend to dinner. | [A] imagine |
| () 52. We want to visit the Great Wall very much. | [B] introduce |
| () 53. Just think how beautiful the dress is. | [C] accept |
| () 54. Please take it. | [D] invite |
| () 55. This is Mr Smith, my friend from Canada. | [E] invent |
| | [F] hotel |
| | [G] look forward to |

第二节 短文理解

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,填入句前的括号内。

Long long ago, people couldn't build houses and they had to live in caves (山洞). On the walls of some caves they drew a lot of beautiful pictures, such as fishing, hunting and harvesting to show their life then. So we can know how their life was like. In South America, we found some pictures which were very surprising. For example, you can see a man in a space suit (航天服), flying a rocket in the sky. How could that be? This picture was drawn thousands of years ago! Perhaps, people from outer space once came to our earth.

- | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------------|
| () 56. Long long ago, people didn't like to live in the house. | [A] Right | [B] Wrong | [C] Doesn't say |
| () 57. They drew pictures on the walls of all the caves. | [A] Right | [B] Wrong | [C] Doesn't say |
| () 58. Those pictures were about the life of the ancient (古代的) people. | [A] Right | [B] Wrong | [C] Doesn't say |
| () 59. Those pictures were drawn in different colours. | [A] Right | [B] Wrong | [C] Doesn't say |
| () 60. A picture showed us that people from outer space had been to our earth. | [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]三个选项中选择一个正确答案。

请根据下面短文回答第 61—70 题:

No one knows who first got the bright idea of riding a horse. All we know is that it was about five thousand years ago, either in southern Russia or in China. Up to that time, horses were killed for food.

Riding a horse was one of the greatest discoveries in history. It changed lives almost overnight. Before that time, humans had to run after animals, which usually could get away easily, or humans had to set traps (陷阱). So they could get only a little food. Life was hard to them.

On horses, hunters could catch up with animals in a few moments. They could bring more and better food back to their villages than before. Riding horses helped them quite a lot.

- () 61. Man first used horses for _____.
[A] riding [B] food [C] hunting
- () 62. Riding a horse _____.
[A] changed human lives greatly
[B] was a lot of fun
[C] was the greatest discovery in history
- () 63. Who first rode a horse?
[A] The Chinese.
[B] The Russians.
[C] Either the Chinese or the Russians.
- () 64. Hunters could return home with more food because they _____.
[A] rode horses [B] set traps everywhere [C] ran quickly after animals
- () 65. The passage mainly tells us _____.
[A] that horses were once eaten as food
[B] the importance of riding a horse in human history
[C] how people hunted animals thousands of years ago

Some people from the country think that city life is the most interesting. They come to visit friends or go to a hotel in the city. They may stay for a few days or as long as a week.

Some visitors think that foreign restaurants are the best part of the city life. Others have the nicest time in museums. But many people think that movies or concerts are the most important attractions of the city. And most visitors like to go shopping for clothes or presents.

In the city there are also many parks, different types of people, tall buildings, and other interesting things to see. Cities have the busiest streets and city life seems very busy, too.

After a few days in the city, the visitors begin to think about the country. They remember the trees and flowers. Suddenly they do not want to be near the tallest buildings or the busiest

streets. Now they prefer a quiet place. They want to return home in the country.

- () 66. What do some people from the country think of the city life?
[A] Noisy. [B] Interesting. [C] Busy.
- () 67. What is the best part of the city life for some visitors?
[A] Foreign restaurants. [B] Busy streets. [C] Parks and museums.
- () 68. What do most visitors like to do in the city?
[A] See films. [B] Visit friends. [C] Go shopping.
- () 69. How is city life?
[A] Quiet. [B] Busy. [C] Simple.
- () 70. Do country people want to stay in the city?
[A] Yes, they do.
[B] Most of them do and only a few don't.
[C] No, they don't.

第四部分 写作

第一节 改写句子

下面是关于足球的三对句子。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补全第二句。注意不能改变原句的意思。

71. People of every country play football.

Football _____ in every country.

72. I like playing basketball best.

Basketball is my _____.

73. Will you play football with me this afternoon?

Let's go and play football this afternoon, _____?

第二节 书面表达

74. 情景

你和你的朋友们本星期日要举行一个英语晚会。你邀请美国朋友 Jack 前来参加。

任务:

请你用英语给他写一封 50 字左右的便条,告诉他:

- 来的时间和地点;
- 英语晚会的内容;
- 希望他能谈谈美国青年是如何生活的。

请用下面的格式:

Dear Jack,

Zhang Hua

2

口 试 卷

第一节 考生个人情况介绍

(仅供口试教师用)

1. Greetings and Introductions	Back-up Questions
Assessor invites candidates in. Indicates chairs.	
(to A + B) Good morning/afternoon. (to A + B) Can you give me your marksheets, please? (pass marksheets to assessor) (to A + B) I'm... , and this is... He/She will just listen to us.	
(to A) Now, what's your name?... Thank you. (to B) And your name?... Thanks.	What's your name?

2. Giving information about place of origin, occupation, studies	Back-up Questions
Ask the following questions. Address B first.	
(i) Where do you come from? /Where are you from?	Are you from...?
(ii) For adult candidates Are you a student or do you work here/there? What do you study/do? Do you like it? Why/Why not?	Do you study? /Are you a student? Do you work? /Have you got a job? What's your job? Do you like studying.../your job? Why do/don't you like it?

<p>(iii) For teenagers at school (or have just finished school)</p> <p>Which school are/were you in?</p> <p>What subjects do (did) you study?</p> <p>What subjects do(did) you like best? Why?</p> <p>Or</p> <p>What subjects are (were) you good at?</p> <p>Or</p> <p>What subjects is(was) the most difficult? Why?</p> <p>Or</p> <p>What subjects do/don't (did/didn't) you like? Why?</p> <p>Do (Did) you like your school?</p> <p>Why do/don't (did/didn't) you like it?</p>	<p>What do you study?</p> <p>Do (Did) you study mathematics/English?</p> <p>Do (Did) you like...? Why/Why not?</p> <p>Why? Are (Were) you good at...?</p> <p>Why/Why not?</p>
Repeat for A	

第二节 考生相互问答

题目 1

口试教师跟考生 A 说:

(把提问卡 1 递给考生 A) A, here is a card for you. Now ask him/her five questions with the help of the card. Find out *his/her personal identification*.

口试教师跟考生 B 说:

(把回答卡 1 递给考生 B) Here is a card for you, B. Now, answer his/her questions according to *your own experience and life*. Or you can use what is there on your card to help you.

题目 2

口试教师跟考生 B 说:

(把提问卡 2 递给考生 B) B, here is a card for you. Now ask him/her five questions with the help of the card. Find out *what he/she does in the evening school*.

口试教师跟考生 A 说:

(把回答卡 2 递给考生 A) Here is a card for you, A. Now, answer his/her questions according to *what you do in the evening school*. Or you can use what is there on your card to help you.