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# PETS

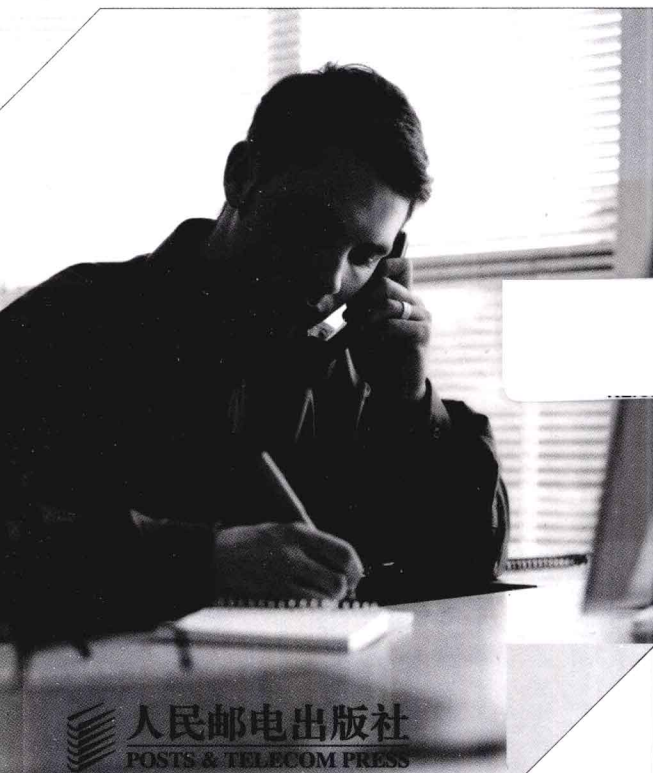
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全国英语等级考试

## 专用教材

第三级

全国英语等级考试命题研究中心 编著



高清 MP3 光盘



■ **多媒体教学软件:** 人机对话, 完全模拟真实考试环境, 从听、说、读、写四个方面全方位提升英语应用能力。

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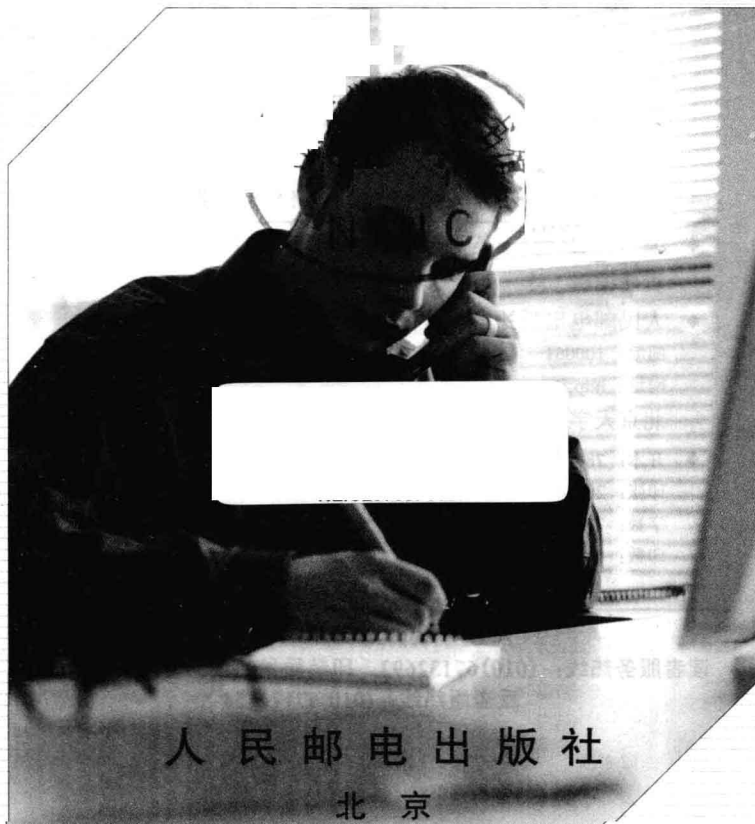
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## 内 容 提 要

全国英语等级考试, 简称 PETS, 是由教育部组织的全国统一考试。该考试一共有 5 个级别, 本书面向第三级。为了帮助广大考生提高英语知识的应用能力与交际能力, 并能有效地备考实战, 全国英语等级考试命题研究中心组织来自北京外国语大学、北京语言大学、南开大学等国内著名高校的 PETS 命题研究人员, 精心编写了本书。

本书有 20 章, 共 20 单元。每一个单元均设有 7 个模块, 分别是交际要点, 对话, 课文, 注释, 单词和短语, 练习, 补充阅读。

本书配套光盘提供多媒体教学课件, 听力录音, 同步练习册, 对话(或独白)、课文及补充阅读的全文翻译, 考前模拟试卷等。图书与光盘的完美结合, 必能全面提升考生的听、说、读、写能力。

本书具有考点全面、严谨实用等特点, 非常适合考生备考 PETS。建议考生在备考过程中认真学习本书, 以便熟悉命题规律, 掌握答题技巧。

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# 前言

## P e r f a c e

全国英语等级考试(Public English Test System, 简称PETS)是由教育部考试中心主办、面向社会、以全体公民为对象的英语考试。

PETS测试的重点是英语交际能力。它根据国际英语教学界通行的交际语言活动模式,对语言能力进行分类和定义,并根据不同层次的需要,设置了考查听、说、读、写各种技能的题型,确保各级别考试都能全面考查考生的交际能力。

该考试共5级,本书面向第三级。该级考生应能在生活和工作的多数情景中进行对话,不仅能够询问事实,还能询问抽象的信息,能提供或是要求得到更清楚的阐述,表达简单的观点和态度,能适当运用基本的语法知识,掌握4000左右的词汇及相关词组。为满足第三级考生的学习需要,全国英语等级考试命题研究中心联合国内知名高校老师编写了本书。

### ■ 本书特点

#### 1. 以纲为纲,紧扣大纲

本书以《全新版考试大纲》为编写依据,覆盖了考试大纲规定的语法项目、功能意念语和约80%以上的词汇项目,便于自学和教学。

#### 2. 模块式结构和实用性训练,便于学习和应试相互促进

本教材每单元均由知识要点、对话、课文、注释、单词和短语、练习和补充阅读组成,每一个模块的设置都以考试大纲为依据,以训练考生听、说、读、写的交际能力为目的,并且在练习部分提供了与实际考试题型完全一致的

实用性训练,既有助于考生英语交际能力和知识的提高,又能为其顺利通过考试铺平道路。

#### 3. 选材新颖,知识性、趣味性并重

本教材题材新颖,时代感强。“对话”模块选材实用,情景真实。“课文”和“补充阅读”模块的选材与本单元的交际话题相关联,又各有侧重,前者侧重知识性,后者侧重趣味性,相得益彰。

### ◎ 本书配套光盘特点

本书配套光盘内容丰富、实用性强。主要内容有多媒体教学课件,听力录音,同步练习册,课文翻译,考前模拟试卷等。这丰富的内容大大扩充了图书容量,与图书相辅相成,为考生提供立体化的学习服务。

■多媒体教学软件。通过多媒体的形式,从听、说、读、写四个方面提升读者的英语应用能力。

■听力录音。该部分听力录音与书中对话、课文和练习完全同步,而且是MP3格式。考生可以通过该部分内容听书中的对话、课文,并完成书中练习部分的听力试题。

■中文翻译。提供对话/独白、课文等英文内容的全文翻译,方便基础薄弱的考生学习。

■同步练习册。提供与图书各单元内容完全同步的练习题,此部分练习题与书中的练习的题目不同。这加大了本书所提供的题量,更便于读者强化训练。

■考前模拟试卷。为了让考生进一步了解考试的试题结构与试题难度,特设计了2套全真模拟试卷。考生通过这2套全真模拟试卷,不仅能对该考试有进一步的了解,还能进行考前模考,检测自己的学习水平。

尽管在本书的编写与出版过程中编者精益求精,但由于水平有限,书中难免有错漏和不足之处,恳请广大读者批评指正。本书责任编辑的联系信箱为lisha@ptpress.com.cn

编者

2013年1月



# 目录

## Contents

1

### PERSONAL INFORMATION AND PEOPLE

#### 第一章 个人情况与人们

Unit 1 Personal Information and People 个人情况与人们 ..... 2

2

### HOME AND FAMILY

#### 第二章 家与家人

Unit 2 Home and Family 家与家人 ..... 14

3

### ENVIRONMENT

#### 第三章 环境

Unit 3 Environment 环境 ..... 27

4

### WEATHER AND CLIMATE

#### 第四章 天气与气候

Unit 4 Weather and Climate 天气与气候 ..... 41

5

### FOOD AND DRINK

#### 第五章 饮食

Unit 5 Food and Drink 饮食 ..... 54

6

### FREE TIME ACTIVITIES

#### 第六章 闲暇活动

Unit 6 Free Time Activities 闲暇活动 ..... 67

7

### DAILY LIFE

#### 第七章 日常生活

Unit 7 Daily Life 日常生活 ..... 81

8

### SHOPPING

#### 第八章 购物

Unit 8 Shopping 购物 ..... 94

9

### HOLIDAYS

#### 第九章 假日

Unit 9 Holidays 假日 ..... 107

10

### PLACES

#### 第十章 地方

Unit 10 Places 地方 ..... 121

11

### TRAVEL

#### 第十一章 旅游

Unit 11 Travel 旅游 ..... 134

<b>12</b>	<b>HEALTH AND FITNESS</b> <b>第十二章 健康与保健</b> Unit 12 Health and Fitness 健康与保健 .....	147
<b>13</b>	<b>SERVICES</b> <b>第十三章 服务</b> Unit 13 Services 服务 .....	159
<b>14</b>	<b>SOCIAL RELATIONS</b> <b>第十四章 社会关系</b> Unit 14 Social Relations 社会关系 .....	172
<b>15</b>	<b>JOBS AND OCCUPATION</b> <b>第十五章 工作与职业</b> Unit 15 Jobs and Occupation 工作与职业 .....	184
<b>16</b>	<b>CURRENT AFFAIRS</b> <b>第十六章 时事</b> Unit 16 Current Affairs 时事 .....	197
<b>17</b>	<b>EDUCATION</b> <b>第十七章 教育</b> Unit 17 Education 教育 .....	210
<b>18</b>	<b>POPULAR SCIENCE</b> <b>第十八章 科普知识</b> Unit 18 Popular Science 科普知识 .....	223
<b>19</b>	<b>HISTORY</b> <b>第十九章 历史</b> Unit 19 History 历史 .....	235
<b>20</b>	<b>GEOGRAPHY</b> <b>第二十章 地理</b> Unit 20 Geography 地理 .....	248
	<b>附录</b>	
	附录一 对话 / 独白、课文问题答案 .....	260
	附录二 听力练习录音稿 .....	274
	附录三 课后练习答案 .....	298
	附录四 单词表 .....	357

# CHAPTER

# 1

## 第一章

## PERSONAL INFORMATION AND PEOPLE

## 个人情况与人们

### 学完本章，考生应能：

※ 用英语流利地介绍自己或朋友

※ 用英语询问他人的姓名、地址、电话号码、出生时间、地点、来自何地、职业、爱好等个人信息，并能就他人的提问做出回答





# Unit 1

## Personal Information and People 个人情况与人们



### Key Points

- ✓ 口语: You don't look like your age; What do you do for a living?
- ✓ 常考词汇: puzzle; avoid; scare; curse; offense; previous; wheel
- ✓ 常考短语: think of; rush out; connect with
- ✓ 疑难句子: Sometimes I truly connect with someone...;  
A colleague and I were shown to a bedroom;  
"Let's go," I told him. As the ambulance pulled out...
- ✓ 经典语法: "it" 做形式主语

### Dialogues & Monologue

#### 1 Daisy is introducing Sally to Smith.

Daisy: Good morning, Smith. Could I take a few minutes of your time?

Smith: Oh, it's you, Daisy! What can I do for you?

Daisy: May I introduce my friend Sally to you, Smith? She's an outstanding student in our college. She speaks good English. And also she is good at operating computer.

Sally: How do you do, Smith?

Smith: Pleased to meet you, Sally. I have heard a little about you from Daisy. Would you like to work for two months in my company?

Sally: Of course I'd love to. I really want to get some real experience through my work here.

Smith: OK, please come to work at 8:00 tomorrow morning.

Sally: See you tomorrow. Goodbye!

#### Questions:

1. Who is Sally?
2. What is Sally good at?
3. Why does Sally want to work in Smith's company?

#### 2 Alice receives Jack in a morning.

Alice: Good morning.

Jack: Good morning. Is this Mr. Brown's office?

Alice: Yes, that's right. Can I help you?

Jack: I have an appointment with Mr. Brown at 10 o'clock.

Alice: Your name, please, sir?

Jack: Jack Clark.

Alice: Just a moment. Oh, yes, Mr. Clark from Universal Trade Corporation. Would you please take a seat, Mr. Clark? I'll tell Mr. Brown you are here.

Jack: Thank you.

Alice: (To Mr. Brown on his extension) Hello, Mr. Brown, Mr. Clark is here for his appointment...OK.

(To Mr. Clark) Mr. Brown will come down to see you in a minute.

Jack: Thank you very much.

Alice: You're welcome.

**Questions:**

1. Who does Jack want to see?
2. What company is Jack from?
3. Does Alice go to find Mr. Brown by herself?

**3 A couple are talking about their neighbour, Mr. Wang.**

Wife: Darling, do you know anything about our new neighbour, Mr. Wang?

Husband: Nothing except that he goes to work at 7:30 every morning.

Wife: He is quite special.

Husband: Special? What's special about him?

Wife: Well, for one thing, he is Wang Li's boyfriend.

Mrs. Li has told me that.

Husband: What else?

Wife: He's from a distant village three years ago with only 20 yuan in his pocket but now...

Husband: What has happened?

Wife: He has set up his company with about 200 employees. It's reported that he has built a new school for his poor hometown.

Husband: A rags-to-riches story!

**Questions:**

1. Who is Mr. Wang?
2. Where does Mr. Wang come from?
3. What does Mr. Wang do?

**4 The following monologue is about the life of a famous American—Benjamin Franklin.**

"If you would not be forgotten as soon as you are dead and rotten, either write things worth reading, or do things worth writing." America has never forgotten Benjamin Franklin because he did both. He became famous for being a scientist, an inventor, a statesman, a printer, a philosopher, a musician, and an economist. Today, we honor Ben Franklin as one of our Founding Fathers and as one of America's greatest citizens. He was born in 1706 in Boston, Massachusetts. His mother and father were of Puritan religion. They left England and moved to the English colony of Massachusetts to escape persecution for their religion. Franklin left school when he was ten and worked for his father for two years. Then he went to work on his brother's newspaper. He became the editor of this paper when he was sixteen. He went to Philadelphia then and bought his own newspaper. He worked hard and by the age of 24 he was one of the most successful men there. In 1732 Franklin published a book

*Poor Richard's Almanac*. Most almanacs contained information for farmers, such as information about the days and weeks of the year and about the weather. To his almanac, Franklin added wise sayings of observations about life; some of these sayings are still famous today. For example, "Early to bed, early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise," and "Waste not, want not," and "A penny saved is a penny earned."

### Notes:

1. "...either write things worth reading, or do things worth writing." 是祈使句, 指“要么写点耐读的书, 要么就做点值得写的事”。  
either...or... 指“或者……或者”, 并列连词。be worth doing sth. 指“值得做某事”。
2. 本杰明·富兰克林 (1706-1790), 美国革命时期的资产阶级民主主义思想家, 杰出的政治活动家, 卓越的科学家。他是美国 18 世纪仅列于华盛顿之后的最著名人物。
3. 年鉴, 早源于古代巴比伦记载天文气象与社会生活等知识的历书。古代巴比伦历书从西亚地区逐步得到发展、普及并传入欧洲的希腊。后来, 年鉴成为记录多种学科年度进展的资料和知识性工具书。本杰明·富兰克林用假名创办了《穷人理查德年鉴》, 其中许多言论已成为美国人的警句。

### Questions:

1. Why has Franklin never forgotten by America?
2. Why did Franklin's parents leave England?
3. Did Franklin receive high education?
4. What's his book *Poor Richard's Almanac* about?

## Passage

### Ambulance Girl

When I became a volunteer EMT, my friends were puzzled. They knew me to be deeply terrified of sick and dying people. If there was an accident on the road, I tucked my head in my hands to avoid seeing blood or broken glass.

My husband and I had been married for 30 years. We loved to travel, read and write. But at age 52, I felt stuck in a midlife funk, cut off from others. Passing the local firehouse one day, I saw a sign: "Volunteers wanted: Fire /EMT." The EMT part pointed to everything cowardly in me — my fear of death and disease. Maybe I could help others if I did this and could also save myself by facing what scared me most.



As time goes by, I was able to work through my fears. Now I understand that the closest I have ever felt to God is in the back of an ambulance. When I rush out to help sick strangers, I am part of something larger than myself. Sometimes I truly connect with someone who I would never have met otherwise—as I did with Nellie.

One midnight, the AIDS hospice needed help. A colleague and I were shown to a bedroom. Lying there was a thin black woman with wild hair. When I was given a printout of her medical history, I thought, this lady should be dead over ten times. She had AIDS, hepatitis and TB. She had had brain surgery. Tonight she had a seizure.

"Hello, I'm Clarissa, are you in pain?" I asked. She replied by cursing at me. I didn't take offense.

When I rode alone with her in the back of the ambulance as another EMT drove, I reread the

printout. Nellie was 33 years old. No previous address. No family members. No next of kin. Her whole life as presented here was just a list of medicines, symptoms and illnesses. One line caught my attention: Hobbies. Nellie's hobbies were sewing and gospel singing. I could not sew, but I loved gospel music.

"Nellie, it says here that you like gospel music," I asked. I expected another curse, but it didn't come. "I really like Shirley Caesar," I continued, thinking of the singer's heartbreaking song about a mother's love for her ungrateful son, pouring her soul into every word.

Suddenly Nellie's eyes moved back and forth. "I like her too," Nellie said weakly. I was stunned she could speak. I started naming other gospel singers. With each one, Nellie nodded back, and I saw her try to smile. I was not a singer, but I decided to pretend that I was. It was not unthinkable that Nellie might die during this ride to the hospital, that I would be the last face she ever saw, the last voice she ever heard. I wanted to say something meaningful to her, something other than "Where does it hurt?" So I started singing, and I held Nellie's hand as I sang.

We reached the hospital, and she was wheeled to one of the ER rooms. I touched her thin shoulder. "Nellie," I said. She fixed her eyes on me. "Take care of yourself." She gave me one long last look, and then turned her face to the wall.

When I climbed back into the ambulance, there was no more trace of Nellie. The driver had cleaned and sanitized everything. "Let's go," I told him. As the ambulance pulled out, I felt like crying. But my eyes remained dry, like Nellie's. Hobbies: sewing and gospel music, I thought as we glided in the darkness of the night toward home.

### Notes:

4. EMT 即 Emergency Medical Technician 的缩写, 意思是“紧急医疗技术人员”, 简称急救员。
5. But at age 52, I felt stuck in a midlife funk, cut off from others. 但是到了 52 岁, 我感觉陷入了中年恐惧症, 且和周围的人群隔离开了。
6. The EMT part pointed to everything cowardly in me—my fear of death and disease. “急救员”这 3 个字直指我心中的懦弱——我对疾病和死亡的恐惧。  
point to 意思是“指向”。如: All the evidence points to her guilt. 一切证据都表明她有罪。
7. AIDS 为艾滋病的缩写, 全称是获得性免疫功能丧失综合征 (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome)。
8. She had AIDS, hepatitis and TB. She had had brain surgery. 她患有艾滋病、肝炎、肺结核, 还动过脑外科手术。  
hepatitis 肝炎。TB 即 tuberculosis 的缩写, 意思是“肺结核”。brain surgery 脑外科手术。
9. gospel 福音书, 新约圣经的前 4 本书之一, 记载了耶稣的生平、死亡、复活和他的教导。gospel music 福音音乐。a gospel singer 福音歌手。
10. Shirley Caesar 被誉为“The First Lady of Gospel”, 8 岁时开始她的演艺事业, 代表专集有“Christmas with Shirley Caesar” (《和雪莉·凯撒一起度过的圣诞节》), “A Miracle in Harlem” (《哈莱姆的神话》) 及她的自传性专集“The Lady, the Melody and the Word” (《词、旋律和她》) 等, 被《华盛顿邮报》称为“我们时代最伟大的歌唱家之一”。
11. Suddenly Nellie's eyes moved back and forth. 突然, 内莉的眼睛来回转动。back and forth 意思是“往返, 来回”。如: Someone was pacing back and forth behind the curtain. 有人在幕布后踱来踱去。
12. We reached the hospital, and she was wheeled to one of the ER rooms. 我们到了医院, 她被推进了一间急诊室。  
ER 即 Emergency Room, 意思是“急诊室”。
13. As the ambulance pulled out, I felt like crying. 当急救车离开的时候, 我有一种想哭的冲动。  
pull out 意思是“驶出, 离开”。如: The peace-preserving army of the United Nations pulled out of the area. 联合国的维和部队撤出了那个地区。feel like 意思是“想做……, 具有……的倾向或欲望”。如: Do you feel like going for a walk? 想去散步吗?

### Questions:

1. Why were her friends puzzled when the author became a volunteer EMT?
2. Why did the author decide to become a volunteer EMT?
3. Why did the author think Nellie should be dead over ten times?
4. What were Nellie's hobbies?
5. Why did the author start singing to Nellie?

## Words and Expressions

rot / rɒt / <i>v.</i> 腐烂; 腐朽; 堕落	scare / skeə / <i>n.</i> 恐慌 <i>v.</i> 惊吓, 受惊, 威吓
inventor / ɪn'ventə / <i>n.</i> 发明家	hospice / 'hɒspɪs / <i>n.</i> 收容所, 济贫院; 旅客住宿处
statesman / 'steɪtsmən / <i>n.</i> 政治家, 政客	colleague / 'kɒli:g / <i>n.</i> 同事, 同僚
philosopher / fə'lɒsəfə / <i>n.</i> 哲学家	printout / 'prɪnt.aʊt / <i>n.</i> 打印件
economist / ɪ'kɒnəmɪst / <i>n.</i> 经济学家	seizure / 'si:ʒə / <i>n.</i> (疾病的) 突然发作
found / faʊnd / <i>v.</i> 创办, 建立; 铸造	curse / kɜ:s / <i>vi.</i> 诅咒, 咒骂
puritan / 'pjʊərətɪn / <i>adj.</i> 清教徒的 <i>n.</i> 清教徒	offense / ə'fens / <i>n.</i> 触怒, 冒犯
persecution / ˌpɜ:sɪ'tʃu:ʃn / <i>n.</i> 迫害; 烦扰	previous / 'pri:vɪəs / <i>adj.</i> 以前的, 事前的
almanac / 'ɔ:lmənæk / <i>n.</i> 历书, 年鉴	kin / kɪn / <i>n.</i> 家属 (集合称); 亲戚; 血缘关系
ambulance / 'æmbjʊləns / <i>n.</i> 救护车	symptom / 'sɪmptəm / <i>n.</i> (医) 症状; 征兆
volunteer / ˌvɒlən'tɪə / <i>adj.</i> 志愿的, 义务的, 无偿的	gospel / 'gɒspəl / <i>n.</i> 福音
puzzle / 'pʌzl / <i>v.</i> (使) 迷惑, (使) 为难, 迷惑不解	performance / pə'fɔ:məns / <i>n.</i> 表演, 演出
terrified / 'terfaɪd / <i>adj.</i> 恐惧的, 受惊吓的	stun / stʌn / <i>vt.</i> 使晕倒; 使惊吓
tuck / tʌk / <i>vt.</i> 挤进; 塞, 使隐藏	unthinkable / ˌʌn'θɪŋkəbl / <i>adj.</i> 不能想象的, 想象不到的
avoid / ə'vɔɪd / <i>vt.</i> 避开, 避免	wheel / wi:l / <i>vt.</i> 推动
midlife / 'mɪdlɑɪf / <i>n.</i> 中年	trace / treɪs / <i>n.</i> 痕迹, 踪迹
funk / fʌŋk / <i>n.</i> 怯懦, 恐惧, 恐怖	sanitize / 'sænɪtaɪz / <i>vt.</i> 消毒, 进行卫生处理
local / 'ləʊkəl / <i>adj.</i> 地方的, 当地的	feel like 想做……, 具有……的倾向或欲望
firehouse / 'faɪəhaʊs / <i>n.</i> 消防队; 消防站	glide / glaɪd / <i>vi.</i> 滑行, 滑动
cowardly / 'kaʊədli / <i>adj.</i> 胆怯的, 胆小的	

## Exercises

### Section I Listening Comprehension

#### Part A

You will hear 3 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**.

1. Where does the conversation probably take place?

[ A ] At the post office.

[ B ] At the restaurant.

[ C ] At a beauty shop.

[ D ] At the coffee shop.

2. What does the woman mean?

[ A ] The old man always troubles the others.



- [ B ] The old man likes to make a joke on others.
- [ C ] The old man is good at preventing you from doing anything.
- [ D ] Something is wrong with your legs.

3. What do we know about Jim from the words of the woman?

- [ A ] Jim wants to change his job.
- [ B ] Jim often makes his room clean.
- [ C ] Jim has pressure from his new job in mind.
- [ D ] Jim is determined to buy a new room.

## Part B

*You will hear a dialogue and a monologue. 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.*

*Questions 4-7 are based on a talk about a CEO.*

4. Who is the CEO of the company now?

- [ A ] Mr. Black.
- [ B ] Mr. Smith.
- [ C ] It's not appointed.
- [ D ] Mrs. Johnson.

5. What are the impressive credentials of Mr. Black?

- [ A ] He has got an MBA degree from Yale University.
- [ B ] He has ever been a vice president of a multinational company.
- [ C ] He has rich experience with major international companies.
- [ D ] Both A and C.

6. What does the new CEO care for?

- [ A ] How much he can earn each year.
- [ B ] How much contribution he has made to the society and his employees.
- [ C ] How hard his employees should work.
- [ D ] How to expand the company.

7. How much is Mr. Black's annual salary?

- [ A ] 1 000 000.
- [ B ] 2 000 000.
- [ C ] 3 000 000.
- [ D ] 200 000.

*Questions 8-10 are based on the following monologue.*

8. It is easy for the visitors to travel by tube in London because of\_\_\_\_\_.

- [ A ] colors
- [ B ] maps
- [ C ] color-coded maps
- [ D ] coldness

9. It's good to have spare change at hand because\_\_\_\_\_.

- [ A ] the large stations don't have change
- [ B ] the queues at the large stations are too long for you to get a ticket
- [ C ] the ticket costs a little

[ D ] you can buy tickets from a machine

10. You should keep the ticket because\_\_\_\_\_.

[ A ] you like to collect tickets

[ B ] it is checked at the destination

[ C ] the automatic barriers like the tickets

[ D ] your family want the ticket

## Section II Use of English

Read the following passage. Choose the best word or phrase marked A, B, C or D for each numbered blank.

Mr. Smith, a passenger on the transcontinental train, appeared before the judge. A police officer claimed that he had attempted to 1 paying his fare. The defendant refused to consult a lawyer 2 suggested that the officer 3 aware 4 all the circumstances. He appealed 5 the judge when he interpreted the evidence, to 6 into account the absence of any 7 criminal record in his 8. He said his ticket was stolen the moment the train crossed the international 9. In that case, he was reluctant to 10 railway authorities or cancel the 11 of his journey, in 12 of the severe maltreatment to which he might be 13. He stressed his readiness to 14 any 15 punishment the judge imposed.

In his summary, the 16 indicated he was convinced that Mr. Smith's 17 was partly justified. 18, he had committed an offence. Crime shouldn't be encouraged or the processes of the law interfered 19. He found Smith 20 and asked him to pay one dollar as a fine.

- |                       |                  |                  |                    |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. [ A ] reject       | [ B ] neglect    | [ C ] avoid      | [ D ] decline      |
| 2. [ A ] as           | [ B ] who        | [ C ] and        | [ D ] when         |
| 3. [ A ] would not be | [ B ] were not   |                  |                    |
| [ C ] should not be   | [ D ] was not    |                  |                    |
| 4. [ A ] of           | [ B ] about      | [ C ] in         | [ D ] for          |
| 5. [ A ] for          | [ B ] to         | [ C ] against    | [ D ] on           |
| 6. [ A ] get          | [ B ] have       | [ C ] take       | [ D ] keep         |
| 7. [ A ] primitive    | [ B ] precious   | [ C ] precise    | [ D ] previous     |
| 8. [ A ] incident     | [ B ] case       | [ C ] situation  | [ D ] surroundings |
| 9. [ A ] dimension    | [ B ] ranges     | [ C ] borders    | [ D ] edges        |
| 10. [ A ] propose     | [ B ] demand     | [ C ] mention    | [ D ] ask          |
| 11. [ A ] last        | [ B ] rest       | [ C ] latest     | [ D ] most         |
| 12. [ A ] spite       | [ B ] view       | [ C ] cause      | [ D ] part         |
| 13. [ A ] blamed      | [ B ] charged    | [ C ] exposed    | [ D ] led          |
| 14. [ A ] gain        | [ B ] receive    | [ C ] confess    | [ D ] accept       |
| 15. [ A ] regular     | [ B ] reasonable | [ C ] respectful | [ D ] related      |
| 16. [ A ] officer     | [ B ] criminal   | [ C ] judge      | [ D ] passenger    |
| 17. [ A ] excuse      | [ B ] result     | [ C ] cause      | [ D ] reason       |
| 18. [ A ] However     | [ B ] Therefore  | [ C ] Or         | [ D ] Moreover     |
| 19. [ A ] in          | [ B ] on         | [ C ] with       | [ D ] towards      |
| 20. [ A ] mad         | [ B ] guilty     | [ C ] innocent   | [ D ] regretful    |

## Section III Reading Comprehension

*Read the following passage. Answer the questions by choosing A, B, C or D.*

Since he was a child, Don Cameron has been interested in anything that flies. He grew up on the outskirts of Glasgow and, as a student at Glasgow University, joined the University Air Squadron. Interest in the mechanics of movement, if not flight, was a family tradition. His grandfather was an engineer, who turned his hand to making model steam engines and boats.

Don Cameron's first job was at Bristol Aircraft, where he worked as an engineer. He then had jobs in the steel works at Lanwern and for Rio-Tinto Zinc in Bristol, working with computers. In the mid-sixties came news of American experiments with hot air balloons that crossed the Atlantic, so he and a couple of friends decided to build their own balloon. Probably the first hot air balloon in western Europe, they called it the Bristol Belle. Now there are 300 balloons in this country alone—and at least two-thirds of them have been made by the firm Don Cameron set up, Cameron Balloons.

At 40 he has already been halfway round the world by balloons. In 1972 he piloted the first hot air balloon to cross the Swiss Alps; and later that year he took part in what he calls "an odd expedition" to the Sahara Desert, with two balloons and a truck to carry the gas. He has crossed the Channel by balloon and even flown in the Arctic Circle in one. He started the business in the basement of the large Victorian house, where he lives with his wife Kim and two children. Now Cameron Balloons has its own premises in an old church hall in Bristol, making about 150 balloons a year. They include specially designed balloons for advertising purposes. The firm exports all over the world and is setting up a factory in America, where balloons will be made for them under license. The turnover is now around \$500 000 a year and there is a staff of about 25.

1. Don Cameron's interest in flying\_\_\_\_\_.

- [ A ] began at school
- [ B ] began at university
- [ C ] came from a wish to imitate his grandfather
- [ D ] was the result of his professional experience

2. He began working with balloons\_\_\_\_\_.

- [ A ] as a relaxation from his work on aircraft
- [ B ] as part of his job at the time
- [ C ] as a hobby
- [ D ] when he heard that some Americans had crossed the Atlantic in one

3. Don Cameron's company\_\_\_\_\_.

- [ A ] is the only one of its kind in Britain
- [ B ] made the first balloon in Europe
- [ C ] has made most of the balloons in Britain
- [ D ] is now the largest in the world

4. When he started his company, Don\_\_\_\_\_.

- [ A ] spent most of his time on test flights

- [ B ] was mainly interested in designing balloons for advertising
- [ C ] worked hard, whereas now he relaxes
- [ D ] built the balloons at home

5. The success of Don's business can be measured by the fact that\_\_\_\_\_.

- [ A ] he has made 150 of the balloons in Britain
- [ B ] he now has enough orders to employ a number of people
- [ C ] he delivers balloons to France
- [ D ] he is going to move his factory to America

## Section IV Writing

*For this part, you are asked to write a composition on the topic "Teachers and Society". The outline in English is given below, you should write no less than 100 words.*

- (1) The teachers have relatively lower income;
- (2) The teachers have contributed much to the development of society;
- (3) In your own opinion...

## Section V Speaking

Part A Omit

Part B

Interlocutor:

Now, I'd like you to talk about something between yourselves. We're just going to listen.

(Place the Picture Sheet 1 in front of both candidates. )

I'd like you to describe one famous person. This is the picture for your reference. It shows three well-known people both home and abroad—Confucius, Carl Marx, Bill Gates.



Please describe to each other the man you would like to talk about. It is not necessary to agree with each other. Remember you have only 3 minutes for this part, so don't worry if I stop you then. Please speak loudly so that we can hear you. You may start now.