

全国

公共英语等级考试

全真模拟试题集

[第三级]

徐强 主编

Practice Tests for
Public English Test System

(PETS)

Level 3

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English
Test System*

安徽教育出版社

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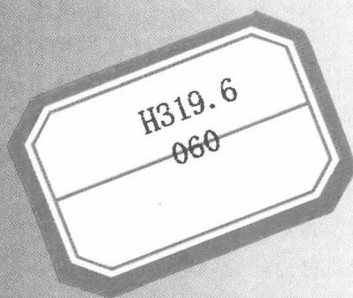
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前言

近二十年来,我大部分教学时间是指导学生如何通过各类英语考试,这些考试中,海外的有英国和澳大利亚等国的大学入学考试(International English Language Testing System)(现在多译为“雅思”)和美国的“托福”考试(Test of English as a Foreign Language)等;国内全国性的考试主要是选拔出国留学人员的《英语水平考试》(English Proficiency Test),该考试现在由《全国公共英语等级考试》第五级代替。我的英语教学实践告诉我,我们的学生不仅需要学习有关的教材以提高自己的英语水平,而且也确实需要一定数量的模拟考试以便随时了解自己的程度。一般而言,自学者在决定报名参加正式考试之前,总是需要通过模拟考试,以便感受一下该项考试的内容范围和难易程度,随后调整自己的答题速度,并且了解如何把握口试时的主动性等等。学校教师也需要通过模拟考试了解学生入学时的水平,经过一段时间教学后学生的进步程度,教和学中存在的问题,才有可能改进教学,帮助学生达到目的。

模拟考试当然需要模拟试卷。试卷质量的关键是对该项考试的内容范围和难易程度把握得准确和适度。根据《全国公共英语等级考试(第三级)考试大纲》关于级别标准的描述,第三级的标准是“相当于我国学生普通高中毕业后在大专院校又学习了2年公共英语或自学了同等程度英语课程水平”。根据这一标准,我邀请参加本书编写工作的同志都是具有丰富的同一级别的英语教学和考试命题经验的大学教师。我本人正式参加全国和上海市各级各类英语考试的设计、命题、拼题和审题工作已经十多年,自信本试题集对内容范围和难度差异的把握与正式考试的试卷不会有很大差距。需要说明的是,我们有意在有些试题和试卷中增加一点难度。我们认为,考生做一些略高于本级水平的题目将有助于坚定考生的自信心。犹如跳高一样,勉强在某次跳过1米横杆的人不一定能保证下一次跳过;如果能跳过1.1米的横杆,那跳1米成功的可能性当然就大多了。

为了保证本试题集的质量,我还邀请了在我校任教多年的美国专家 Steve Kulich 对本书进行审校。在审校过程中,他还对全书的语言作了润饰。

本书配有4盒听力部分考试录音带。除了10套笔试题和3套口试题之外,本书还附有标准答案和听力录音文字材料,便于考生自学和教师教学。

愿广大考生学完本试题集之后能够顺利通过考试!



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徐 强

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全国公共英语等级考试体系(PETS)简介

全国公共英语等级考试体系是由教育部考试中心设计和开发,由英国剑桥大学考试委员会提供技术支持的国家级权威考试体系。该体系分为五个级别,即:

第一级(初始级)——程度略高于我国九年义务教育全日制初级中学毕业时的英语水平。

第二级(中下级)——程度相当于我国普通高中优秀毕业生的英语水平。

第三级(中 级)——程度相当于我国学生普通高中毕业后在大专院校学习了2年公共英语或自学了同等程度英语课程的水平。

第四级(中上级)——程度相当于我国学生普通高中毕业后在大学至少又学习了3~4年的公共英语或自学了同等程度英语课程的水平。

第五级(最高级)——程度相当于我国大学英语专业二年级结束时的水平。

该体系的主要特色:

1. 系统性——整个体系层次分明,有统一的系统评价标准,各级别之间有可比性。
2. 科学性——所有级别都考察听、说、读、写能力。注重语言交际能力的考查,同时兼顾语法结构的准确性和语言传递的流畅性。
3. 权威性——全国统一的评价标准,全国统一组织的考试,全国一致承认的证书。

该体系考试成绩的用处(根据教育部考试中心制定的《考试大纲》):

1. PETS 首先以全国性“学业证书”考试的形式推出,以满足社会上的各种需求。
2. 按计划逐步替代现有的自学考试中的公共英语考试。其中第五级考试已于1999年9月正式替代现行的、主要用于评价公派出国留学人员英语水平的全国外语水平考试(WSK)中的英语水平考试(EPT)。
3. 有关级别的考试成绩今后有可能用于高校的招生录取。

PETS 第三级简介

1. 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)两种独立考试组成。
2. PETS 第三级考试笔试和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. 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。
4. PETS 第三级考试的答题时间分配如下表所示:

考试部分	听力	英语知识运用	阅读理解	写作	总计(分钟)
笔试时间	25	15	40	40	120
口试时间	10				

5. PETS 第三级考试各部分题量、原始分和权重如下表所示:

部分	题量	原始分	权重
听力	25	25	30%
英语知识运用	20	20	15%
阅读理解	20	35	30%
写作	1 + 1	30	25%
笔试(合计)	65 + 2	110	100%
口试		5	

* 阅读理解 A 节中的 15 道多项选择题每题 2 分。

* 写作 A 节原始赋分为 10 分;B 节为 20 分。

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全国公共英语等级考试

Test 1

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, **NOT** on the ANSWER SHEET. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 3 minutes to transfer your answers from your test booklet onto your 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 is 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**.*

Now look at question 1.

1. Why didn't the woman get any sleep last night?

- [A] She got up too early.
- [B] The next door baby was too noisy.
- [C] She was watching the World Cup.
- [D] She had to look after her baby.

2. Where is the woman going?

- [A] Las Vegas.
- [B] San Diego.
- [C] Apple Beach.
- [D] San Francisco.

3. What does the woman say about John?

- [A] He must quit the job.
- [B] He must persuade the boss to give him the raise.

- [C] He must make up his own mind.
[D] He must let others decide for him.
4. What does the woman mean?
[A] She attended a speech contest.
[B] She won the second prize.
[C] She loves public speaking.
[D] Another person won the first prize.
5. How much did the man spend on the microwave oven?
[A] About 34 pounds.
[B] About 69 pounds.
[C] About 30 pounds.
[D] About 23 pounds.
6. What are the speakers probably heading for?
[A] A fancy dress party.
[B] An informal get-together.
[C] A formal gathering.
[D] A fashion show.
7. What is the time?
[A] 7:25.
[B] 7:35.
[C] 7:15.
[D] 7:10.
8. Where are the speakers?
[A] Near a buffet.
[B] On a train.
[C] At a railway station.
[D] On Track 11.
9. When will the man fix the woman's sink?
[A] In a short time.
[B] In eight hours.
[C] Right now.
[D] Before supper.
10. Why can't the woman have a day off?
[A] There will be fewer workers than usual.
[B] All workers will be on holiday.
[C] The man doesn't like the woman.
[D] The man is going to be away from work.

Part B

You are going to hear four conversations or talks. Before listening to each conversation or talk, you will have 5 seconds to read each of the questions that accompany it. After listening, you will have time to answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. You will hear each conversation or talk ONLY ONCE. Mark your answers in your test booklet.

Questions 11~14 are based on the following conversation.

11. What program is the man watching?
[A] A pet contest shown on television.
[B] A documentary about pets in America.
[C] A television fashion show.
[D] A short play about cats and dogs.
12. According to the man, how many pet cats and pet dogs do Americans own?
[A] 53 million.
[B] 92 million.
[C] 112 million.
[D] 12 million.
13. According to the conversation, which of the following statements is not true?
[A] Pets are displayed in pictures at work.
[B] Pets are seen as family members.
[C] Pets sometimes take part in competitions.
[D] Pets are trained to save people's lives.
14. How can cloning technology help the pet owner?
[A] It can store the pet's DNA.
[B] It can help reproduce the pets.
[C] It may prolong a pet's life.
[D] It may save us money to raise a pet.

Questions 15~17 are based on the following talk about New Mexico.

15. Who were the first citizens of New Mexico?
[A] The Spaniards.
[B] The Pueblo Indians.
[C] The Europeans.
[D] The Americans.
16. Santa Fe is now the capital of _____.
[A] Spain
[B] Mexico
[C] India
[D] New Mexico
17. Why do some Spanish families call themselves Spanish-Americans?
[A] Because they still speak Spanish in America.

[B] Because they follow many of their old ways.

[C] Because their forefathers moved from Spain long ago.

[D] Because they are living in a Spanish town.

Questions 18~21 are based on the following talk:

18. How many people live together each summer as members of a special work group?

[A] 250.

[B] 200.

[C] 205.

[D] 215.

19. Why do the teenagers and the adults live together?

[A] To keep themselves busy.

[B] To enjoy country life.

[C] To find purpose and satisfaction in work.

[D] To learn to think about the future.

20. What can be said about the teenagers' free time?

[A] They have a couple of free hours each week.

[B] They must work in their free time.

[C] They are forced to learn photography or painting.

[D] They are free to do what they like.

21. According to the talk, which of the following statements is true about "rules"?

[A] They are made by the adults.

[B] They are not necessary at all.

[C] They are decided on by both sides.

[D] They are made but not taken seriously.

Questions 22~25 are based on the following dialogue between two students.

22. What is true about the man?

[A] He is preparing for an examination on American literature.

[B] He doesn't have much interest in American literature.

[C] He is developing his interest in American literature.

[D] He is testing the woman on her knowledge of American literature.

23. According to the woman, who wrote a story about a whale?

[A] Whitman.

[B] Cooper.

[C] Melville.

[D] Emerson.

24. Who wrote stories about life on the frontier?

[A] Cooper.

[B] Melville.

[C] Whitman.

[D] Emerson.

25. What does the woman say about Emerson?

[A] He knew someone who lived in the woods.

[B] He wrote a lot of essays about nature.

[C] He lived close to nature.

[D] He's about the first writer of any importance.

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

Text

H. G. Wells was born in 1866 in Kent, England. His career was probably helped 26 an unfortunate accident he had 27 a child. He broke his leg and spent his 28 period reading every book he could get his hands 29. Later, Wells won a scholarship and, 30 studying Science, he met the famous biologist Thomas H. Huxley. Wells's 'science fiction', 31 he never called it such, was clearly influenced by his studies there and the interest he developed 32 biology. Wells became instantly famous with *The Time Machine*, in 1895, and later followed books 33 *The Invisible Man* and perhaps the work he's 34 known for, *The War of the Worlds*, in 1898. In the book, the inhabitants of Mars 35 the Earth and try to conquer it 36 their own world is dying. At 37 the Martians don't seem strong or threatening, but they possess 38 technology and mental ability. Soon they 39 large fighting machines, and with 'lasers' and a mysterious black gas they 40 to crush all human resistance. This book may not 41 as famous if it wasn't for Orson Wells's historic 1938 radio broadcast, but it is one of the most 42 works of modern science fiction, 43 father H. G. Wells is today 44 to be. The accuracy of the 'science' in Wells's work has often been questioned, but the vision and creativity with which Wells wrote makes his books 45 to read.

26. [A] from [B] with [C] by [D] at

27. [A] like [B] when [C] been [D] as

28. [A] recovery [B] other [C] sickness [D] only

29. [A] up [B] on [C] down [D] above

30. [A] while [B] during [C] as [D] meanwhile

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 31. [A] which | [B] as | [C] however | [D] although |
| 32. [A] on | [B] in | [C] at | [D] for |
| 33. [A] such | [B] as | [C] like | [D] titled |
| 34. [A] more | [B] best | [C] good | [D] so |
| 35. [A] invade | [B] land | [C] win | [D] destroy |
| 36. [A] but | [B] although | [C] because | [D] unless |
| 37. [A] start | [B] beginning | [C] once | [D] first |
| 38. [A] future | [B] enormous | [C] advanced | [D] great |
| 39. [A] compose | [B] produce | [C] discover | [D] renew |
| 40. [A] succeed | [B] complete | [C] arrange | [D] manage |
| 41. [A] be | [B] was | [C] have been | [D] had been |
| 42. [A] famous | [B] modern | [C] greatest | [D] influential |
| 43. [A] whose | [B] who | [C] whom | [D] that |
| 44. [A] suggested | [B] admitted | [C] considered | [D] believed |
| 45. [A] attracted | [B] fascinating | [C] delighted | [D] joy |

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 answer on the ANSWER SHEET by drawing a thick line across the corresponding letter in the brackets.

Text 1

Nearly half of all marriages end in divorce. This startling statistic makes many people think twice before tying the knot. This statistic also makes one wonder what causes a marriage to succeed. My parents have been married for thirty-three years, and though they've had their ups and downs, they have had a wonderful relationship. Why has their marriage succeeded?

My parents have always expressed their love for each other. Throughout their courtship they did many wonderful things for each other: buying flowers, writing letters, and sending surprises. They've continued these practices throughout their marriage as ways of showing affection.

Another quality of my parents' marriage is that they are flexible about their demands and expectations of each other. When I was four, Dad was laid off from his job. As a result, Mom entered the workforce. Although Dad was soon rehired, Mom enjoyed her job so much that she decided to keep it. Dad was a bit surprised, but he could see it made her happy. If problems arose because of the time demands of their jobs, they worked through those problems together.

My parents remain committed to each other, even during difficult times. Early in their marriage, Dad was sent overseas. He was a communications specialist in the Vietnam War. Dad wrote home when he could, but he didn't see Mom for nine months. Mom was home alone. Sometimes her single coworkers would encourage her to go out with them and have a good time. When I asked her why she didn't, she told me that she had made a commitment to my father and she was living by that commitment. Meanwhile, thousands of miles away, Dad was living up to the same commitment. When they were reunited, they had nothing to be ashamed of and nothing to be angry with each other about. I have come to believe that their absolute commitment to each other is, more than anything else, what has caused their marriage to work.

I once heard someone say that marriage isn't a fifty-fifty deal. It's ninety-ten on both sides. Could that be the secret of a successful marriage? It seems to describe the one my parents have.

46. The meaning of "ups and downs" in the 1st paragraph is ups and downs.

[A] high and low

[B] upstairs and downstairs

[C] right opinions and wrong opinions

[D] good periods and bad periods

47. In the writer's childhood her mother entered the work force because her mother would like to have a job of her own.

[A] her mother would like to have a job of her own

[B] her mother had demands and expectations

[C] her father wanted her mother to meet new people

[D] her father lost his job and couldn't earn a living

48. It was a "hard time" for the writer's mother when her father was sent away to the war.

[A] there was not enough money to live on

[B] her parents had arguments or even quarrels

[C] her father was sent away to the war

[D] her mother didn't receive her father's letters from overseas

49. In the passage the writer suggests the key factor tying her parents together is their commitment to each other.

[A] their commitment to each other

[B] the money they earn for the family

[C] showing affection throughout marriage

[D] flexibility about demands and expectations of each other

50. According to the passage, which of the following statements is incorrect?

[A] About 50% of all marriages end in divorce.

[B] Marriage is a ninety-ten deal on both sides.

[C] Love should be kept deep in the heart.

[D] Commitment plays a big role in all cases of marriage.

Text 2

There are students on active study duty at any college library. Some sit at the computers, others gather at study tables, and still others line up at the copying-machines. These study troops are active soldiers found in all college libraries. They fall into three categories: the Industrious Soldiers, the Crammer Cadets, and Just for Show Officers.

Members of the first group, the Industrious Soldiers, work diligently to comprehend class material. These soldiers are alert and prepared. They have all the tools they need to succeed: paper, pens, textbooks, and sharp minds. They are armed for combat and ready to conquer their enemies: math, chemistry, history, and English.

What troopers!

Industrious Soldiers fight hard to win.

The Crammer Cadets make up the second group. They are soldiers that the United States military would be appalled to have in their army! Crammer Cadets wait until the last minute to prepare for their classes. Crammer Cadets also fail to use the resources available to them, such as reference books, computers, library assistants, and tutors. Instead, they cram for exams and to meet assignment deadlines. Because of poor planning, however, Crammer Cadets often fail to complete assignments satisfactorily.

The third group, the Just for Show Officers, are the school socialites. They stand by the study tables, the copying-machines, the bathrooms, or the telephones to discuss class assignments or their agendas for the week. These officers are so involved in their discussions that they get almost no work done and they also distract every one else. Nothing irritates an Industrious Soldier or a last-minute Crammer Cadet like a Just for Show Officer.

The next time you're in the college library, look for Industrious Soldiers, Crammer Cadets, and Just for Show Officers. You'll find them all at their posts.

51. The Crammer Cadets are soldiers that the United States military would be appalled to have in their army because ____.

- [A] they make too much use of the resources available to them
- ☒ [B] they wait until the last minute to prepare for their tasks
- [C] they stand by the copying-machine for too long
- [D] they make a good plan for whatever to be done

52. Comparing the first two groups, we can easily find the main difference between them: ____.

- ☒ [A] the Industrious Soldiers have got all sorts of stationery while the Crammer Cadets have to do with just a few pieces
- [B] the Industrious Soldiers have a sharper mind and are much more talented than the Crammer Cadets
- ☒ [C] the Industrious Soldiers work diligently and get satisfactory results while the Crammer Cadets cram for exams and normally score lower
- [D] the Industrious Soldiers and the Crammer Cadets are taught by the same teachers and naturally study in the same way

53. The writer seems to be hoping for more of ____ on campus.

- ☒ [A] the Industrious Soldiers
- [B] the Crammer Cadets
- ☒ [C] the Just for Show Officers
- [D] all the three groups

54. The Just for Show Officers do everything below except: ____.

- [A] take part in active discussions
- ☒ [B] finish their assignments on time
- [C] talk about their agendas for the week
- ☒ [D] annoy other people with their noisy talking

55. The best title for this text would be ____.

- [A] College Library Posts
- [B] Librarian's Duties
- ☒ [C] Onward Library Soldiers
- [D] Survey of the US Military

Text 3

The time I almost won a car when I was ten years old was probably the most disappointing moment of my childhood. One hot summer afternoon I was wandering around a local department store, waiting for my mother to finish shopping. Near the toy department, I was attracted to a crowd of people gathered around a bright blue car that was on display in the main aisle. A sign indicated that the car was the first prize in a sweepstakes celebrating the store's tenth anniversary. The sign also said that a person did not have to buy anything to fill out any entry form. Since entry cards and shiny yellow pencils were scattered on a card table nearby, and the table was just low enough for me to write on, I filled out a card. Then, feeling very much like an adult, I slipped my card into the slot of a heavy blue wooden box that rested on another table nearby. I then proceeded to the toy department, completely forgetting about the car. However, about a month later, just as I was walking into the house from my first day back at school, the telephone rang. When my mother answered it, a man asked to speak to a Michael Winchester. My mother said, "There's a Michael Williams here, but not a Michael Winchester." He asked, "Is this 862-9715 at 29 Williams Street?" My mother said, "That's the right number, but this is 29 Winchester Street." She then asked him, "What is this all about?" and he explained to her about the sweepstakes contest. My mother then called me to ask if I had ever filled out an application for a sweepstakes drawing. I said that I had, and she told me to get on the phone. The man by this time had realized that I had filled in my first name and street name on the line where my full name was to be. He told me I could not qualify for the prize because I had filled out the application incorrectly. For the rest of the day, I cried whenever I thought of how close I had come to winning the car. I am probably fated for the rest of my life to think of the "almost" prize whenever I fill out any kind of contest form.

56. The story happened ____.

- ☒ [A] in the summer
☐ [B] ten years ago
☐ [C] on the writer's tenth birthday
☐ [D] a warm winter afternoon
57. When the boy was with his mother shopping he found a blue prize car _____.
☐ [A] in the clothing department
☒ [B] near the toy department
☐ [C] between departments
☐ [D] outside the department store
58. In order to get the prize car consumers were required to _____.
☐ [A] buy a certain number of articles in the shop
☒ [B] fill out a form without buying anything
☐ [C] show the sales manager their driving licence
☐ [D] draw a picture of the car with the pencil provided
59. What disappointed the writer most was that _____.
☐ [A] he was a child and could not qualify for the prize
☐ [B] he was too young to get a car as a prize
☒ [C] he didn't buy anything in the shop
☐ [D] he could not get the prize just because of a little mistake
60. The best title for this text would be _____.
☒ [A] A Childhood Disappointment
☐ [B] The Sweepstakes Contest
☐ [C] A Wrong Number
☐ [D] My Favorite Blue Car

Part B

Directions:

Read the texts from a magazine column in which five people talked about their restaurant experiences. For questions 61 to 65, match the name of each person (1 to 5) to one of the statements (A to G) given below. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

Ted Grimes:

My son manages a chicken wing restaurant in Town J ... he was telling me one day he went into the men's room, and in the urinal was a big giant turd. Why the person did not use the toilet who knows. My son went to the cash register and took out a five dollar bill and gave it to the dishwasher and told him to get rid of the giant turd in the urinal.

Jane Anderson:

A few years ago in City O ... my husband and I went to P Restaurant for breakfast. I was almost done with my meal of eggs and toast when I looked down to see fly maggots crawling around my plate.