

全国

公共英语等级考试  
全真模拟试题集

[ 第二级 ]

徐强 主编

Practice Tests for  
Public English Test System

(PETS)

Level 2

*Practice  
Tests for  
Public  
English  
Test System*

# 全国公共英语等级考试

## 全真模拟试题集

[ 第二级 ]

Practice Tests for

Public English Test System

(PETS)

Level 2

徐 强 主编

邹 韬 刘德平

徐 强

Steve Kulich

编写

校阅

### 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

全国公共英语等级考试全真模拟试题集. 第二级/徐  
强编著. —合肥: 安徽教育出版社, 2001. 9  
ISBN 7-5336-2773-3

I. 全... II. 徐... III. 英语—水平考试—中国—  
试题 IV. H310. 42-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2001) 第 059923 号

---

责任编辑: 吴 骅      装帧设计: 李 静  
出版发行: 安徽教育出版社 (合肥市跃进路 1 号)  
网 址: <http://www.ahep.com.cn>  
经 销: 新华书店  
排 版: 安徽飞腾彩色制版有限责任公司  
印 刷: 合肥东方红印刷厂  
开 本: 787×1092 1/16  
印 张: 12.25  
字 数: 326 000  
版 次: 2001 年 9 月第 1 版      2001 年 9 月第 1 次印刷  
印 数: 2 000  
定 价: 16.00 元

---

(本书配有 4 盒录音磁带, 请向书店购买。)

如发现印装质量问题, 影响阅读, 请与我社发行部联系调换。

电 话: (0551) 2651321

邮 编: 230061



## 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,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(第二级)考试大纲》关于级别标准的描述,第二级的标准是“程度相当于我国普通高中优秀毕业生的英语水平。”根据这一标准,我邀请参加本书编写工作的同志都是长期从事指导高中阶段英语教学的资深教研员,他们都参加过上海市普通高校入学考试(高考)命题工作,有丰富的同一级别的英语教学和考试命题经验。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、拼题和审题工作已有十多年,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了一点难度。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在下次跳过;如果能跳过1.1米的横杆,那么跳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12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!

徐 强

于上海外国语大学

## 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又学习了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 第二级考试简介

1. PETS 第二级考试由笔试(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. PETS 第二级考试中, 笔试指导语为中文, 口试的指导语为英文。
3. PETS 笔试使用的是用于光电阅读器(OMR)评分的客观题答题卡和用于人工阅卷的主观题登分卡。
4. PETS 第二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	20	25	35	40	120
口试时间	10				

5. PETS 第二级考试各部分的题量、原始分和权重如下表所示:

部 分	题 量	原 始 分	权 重
听力	20	20	30%
英语知识运用	35	35	20%
阅读理解	20	20	30%
写作	10 + 1	35	20%
笔试(合计)	86	110	100%
口试		5	

\* 写作第二节原始分满分为 25 分。

# Contents

---

前言 .....	( i )
全国公共英语等级考试体系(PETS)简介 .....	( iii )
PETS 第二级考试简介 .....	( iv )
Test 1 .....	( 1 )
Test 2 .....	( 13 )
Test 3 .....	( 25 )
Test 4 .....	( 37 )
Test 5 .....	( 49 )
Test 6 .....	( 61 )
Test 7 .....	( 73 )
Test 8 .....	( 85 )
Test 9 .....	( 97 )
Test 10 .....	( 109 )
Test 11 .....	( 121 )
Test 12 .....	( 133 )
Oral Test 1 .....	( 145 )
Oral Test 2 .....	( 149 )
Oral Test 3 .....	( 153 )
Key .....	( 157 )
Tapescript .....	( 160 )

# Test 1

## 第一部分 听力理解

**第一节** 听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What does the man say about the boxes?  
[A] He will help the woman move them.  
[B] He will help them for the woman.  
[C] He can carry them with one hand.
2. What does the woman say about Tom?  
[A] He bought an expensive watch.  
[B] He really does like television.  
[C] He should watch more television.
3. What will the woman probably do?  
[A] Get out of her car.  
[B] Stop her car.  
[C] Repair her car.
4. Where does the conversation probably take place?  
[A] Near an art museum.  
[B] At a bus stop.  
[C] At a paint shop.
5. What does the man mean?  
[A] The woman received the full score.  
[B] He was sure his paper was good.  
[C] His score was better than the woman's.

**第二节** 听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有 5 秒钟的时间阅读各个小题;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. Where does the conversation probably take place?  
[A] In a classroom.  
[B] At a bus stop.



[C] In a shop.

7. What are the woman's favorite books?

[A] Detective stories.

[B] Love stories.

[C] Adventure stories.

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

8. How long does it take for the man to go to school?

[A] Half an hour.

[B] One hour.

[C] One and a half hours.

9. What does the man sometimes do on the bus?

[A] Talk with his old friends.

[B] Prevent other passengers from making noises.

[C] Do some reading.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. What's the topic of their conversation?

[A] Traffic problems.

[B] School study.

[C] Daily life.

11. Where could they park their car in the past years?

[A] In the one-way streets.

[B] In the parking area.

[C] Outside any shop they were going to.

12. What does the woman miss?

[A] The new traffic system.

[B] The old shops in the city center.

[C] The good old days.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. How does the woman get to know the name of the shop?

[A] From the man.

[B] From her friend.

[C] From the telephone book.

14. When will the man be free?

[A] That morning.

[B] That afternoon.

[C] That evening.

15. How will they go there?

[A] By taxi.

[B] By bus.

- [C] On foot.
16. It would take them \_\_\_\_\_ to get to the shop.
- [A] 15 minutes
- [B] 30 minutes
- [C] an hour
- 听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. When was the letter written?
- [A] At the beginning of the term.
- [B] In the middle of the term.
- [C] At the end of the term.
18. What is the first lesson on Monday?
- [A] History.
- [B] English.
- [C] Math.
19. What other language does Lala study besides English?
- [A] French.
- [B] Spanish.
- [C] Italian.
20. How many classes does Lala have to attend each week?
- [A] 4.
- [B] 15.
- [C] 20.

## 第二部分 英语知识运用

### 第一节 单项填空

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. Last month I wrote to Tom and Stella, but \_\_\_\_\_ of them has replied.
- [A] either
- [B] neither
- [C] both
- [D] none
22. \_\_\_\_\_ you don't like your neighbor is known to us all.
- [A] What
- [B] Who
- [C] That
- [D] Whether
23. Rich \_\_\_\_\_ he is, the young man is unable to see \_\_\_\_\_ his happiness lies.

- [A] as ... where  
[B] as ... when  
[C] though ... what  
[D] that ... how
24. She began to \_\_\_\_\_ something but stopped when she heard Father \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] tell ... saying  
[B] speak ... talking  
[C] say ... speaking  
[D] talk ... telling
25. This is only one of my English novels that \_\_\_\_\_ written by a Chinese writer.  
[A] are  
[B] has been  
[C] was  
[D] were
26. Either you or he \_\_\_\_\_ going to be chosen for the group leader.  
[A] is  
[B] are  
[C] were  
[D] will be
27. Some little animals can pretend to be \_\_\_\_\_ when in danger.  
[A] death  
[B] dying  
[C] dead  
[D] died
28. Their basketball team \_\_\_\_\_ ours by a large score in the match yesterday.  
[A] knocked  
[B] beat  
[C] won  
[D] hit
29. — I rang the door bell, but no one answered.  
— Oh, he \_\_\_\_\_ at that time.  
[A] should have slept  
[B] must sleep  
[C] must have been sleeping  
[D] can be slept
30. It was \_\_\_\_\_ that all the members of the club went out for an outing.  
[A] so fine a day  
[B] such fine a day  
[C] a very fine day

- [D] a fine day
31. Work hard at the lessons and success will be \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] theirs  
[B] his  
[C] ours  
[D] yours
32. Soccer is played in \_\_\_\_\_ every country in the world.  
[A] most  
[B] mostly  
[C] almost  
[D] already
33. High school students have to pass one test after \_\_\_\_\_ during three years.  
[A] other  
[B] some  
[C] others  
[D] another
34. This youngster never received any education, \_\_\_\_\_?  
[A] wasn't he  
[B] didn't he  
[C] was he  
[D] did he
35. Don't you know all of them are efficient \_\_\_\_\_?  
[A] language teacher  
[B] language's teachers  
[C] language teachers  
[D] teaching language

## 第二节 完形填空

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给各题的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

After a couple of minutes a man sat down opposite me. There was nothing 36 about him, except that he was tall. In fact he looked like a 37 city businessman, wearing a dark suit and carrying a briefcase. I did not say 38 to the man and just carried on with my 39 \_\_\_\_\_. Suddenly he 40 across the table, opened my packet of biscuits, took one, dipped it into his coffee and put it into his mouth. I was too 41 to say anything. Anyway, I decided to pay 42 attention to it. I always avoid 43 if I can. I just took a biscuit 44 and went back to my reading.

When the man took a 45 biscuit, I did not look up and made no 46 \_\_\_\_\_. I pretended to be very interested in my reading. After a couple of minutes, I put out my 47 \_\_\_\_\_, took the

last biscuit and 48 at the man. He was staring at me 49. I was ready to get up and 50 when the man suddenly pushed back his 51, stood up and hurried out of the coffee bar. I felt 52 that the man had left and I decided to wait two or three minutes 53 going myself. I finished my coffee, 54 my newspaper and stood up. To my 55, I found on the table, where my newspaper had been, was my packet of biscuits.

- |                        |                  |                |             |
|------------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 36. [A] additional     | [B] pleasant     | [C] important  | [D] special |
| 37. [A] exiting        | [B] curious      | [C] dusty      | [D] typical |
| 38. [A] something      | [B] anything     | [C] nothing    | [D] words   |
| 39. [A] working        | [B] talking      | [C] drinking   | [D] reading |
| 40. [A] reached        | [B] remained     | [C] passed     | [D] called  |
| 41. [A] shocked        | [B] careless     | [C] determined | [D] content |
| 42. [A] no             | [B] not          | [C] some       | [D] more    |
| 43. [A] adventure      | [B] trouble      | [C] accident   | [D] mistake |
| 44. [A] instead        | [B] myself       | [C] quickly    | [D] firmly  |
| 45. [A] big            | [B] nice         | [C] wrong      | [D] second  |
| 46. [A] reply          | [B] answer       | [C] sound      | [D] voice   |
| 47. [A] hand           | [B] head         | [C] newspaper  | [D] packet  |
| 48. [A] spoke          | [B] exclaimed    | [C] glanced    | [D] studied |
| 49. [A] delighted      | [B] loudly       | [C] angrily    | [D] bravely |
| 50. [A] talk           | [B] quarrel      | [C] explain    | [D] leave   |
| 51. [A] bag            | [B] briefcase    | [C] newspaper  | [D] chair   |
| 52. [A] happy          | [B] angry        | [C] calm       | [D] puzzled |
| 53. [A] after          | [B] before       | [C] when       | [D] while   |
| 54. [A] threw          | [B] tore         | [C] found      | [D] folded  |
| 55. [A] disappointment | [B] satisfaction | [C] surprise   | [D] fear    |

### 第三部分 阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

#### A

The city with the highest temperature yesterday was Singapore. At noon the temperature in Singapore was 33°C and at midnight the temperature there was 25°C. Tokyo had the second highest temperature. It was only 2°C lower there than in Singapore at noon. The temperature in Rome at noon was 30°C, the same as in New York. However, New York's temperature at midnight was 24°C. The noon temperature in Cairo was 29°C, one degree higher than that in Athens and Hong Kong. The temperature at midnight in Paris was only 14°C. Stockholm's temperature at midnight was the same as the temperature at midnight in Paris, but its noon



temperature was  $24^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The coolest city was London, with a temperature of only  $22^{\circ}\text{C}$  at noon and  $13^{\circ}\text{C}$  at midnight.

The five cities with the highest temperatures had a lot of sunshine throughout the day. Although it was cloudy in Athens and Paris, it didn't rain. It was also cloudy and dry in Stockholm, but it rained heavily in both London and Hong Kong.

56. How many cities does this report list?

[A] 8.

[B] 9.

[C] 10.

[D] 11.

57. Which is the warmest city in the report?

[A] Paris.

[B] Hong Kong.

[C] New York.

[D] Singapore.

58. Which cities had the temperature  $28^{\circ}\text{C}$  at noon?

[A] Rome and Tokyo.

[B] Tokyo and Cairo.

[C] Athens and Paris.

[D] Hong Kong and Athens.

59. How many cities were cloudy ?

[A] 5.

[B] 4.

[C] 3.

[D] 2.

60. What was the noon temperature in Paris?

[A]  $31^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

[B]  $28^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

[C]  $14^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

[D] Not mentioned.

## B

There are thousands and thousands of books. There are good books and bad books, cheap books and expensive books. Before one can acquire anything from books, one must learn how to choose books. In choosing good books, one should use the following steps. Before we buy a book of any kind, we must first see whether or not the contents are good and useful. This is most important because there are numbers of books and novels on the market which are poorly written and full of trash (糟粕). If it is bad, we must not buy it. Books have a great power that influences one's mind and thought. If we read bad books, our mind will be full of gloom

and hopelessness. Next, we should look at the price. Since we are students, it is very true that most of us do not have much money to spend. To buy costly books is not an easy thing. Moreover, many good books are not expensive. At last, we should examine whether the book is well printed and contains good illustrations. We do not like to read a book, good or bad, if it is not properly printed. In the same way, we do not have much interest if its illustrations are bad.

61. The proper title of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] How to Choose Good Books  
[B] The Kinds of Books  
[C] The Steps of Choosing Books  
[D] Bad Books or Good Books
62. In this article, there are \_\_\_\_\_ steps to decide what book to choose.  
[A] two  
[B] three  
[C] four  
[D] five
63. The reason that the contents of a book are the most important is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] some books are badly written  
[B] the contents are very interesting  
[C] the contents can attract readers  
[D] the contents will influence readers
64. The illustrations in the book will \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] decide whether the book is good or bad  
[B] raise the price of the book  
[C] catch the interest of the readers  
[D] kill the interest of the readers

## C

Here are some advertisements for jobs

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>(1) JUNIOR LIBRARIAN No experience necessary but must like books.</p> <p>(2) SALES MANAGER for large computer firm.</p> <p>(3) NURSE for private hospital. Must be patient and gently, and able to look after young children.</p> <p>(4) BUS DRIVER Must be able to drive a car and work at different times each day.</p> <p>(5) PART-TIME TEACHER wanted for</p> | <p>English. 8:00 – 11:30 am.</p> <p>(6) GOOD TYPIST Able to type at least 50 words per minute. 5 days a week and Saturday mornings. Good salary.</p> <p>(7) YOUNG PERSON required to work as guide in local castle. Must be able to remember everything and talk clearly.</p> <p>(8) POSTMAN wanted. Must be healthy and fit. 5 am to 12 noon daily.</p> <p>(9) WAITER for small restaurant. Tuesdays –</p> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Fridays, evenings only.

(10) MECHANIC wanted to work in large garage in city centre.

(11) LANGUAGE LABORATORY TECH-

NICIAN. Must have good qualifications in electronics and also an interest in teaching languages.

65. What job can you apply for if you know English?

[A] Junior librarian.

[B] Sales manager.

[C] Language laboratory technician.

[D] Part-time teacher.

66. What job can you apply for if you must go to school during the day time?

[A] Typist.

[B] Postman.

[C] Waiter.

[D] Mechanic.

67. Which job in this advertisement probably has an age limit?

[A] Nurse.

[B] Bus driver.

[C] Teacher.

[D] Guide.

## D

When children learn a language, they learn the grammar as well as the words or vocabulary. No one teaches them: children just “pick them up”.

Before babies begin to produce words, they produce sounds. Some of these sounds will remain if they occur in the language being acquired, and others will disappear. This is called the “babbling stage”.

A child does not learn the language “all at once”. The child’s first utterances(发声) are one-word “sentences”. After a few months, the two-word stage arises. During this stage, the child puts two words together. These two-word sentences have definite patterns and express grammatical and meaningful relationships. Still later, in the telegraphic stage, the child will produce longer sentences. These longer sentences are mainly made up of content words. The child’s early grammar lacks many of the rules of the adult grammar, but eventually it will become mature (成熟).

All normal children everywhere learn language. This ability is not dependent on race, social class, geography, or even intelligence. This ability is uniquely human.

68. The phrase “pick them up” means \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] raise them from the ground

[B] learn them without much effort

- [C] use hands to help carry them  
[D] study very hard and remember them
69. During the “babbling stage”, babies \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] can only produce sound  
[B] learn to walk steadily  
[C] can understand people’s talk  
[D] begin to produce two-word sentences
70. The two-word sentences produced by babies \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] are simpler than those produced in the “babbling stage”  
[B] are much more difficult than those produced in the telegraphic stage  
[C] are strictly grammatical  
[D] are meaningful and have functions
71. Any child can learn language as long as he is \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] well-educated  
[B] clever enough  
[C] unique  
[D] physically normal

## E

Nothing lives forever. Is that right? Wrong. It seems hard to believe that there are some animals that do not die. They are very simple creatures, too small to be seen without the help of a microscope. While most animals, including human beings, have billions of cells in their bodies, these little creatures have only one. Each cell lives for a certain length of time, and then it splits to form two new animals. The adult animal turns itself into two babies! All of the new cells finally divide, but none die unless they are killed by accident or disease.

There are other cells that avoid being old. Cells from old mice have been moved into young mice over and over again, each time the body they are in wears out. In their new bodies the old cells seem to begin life over again. They divide and grow just like young cells.

Is there any way to discover the secret of these cells’ youth and apply it to human beings? Not yet. But scientists are still searching, and they may be closer than ever to finding an answer. Of course, some ways to increase our chances of living longer, like good food and exercise, have been known for years. Progress against killer diseases has already raised the human life to more than seventy years, compared with less than fifty years at the turn of the century. Now scientists are studying other ways to fight against death. They will never give up their efforts until they finally succeed.

72. What is the passage mainly about?  
[A] The law governing the growth of all creatures.  
[B] The secret of getting old.  
[C] Ways to begin life over again.