

全国

公共英语等级考试

全真模拟试题集

[第四级]

徐强 主编

Practice Tests for
Public English Test System

(PETS)

Level 4

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English
Test System*

安徽教育出版社

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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,只有这样,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(第四级)考试大纲》关于级别标准的描述,第四级的标准是“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。”根据这一标准,我邀请参加本书编写工作的同志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8套笔试题和8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

于上海外国语大学

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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 第四级简介

1. PETS 第四级考试由笔试(140 分钟, 满分 100 分)和口试(12 分钟, 满分 5 分)两种独立考试组成。
2. PETS 第四级考试的笔试和口试的指导语均为英文。写作题、口试中所提供的引导性材料可能会涉及到少量的中文。
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。答题卡 1 在机器阅读前, 有部分题目也需要人工评阅。
4. PETS 第四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 A 节 B 节	写作	总计(分钟)
笔试时间	30	15	40 20	35	140
口试时间	12				

5. PETS 第四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	25	30 %
英语知识运用	20	20	10 %
阅读理解	25	35	A = 25 % B = 10 %
写作	1	20	25 %
笔试(合计)	66	100	100 %
口试		5	

* 听力 B 节中的 5 道简答题每题 2 分。

* 阅读 B 节中的 5 道翻译题每题 3 分。

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Test 1

Section I Listening Comprehension

(30 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 three parts in this section, Part A, Part B and Part C.

Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to 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 has started.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

Part A

*You will hear an advertisement about a winter clearance sale. Listen and complete the sentences in questions 1~5 with the information you've heard. Write **not more than 3 words** in each numbered box. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below.*

The sale price of men's suits is only		1
The regular price of sport coats is		2
Women's dresses are sold at half price and		3
On Wednesday the store is open till		4
On Sunday the store is		5

Part B

*You will hear a talk introducing Thomas Jefferson, a well-known American statesman. Answer questions 6~10 while you listen. Use **not more than 5 words** for each answer. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the questions.*

How did Jefferson study before his college education?		6
What was Jefferson most talented as during his service in Virginia's parliament?		7
What position did Jefferson accept upon returning to Washington from France?		8
How many terms did Jefferson serve as U. S. President?		9
What was Jefferson's most important contribution to the founding of the United States?		10

Part C

*You will hear three dialogues or monologues. Before listening to each one, you will have time to read the questions related to it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have time to check your answer. You will hear each piece **once only**.*

Questions 11~13 are based on the following talk introducing F. Scott Fitzgerald, an important American novelist. You now have 15 seconds to read questions 11~13.

11. What do we know about the novels written by Fitzgerald?

- [A] They described the Jazz Age.
- [B] They described the Deep South.
- [C] They were based on war experiences.
- [D] They were based on brilliant successes.

12. Which of Fitzgerald's novels has been made into a movie?

- [A] *Tender is the Night*.
- [B] *All the Sad Young Men*.
- [C] *The Great Gatsby*.
- [D] *This Side of Paradise*.

13. What do we know about Fitzgerald's personality?

- [A] He had little natural talent.
- [B] He was a compulsive drinker.
- [C] He adjusted to a changing world.
- [D] He improved his work as a mature writer.

You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to Questions 11~13.

Questions 14~16 are based on the following conversation . You now have 15 seconds to read questions 14~16.

14. Where did this conversation most likely take place?

- [A] In a dentist's office.
- [B] In a hospital.
- [C] In a doctor's office.
- [D] In a drug store.

15. Why did the man call Dr. Williams?

- [A] To get some medicine for the woman.
- [B] To get a prescription for the woman.
- [C] To ask him for an appointment.
- [D] To ask him for advice.

16. Which of the following is true of the woman?

- [A] She had a toothache.
- [B] She wanted some aspirin.
- [C] She made an appointment with the man.
- [D] She felt like drinking to fall asleep.

You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to Questions 14~16.

Questions 17~20 are based on the following talk . You now have 20 seconds to read questions 17~20.

17. What was one reason that Elizabeth Barrett was considered for the title of Poet Laureate?

- [A] Her husband was a famous poet.
- [B] She published *Sonnets from the Portuguese*.
- [C] The monarch was a woman.
- [D] She was a friend of William Wordsworth's.

18. Who was named Poet Laureate in 1843?

- [A] Elizabeth Barrett.
- [B] Robert Browning.
- [C] Aurora Leigh.
- [D] William Wordsworth.

19. Where did Elizabeth and Robert Browning live after their elopement?

- [A] In Spain.
- [B] In Italy.
- [C] In England.
- [D] In Portugal.

20. When did Elizabeth Barrett Browning die?

- [A] In 1843.

[B] In 1849.

[C] In 1856.

[D] In 1861.

You now have 40 seconds to check your answers to Questions 17~20.

You now have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

Section II Use of English

(15 minutes)

Read the following text. Choose the best word for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1.

Andy Dole was a successful electronics manufacturing executive and the owner of a disco in the 1970s and early '80s. At his 21, he earned \$100,000 a year.

But his real 22 was the lottery. Andy, 53, remembers the first time he bought a ticket, in 1982. "I knew it was a sucker's bet," he says. "But there was no other 23 I could make a million dollars for a buck." Andy 24 compulsively every day for eight years.

Finally, \$100,000 worth of lottery tickets 25, he lost his job, his disco business 26, and he was \$1 million 27 debt. After his wife divorced him, he moved in with his mother, vowing 28 his teen-age daughter and son that he would pull himself 29.

Andy hit bottom on July 31, 1990, a date he 30 as "a good day for gamblers" because there were three local lottery 31. "This was my last shot at 32 my daughter's first semester at college," he says. "After 33 all three games, I tried to slash my wrists with a razor." Andy Dole's 34 finally came after Gamblers Anonymous helped him control his 35 and formulate a budget plan to pay down his 36 out of the \$75,000-a-year salary he earns as a textile-plant manager. Meanwhile, his daughter is now in law school, and his son is in college. 37 best of all, Andy hasn't bought a lottery 38 in six years.

"My children believe in me, and I have 39 of mind," he says. "It's 40: everything I wanted from gambling I got from not gambling."

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 21. [A] peak | [B] prime | [C] high | [D] top |
| 22. [A] fortune | [B] passion | [C] success | [D] business |
| 23. [A] way | [B] method | [C] access | [D] solution |
| 24. [A] managed | [B] bought | [C] played | [D] practised |
| 25. [A] late | [B] later | [C] latest | [D] latter |
| 26. [A] collaborated | [B] collided | [C] collapsed | [D] colluded |
| 27. [A] in | [B] on | [C] of | [D] at |
| 28. [A] at | [B] to | [C] for | [D] by |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 29. [A] out | [B] off | [C] together | [D] round |
| 30. [A] believes | [B] thinks | [C] calls | [D] remembers |
| 31. [A] chances | [B] games | [C] sales | [D] drawings |
| 32. [A] paying | [B] covering | [C] starting | [D] ending |
| 33. [A] playing | [B] losing | [C] attending | [D] watching |
| 34. [A] bankruptcy | [B] triumph | [C] salvation | [D] poverty |
| 35. [A] addiction | [B] strategy | [C] approach | [D] temper |
| 36. [A] loans | [B] expenditures | [C] debts | [D] bills |
| 37. [A] Yet | [B] So | [C] But | [D] And |
| 38. [A] sheet | [B] bill | [C] note | [D] ticket |
| 39. [A] grasp | [B] hold | [C] control | [D] peace |
| 40. [A] amazing | [B] helpless | [C] natural | [D] worthwhile |

Section III Reading Comprehension

(60 minutes)

Part A

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1.

Text 1

Researchers from around the world gathered for the American Stroke Association's 25th International Stroke Conference in New Orleans recently to discuss better ways of dealing with strokes. The news out of the meeting was not good. According to a new study, the number of strokes — having declined in the 1960s and '70s — is unexpectedly rising again. In 1999 alone there were 750,000 full-fledged strokes in the U. S. and half a million transient ischemic attacks (TIAs), or ministrokes. Although both numbers have doctors worried, the conference paid particular attention to the ministrokes because of both the stealth of their damage and the dramatic effectiveness of timely treatment.

Ministrokes result from temporary interruptions of blood flow to the brain. Unlike full strokes, they present symptoms lasting anywhere from a few seconds to 24 hours. Rarely do they cause permanent neurological damage, but they are often precursors of a major stroke.

"Our message is quite clear," says Dr. Robert Adams, professor of neurology at the Medical College of Georgia in Augusta, the conference moderator. "TIAs, while less severe than strokes in the short term, are quite dangerous and need a quick diagnosis and treatment as well as appropriate follow-up to prevent future injury."

Unfortunately, ministrokes are greatly underdiagnosed. A study conducted for the National Stroke Association indicates that 2.5% of all adults age 18 or older (about 4.9 million people in the U. S.) have experienced a confirmed TIA. An additional 1.2 million Americans over the age of 45, the study showed, have most likely suffered a ministroke without realizing it. These

findings suggest that if the public knew how to spot the symptoms of stroke, especially ministrokes, and sought prompt medical treatment, thousands of lives could be saved and major disabilities could be avoided.

The problem is that the symptoms of a ministroke are often subtle and passing. Nonetheless, there are signs you can look out for:

- ☐ Numbness or weakness in the face, arm or leg, especially on one side of the body.
- ☐ Trouble seeing in one or both eyes.
- ☐ Confusion and difficulty speaking or understanding.
- ☐ Difficulty walking, dizziness or loss of coordination.
- ☐ Severe headache with no known cause.

Along with these symptoms, researchers have identified some key indicators that increase your chances of having a full-blown stroke after a TIA: if you're over 60, have experienced symptoms lasting longer than 10 minutes, feel weak and have a history of diabetes.

If you experience any of the symptoms, your first call should be to your doctor. It could be the call that saves your life.

41. The 25th International Stroke Conference paid special attention to

- [A] the increased number of strokes.
- [B] the damage and treatment of ministrokes.
- [C] permanent damage caused by major strokes.
- [D] lasting symptoms of full-fledged strokes.

42. A TIA is also known as

- [A] a ministroke.
- [B] a full-fledged stroke.
- [C] a major stroke.
- [D] a full-blown stroke.

43. Which of the following is true?

- [A] TIAs are less serious in terms of damage.
- [B] TIAs show obvious symptoms for doctors to diagnose.
- [C] Major strokes are easier to be diagnosed than TIAs.
- [D] Major strokes present symptoms lasting a few seconds.

44. A stroke could result in

- [A] dizziness.
- [B] confusion.
- [C] headache.
- [D] disability.

45. A TIA patient is likely to get a full stroke if he

- [A] has trouble speaking.
- [B] has difficulty seeing.
- [C] suffers from headache.

[D] suffers from diabetes.

Text 2

You'd think that if the San Andreas Fault went to the trouble of having a perfectly good earthquake, the folks on the U. S. West Coast might at least notice. A new study reveals, however, that in 1992, what should have been a china-smashing 4.8 Richter-scale quake hit central California, and yet nobody felt a thing. The explanation for the odd shadow-quake was published last week in the journal *Nature* and may help improve science's understanding of earthquakes in general.

According to Alan T. Linde, a geophysicist at the Carnegie Institution of Washington and the study's leader, what makes seismic events so destructive is not just that the earth moves but the speed with which it does so. In many quakes the crustal movement that leads to shaking takes only seconds to unfold, sending energy exploding in all directions. But recent analysis of data from strain gauges along the San Andreas Fault reveals that four years ago, a slip occurred that took a week to play out. Such slow sliding all but eliminates an earthquake's quaking.

Linde's work may never help seismologists determine which type of temblor is likely to strike which region, but he still believes the research has value. There may be no better way of understanding destructive quakes, he feels, than to learn what makes them less destructive.

46. Which of the following questions is this passage trying to answer?

- [A] How does an earthquake happen?
- [B] What makes an earthquake destructive?
- [C] Why was a perfectly good quake unfelt?
- [D] Which type of quake will strike the fault?

47. According to the passage, in 1992, an earthquake

- [A] struck California without doing its potential harm.
- [B] measuring 4.8 degrees on the Richter-scale hit California.
- [C] struck California and only smashed some porcelain.
- [D] caught Californians unawares, damaging nothing but some porcelain.

48. According to Alan T. Linde, the earth's movement

- [A] has nothing to do with the destructiveness of an earthquake.
- [B] is the only factor that determines the destructiveness of a quake.
- [C] has a lot to do with an earthquake, but not with its harm.
- [D] is part of what determines the destructiveness of a quake.

49. A shadow-quake is probably

- [A] a 4.8 Richter-scale one.
- [B] one that is unfelt.
- [C] one that is harmless.
- [D] a slowly-shaking one.

50. According to the writer, Linde's work

- [A] is not helpful to seismologists at all.
- [B] partly accounts for the California quake in 1992.
- [C] explains how destructive earthquakes occur.
- [D] adds to the knowledge of destructive earthquakes.

Text 3

A crime scene is often a hideous spectacle, and the massacre that left the victims' bodies strewn thick on the ground outside the Odzala National Park in Congo was no exception. More than 250 bullet-riddled elephant carcasses and skeletons, their faces mutilated by poachers' harvesting contraband ivory, lay in a marshy clearing. The slaughter, one of the worst of its kind ever in Africa, was discovered two weeks ago by ecologist Michael Fay and a team of journalists filming a documentary for the U.S. television newsmagazine *Primetime Live*. Soldiers accompanying Fay and the news crew tracked down the poachers' camp and burned it to the ground. The culprits, though, are fugitives.

Meanwhile, evidence of a similar outrage was discovered last week by British authorities who raided two London garages and seized what is believed to be the world's biggest haul of rhinoceros horns: there were 105 of them, valued at \$4.4 million and representing 1% of the existing white rhino population.

Although the twin discoveries are milestones in interdiction, their real significance is anything but reassuring: despite international bans on commerce in rhinoceros horns and elephant tusks, the illegal trade continues to thrive. And the animals are dying.

51. According to the passage, a crime scene is often
 - [A] unpleasant and frightening.
 - [B] found in a hidden place.
 - [C] a documentary for television.
 - [D] located in a marshy clearing.
52. The slaughter of the elephants
 - [A] was the worst in the world.
 - [B] was discovered in the Odzala National Park.
 - [C] revealed continual trade in contraband.
 - [D] drew a TV news crew to Congo from the U.S.
53. The world's biggest haul of rhinoceros horns was
 - [A] discovered in a London garage last week.
 - [B] discovered accidentally by British authorities.
 - [C] smaller in quantity than that of the elephants in Congo.
 - [D] higher in value than that of the elephants in Congo.
54. The writer's mood could best be described as one of
 - [A] relief.
 - [B] worry.
 - [C] surprise.

[D] sorrow.

55. The best title for this passage would be

[A] A Crime Scene.

[B] Harvest of Shame.

[C] Milestones in Interdiction.

[D] Illegal Trade Thriving.

Text 4

According to the National Cancer Institute, two ongoing Harvard University and Brigham and Women's Hospital studies — one of 48,000 male health professionals, the other of 118,000 female nurses — provide the strongest evidence yet that cigarette smoking leads to colon cancer.

Men who started smoking before age 30 and accumulated more than 16 “pack-years” (a pack a day for 16 years or two packs a day for eight years, for example) were twice as likely to get colorectal cancer as nonsmokers. Women who started smoking before 30 and smoked more than ten pack-years were more than twice as likely as nonsmokers to develop colorectal cancer.

Carcinogens in smoke can reach colon cells via the bloodstream or by being swallowed; these chemicals may then trigger a mutation starting cells on the road to cancer. While a smoker's extra risk of lung cancer diminishes several decades after he quits, and his greater susceptibility to heart disease declines within a few years of stopping, the studies found ex-smokers face the same risk of colorectal cancer as smokers, presumably because the smoke does its damage early.

56. According to the passage, which of the following is true?

[A] A 16-pack-year man is as likely to get colorectal cancer as a 10-pack-year woman.

[B] A 32-pack-year man is twice as likely to get colorectal cancer as a 16-pack-year man.

[C] No comparison is made in either study between men and women as to the likelihood of colorectal cancer.

[D] No similar studies have ever been made to explore the relationship between smoking and colorectal cancer.

57. A smoker is likely to get colorectal cancer caused by

[A] carcinogens in smoke.

[B] smoke in the bloodstream.

[C] swallowed smoke.

[D] cells on the road.

58. If one quits smoking, the earlier benefit will be

[A] lower extra risk of lung cancer.

[B] little likelihood of colorectal cancer.

[C] lower susceptibility to heart disease.

[D] little influence from smoke damage.

59. According to the passage, smokers are as likely to

- [A] develop heart disease as nonsmokers.
 - [B] develop heart disease as ex-smokers.
 - [C] get colorectal cancer as nonsmokers.
 - [D] get colorectal cancer as ex-smokers.
60. The passage shows that it is much harder to get rid of the harm done by smoking to the
- [A] heart than to the lungs. *61VS*
 - [B] colon than to the heart.
 - [C] lungs than to the colon.
 - [D] blood than to the colon.

Part B

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2.

The thinking among behavioral researchers, cognitive scientists and philosophers has been that the actions of animals are unconscious. 61) Behavior, in this view, stems almost exclusively from instinct, a sort of genetically programmed autopilot that provides an animal with rules for daily living. If animals behave in ways that seem pretty clever, they do so without thinking about it. Animals may know things, the argument goes, but they don't know that they know.

Or do they? Scientists distrust fuzzy notions like "mind" and "consciousness." 62) It is this bias against phenomena that are tricky to observe and quantify, argues Harvard University ethologist Donald Griffin in his new book, "Animal Minds" that allows science to dismiss the question of animal consciousness.

Griffin cites sheaves of recent research reports that demonstrate a startling depth of intelligence among animals. Although he concedes that no one can yet prove the existence of animal consciousness, the data he offers make a compelling case for at least considering it. 63) Pointing to examples of animals exhibiting versatile, adaptive behavior in response to novel challenges, and to ways in which animals seem to communicate complex ideas to one another, Griffin says, "The limited evidence that we have suggests that animals think about things in relationships. So, it's hard to avoid the possibility that they think about themselves."

Griffin begins with a two-tiered definition of consciousness. First, it is awareness — an ability to recognize and make judgments about one's surroundings. Animals pass this test all the time. 64) The second, higher consciousness is self-awareness, or recognizing oneself as having an identity, with the capacity to contemplate that identity. It's difficult to imagine a dog thinking in terms like "I, Rover," but Griffin does not argue that animals have a consciousness as complex and varied as a human's. Instead, he asks whether there might be a middle ground where animals are aware of themselves, as individuals, as they make their way through life. In other words, a pigeon knows it finds eating bread crumbs desirable, but it can't compose poetry about the experience.

Another element of consciousness is intention. Griffin suggests animals can anticipate fu-