

292

H318.6  
H174

全国公共英语等级考试(PETS)

## 第二级模拟试卷

黄关福 编著  
徐志江



A0979317

复旦大学出版社

## 出版说明

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

PETS 测试分笔试和口试两大部分。笔试包括听力理解、英语知识运用、阅读理解和写作四个部分;口试分考生回答问题和考生相互回答问题两种形式。

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

PETS 考试共分五级:第一级略高于初中毕业生的英语水平;第二级相当于普通高中优秀毕业生的水平;第三级相当于在大专院校学习两年公共英语或自学了同等程度英语课程的水平;第四级相当于在大学学习了三至四年或自学了同等程度英语课程的水平;第五级相当于大学英语专业二年级结束时的水平。目前,第二级考试的成绩可替代自学考试非英语专业专科的英语成绩;第三级可替代自学考试非英语专业本科的英语成绩;第五级可替代申请公费留学的 EPT 成绩。

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

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

出版者

# 目 录

Test 1 .....	1
Test 2 .....	15
Test 3 .....	29
Test 4 .....	42
Test 5 .....	56
Test 6 .....	70
Test 7 .....	84
Test 8 .....	98
Test 9 .....	112
Test 10 .....	125

## 附录 A

Key to Test 1 .....	138
Key to Test 2 .....	138
Key to Test 3 .....	139
Key to Test 4 .....	139
Key to Test 5 .....	140
Key to Test 6 .....	141
Key to Test 7 .....	141
Key to Test 8 .....	142
Key to Test 9 .....	142
Key to Test 10 .....	143

## 附录 B

Script for Listening Comprehension Test 1 .....	144
Script for Listening Comprehension Test 2 .....	146
Script for Listening Comprehension Test 3 .....	148
Script for Listening Comprehension Test 4 .....	150
Script for Listening Comprehension Test 5 .....	152
Script for Listening Comprehension Test 6 .....	154
Script for Listening Comprehension Test 7 .....	156
Script for Listening Comprehension Test 8 .....	158
Script for Listening Comprehension Test 9 .....	160

Script for Listening Comprehension Test 10 ..... 163

附录 C

(一) PETS 第二级笔试试卷结构表 ..... 166

(二) 写作书面表达评分原则 ..... 166

(三) 口试试卷内容与结构 ..... 167

(四) 口试评分方法与合格标准 ..... 168

(五) 考试结构图 ..... 169

# Test 1

## 笔 试 试 卷

### 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,并将该选项填在题目编号之前的括号内。听完每段对话后,你将有 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。

例如,你将听到以下内容:

M: Excuse me. Can you tell me how much the shirt is?

W: Yes, it's nine fifteen.

请看选项:

How much is the shirt?

[A] £ 19.15

[B] £ 9.15

[C] £ 9.18

衬衫的价格为 9 镑 15 便士,所以你选择[B]项。

- ( ) 1. Who is the man probably talking to?  
[A] He is talking to his teacher.  
[B] He is talking to his doctor.  
[C] He is talking to his mother.
- ( ) 2. Where is this dialogue occurring?  
[A] At Anne's Clothing Store.  
[B] Inside a shopping centre.  
[C] At a downtown street.
- ( ) 3. When does this woman prefer to leave?  
[A] She wants to leave tonight.  
[B] She wants to leave in the afternoon.  
[C] She wants to leave on the latest train.
- ( ) 4. Where is this conversation taking place?  
[A] In a kitchen. [B] In a park. [C] In a garden.
- ( ) 5. How long was the delay?  
[A] It was delayed for thirty minutes.  
[B] It was delayed for forty minutes.

[C] It was delayed for fifty minutes.

## 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,并将该选项填在题目编号之前的括号内。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. Who is Mr Jones going to meet?  
[A] The manager of the shoe factory.  
[B] The managing director.  
[C] The director of the office.
- ( ) 7. Where is the office Mr Jones would like to get to?  
[A] The second door on the right.  
[B] The first door on the left.  
[C] The second door on the left.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

- ( ) 8. What does the man want to do?  
[A] To take money from the bank.  
[B] To cash his checks in the bank.  
[C] To enquire about the exchange rate.
- ( ) 9. How would the man like his money?  
[A] In hundreds.  
[B] In hundreds and tens.  
[C] In hundreds and fifties.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

- ( ) 10. Who gave a party last night?  
[A] Mary. [B] Pamela. [C] Mary's sister.
- ( ) 11. Whom did Mary meet at the party?  
[A] Her boy friend.  
[B] Many interesting friends.  
[C] Some British people.
- ( ) 12. Why was the man not invited to the party?  
[A] Mary did not ask him.  
[B] He was no longer the hostess' friend.  
[C] He was too funny.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

- ( ) 13. Who are the speakers?  
[A] A student and a professor.

- [B] Two students.  
[C] Two professors.
- ( ) 14. What is the man's purpose for talking with the woman?  
[A] He hopes to be introduced to her professor.  
[B] He wants to ask for her advice.  
[C] He wants her to be his friend.
- ( ) 15. What is the name of the course they are discussing?  
[A] Classical Literature. [B] Basics in English. [C] Reading skills.
- ( ) 16. What is the woman interested in?  
[A] Theory. [B] Classical Literature. [C] Reading.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

- ( ) 17. For what purpose do people read newspapers?  
[A] To learn about whatever they want.  
[B] To satisfy themselves.  
[C] To learn about what is going on in the world.
- ( ) 18. Why do people sometimes only glance at the headlines?  
[A] Because they are too busy.  
[B] Because they only want to learn about the weather.  
[C] Because they only want to learn about the sports news.
- ( ) 19. How are newspapers usually printed in big cities?  
[A] They are printed daily.  
[B] They are printed weekly.  
[C] They are printed monthly.
- ( ) 20. Which of the following usually appears at the front page of the newspaper?  
[A] The important news.  
[B] The amusement section.  
[C] The business news.

## 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, 并将该选项填在题目编号之前的括号内。

Example:

It is generally considered unwise to give a child \_\_\_\_\_ he or she wants.

[A] however [B] whatever [C] whichever [D] whenever

根据题意, 将正确的答案[B]填入空格。

- ( ) 21. \_\_\_\_\_ workers examining machines, the student checked out his answers before handing in his paper.  
 [A] As [B] Like [C] As if [D] Just as
- ( ) 22. Nearly 5 percent of U. S. land has been marked wilderness, but how it is used and managed is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] far more settled [B] far more settling  
 [C] far from settled [D] far from settling
- ( ) 23. \_\_\_\_\_ a snake in the wild, he was frightened.  
 [A] Having not seen [B] Never seeing  
 [C] Having never seen [D] Not being seen
- ( ) 24. Tales of his bravery has spread \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] by word of mouth [B] by words of mouths  
 [C] by words of mouth [D] by word of mouths
- ( ) 25. A year and a half later they \_\_\_\_\_ their president \_\_\_\_\_ officially dead.  
 [A] had...declaring [B] had...declared  
 [C] made...declare [D] made...declaring
- ( ) 26. Only in the past 50 years, with the revolution in diving equipment, \_\_\_\_\_ study deep seas closely.  
 [A] were scientists able to [B] have scientists been able to  
 [C] would scientists be able to [D] will scientists be able to
- ( ) 27. You can't imagine that rats eat 40 to 50 times \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] the weight [B] their weight [C] in weight [D] by weight
- ( ) 28. The new plan exists only \_\_\_\_\_ paper, and it won't work \_\_\_\_\_ practice.  
 [A] in...in [B] on...on [C] in...on [D] on...in
- ( ) 29. It took two years of hunger and hard work \_\_\_\_\_ the villagers had another crop.  
 [A] when [B] since [C] before [D] until
- ( ) 30. You need to make arrangements for a hotel room \_\_\_\_\_ a few nights.  
 [A] in [B] for [C] within [D] during
- ( ) 31. \_\_\_\_\_ his advice, I would never have got the job.  
 [A] Apart from [B] As for [C] But for [D] In addition to
- ( ) 32. He has always insisted on his \_\_\_\_\_ Dr Turner instead of Mr Turner.  
 [A] called [B] to be called [C] being called [D] calling
- ( ) 33. Dinner will be ready \_\_\_\_\_ but we have time for a drink.  
 [A] recently [B] presently [C] lately [D] frequently
- ( ) 34. Although only of \_\_\_\_\_ intelligence, he speaks four languages fluently.  
 [A] average [B] common [C] middle [D] usual
- ( ) 35. The thief left the house in a \_\_\_\_\_ of disorder.  
 [A] state [B] form [C] scene [D] shape



## 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,并将该选项填在题目编号之前的括号内。

There are many streets in London containing shops dealing in book-selling. 36 the best known of these is Charing Cross Road in the very 37 of London. Here bookshops of all sorts and sizes 38 to be found, from the celebrated one which 39 to be "the biggest bookshop in the world" to the 40 dusty places which seem to have been 41 over from Dickens's time. Some of these shops 42, or will obtain, any kind of book, but many of 43 feature second-hand books, art books, foreign books or books on philosophy, politics or any other of the 44 subjects about which books may be written. One shop in this area specializes only 45 books about ballet! 46 it may be the most convenient place for Londoners to 47 books, Charing Cross Road is not the cheapest. For the 48 cheap second-hand books, the collector must try some 49 places, to Farringdon Road, for example, in the East central 50 of London. Here there is nothing so magnificent as bookshops. 51 the booksellers come along each morning and throw out their 52 of books on to small carts which line the road. 53 the collectors, some professional and some amateur, who have been 54 for them, rush upon the dusty books. In places like this one can still, 55 pick up for a few pence an old edition that may be worth many pounds.

- |                       |               |                |                 |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| ( ) 36. [A] Hardly    | [B] Perhaps   | [C] Absolutely | [D] Honestly    |
| ( ) 37. [A] turning   | [B] heart     | [C] corner     | [D] crossing    |
| ( ) 38. [A] are       | [B] is        | [C] will be    | [D] may be      |
| ( ) 39. [A] claims    | [B] expects   | [C] intends    | [D] refers      |
| ( ) 40. [A] fine      | [B] slight    | [C] tiny       | [D] least       |
| ( ) 41. [A] held      | [B] kept      | [C] left       | [D] remained    |
| ( ) 42. [A] furnish   | [B] equip     | [C] carry      | [D] stock       |
| ( ) 43. [A] which     | [B] whose     | [C] them       | [D] whom        |
| ( ) 44. [A] certain   | [B] definite  | [C] various    | [D] essential   |
| ( ) 45. [A] on        | [B] in        | [C] about      | [D] to          |
| ( ) 46. [A] However   | [B] Although  | [C] Whatever   | [D] In spite of |
| ( ) 47. [A] reach     | [B] gain      | [C] catch      | [D] buy         |
| ( ) 48. [A] actually  | [B] chiefly   | [C] really     | [D] especially  |
| ( ) 49. [A] separated | [B] isolated  | [C] lonely     | [D] rare        |
| ( ) 50. [A] zone      | [B] belt      | [C] region     | [D] district    |
| ( ) 51. [A] And       | [B] Returning | [C] Instead    | [D] In return   |
| ( ) 52. [A] pockets   | [B] sacks     | [C] briefcases | [D] shelves     |
| ( ) 53. [A] While     | [B] And       | [C] But        | [D] However     |
| ( ) 54. [A] waiting   | [B] looking   | [C] hoping     | [D] longing     |

- ( ) 55. [A] seldom [B] never [C] rarely [D] occasionally

### 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,并将该选项填在题目编号之前的括号内。

#### A

In summer and fall people and bears run into each other almost daily in or near town. That's because of the bears's *life cycle* (生活周期). Most bears spend winter and spring on Hudson Bay. They hunt *seals* (海豹) mainly during the spring, until the ice breaks up. When it melts in early summer, the bears come to shore. For months there's almost nothing to eat, so they sleep and wander around. They're fasting — it's sometimes called walking *hibernation* (冬眠).

They also walk right into trouble when they come too near the town. Policemen sometimes put repeat offenders to death, but they "arrest" most problem bears, then keep them in an empty house that can hold more than 20.

There they are given water, but no food, which sounds cruel, but experts point out that there's little difference between a bear under "arrest" that isn't fed and a bear fasting naturally. These bears are set free north of the town after about a month. The freed bears join the wild ones on shore, waiting for ice to form on the *bay* (海湾) — a frozen bridge to the seals. The cycle is complete.

- ( ) 56. According to the bears' cycle, in summer and fall they \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] sleep and move about [B] come to live near the town  
[C] hunt seals on shore [D] look for food on the bay
- ( ) 57. When bears are fasting, they \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] walk quickly [B] don't eat anything  
[C] get into trouble [D] come across people
- ( ) 58. If a bear walks along a street in the town, it will probably be caught by \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] hunters [B] policemen [C] townspeople [D] experts
- ( ) 59. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?  
[A] If a bear has frightened the townspeople several times, it will probably be shot.  
[B] During the period when the bears are kept, they are only given some water.  
[C] Bears go to town to spend the summer.  
[D] Bears stay on shore waiting for winter to come.
- ( ) 60. When ice is formed on the bay, \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] a frozen bridge has appeared  
[B] bears go into hibernation  
[C] bears begin to live an active life  
[D] bears are set free

#### B

If life sprang up through natural processes on the Earth, then the same thing could supposedly

happen on other worlds. And yet when we look at outer space, we do not see an environment where there exists life. We see planets and moons where no life could possibly *survive* (生存). In fact we see all sorts of wildly different planets and moons — hot places, dark places, ice worlds, gas worlds — and it seems that there are far more ways to be a dead world than a live one.

Within our solar system the Earth may be in a fairly narrow *habitable* (适于居住) zone, not too hot and not too cold, just the right distance from the sun that water can splash around on the surface in a liquid state. And there may be many other things that make life on Earth possible. The *tectonic* (地壳构造) activity recycles the planet's carbon. *Mars* (火星) has no such *mechanism* (构造), and this seemingly minor lack may be the reason Mars lost most of its atmosphere.

- ( ) 61. What does the first paragraph mainly discuss?
- [A] Life beyond Earth. [B] Earth-like planets.  
[C] Different worlds. [D] Life and death in space.
- ( ) 62. Which of the following statements will not be supported by the author?
- [A] Life requires liquid water.  
[B] Many factors led to life on Earth.  
[C] Mars is not within the habitable zone.  
[D] Mars used to have its atmosphere.

### C

As people continue to grow and age, our body systems continue to change. At a certain point in your life your body systems will begin to weaken. Your strength may become weaker. It may be more difficult for you to see and hear. The slow change of aging causes our bodies to lose some of their ability to bounce back from disease and injury. In order to live longer, we have always tried to slow or stop this change that leads us towards the end of our lives.

Many factors decide your health. A good diet plays an important role. The amounts and type of exercise you get is another factor. Your living condition is yet another. But scientists studying aging problem want to know: Why do people grow old? They hope that by studying the aging medical science they may be able to make the length of life longer.

There is nothing to be afraid of as old age comes. Many consider the later part of life to be the best time for living. Physical activity may become less, but often you get better understanding of yourself and the world.

- ( ) 63. When people become aging, they will lose some of their ability to bounce back from disease and injury. "Bounce back" here means \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] to escape from disease and injury  
[B] to improve one's health after getting over disease or injury  
[C] to jump backward  
[D] to run fast
- ( ) 64. In order to live longer \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] we have to try to improve our food  
[B] we should try to do more exercise

[C] we should slow down the change of aging

[D] we should keep up high spirits

( ) 65. Many consider the later part of life to be the best time for living because \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] they consider their life has been a successful one

[B] they have come through the battle of life safely

[C] they have less misunderstanding of themselves and the outside world

[D] they can play or rest more often

#### D

A period of one thousand years carries no special significance of its own. After all, it is only because we come equipped with ten fingers and ancient people used them to create base-ten mathematics that a thousand equals a thousand as we know it. If fingers plus toes had been used as the basis for our math system, a “millennium” would have 8,000 years in it.

There’s even disagreement as to just when the next millennium will begin. Because there was no year zero — our *calendar* (日历) goes right from 1 B.C. to A.D. 1 — many people insist we ought to put off our *champagne* (香槟酒) toasts until the arrival of January 1, 2001. But most of us will stay up on December 31, 1999, watch the calendar show all those zeroes, and declare the new millennium born. And some calendarists have pushed the whole of B.C. back one year, put the year zero in the gap, and declare the disagreement solved.

Nevertheless, a thousand years, or two thousand years, is simply a cold mathematical sign until we humans begin *draping* (装饰) it with banners of hope and wrapping it in sheets of memory.

( ) 66. The writer thinks that the millennium is of no significance of its own because \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] ancient people counted on their fingers, not on their toes

[B] ancient people created base-ten math system

[C] it is simply a period of time if humans don’t add their wishes to it

[D] ancient people happened to have ten fingers

( ) 67. According to our calendar, the first millennium began in \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] A.D. 1000      [B] A.D. 1001      [C] A.D. 1      [D] A.D. zero

( ) 68. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

[A] Big celebrations are planned for the arrival of the next millennium.

[B] Major disagreement was solved before the arrival of the new millennium.

[C] Many people have the right to declare the new millennium born.

[D] Some calendarists have the right to push time back.

( ) 69. On the eve of the next millennium, people will do all these things EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] exchange toasts

[B] sit up late

[C] have great expectations

[D] declare the disagreement solved

( ) 70. Which is the best title of the passage?

- [A] Millennium Problems
- [B] Millennium Reflections
- [C] Millennium Celebrations
- [D] Millennium Expectations

## E

Not so long ago, industrial goods were made to last for ever. If you bought a car or a stove, it was a once-in-lifetime *investment* (投资). You paid money for it, and you took care of it. At the present time industry has persuaded us that products shouldn't last a long time. It's cheaper to throw them away than it is to repair them. This has led directly to "throw-away society" which is a great waste of the earth's resources.

Just think of the cars that are bought and sold daily, just because they are out of style. Think of the expensive packaging material that is thrown away every time a new object is bought. And we consumers have to pay for that material! Our industrial society has turned us into spoiled children. This wastefulness has got us into the trouble we are now in. When we have no resources left, then we'll start to take care of what we have. But why can't we act before this happens? Why can't we go back to being a society in which the prevention of waste is a *virtue* (美德)?

- (     ) 71. People once tried to make industrial products \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] be used as long as possible  
 [B] be used for several years  
 [C] in mass production  
 [D] in large quantity
- (     ) 72. People are made to throw things away because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] they live in the "throw-away society"  
 [B] they fall from virtue  
 [C] there are enough material resources  
 [D] it's more expensive to repair them than to buy new ones
- (     ) 73. The shoppers have to pay not only for the goods, but also for \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] wrappings     [B] boxes     [C] bottles     [D] bags
- (     ) 74. The author's advice is that people should take care of what they have \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] when there are no resources left  
 [B] when they still have some  
 [C] before the "throw-away society" comes into being  
 [D] before the prevention of waste is a virtue
- (     ) 75. The main idea of this passage is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] if you do not throw away old things, new things will not be turned out  
 [B] do not waste anything and do not buy anything unnecessary  
 [C] if you do not waste things you will not be in poor condition  
 [D] if you do not waste things, you will be rich

## 第四部分 写作

### 第一节 短文改错

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断：如无错误，在该行右边横线上画一个勾(✓)；如有错误(每行只有一个错误)，则按下列情况改正：

多一个词：把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉，在该行右边横线上写出该词，并也用斜线划掉。

缺一个词：在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧)，在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

错一个词：在错的词下划一横线，在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意：原行没有错的不要改。

A tiger went about in search after other weaker animals	76. _____
for food. Once in his hunting, he happened find a fox. "You	77. _____
won't dare to eat me," said the fox. "as I am the head of	78. _____
all animals made by God. It is of the will of God if you	79. _____
eat me now. In case you don't believe that I say, let's	80. _____
go together. You just follow me as I go ahead to see if	
there is any animal that do not run away when I pass."	81. _____
The tiger agreed and went with other. Certainly he saw	82. _____
all the animals run away on see the fox. He thought that	83. _____
they were afraid of the fox without knowing it was he	84. _____
himself that they frightened.	85. _____

### 第二节 书面表达

根据下面的提纲写一篇短文：

1. 旅行(travel)可以获得地理知识；
2. 旅行可以了解各地不同的风俗习惯；
3. 暑假里准备与几个好友结伴出游。

注意：1. 词数 100 词左右。

2. 用第一人称叙述。

3. 答案中有“One possible version”。

# 口 试 试 卷

## 第一节 考生个人情况介绍

(仅供口试教师用)

1. Greetings and Introductions	Back-up Questions
Assessor invites candidates in Indicates chairs	
(to A + B) Good morning/afternoon. (to A + B) Can you give me your marksheets, please? (pass marksheets to assessor) (to A + B) I'm . . . , and this is . . . He/She will just listen to us.	
(to A) Now, what's your name? . . . Thank you. (to B) And your name? . . . Thanks.	What's your name?
2. Giving information about place of origin, occupation, studies	Back-up Questions
Ask the following questions. Address B first.	
(1) Where do you come from? /Where are you from?	Are you from . . . ?
(2) For adult candidates Are you a student or do you work here/there? What do you study/do? Do you like it? Why/Why not?	Do you go to school? Have you got a job? What's your job? Do you like studying . . ./your job? Why do/don't you like it?
(3) For teenagers at school (or have just finished school) Do (Did) you go to school in . . . ? What subjects do (did) you study? What subjects do (did) you like best? Why? Or What subjects are (were) you good at? Why? Or What subject is (was) the most difficult? Why? Or What subjects don't (didn't) you like? Why? Do (Did) you like your school? Why do/don't (did/didn't) you like it?	What do you study? Do (Did) you study maths/English? Do (Did) you like . . . ? Why/Why not? Are (Were) you good at . . . ? Why/Why not?
Repeat for A	

## 第二节 考生相互问答

题目 1:

口试教师:

Candidate B, you want to go to a meeting, but you don't know anything about it. Ask Candidate A to tell you. Use the words on this card to help you. (将 Card 1b 递给考生 B)

Card 1b

会议

时间:

地点:

会议内容:

组织者:

出席人员:

根据本卡片可以提出一系列可以接受的问题,如:

What's the name of the meeting?

When and where is the meeting going to be held?

What is it about?

Who will organise the meeting?

Who will attend the meeting?

Candidate A, here is something about the meeting. Answer Candidate B's questions using the information on this card. (将 Card 1a 递给考生 A)

Card 1a

高三(1)班班会

时间: 10 月 15 日下午 3:00

地点: 学校会议室

会议内容: 秋游

组织者: 班长

借助本卡片上的信息可以回答考生 B 提出的问题,如:

The class meeting.

At 3:00 a.m. on October 15 in the school meeting-room.

Discussing about an outing in early autumn.

The monitor.

The students of Class One Senior Three.

注: 考生 A 需借助信息卡对考生 B 提出的任何问题作出简短回答。如信息卡不含某一所需信息, 考生 A 可以表示歉意并说明自己不知道, 也可以利用背景知识或想像力提供该



信息。

考生进行完四五个来回的对话后,口试教师要求其停止并按规定互换身份利用一套新卡片进行对话。

题目 2:

口试教师:

Candidate A, you want to send a letter in the post office, but you don't know how to do it. Ask Candidate B to tell you. Use the words on this card to help you. (将 Card 2a 递给考生 A)

Card 2a

邮局

(发一封信去北京)

邮局地点:

营业时间:

邮资:

邮寄方式:

邮寄时间(注:信到北京需要的时间):

根据本卡片可以提出一系列可以接受的问题,如:

Where is the post office?

When does it open?

What's the postage for a letter to Beijing?

How can the letter be sent?

How long will it take for a letter to Beijing?

Candidate B, here is something about the post office. Answer Candidate A's questions using the information on this card.

(将 Card 2b 递给考生 B)

Card 2b

邮局地址: 山东路 20 号

营业时间: 上午 8:00 一下午 5:00

邮资: 国内平信 1 元, 航空信 2 元

邮寄时间: 平信一周, 航空信两天(到达北京)

借助本卡片上的信息可以回答考生 A 提出的问题, 如:

At 20 Shandong Road.

From 8 a.m. to 5 p.m..

One *yuan* for regular mail and two *yuan* for airmail.

By airmail or by regular mail.

It takes two days for an airmail letter to Beijing.

It takes one week for a regular mail letter to Beijing.