PETS

全国公共英语等级考试

备考教程

一级下・模拟试题分册

李玉技 编著

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全国公共英语等级考试备考教程 (一级)

下·模拟试题分册

李玉技 编著

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前 言

传统的英语测试往往是以书面笔试为主,大多数考试的重点是语法和阅读,忽略或回避了对听力和口语能力的提高,往往造成中国学生"哑巴英语"的尴尬境界。与此同时,目前的各种考试之间缺乏统一的评定标准,不能全面、客观地考查语言技能。

正是基于以上原因,教育部考试中心推出了 PETS(Public English Test System)。该测试将是目前国内规模最大、参与人数最多、考生群体最复杂的具有权威性的非学历性外语等级考试。该测试是一种从题型到测试形式全新的社会性英语水平测试体系,分 5 部分评定语言学习者的水平。考查的内容包括听力、英语知识运用、阅读理解、写作(一级 B 除外)和口语,力求学生不但能读得懂,而且能听得懂,最终实现自由流利地交谈会话,完整地用英语表达自己的思想。

为了帮助广大考生进一步了解 PETS,有效地备考和实战,我们严格按照教育部考试中心制定的《全国公共英语等级考试大纲》,编写了这套《全国公共英语等级考试备考教程丛书》。该套从书针对五级考试,分别编写了综合分册、词汇分册和模拟试题分册。包含的内容有:

1. 综合分册

综合分册分别介绍了 PETS 第一级到第五级的题型、试卷结构、内容及形式,使考生对各级考试的测试目的和测试要求有全面的了解和认识。

它针对不同的考试题型,深入浅出地分析了出题思路,认真细致地介绍了答题技巧,归纳总结了各类题型的基本规律,使考生尽快熟悉和适应新题型,掌握解题要诀,从而达到事半功倍的效果!

它针对不同的题型设计了专项训练,并给出了详实的答案及分析。其目的有二:一方面使 学生通过练习熟悉新题型,巩固已学到的语言知识;另一方面通过大量练习来提高解题速度。

2. 词汇分册

词汇分册依照《全国公共英语考试大纲》所给出的各级词汇,遵循记忆规律,介绍了记忆方法,力求使学生在较短的时间内掌握更多的词汇。在词汇分册中,有同义词、反义词、词组、经典题库、辨析、派生词、记忆法、成语、常考语法,并且对每个单词加了国际音标和部分例句。经过如此多的考点练习以及潜移默化的反复背诵和记忆,考生的英语水平和答题能力一定会有所提高。

3. 模拟试题分册

模拟试题分册是严格按照考试样题编写的实战全真模拟试题。试题的编写完全遵循学习规律,由浅入深,循序渐进,使考生在巩固和提高的同时,又仿佛亲临考场,为考试奠定了良好的心理素质基础。

编 者 二〇〇一年十二月

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全国公共英语等级考试一级

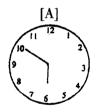
模拟试题一

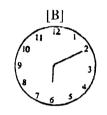
第一部分 听力理解

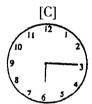
第一节 图片判断

在本节中, 你将听到 10 个句子, 每句话配有[A]、[B]、[C]三幅图片, 请选择与句子内容相 符合的一幅图片。每句话后有 15 秒钟的停顿,以便选择图片并看下一组图片。每句话读两 遍。

例如, 你将听到: 男: The train goes at six fifteen.(两遍) 请看选项:







图片[A] 是6点差10分,图片[B] 是6点10分,图片[C] 是6点15分。因此, 应选 [C]。

下面,请听这些句子。

1.











[B]



[B]

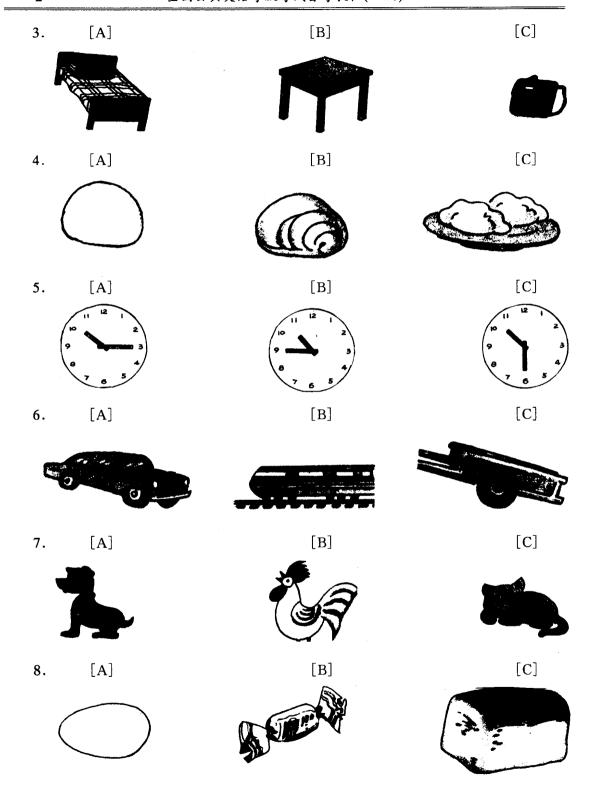


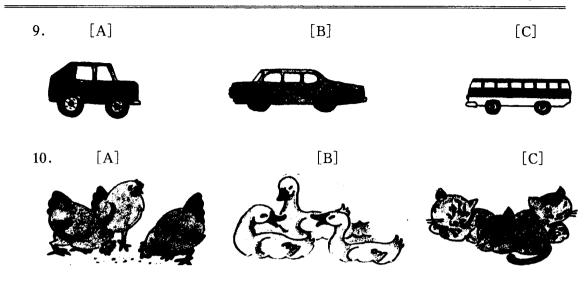
[C]



[C]







第二节 对话理解

在本节中,你将听到 15 个对话,每个对话有一个问题。请从[A]、[B]、[C]三个选项中选出答案。每个对话后有 15 秒钟的停顿,以便回答问题和阅读下一个问题。每个对话读两遍。

例如,你将听到:

男:Morning, Madame. Can I help you?

女:Oh, good morning. I'd like to buy a shirt for my father. (两遍)。

请看问题和选项:

Where are they talking?

- (A) At a school.
- (B) In a shop.
- (C) On a bus.

显然,该对话发生在商店里,因此[B]是正确答案。

下面,请听这些对话。

- 11. How long does it take from here to your home on foot?
 - [A]About half an hour.
 - [B]About half past an hour.
 - [C]About a quarter.
- 12. Where is John going?
 - [A]He's going to a bookshop.
 - [B]He's going to a supermarket.
 - [C]He's going to a library.
- 13. Which one does the man like?
 - [A]A cup of coffee.

[B]A cup of tea.

[C]Both coffee and tea.

| 14. Which color does the man want? |
|---|
| [A]Green. |
| [B]Blue. |
| [C]Black. |
| 15. Which subject does the man like? |
| [A]Both of them. |
| [B]French. |
| [C]Neither of them. |
| 16. What does the man mean? |
| [A]The car was stolen. |
| [B]It doesn't work. |
| [C] The car was in his friend's home. |
| 17. Which floor does Lily live on? |
| [A]The second. |
| [B]The fifth. |
| [C]The third. |
| 18. What's the man's family name? |
| [A]Adams. |
| [B]Smith. |
| [C]Adams Smith. |
| 19. What does the woman mean? |
| [A]She doesn't know of it. |
| [B]She likes it very much. |
| [C]She doesn't like it. |
| 20. When did the man buy the ticket? |
| [A]Saturday. |
| [B]Tuesday. |
| [C]Thursday. |
| 21. What does the man want to borrow? |
| [A]A plate. |
| [B]A pencil. |
| [C]A pen. |
| 22. Can the woman have the TV set repaired? |
| [A]Yes, she can. |
| [B]No, she can't. |

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

[C]It doesn't say.

[A] Very happy.

23. What is the woman's feeling?

[B]Disappointed.
[C]Just so so.

24. How many people are there?.
[A]Two.
[B]Four.
[C]Eight.

25. What time is it now?
[A]7:30.
[B]8:00.

[C]8:30.

第二部分 英语知识运用

第一节 单项填空

阅读下面的句子和对话,从[A]、[B]、[C]三个选项中选出一个能填入空白处的最佳选项。

| 例: |
|---|
| Bob and I made agreement last Monday. |
| [A]a [B]an [C]the |
| 答案:[B] |
| 26. He that piece of cake for two yuan. |
| [A]spent |
| [B]cost |
| [C]bought |
| 27. Look at the clouds. There this afternoon. |
| [A]will rain |
| [B]is going to rain |
| [C]is going to be a heavy rain |
| 28. She asked me whether able to read and write in English. |
| [A]was he |
| [B]he was |
| [C]he would be |
| 29. I go there this morning, so I stayed home. |
| [A]didn't need to |
| [B]didn't need |
| [C]needn't to |

| 30. He didn't think the shirt, so he didn't buy it. |
|--|
| [A]expensive enough |
| [B]cheap enough |
| [C]enough cheap |
| 31. I don't think a small thing like this so much. |
| [A]cost |
| [B]spent |
| [C]paid |
| 32 do you know they are fighting about? |
| [A]Where |
| [B]What |
| [C]When |
| 33.—"Must we finish the work today?" |
| -"No, you You may leave some to tomorrow." |
| [A]can't |
| [B]mustn't |
| [C]needn't |
| 34. These words in everyday English. |
| [A]are often used |
| [B]use often |
| [C]often are used |
| 35. I have no idea whom |
| [A]he sold my bike to |
| [B]he sold my bike |
| [C]did he sell my bike |
| 36. Now I've got a watch, but I need |
| [A]some else things |
| [B]other something |
| [C]some other things |
| 37. Have you got to say about Jack? |
| [A]anything other |
| [B]anything else |
| [C]else anything |
| 38. I'd like to a telephone call right now. |
| [A]send |
| [B]make |
| [C]take |
| 39. We couldn't understand them because of us understood their language. |
| [A]no one |
| [B]none |

| 40. Yang Ming is known a great woman writer in our country. [A]with [B]to [C]as 第二节 完形填空 阅读下面短文,从短文后所给的[A]、[B]、[C]三个选项中选出能填入相应空白处的最 | |
|--|-----|
| [B]to [C]as 第二节 完形填空 | |
| [C]as 第二节 完形填空 | |
| 第二节 完形 填 空 | |
| | |
| | |
| 阅读下面标文 !! 标文后能处的[A] [D] [C] 三人类预由类山绝境 ! 担应交互处的具 | |
| 网络下闽赵人,M赵人归州纽约[A]、[D]、[U]二个西次中迈山形块人相巡至日处的取 | :he |
| 选项。 | the |
| A lady once wrote a long story. She sent it to a famous editor(编辑). After <u>41</u> weeks | |
| editor 42 the story to her. The lady was 43 . She wrote back to the editor: | |
| "Dear Sir, | |
| Yesterday you sent back the story of mine. 44 do you know that the story is not go | xd? |
| You did not read it. 45 I sent you the story, I pasted(粘贴) pages 18,19 and 20 together | r. |
| This was a 46 to see whether you would read the story. When the story came back yesterday | ıy, |
| the pages were <u>47</u> pasted together. Is this the <u>48</u> you read all the stories that are sent | to |
| you?" | |
| The editor wrote back: | |
| "Dear Madam, | |
| | 见) |
| that it is bad." | |
| 41. [A] few [B] a few [C] little | |
| 42. [A]gave [B]came back [C]returned | |
| 43. [A] angry [B] happy [C] satisfied | |
| 44.[A]How [B]Why [C]What | |
| 45. [A] After [B] Until [C] Before | |
| 46. [A]lesson [B] test [C] question | |
| 47. [A]already [B]still [C]even | |
| 48. [A] work [B] check [C] way | |
| 49. [A]On [B]On the [C]At | |
| 50. [A] must not [B] have not to [C] don't have to | |

第三部分 阅读理解

第一节 词语配伍

从右栏所给出的选项中选出与左栏各项意义相符的选项。

51. We buy things here.

52. We can cross rivers over it.

53. We grow flowers in it.

54. We cook food here.

55. We write on it with chalk.

[E]kitchen

[F]bridge

[G]plant

第二节 短文理解 1

阅读下面短文,从[A](Right)、[B](Wrong)、[C](Doesn't say)三个判断中选择一个正确选项。

Kate is an English girl. She lives in a tall building in the city of London. There are sixteen storeys in the building, and she lives on the tenth floor. She takes a lift to go up and down.

Kate studies in a school near her house and she works hard. She goes to school early. She leaves her home at half past six. She walks to the lift and it takes her down to the first floor.

There is a bus stop near the building. Usually she takes the No.7 bus to the school. It is only four kilometres to her school from the building. She gets to school at a quarter to eight. She begins to do her homework at eight and finishes it at half past nine.

- 56. Kate is a Japanese girl.
 - [A]Right.
 - [B]Wrong.
 - [C]Doesn't say.
- 57. The building has sixteen storeys.
 - [A]Right.
 - [B]Wrong.
 - [C]Doesn't say.
- 58. Kate usually goes to school on foot.
 - [A]Right.
 - [B]Wrong.
 - [C]Doesn't say.
- 59. Kate leaves her home at six thirty.
 - [A]Right.
 - [B]Wrong.
 - [C]Doesn't say.
- 60. Kate goes to bed at half past nine.
 - [A]Right.
 - [B]Wrong.
 - [C]Doesn't say.

第三节 短文理解 2

阅读下列短文,从[A]、[B]、[C]三个选项中选择一个正确答案。

After my husband and I spent a morning at the zoo with Joel, our four-year-old grandson, we stopped at a restaurant(饭馆) for lunch. When the waiter handed us the menu (菜单), my husband reached into his pocket for his glasses. He was disappointed to find that they were lost. "I know where your glasses are, Grandpa." said our grandson.

"Where?" asked my husband hopefully.

"They are at the zoo, "Joel replied. "When you took me off the train by the elephants, they fell out of your pocket."

My husband tried to control(控制)himself and he asked, "Joel, if you saw my glasses fall out of my shirt, why didn't you tell me?"

"Well, Grandpa," said Joel, "after you put foot on them, I didn't think you wanted them any more."

| 61. We went to the zoo |
|--|
| A. last Saturday afternoon |
| B. before we came to a restaurant |
| C. to look after the elephant |
| 62. "My husband reached into his pocket" means |
| A. my husband arrived at his pocket |
| B. my husband put his hand into his pocket |
| C. my husband has no pockets all all |
| 63. The glasses fell out of the pocket |
| A. when my husband was getting off the train |
| B. when my husband hurried into the restaurant |
| C. when Joel was taken off the train by my husband |
| 64. My husband was to hear what Joel said. |
| A. glad B. pleased C. angry. |
| 65. Joel didn't tell my hushand because |
| A. he didn't know where they were at all |
| B. he didn't think my husband would want them any more |
| |

C. he wanted to play a trick on my husband

A young father was visiting an old neighbour. They were standing in the old man's garden, and talking about children. The young man said, "How strict(严格的) should parents be with their children?"

The old man pointed to a string(细绳)between a big strong tree and a thin young one.

"Please untie(解开)that string,"said the old man. "But first pull the string tight(紧)so that the young tree is straight again."

The young man did so. Then the old man said, "There, it is the same with chidren. You must be strict with them, but sometimes you must untie the string to see how they are getting on. If they are not yet able to stand alone you must tie the string tight again. But when you find that they are ready to stand alone you can take the string away."

| 66. The story is about |
|--|
| [A]how to take care of young trees |
| [B]how strict parents should be with their children |
| [C]how the young father should get on with his old neighbour |
| 67. The young man untied the string |
| [A]in order to throw it away |
| [B]so that both of the trees could grow straight |
| [C]only to find that the young tree bent over to one side |
| 68. When could the string be taken away? |
| [A]When the old man left. |
| [B] When the young man untied it next time. |
| [C]When the young tree grew strong enough. |
| 69. At last the old man told the young man |
| [A] that he should be strict with his children if they could not stand alone |
| [B] that he should always be strict with his children |
| [C]that he should be hard on his children |
| 70. We learn that the big strong tree and the thin young one are like |
| [A]the young farther and the old neighbour |
| [B]parents and their children |
| [C] the old neighbour and the children of the young father |

第四部分 写 作

第一节 改写句子

下面是三对句子。每对句子中,第一句是原句,第二句是对第一句的改写。要求根据原句 和第

| 5二句中已经给出的部分补全第二句。注意不能改变原句的意思。 | | |
|--|--|--|
| 71. I want to eat something. | | |
| I am | | |
| 72. The box is empty. | | |
| nothing in the box. | | |
| 73. Tomy spent fifteen dollars on the bag. | | |
| The bag him fifteen dollars. | | |