

新东方学校全国公共英语等级考试丛书

PETS

全国公共英语等级考试

备考教程

二级下·模拟试题分册

李玉技 周 洁 主编

中国经济出版社

全国公共英语等级考试备考教程 (二级)

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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》。该套丛书针对五级考试,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二级模拟试题(一)

笔试试卷

本试卷分第一卷(选择题)和第二卷(非选择题)两部分。考试时间为 120 分钟。

第一卷

第一部分 听力理解

第一节 听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一道小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,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] £ 19.5.

[B] £ 9.15.

[C] £ 9.18.

衬衫的价格为 9 镑 15 便士,所以选 B,并在试卷上将其标出。

Answer: [A] ☒ [C]

1. When will the bank be open on Saturday?
[A] 12 noon to 9 p. m.
[B] 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
[C] 9 a. m. to 12 noon.
2. Where did the woman say she put her glasses?
[A] In the cupboard.
[B] On the desk.

[C] She couldn't remember exactly.

3. Why was Nancy late?

[A] She got up later than usual.

[B] The bus was late.

[C] She forgot she had classes.

4. What was the girl's low grade?

[A] 9.

[B] 50.

[C] 90.

5. Who gave Jim flowers?

[A] The man.

[B] Jim.

[C] Mary.

第二节 听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几道小题，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 秒钟的时间阅读各道小题；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。

6. What time would they stop for lunch?

[A] 11:30.

[B] 12:30.

[C] 13:30.

7. What time will the lunch be finished?

[A] 12:00.

[B] 13:30.

[C] 12:30.

8. How many Olympic employees and volunteers were there at the 23rd Olympic Games?

[A] 14,300.

[B] Approximately 103,000.

[C] More than 43,000.

9. Which of the following do computers and high-tech tools NOT do in training American athletes?

[A] Analyze performance.

[B] Suggest ways to improve.

[C] Eliminate the competition.

10. What is the man planning to do?

[A] Study at a different school.

[B] Move to a warmer state.

[C] Get a travel agent's license.

11. What kind of career is the man interested in?

[A] Publishing.

- [B] Education.
 - [C] Aviation.
12. What does the woman tell the man to do?
- [A] Improve his grades.
 - [B] Write to the director of the flight program.
 - [C] Use his professors as references.
13. What does the woman want to give the man?
- [A] A cup of tea.
 - [B] A cup of coffee.
 - [C] A glass of water.
14. What happened to the man?
- [A] He was hit by a car.
 - [B] He was almost hit.
 - [C] He was ill.
15. What are they talking about?
- [A] An experience.
 - [B] A lot of questions.
 - [C] The weather.
16. What is the main topic of the conversation?
- [A] The conversion of volcanic waste to fertilizer.
 - [B] The menace of currently dormant volcanoes around Mount St. Helens.
 - [C] The eruption of Mount St. Helens and its effects on the environment.
17. According to the woman, what was the extent of crop damage?
- [A] The crops were obliterated for the entire year.
 - [B] The crops' nutritional value was considerably lessened.
 - [C] The loss was not as bad as had been anticipated.
18. What beneficial result did the volcanic ash have?
- [A] It served as a fertilizer for crops.
 - [B] It formed a new mountain.
 - [C] It destroyed various insect pests.
19. What can be inferred about the effect of volcanic ash on people?
- [A] It's lethal upon contact.
 - [B] It has relatively little harmful effect.
 - [C] It affects the sense of hearing.
20. What is the man's attitude toward the information?
- [A] Interested.
 - [B] Disappointed.
 - [C] Shocked.

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, 并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

Example:

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

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

Answer: [A] [■] [C] [D]

21. Japan is _____ the east of China, with the Yellow Sea in between.
[A] in [B] at [C] on [D] to
22. _____ wonderful music this is!
[A] What [B] How [C] What a [D] How a
23. They _____ their performances in spite of rain.
[A] went on [B] went on with [C] went over [D] went for
24. I couldn't help _____ sorry for her. Her mother died when she was two.
[A] feel [B] to feel [C] felt [D] feeling
25. I prefer black shirts _____ red ones.
[A] for [B] to [C] than [D] at
26. It is _____ to talk with you.
[A] pleasure [B] pleasures [C] a pleasure [D] the pleasure
27. You mustn't _____ the verb in the sentence.
[A] leave out [B] leave [C] leave for [D] leave off
28. Our English teacher asked us to _____ the text _____.
[A] recite... by heart [B] remember... by heart
[C] learn... by heart [D] learn... in heart
29. He trained very hard, and at last he _____ all competitors.
[A] share [B] complete [C] bother [D] outdid
30. The waterfall _____ the rocks.
[A] wears down [B] wears off [C] wears away [D] wears out
31. They were _____ to go out for a picnic.
[A] well-preparing [B] well-prepared
[C] good-prepared [D] well-prepare
32. He is a gifted musician and often play _____ flute at home.
[A] a [B] the [C] / [D] an

33. How _____ within such a short period of time?
 [A] this all can be done [B] all can this be done
 [C] all this can be done [D] can all this be done
34. He asked me to give him some meat _____ credit.
 [A] by [B] on [C] for [D] in
35. The murderer _____ to life imprisonment.
 [A] sentenced [B] judged [C] was sentenced [D] was judged

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。

In the month of September, in Britain, you may see large numbers of birds 36 on roofs and telegraph wires. These birds are swallows. They are 37 together because, very soon, they will be flying 38 to much warmer lands, where they will find 39 the small flying insects on which they 40. There are no such insects 41 in Britain during the winter, it is 42 cold for them.

The swallows settle, fly off, swoop, and 43 again. This they do many times, for they are making short 44 flights in order to be fit for the long journey 45 them.

46 of these migrating birds leave Britain in the autumn. They fly 47 for hundreds of miles 48 they reach the warm lands of Africa. But not all the birds get there, for many of them perish in the stormy weather they meet with 49.

In the spring of the following year they 50 the long and tiring journey back to Britain. They return to the identical barn or tree in the 51 district which they had left the 52 autumn. How do these birds find their 53 there and back over such vast distances? Nobody knows exactly 54, but it has something to do 55 winds and air currents.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 36. [A] being perched | [B] perched | [C] being perching | [D] be perched |
| 37. [A] gathering | [B] assembling | [C] waiting | [D] forming |
| 38. [A] to south | [B] the south | [C] to southwards | [D] south |
| 39. [A] great number of | [B] a great deal of | [C] plenty of | [D] numerous |
| 40. [A] feed | [B] are fed | [C] eat | [D] rely |
| 41. [A] near | [B] about | [C] nearby | [D] over |
| 42. [A] too | [B] a bit | [C] very | [D] much |
| 43. [A] fly off | [B] swoop | [C] settle | [D] turn back |
| 44. [A] practical | [B] practising | [C] practice | [D] practised |
| 45. [A] in advance | [B] ahead of | [C] in front of | [D] in front |
| 46. [A] Swarms | [B] Herds | [C] Flocks | [D] Schools |
| 47. [A] firmly | [B] stoutly | [C] harshly | [D] steadily |
| 48. [A] until | [B] before | [C] when | [D] as |
| 49. [A] in the way | [B] on the way | [C] half the way | [D] all the way |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 50. [A] take | [B] fly | [C] find | [D] make |
| 51. [A] old | [B] original | [C] familiar | [D] identical |
| 52. [A] before | [B] previous | [C] ago | [D] former |
| 53. [A] way | [B] path | [C] course | [D] route |
| 54. [A] why | [B] when | [C] how | [D] what |
| 55. [A] against | [B] away | [C] for | [D] with |

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

A man and his wife are at breakfast table. They have been married for a long time. They are not speaking to each other. They haven't spoken to each other at the breakfast table for years. The husband is reading his newspapers. We can't see his face. The wife looks very bored (厌烦) as she pours a cup of coffee for him. Today, she is using a new kind of coffee for the first time. The husband picks up his coffee. He isn't very interested. He tastes his coffee. Suddenly he puts down his newspaper. Something is different. Can it be the coffee? He takes another taste. It is wonderful. He smiles. He looks at his wife and says, in amazement, "Doris, when did you cut your hair?" Doris is pleased. She answers, "Two months ago." Doris asks, "Herbie, when did your hair begin to turn white?" He replies, "A long time ago." Doris says, "Oh, very handsome." Now they aren't bored any more. Breakfast is different. Has a new kind of coffee changed their lives?

56. At first, the husband _____ at the breakfast table.
- [A] is talking about the coffee with his wife
[B] likes reading newspapers
[C] dislikes the new kind of coffee
[D] looks very happy
57. The passage suggests that the story happened _____.
- [A] one morning
[B] one afternoon
[C] one evening
[D] one night
58. From this passage, we know that the husband and wife _____.
- [A] pay little attention to each other in their daily life
[B] are friendly to each other
[C] are satisfied with each other
[D] often quarrel with each other

59. The best title for this passage is _____.

- [A] Husband and Wife
- [B] The Wonderful Coffee
- [C] A New Hair Style
- [D] A Change in Their Life

B

Charlie works in a post office. His father lost his job five years ago and his mother is often ill. And he has two brothers and a sister. He works hard and tries his best to buy enough food for his family.

Last month his family had to move to an old house outside the city. It's farther from the post office and he has to get up early in the morning in order to catch the 6:30 train. The head of his office is strict and everybody has to get there on time. He knows what it'll mean if he's late. A friend of his had pity on(同情)him and lent his old car to him. The young man was happy and from then on he could go to work by car.

Last Saturday Charlie went to buy some medicine for his mother. Bad luck! When he came out of the shop, he couldn't find the car. He was quite worried and began to look for it in front of the shop but he didn't find it. Suddenly he saw a woman parked(停车)a car there and hurried in to the shop. Charlie saw the car wasn't locked. He got on it and drove it at once. He was afraid the loser would run after(追)him and drove fast. A truck hit it at a crossing and he lost consciousness.

This morning the young man came back to life(苏醒)and saw there were a few policemen standing by his bed. He asked, "Where am I?"

"In Room 103."

"In hospital or in prison(监狱)?"

60. There're _____ people in Charlie's family.

- [A]four [B]five [C]six [D]seven

61. Charlie's family moved to the old house outside the city because _____.

- [A]it's very quiet there
- [B]they hoped to save some money
- [C]he could get to his office by train
- [D]his father had found a job there

62. _____, so he drove the woman's car away.

- [A]Charlie had no money to pay for the old car
- [B]Charlie liked a new car very much
- [C]Charlie hoped to have his own car
- [D]Charlie hated his friend's old car

63. Which of the following is true?

- [A]Charlie couldn't drive a car at all.
- [B]The policemen caught Charlie at the crossing.
- [C]Charlie was in prison when he came back to life.

[D]Charlie didn't know what had happened after he had lost consciousness.

C

Tom was a clever boy, but his parents were poor, so he had to work in his spare time and during his holidays to pay for his education. In spite of this, he managed to get to university, but it was so expensive to study there that during the holiday, he found it necessary to get two jobs at the same time so as to make enough money to pay for his studies.

One summer he managed to get a job in a butcher's shop during the day time, and another in a hospital at night. In the shop he learned to cut meat up quite nicely, so the butcher often left him to do all the serving while he went into a room behind the shop to do the accounts. In the hospital, on the other hand, he was, of course, allowed to do only the simplest jobs, like helping to lift people and to carry them from one part of the hospital to another. Both at the butcher's and at the hospital, Tom had to wear white clothes.

One evening at the hospital, Tom had to carry a woman from her bed to the place where she was to have an operation. The woman was already feeling frightened at the thought of the operation before he came to get her, but when she saw Tom, that finished her.

"No! No!" She cried. "Not my butcher! I won't be operated on by my butcher!" and fainted away.

64. Tom made enough money by _____.

- [A]studying in the university
- [B]working in a butcher's shop
- [C]doing two jobs
- [D]cutting meat well

65. Tom was a student, but at the same time he was _____.

- [A]a butcher and doctor
- [B]a manager and doctor
- [C]an assistant
- [D]a manager

66. The woman patient recognized Tom because _____.

- [A]he was wearing white clothes
- [B]he sold meat to her
- [C]he was now working in the hospital
- [D]he was going to operate on her

67. When she saw Tom, that finished her. The sight of Tom _____.

- [A]plunged her into deep sorrow
- [B]made her decide not to have an operation
- [C]broke her heart
- [D]took all her strength and courage away

D

Mr Reese was born in a big city. His father had several companies and got a lot of money. He could give his son all the young man wanted. He was busy with his business and never asked him how he got along with his studies. So the boy spent most time in the restaurants or cinemas. Of course he was weak at his lessons and learned nothing at school. He made many friends but none of them was good and when they knew he came from a rich family, they began to teach him to gamble(赌博). Of course he lost much money.

Now Mr Reese was twenty and finished middle school. He could not do anything. But his father didn't mind it until one day he found the young man had sold one of his companies. He became so angry that he made him leave his house. The young man couldn't gamble any longer. His friends made him pay his debt. He had to ask his mother to help him and the woman often gave him some money. But one evening his father happened to find it. The old man stopped his wife from doing so. They began to fight in the room. The young man brought out a knife and killed his father. His mother helped him to run away, but soon after that he was caught and sentenced(判刑) to death.

It was a cold and wet day. Suddenly it began to rain hard when Mr Reese was being sent to the execution ground(刑场). Soon both he and the soldiers were wet through. He said angrily, "Bad luck! I shall be shot in such bad weather!"

"Don't complain(抱怨), brother," said one of the soldiers. "You're luckier than us all. We'll have to go back to the city after that!"

68. Old Reese never wanted to know about his son's studies because _____.

- [A] he was sure his son was good at his lessons
- [B] he spent all his energies on his business
- [C] he knew nothing about the education
- [D] his wife looked after their children

69. Old Reese became angry because _____.

- [A] his son had learned nothing at school
- [B] his son was weak at all his lessons
- [C] his son couldn't do anything in the companies
- [D] his son had lost one of his companies

70. The young man was sentenced to death because _____.

- [A] he had killed his father
- [B] he often gambled
- [C] he made friends with the bad men
- [D] he had sold a company of his father's

71. Which of the following is true?

- [A] Mr Reese was luckier than the soldiers.
- [B] Both Mr Reese and the soldiers were out of luck.
- [C] Nothing made Mr Reese complain.

[D]The soldiers wanted to help Mr Reese.

E

Bernard and Francois are brothers. They live in Paris and work with new sounds and shapes for making music. They haven't always done this, though; for a long time Bernard managed a factory and Francois ran a business in Argentina. Then, about 30 years ago, they took their savings and began the work they do now. First they learnt all about how classical(古典的)musical instruments(乐器)were made. And then they began inventing their own instruments.

Now their lives are quite different. They are still inventing new instruments, but Bernard has begun working with children as well. He helps them to discover music without having to read written notes. He sometimes travels, too, giving concerts on his instruments with other musicians. Francois also travels—sometimes to set exhibitions, sometimes just for the pleasure of arriving in a new place.

72. Before he made music, Francois had been _____.

- [A]a manager [B]a businessman
[C]an artist [D]a musician

73. Bernard managed a factory probably _____.

- [A]in Paris [B]in Argentina
[C]in an unknown place [D]in England

74. Bernard taught children how to discover music by _____.

- [A]reading [B]seeing
[C]inventing [D]hearing

75. What is the best title for the passage?

- [A]Good Brothers [B]Good Musicians
[C]Brothers Musicians [D]Instrument Makers

第二卷

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(Λ),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。

Not all crows(乌鸦)can talk. But some can.

One crow that talks named Pick. Why? Because he

76 _____