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全国英语等级考试
专家预测试卷丛书

丛书主编 潘雪
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专家预测试卷
(第一级)

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总序

全国英语等级考试 (Public English Test System, 简称 PETS) 是在教育部考试中心精心设计下, 在英国国际发展部的资助以及英国剑桥大学地方考试委员会的大力支持下, 于 1999 年 6 月向社会正式推出的含有五个级别的英语考试体系。同年 9 月在北京、天津、山东、辽宁、浙江、湖北和广东等 10 个省、市开考, 报考总人数达到 28,577 人。2003 年首次在全国各省市进行考试, 考生人数达 46 万。2004 年考生人数增加到 69.7 万, 2005 年则达到 87 万人。随着时间的推移, 从数字上看, 参加英语等级考试的人数越来越多, 从社会认可度看, PETS 逐渐成为在我国最具影响力和权威性的英语类考试体系之一。

本套丛书是为适应我国正在进行的英语教育体系全面改革、新的题型考试体系广泛展开、对英语教学的要求越来越高而编写的一套全新的适应新形势的考试指导丛书。

本套丛书的编写充分体现了 PETS 所设计的目标和宗旨。其测试重点是考察考生语言交际能力, 并从培养考生英语听、说、读、写、译的综合能力上为 PETS 考生提供了一个学习、应试和操练的平台。丛书的编写者们基于多年大学英语、研究生英语以及 PETS 教学经验, 凭借担任 PETS 口语考官和考试辅导教师的经历, 对每一级别、每一项目考试的内容都进行了认真、科学的研究和探索, 寻找素材, 认真编写, 精心加工, 切中要点, 力图使之成为一套有较高实用价值、有一定的权威性且受益于考生的应试指导丛书。

本套丛书立足于研究历年考试规律, 预测未来考试趋势, 并严格以教育部考试中心颁布的各级《全国英语等级考试大纲》为依据, 客观准确地反映考试大纲的要求。根据中国学生学习英语的特点, 紧扣大纲规定的考点, 设计多主题且内容丰富的笔试及口试试卷, 目的是使考生明确考试要求, 反复练习, 增强自信, 最终达到事半功倍、顺利通过 PETS 考试的目标, 并且能在学习的过程中使英语综合能力得到全面提高。

本套丛书具有以下特点:

- 1、每一级别设计编写了对大纲要求和考试题型所做的分析, 总结学习方法、学习重点和难点, 每一级别考试特点以及应试策略。
- 2、每一级别设计编写了 10 套专家预测试卷, 其分值、分量、题量及题目难易程度与统考试卷基本一致, 并且还配有一套标准模拟试卷及试卷解析, 便于考生更好地掌握真题, 做好临考前的估计。
- 3、每一级别设计编写了参考答案及试题解析, 并配有听力原文录音及文字材料, 解析中分析每一级别试题的出题思路、重点、难点以及解题要点, 不但有利于教师课堂讲解, 而且便于考生自学。

本套丛书的编写者们怀着为英语教学改革和考试体系改革略尽绵力的心情, 承担为普及英语教学、培养多层次英语人才的责任, 集思广益, 通力合作, 编写了这套可供各级考生使用的全国英语等级考试考点通解及模拟试卷丛书。由于时间较紧, 难免有疏漏之处, 真诚希望广大师生和读者提出宝贵的批评与建议, 以使这套丛书在今后的修订中得到改进和完善。

丛书主编 潘雪

PETS 一级总序

前言

全国英语等级考试 (Public English Test System, 简称 PETS) 是教育部考试中心主办, 在英、国剑桥大学考试中心协助下实施的一项面向全国的社会性公共英语考试。该考试是非学历证书考试, 不受年龄、职业和学历的限制, 任何人均可报名参加, 其目的在于测试应试者英语知识和能力的等级水平考试。突出交际能力的考查是 PETS 考试的特点之一, 而学习外语的目的就是为了运用这门语言进行交际。近年来, 随着公共英语在社会的认同度逐年增高, 又由于该考试注重英语的实际交际能力的考查, 有利于求学求职, 不少家长鼓励还在读中小学的孩子参加考试, 希望早日成材和社会需求接轨。PETS 一级考试是全国公共英语等级考试的初始级, 考试要求略高于初中毕业生的英语水平。

本书的编写宗旨是帮助 PETS 一级考试的考生复习备考。本书的编者严格按照全国公共英语等级考试第一级考试大纲的要求, 为考生确定复习备考的学习重点, 帮助考生熟悉考试的题型与考试的结构, 了解考试的特点, 掌握应试的策略, 力求为考生顺利通过 PETS 一级考试铺平道路。本书与同类出版物相比具有内容最新, 针对性强, 思路清晰, 注重学生英语素质与语言能力培养等特点。

透过考试题型我们不难发现, PETS 一级考试的目的在于培养学生学习英语的能力与习惯, 为全国公共英语等级考试以后级别的考试奠定良好的基础。例如, 阅读理解部分中的“词语配伍”这一节的考题, 考查考生对简单词的理解能力, 要求考生将简短的英文定义与英文单词搭配成对。“词语配伍”这种题型与听力测试中的“图片判断”有一定相似之处, “词语配伍”要求理解单词的文字形式表达的意义, 听力中的“图片判断”考查图像形式表达的单词的意义。这种考题实质上是要求考生学会用英语进行思考的习惯, 培养考生在不依靠母语的条件之下, 通过图像和通过英文的解释来记忆单词的习惯。而且, 在某种程度上要求考生逐渐学会使用“英英字典”(用英文注释的字典)。因此, 考生要想在全国公共英语等级考试以后级别的考试取得优秀的成绩, 要想真正提高自己的英文水平, 不能仅仅依靠 PETS 一级考试的考前备考, 还应该进行长期的努力, 培养良好的外语学习习惯与学习能力。

由于编写时间有限, 本书在编纂的过程中难免会有某些遗漏与不妥之处, 欢迎广大外语界同仁与各位使用者提出宝贵意见。

本书编者

PETS 一级前言

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应试指导

全国英语等级考试 (Public English Test System, 简称 PETS) 的考试目的在于测试应试者英语知识和能力的等级水平考试。突出交际能力的考查是 PETS 考试的特点之一。学习外语的目的就是为了运用这门语言进行交际 (包括口头交际和书面交际, 也包括语言的表达和对语言的理解)。PETS 考试引入了较大比例的主观题, 包括对考生口语能力进行面对面的评估、听力考试以及书面作文评估等, 这就要求平时的外语教学应从片面注重语言形式向培养语言运用能力转变, 使 PETS 的备考过程成为提高实际语言运用能力的过程。

PETS 第一级考试是全国公共英语等级考试的初始级, 考试要求略高于初中毕业生的英语水平。对于即将参加 PETS 第一级考试的考生来说, 熟悉 PETS 第一级的考试大纲要求、考试题型特点、考试整体结构以及考试各部分所占的权重, 有利于在准备考试的过程中有的放矢。PETS 第一级考试分为笔试和口试两大部分。笔试 (90 分钟) 包括听力、英语知识运用、阅读理解和写作四部分。口试 (8 分钟) 分为两节, 包括 “考生个人情况介绍” 和 “考生相互问答” 两节。

PETS 第一级笔试采用专门设计的答题卡 1 和答题卡 2, 考生参加 PETS 第一级笔时时务必搞清楚在何种答题卡上涂划答案。第 1~70 题的答案应该涂划在答题卡 1 上, 注意只有写作部分 (第 71~74 题) 在答题卡 2 上作答。口试则采用的是提问卡和回答卡。

PETS 第一级考试总体结构如下表所示:

考试	部分	节	题型	题号	答题卡	时间
笔试	听力	图片判断 对话理解	三选一	1~25	答题卡 1	90 (分钟)
	英语知识 运用	单项填空 完形填空	三选一	26~50		
	阅读理解	词语配伍 短文理解 1 短文理解 2	定义和单词的搭配 正/误/未提及 三选一	51~70		
	写作	改写句子 书面表达	改写句子 写简短信函/便条	71~74	答题卡 2	
	口试	考生个人情况介绍 考生相互问答	考官与考生对话; 两考生对话 (使 用图片信息卡)		提问卡 回答卡	8 (分钟)

PETS 第一级的考试题原则上是每题一分。但是, 为了平衡考试中各种技能的考查关系, PETS 第一级考试对各部分题目的原始分分别给予不同的权重。

PETS 第一级考试笔试分数的计算方法参考下表:

部分	加权后分数	权重 (%)
听力	听力原始分 ÷ 25 × 30	30
英语知识运用	英语知识运用原始分 ÷ 25 × 25	25
阅读理解	阅读理解原始分 ÷ 20 × 30	30
写作	写作原始分 ÷ 13 × 15	15
合计		100

从上表可以看出, PETS 第一级笔试中 “听力” 与 “阅读理解” 两部分的分数在考试中分别占 30% 的权重, “英语知识” 部分运用占 25% 的权重, “写作” 部分占 15% 的权重。由此得出, PETS 第一级考试笔试比较重视听力与阅读能力的训练, 基本的语法知识与词汇知识也应该扎实掌握, 同时写作能力的培养也不容忽视, 再加上 PETS 第一级考试的口语考试, 可以看出: PETS 第一级考试是一个考查考生全部语言技能 (如听、说、读、写等) 的全方位的等级考试, 考生应该注重自己各种语言技能 (包括听、说、读、写) 的综合训练。

下面对 PETS 第一级考试各部分的大纲要求、题型和应试策略进行剖析。

第一节 听力理解

一、听力理解大纲要求

PETS 第一级考生应该能够听懂熟悉的日常生活中发音清楚、语速较慢的简短话语。PETS 第一级考试中的听力理解部分由图片判断和对话理解两节组成, 考查考生听懂英语日常交际用语的能力。

二、听力理解测试点及题型分析

第一节 图片判断 (10 题)。考生听到 10 个句子, 每句话配有 [A]、[B]、[C] 三幅图片, 要求考生选择与句子内容相符的一幅图片, 并标在试卷的相应部分。每句话之后有 15 秒钟的停顿, 每个单句播放两遍。

例如, 考生听到两遍录音: The train goes at six fifteen. 然后考生看选项:
[A] 6 点差 10 分的钟 [B] 6 点 10 分的钟 [C] 6 点 15 分的钟



图片 [A] 是六点差十分, 图片 [B] 是六点十分, 图片 [C] 是六点十五分。因此, 应该选 [C]。

第二节 对话理解 (15 题)。考生听到 15 个对话, 每个对话有一个问题, 问题不在录音中播放, 仅在试卷中印出, 要求考生从每题所给的 3 个选择项中选出最佳选项。每段对话后有 15 秒钟的停顿。每段对话播放两遍。

例如, 考生听到两遍录音:

M: Do you go to school by bus or by bike, Jane?
F: I go to school neither by bus nor by bike. I walk to school every day.

然后考生看问题和选项：

How does Jane go to school?

[A] By bus.

[B] On foot.

[C] By bike.

根据录音，Jane 每天步行上学。因此 [B] 是正确答案。

三、听力理解应试策略

1. 考生在听录音之前应快速浏览试卷上的图片。这可以在考生头脑中建立生动的形象，获得提示信息，便于理解语言。

2. 在播放听力录音时，考生应集中精力听录音。虽然听力考试播放两遍录音，但是如果考生第一遍听录音时没有听懂，可能会影响考生接下来听录音的情绪，因此在播放第一遍录音时考生尽量要认真听，而在第二遍听录音时考生必须写出答案。

3. 在听力考试中，考生要善于调整自己的情绪。如果考生第一遍听录音时没有听懂，要尽快调整情绪，静下心来听第二遍录音。如果考生对某一道题的录音没有听懂，也要尽快调整情绪，静下心来听下一道题的录音，而不要老是纠缠在前一道听力题目中。

4. 在听力考试进行时，考生可将答案标在试卷上。每段录音播放前后都有适当停顿，用于考生读题和答题的时间。听力部分结束后，考生有 3 分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡 1 上。PETS 第一级听力考试部分总共所需时间约为 20 分钟（含涂卡时间）。

5. 听力考试经常涉及数字，如：时间、价格、服装尺寸、电话号码等。考生往往由于听英语数字时反应慢而出现记不住的情况。因此建议考生在听录音时，做一些笔记来帮助记忆，正所谓“好记性不如烂笔头”。

6. 考生要想在听力考试中取得理想成绩，除了掌握听力考试技巧之外，还需要平时的长期听力训练。备考期间，考生每天应做听力练习，把那些听来生僻的单词逐渐变为熟悉的单词，天天“磨练”耳朵。

第二节 英语知识运用

一、听力理解大纲要求

PETS 第一级考试大纲对语法知识和词汇知识的级别标准进行了描述：

1. 语法知识：参考九年义务教育教育全日制初中英语教学大纲
2. 词汇知识：掌握 1000 词和相关常用词组。主要来源于初中教学大纲的 700 词和全国英语等级考试一级（B）的 600 词。
3. 根据 PETS 第一级考纲，语法知识的重点与难点归纳如下：

名词	可数和不可数名词；名词的复数形式；专有名词；所有格
代词	人称代词/物主代词/反身代词/指示代词/不定代词/疑问代词/关系代词
数词	基数词；序数词
形容词与副词	比较等级：原级/比较级/最高级

动词	时态：一般现在时；一般过去时；一般将来时；过去将来时；过去进行时；现在完成时 被动语态：一般现在时和一般过去时的被动语态；带情态动词的被动语态 不定式：作主语、宾语、宾语补足语、状语
复合句	定语从句；状语从句
构词法	派生：常用前缀和后缀

4. PETS 第一级考试的单词和相关词组、表达法的掌握，要靠平时的学习与积累，常用的词组与表达法在 PETS 第一级考试中的听力、语法、词汇、阅读和写作中均发挥重要的作用。为了便于复习备考，现将 PETS 第一级考纲中出现的重点词组进行归纳（《全国英语等级考试教程》中已经学过的词组与表达法不在此重复归纳）：

be able to do sth	能做某事	according to	根据
be afraid of	害怕	agree to do sth	同意做某事
all over	到处	not at all	一点也不
be angry with sb	对…发脾气	one after another	一个接一个地
arrive at / in a place	到达某地	as ... as	像……一样
at breakfast	在吃早饭	at last	最后
at once	立刻	at the same time	同时
at work	在工作	be away from	在远处，离开
go / run away	走/跑掉	because of	因为
make the bed	铺床	do one's best	尽力
had better	应该，还是…的好	a bit of	有几分
be busy doing sth	忙于做某事	be busy with sth	忙于某事
not only ... but also	不仅…而且…	by bus / car / train / ship / plane / air	坐公交车/小汽车/火车/轮船/飞机
by oneself	独自	catch a cold	感冒
catch up with	追上，赶上	day after day	日复一日
the day after tomorrow	后天	do some cleaning / cooking / shopping	扫除/做饭/购物
in the end	最后	for ever	永远
fall ill	病倒	far away	远离
find out	找出，发现	at first	开始，起先
make friends with	与…交朋友	be full of	充满
get back	回来	get in	进入，上车
get off/on	下/上车	get on with	继续干

(续)

give back	归还, 恢复	go shopping / for a walk	去购物/散步
grow up	长大	half an hour	半小时
hand in	交上, 提交	have a cold	患感冒
have a meeting / match	开会/比赛	have breakfast / lunch / supper	吃早饭/午饭/晚饭
have lessons / classes	上课	have to	不得不
hear from	收到...的音信	learn / know sth by heart	记住
here and there	在多处, 在各处	hold a meeting	召开会议
hold on	抓牢; 等一下, 别挂断 (打电话用语)	just now	刚才
keep on doing sth	继续做某事	all kinds of	各种各样
be late for (school)	(上学) 迟到	laugh at	嘲笑
do one's lessons	做功课	should / would like	要, 会, 肯
not ... any longer	不再	look up	抬头看; 查 (字典)
make a mistake	犯错误	in the middle of	在...中间
neither ... nor ...	既不...也不...	from now on	从现在开始
a number of	若干	and so on	等等
one by one	一个接一个	the other (s)	其他
pay for sth	为...付出代价	the Young Pioneers	少年先锋队
be / get ready for	为...做准备	take / have a rest	休息
see sb off	为...送行	send for	派人去叫
by the side of	在...旁边	as soon as	一...就...
stop sb from doing sth	阻止某人做某事	surface mail	平寄邮件
take away	拿走	take out	拿出
take down / off	拿下, 拿掉	take the train / boat / bus	乘火车/船/汽车
think about	思考, 考虑	all the time	一直, 始终
time-saving	节省时间的	try on	试穿
the United States	美国	up and down	一上一下, 起伏地
wait for	等待	wake up	醒来
the Great Wall	长城	write down	写下, 记下
be wrong with	有毛病的		

二、英语知识运用测试点及题型分析

英语知识运用部分由单项选择题和完形填空两节组成, 主要考查考生对英语语法、词汇知识

和简单表达方式的掌握。

第一节 单项选择题 (15 题)。每题在一句或两句话中留出空白, 要求考生根据句子或简短对话从每题所给的 3 个选项项中选出最佳选项。其中有 10 ~ 12 道题考查语法结构, 3 ~ 5 道题考查单词和表达方式。

例如, 考生读到句子: John and I made _____ agreement last Wednesday. 然后考生看选项: [A] a, [B] an, 和 [C] the, 本题考查语法, agreement 以元音开头, 因此 [B] 为正确答案。又如, 考生读到对话: Can I _____ your English dictionary for a minute? I left mine at

home. 然后考生看选项: [A] borrow, [B] lend, 和 [C] keep, 本题考查单词和表达方法, [A] borrow 意思为“借入”, [B] lend 意思为“借出”, [C] keep 意思为“保存, 保留”, 根据对话意思, [A] borrow 为正确答案。

第二节 完形填空 (10 题) 在一篇 90 ~ 120 词的短文中留出 10 个空白, 要求考生从每题所给的 3 个选项项中选出最佳选项。使补足后的短文意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。其中大约有 6 道题考查语法结构, 大约有 4 道题考查单词和表达方式。例如:

If you want to be certain of seeing a play in London, you have to book your seat in advance. You can buy your ticket 41 _____ at a Theatre Ticket Agency or at the Box Office 42 _____ the theatre itself. It is very rare that you will be 43 _____ to get a ticket five minutes before the play begins. If you 44 _____ in a large party it is not always possible 45 _____ all of you to sit in the 46 _____ part of the theatre. Some 47 _____ have to sit in the Stalls, 48 _____ in the Dress Circle and some in the Upper Circle. These seats 49 _____ the least expensive of the three. Seats in Box or the Front Stalls are 50 _____ expensive.

41. [A] neither [B] both [C] either
42. [A] at [B] in [C] to
43. [A] enough lucky [B] lucky enough [C] enough luckily
44. [A] go [B] went [C] have gone
45. [A] to [B] for [C] with
46. [A] other [B] same [C] all
47. [A] have been [B] were [C] will
48. [A] the others [B] other [C] others
49. [A] is [B] are [C] were
50. [A] most [B] the most [C] better

此题短文讲的是, 如果你在伦敦要看戏剧, 你要提前预订戏票。订票可以在剧院订票机构或者在剧院内的订票处。如果演出开始前 5 分钟到达剧院, 那么很少能买到票。如果你一帮人一起去看戏剧, 那么你们很难在剧院里坐到同一个地方。一些人要坐在正厅前座区 (Stalls), 一些人要坐在第一层楼厅的前排座位 (Dress Circle), 其他人要坐在上层环形观众席 (Upper Circle), 上层环形观众席是这三类座位中票价最便宜的。包厢 (Box) 座位和正厅前座区票价最贵。根据题意, 此完形填空题的答案为: 41. C, 42. B, 43. B, 44. A, 45. B, 46. B, 47. C, 48. C, 49. C, 50. B (共 14 页)

49. B, 50. B.

三、完形填空应试策略

1. 考生在做完形填空题时，首先应快速通读全文，争取从整体上理解全文的基本内容，而不要只把注意力集中在某个空格上，孤立地猜测该填什么词。

2. 考生在通读全文时，应充分利用文章的第一句话，因为第一句话往往是文章的主题句(topic sentence)，提示文章的主题线索，抓住第一句话可以对试题形成初步的宏观认识。

3. 在做完形填空题时，考生应充分利用文中上下文线索。对文章主题和内容有了整体了解之后，根据文章语法、词汇、语义、背景知识等上下文线索为每个空格选择填充词。

4. 最后，考生复读全文并改错。为每个空格选定填充词之后，要重新阅读全文，查看是否通顺，对文章的内容进行再一次的宏观认识。做完形填空的顺序实际上是：宏观→微观→宏观。

5. 如果运用文章语法、词汇、语义、背景知识等上下文线索仍不能解决问题，那么不妨尝试排除法或猜测法，因为答案即使错误也不会倒扣分，考生千万不要空着题不做。

第三节 阅读理解

一、阅读理解大纲要求

PETS 一级考生应该能够读懂简单的通知、便条、留言、图表以及简短故事。阅读理解在考试中有相当高的分值，为 30%，因此考生应重视阅读理解能力的提高。阅读理解部分由词语配伍、短文理解 1 和短文理解 2 三节组成，考查考生理解书面英语的能力，包括对简单单词的理解能力以及对长度为 175~200 词的短文中的总体信息和具体信息的理解能力。

二、阅读理解测试点及题型分析

第一节 词语配伍 (5 题) 考查考生对两个话题领域内简单单词的理解能力。考生须将 5 个定义与 7 个选项中正确的单词搭配成对。给出的定义类似供英语初学者使用的词典中的定义。

例如，要求考生从右栏所给的选项选出与左栏各项意义相符的选项，并将答题卡 1 上将该项涂黑。

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 51. People can play here between lessons. | [A] hospital |
| 52. People do this after school for your teacher. | [B] restaurant |
| 53. People go to this place to choose books. | [C] homework |
| 54. People buy meals and eat here. | [D] playground |
| 55. People find animals like cows and sheep here. | [E] library |
| | [F] hotel |
| | [G] farm |

考生将 5 个定义和 7 个选项的单词搭配成对，正确答案为：51. D, 52. C, 53. E, 54. B, 55. G。

第二节 短文理解 1 (5 题) 考查考生理解具体信息的能力。要求考生根据所提供的 1 篇长度

为 175~200 词的短文 (例如通知、消息、简单故事、图表等) 的内容，从每题所给的 [A] Right、[B] Wrong、[C] Doesn't say 三个选项中选择其一。

例如，考生阅读下面短文，从 [A] Right、[B] Wrong、[C] Doesn't say 三个判断中选择一个正确选项，并在答题卡 1 上将该项涂黑。

Probably every town in the United States has a post office. Some are very small, and you may find them in the corner of a shop. Others are large buildings. They are open five days a week and on Saturday mornings. From Monday through Friday they are usually open from 8:30 to 4:30.

If you know how much the postage is for your letter, you can buy stamps at any window. In some post offices you can buy stamps from machines. Stamps are sold at many different prices, from one cent to many dollars. If you are not sure how much postage is for your letter, you can ask the clerk. He or she will give you the stamps you need.

If you are sending your letter far away, write on the envelope that you want them to go by air or use an airmail envelope, remember that postage will be more expensive for a letter that you want to send overseas.

At a post office you can also buy postcards. A postcard is cheaper than a letter. Usually the postage for a postcard is about half that of a letter. The postcards that you buy at a post office do not have pictures, however. Also they are not to be sent outside the country.

56. You can buy foreign stamps in any post office.

- [A] Right
[B] Wrong
[C] Doesn't say
57. Post offices are open every day in the U. S.
- [A] Right
[B] Wrong
[C] Doesn't say
58. You should pay more if you send a letter overseas.
- [A] Right
[B] Wrong
[C] Doesn't say

59. You might find stamp machines in a post office.

- [A] Right
[B] Wrong
[C] Doesn't say

60. Americans would rather send postcards than write letters.

- [A] Right
[B] Wrong
[C] Doesn't say

此题短文讲的是美国可能每个城镇都有一个邮局。有些邮局很小，你只能在商店的角落看到它。有些邮局有宏伟的大楼。邮局开门时间为周一到周五和周六上午。周一到周五的工作时间

是8:30到4:30。如果你寄信时知道邮资是多少,那么你可以在任何一个窗口买邮票。有的邮局用机器买邮票。邮票有很多不同的价格,从几美分到几美元。如果你不知道你的邮资是多少,你可以请服务员帮助,他或她会给你所需要的邮票。如果你要把信寄到很远的地方去,你应在信封上写明要航空邮寄或使用航空信封。记住寄往海外的信件比较贵。在邮局你还可以买到明信片。一张明信片比一封信便宜,一般是信的一半的价钱。在邮局买的明信片没有图画,也不能寄往国外。根据该短文的意思,此题正确答案为:56. [C]、57. [B]、58. [A]、59. [A]、60. [C]。

第三节 短文理解2 (10题) 考查考生理解总体和具体信息的能力。要求考生根据所提供的2篇短文(例如通知、消息、简单故事、图表等)的内容,从每题所给的3个选项选出最佳选项。每篇短文长度为175~200词。

例如,考生阅读下面短文,从[A]、[B]、[C]三个选项中选出最佳选项。

BRANFORD, Conn. AP-The Green Hotel, popular earlier in the century, was destroyed by a big fire today.

The roof fell down into the heart of the building. At daylight the burned-out hotel was still producing smoke.

Jane Peterson, 77, who lived alone in the large three-story building, was reported in a good condition at New Haven Hospital.

The fire was reported by Mrs. Peterson at 3:37 am. It seemed to start in the kitchen area. Mrs.

Peterson was living there after most of the rest of the building was closed off.

A neighbour said that a large number of old things on the third-floor were destroyed. Also lost was a huge ship's wheel from a famous ship, a centerpiece (中央装饰品) in the dining room. The bank that holds the mortgage (对抵押品的权利) said the land and hotel were worth \$50 000 to \$60 000.

61. Which is the best title of the news report?

- [A] An Old Lady and Fire
- [B] The Story of an Old Hotel
- [C] A Hotel Fire

62. The Green Hotel _____.

- [A] was liked by old people
- [B] is owned by New Haven Hospital
- [C] used to be popular earlier in the century

63. What happened to the roof of the hotel building?

- [A] It's still there safe.
- [B] It hurt Mrs. Peterson's heart.
- [C] It burned down to the ground.

64. Which is true about Mrs. Peterson?

- [A] She got up very early every morning.

[B] She lived in the kitchen of the hotel.

[C] She reported the fire to her neighbour first.

65. The report tells all of the following about the hotel EXCEPT _____.

[A] Who ran it

[B] what was destroyed

[C] how much it was worth

66. Where is this news report from?

[A] A bank in Oxford.

[B] Branford.

[C] London.

此题短文讲的是,在Branford的一家本世纪初颇有名气的饭店于凌晨3:37发生火灾,饭店被烧毁。饭店的房顶被烧塌,天亮时烧毁的饭店还在冒烟。住在饭店里的77岁的Jane Peterson幸免于难。据报道,火灾似乎起于厨房,Peterson夫人自从饭店的其他部分被关闭以后一直独自住在那栋三层大楼中。一位邻居说,堆在三层的大量旧货被烧毁,被烧毁的还有一艘大船的舵轮,它是餐厅的中央装饰品。拥有抵押权的银行说,饭店的房地产价值为5万至6万美元。根据题意,此题的正确答案为:61. [C]、62. [C]、63. [C]、64. [B]、65. [A]、66. [B]。

接着,考生阅读下面短文,回答67~70题:

Quick Reference Index				
Actors and Actresses	385 - 399	Maps (color)	516 - 528	
Agriculture	454 - 469	Medical Developments	492	
Animals	493 - 496	Memorable Dates	841 - 873	
Art, Famous	480 - 481	Mineral Production	108 - 109, 114 - 115	
Highways	131 - 141	National Parks	747 - 749	
Books, Best Sellers	476	Nations of the World	529 - 614	
Discoveries and Inventions	336 - 338	Passports	142 - 144	
Economics	80 - 101	Population	615 - 619	
Educational Statistics	285 - 321	Postal Information	1033 - 1039	
Flags of the World (color)	513 - 515	Sports	884 - 978	

67. Where can you find the information on the population?

[A] On pages 516 - 528.

[B] On pages 529 - 615.

[C] On pages 615 - 619.

68. If you want to know something about a famous American actress, where should you begin your search?
- [A] Art, Famous on pages 480.
- [B] Actors and Actresses on pages 385.
- [C] Books, Best Sellers on pages 476.

69. One who wants to go abroad can find the information about how to get the passport on pages _____.
- [A] 142 - 144
- [B] 284 - 321
- [C] 1033 - 1039

70. Benjamin Franklin's achievements can be found in _____.
- [A] Mineral Production
- [B] Medical Developments
- [C] Discoveries and Inventions

此题考查考生阅读题目索引的能力，通过阅读索引P字头，考生可以查到有关人口、办理护照信息的具体页码，通过索引A字头，考生可以查到有关演员信息的具体页码，通过索引D字头，考生可以查到有关发明创造信息的具体页码。根据题意，此题的正确答案为：67. [C]、68. [B]、69. [A]、70. [C]。阅读理解中的题目索引、通知或消息等文章最能体现PETS考试的特色，这类文章为了达到醒目的效果，文字排列形式与正常文章明显不同，它是分项、分条排列的。有的信息可能用不完整的句子来表达。考生如果能对这种考题应付自如，就能解决讲英语环境下日常生活中许多实际问题。

三、阅读理解应试策略

1. 考生在做阅读理解题之前，首先应快速浏览全文，了解文章大意。首次阅读时，应把握各段的主题句（topic sentence）。主题句比较精辟地概括各段主旨，主题句往往位于文章各段之首。
2. 然后，阅读文章下面的问题选项，根据所提的问题，回到文章中进行查找，对比选项，逐一筛选，找出正确答案。
3. 最后，考生须重读整篇文章，检查自己的阅读理解是否正确。
4. 考生在阅读文章时，要善于抓住各种“信号词”，理解“信号词”在文章中的作用，这样可以提高阅读速度和做题的准确性。例如：表示先后顺序的信号词 first, then, next, finally, until, afterwards 等涉及事件发生、发展及结束的一系列过程，有利于理清文章脉络和层次。表示转折关系的信号词有 but, yet, however, otherwise 等，表示因果关系的信号词有 because, so, as, since, as a result, therefore, thus, in order to, so ... that, so as to 等。
5. 阅读能力的培养主要靠平时的阅读训练，阅读训练包括训练考生的阅读理解准确性和阅读速度。
6. 考生平时要努力扩大英语词汇量和牢固掌握语法知识，这有利于提高阅读理解的准确性。

7. 平时考生备考时应扩大阅读量，既要加大阅读篇幅和文字总的数量，也要扩大阅读内容和题材的范围。

8. 平时考生备考时还应多做计时阅读，训练自己在规定的时间内完成阅读，以提高自己的阅读速度。

第四节 写作

一、写作大纲要求

PETS 一级考试中的写作部分由改写句子和书面表达两节组成，考查考生的书面表达能力，这两节体现着对考生书面表达能力的循序渐进过程。考生注意：写作在答题卡2上作答。

二、写作测试点及题型分析

第一节 改写句子（3题）考查考生在意思相同的情况下，对不同句型和表达方式的掌握。考生根据所提供的三个句子，在给出的每个新句子的空白处，填上1~5个关键的单词而不改变原有句子的意思。

例如，考生读到关于 Jack 的三对句子。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. Many Chinese friends went to the party.

There were many Chinese friends _____.

72. Jack was given a lot of presents by his friends.

Jack's friends _____ a lot of presents.

73. Seeing his Chinese teacher at the party made Jack very happy.

Jack was very happy _____ his Chinese teacher at the party.

考生根据原句和第二句已经给出的部分，将71、71、73题的第二句补全如下：

71. There were many Chinese friends at the party.

72. Jack's friends gave him a lot of presents.

73. Jack was very happy to see his Chinese teacher at the party.

考生注意，把补出的部分写到答题卡2上各题（71、72、73题）的序号后。

第二节 书面表达（1题）考查考生写出含有3~5条信息的简短信函和便条（约50词，标点符号不计算在内）的能力。

例如，考生读到“情景：你的笔友 Tom 来北京跟你一起度暑假，住在你家。今天上午，你有事外出。出门时，他还在睡觉。任务：请你用英语给他写一张50字左右的便条。告诉他：在家中可以干什么；你中午何时回来；提醒他下午有何安排。”注意，便条写在答题卡2上第74题的序号后。书写格式参考如下：

Dear Tom,

I am going out in the morning. I have prepared your breakfast: bread, milk and an egg. After

(续)

breakfast, you can watch TV or do whatever you like. I will be back at 12:00. We are going to the Great Wall in the afternoon as we planned yesterday.

Zhou Qiang

三、写作应试策略

1. 考生切记，写作部分（包括改写句子和简短信函或便条）一定要写在答题卡 2 上各题（71、72、73、74 题）的序号后。
2. 关于 PETS 一级考试的“改写句子”部分，考生应学会掌握各种句型的相互转换，如主动句与被动句；陈述句与 There + be 句型；动名词短语和动词不定式短语等。事实上只要考生掌握了两种表达方式，即使不知任何句子的语法来历，也能很好地完成转换任务。
3. 关于 PETS 一级考试的“书面表达”部分，考生首先在动笔写作之前要认真审题，按要求写简短信函和便条，而不要写成其他形式的书面表达。
4. PETS 一级考试的书面表达的字数为 50 字左右。如果字数少于 40 或多于 60 的（不包括标点符号），写作总分要减去 1 分。
5. 考生审题时要搞清楚写作的场景是什么，要表达出写作题目要求的全部内容要点。如果考生所写内容与试题无关或只提及部分内容要点，那么写作分数会很低。
6. 考生写作时要尽量使用多种不同的语法结构与词汇，并注意其准确性与恰当性。
7. 考生写作时要书工整。书工整能给阅卷教师一个良好的印象，如果因书写差而影响交际，那么评分时分数将降低一个档次。
8. 拼写和标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面，如果考生的拼写和标点符号影响意思的表达，要扣分。

9. PETS 一级考试的写作要求为：圆满完成试题规定的任务，清楚地表达全部内容要点，运用多种语法结构和词汇，语法结构和词汇运用准确、恰当。

10. 关于 PETS 一级考试“书面表达”这种题型实质就是应用文写作。它要求考生在实际工作中能够应付诸如书信、便条、留言条、邀请信之类的书面表达任务。从这一节的评分标准中我们也能看出测试的重点。评分标准中的写作要求把“完成规定的任务”列为第一项，然后是“运用多种语法结构和词汇”，这一点是对第一节的“改写句子”要求的深化。考生在练习这方面写作时应参考相关书籍，力求从一开始就学会正确的格式和相关的固定表达方式。考试大纲后所附的功能意念表也是很有用的材料。

11. 写作各档次的给分范围和要求如下：

档次	分数	总体要求	具体要求
第五档	9~10 分	圆满完成了试题规定的任务	清楚地表达全部内容要点； 运用多种语法结构和词汇； 语法结构和词汇运用准确、恰当。

档次	分数	总体要求	具体要求
第四档	7~8 分	完成了试题规定的任务	清楚地表达全部或主要内容要点； 运用了不同的语法结构和词汇； 语法结构和词汇运用较为准确、恰当。
第三档	5~6 分	基本完成了试题规定的任务	表达全部或主要内容要点； 语法结构和词汇能满足任务的基本要求； 有一些语言错误，但不影响理解。
第二档	3~4 分	部分完成了试题规定的任务	提及全部或部分内容要点； 语法结构和词汇运用能力很弱； 语言错误较多，影响理解。
第一档	1~2 分	未完成试题规定的任务	提及部分内容要点； 语法结构和词汇运用能力很差； 语言错误太多，严重影响理解。
	0 分		未答题，或虽作答，但词不达意，或写的内 容与试题无关。

最后，预祝各位考生在 PETS 一级考试中取得优异成绩！

PETS 第一级

专家预测试卷 (一)

绝密★启用前

机密★长期

试卷号:

全国英语等级考试

第一级

Public English Test System (PETS)

Level 1

姓名

准考证号

考生注意事项

1. 严格遵守考场规则, 考生得到监考人员指令后方可开始答题。
2. 答卷前考生须将自己的姓名和准考证号写在试卷和答题卡上。
3. 各项填涂部分一律用2B铅笔涂写。每小题选出答案后, 用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案标号。
4. 书写部分用黑色签字笔直接答在答题卡2的相应位置, 注意字迹清楚。
5. 考试结束时将试卷和答题卡放在桌上, 不得带走。待监考人员收毕清点后, 方可离场。

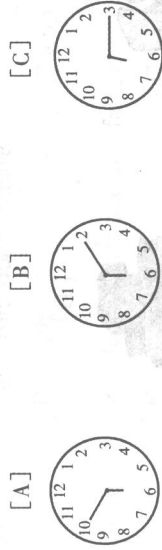
考试时间 120 分钟。

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, 并标在试卷的相应位置。每句话后有 15 秒钟的停顿, 以便选择答案并看下一组图片。每句话读两遍。

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



图片 [A] 是六点差十分, 图片 [B] 是六点十分, 图片 [C] 是六点十五分。因此, 应该选 [C]。

下面, 请听这些句子。

1. [A]  [B]  [C] 
2. [A]  [B]  [C] 
3. [A]  [B]  [C] 
4. [A]  [B]  [C] 

5.

[A]



[B]

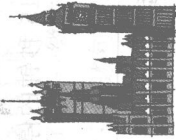


[C]

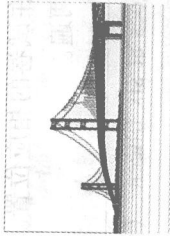


6.

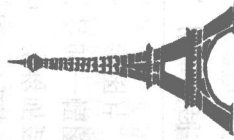
[A]



[B]



[C]

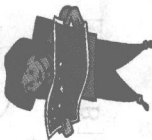


7.

[A]



[B]



[C]



8.

[A]



[B]

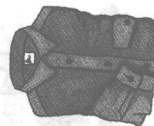


[C]

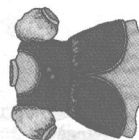


9.

[A]



[B]

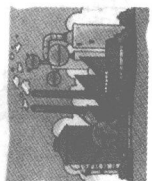


[C]



10.

[A]



[B]



[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1个问题。请从[A]、[B]、[C]三个选项选出答案，并标在试卷的相应位置。每段话后有15秒钟的停顿，以便回答问题和阅读下一问题。每段对话读两遍。

例如，你将听到：

Man: Morning, Madame. Can I help you?

Woman: 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 old is Tommy?

[A] He is twelve.

[B] He is thirteen.

[C] He is thirty.

12. Will Ben go swimming with us?

[A] Yes.

[B] No.

[C] Not mentioned.

13. Where did this conversation take place?

[A] At the restaurant.

[B] At the school.

[C] At the airport.

14. What does the man mean?

[A] He wants to graduate.

[B] He wants to be a doctor.

[C] He hopes the doctor can graduate.

15. What restaurants are there on Main Street?

[A] Chinese restaurants.

[B] Japanese restaurants.

[C] Chinese and Japanese restaurants.

16. Where does the second speaker spend his holiday?

[A] America.

[B] Britain.

[C] France.

17. What's the possible relationship between them?

[A] Mother and son.

[B] Teacher and student.

[C] Doctor and patient.

18. When will the meeting start?

[A] 7:54.

[B] 8:00.

[C] 8:06.

19. Where is the man from?
[A] America. [B] Australia. [C] England
20. What will they possibly do next?
[A] Go around the country.
[B] Go for an outing.
[C] Go for a walk.
21. What is this woman?
[A] Manager. [B] Secretary. [C] Shop-assistant.
22. What will the man do on Saturday evening?
[A] Go to the party.
[B] Go to see the doctor.
[C] Study in the hospital.
23. What can we learn from this conversation?
[A] The man likes the gift very much.
[B] The woman gave a present to the man.
[C] The man gave a present to the woman.
24. What does this man mean?
[A] He thought this woman is very kind.
[B] He thanked that woman for opening the window.
[C] He asked the woman to open the window.
25. Who's the brightest one?
[A] Bruce.
[B] Helen.
[C] Not mentioned.

第二部分 英语知识运用

第一节 单项填空

阅读下面句子和对话，从 [A]、[B]、[C] 三个选项中选出一个能填入空白处的最佳选项，并在客观题答题卡 1 上将该项涂黑。

例:

0. Bob and I made _____ agreement last Monday.

[A] a [B] an [C] the

答案: [B]

26. She _____ the floor yesterday.
[A] wept [B] sweep [C] swept
27. I'll go to Shanghai _____ a month's time.
[A] at [B] in [C] after
28. There _____ water left in the bottle.
[A] is a little [B] are a little [C] is a few
29. Amy is much _____ than her younger sister.
[A] pretty [B] prettier [C] more pretty
30. Can I have the key _____ the front door, please?
[A] to [B] with [C] upon
31. The little girl is sitting _____ her mother and her father.
[A] around [B] among [C] between
32. You'd better _____ it again.
[A] not do [B] not did [C] did not
33. The thief ran away _____.
[A] as quick as he could
[B] as quickly as he could
[C] as quickly as it could
34. She had never traveled on a train _____.
[A] ago [B] before [C] in the past
35. He insisted that we _____ to pass the exam.
[A] study harder
[B] have studied harder
[C] have studied harder
36. I left a suitcase _____ the train the other day.
[A] at [B] in [C] on
37. We haven't got many _____, but we've got a lot of _____.
[A] tomatos, potatos
[B] tomatos, potatoes
[C] tomatoes, potatoes
38. We two left the house separately, _____ a bag.

第三部分 阅读理解

第一节 词语配伍

从右栏所给选项中选出与左栏各项意义相符的选项，并在客观题答题卡1上将该项涂黑。

例:

0. You can stay here on holidays.

答案: [E]

51. the people who repair machines

52. the place where people can exercise

53. the place where people can see a film

54. the leader of a department or company

55. the place where people can buy grocery
- [A] cinema

[B] manager

[C] engineer

[D] mechanic

[E] hotel

[F] supermarket

[G] playground

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，并在客观题答题卡1上将该项涂黑。

American families are changing. One important change is that most married women now work outside the home. What happens when both parents work? Read about the Morales family. Ally and Steven Morales have three children: Josh, 11; Bob, 9; and Lily, 6. Steven is a computer programmer. This year, Ally is working again as a hospital administrator. The family needs the money, and Ally likes her job. Everything is going well, but there are also some problems.

Now that Ally is working, Steven has to help her more with the housework. He doesn't enjoy it, however. Ally loves her work, but she feels tired and too busy. She also worries about the children. Ally has to work on Saturdays, so Steven and Ally don't have a lot of free time together.

Lily is having a great time in her after-school program. When Ally comes to pick her up, she doesn't want to leave. Unfortunately, Bob's school doesn't have an after-school program. Right now, he's spending most afternoons by himself in front of the TV. Josh is enjoying his new freedom after school. He's playing his music louder and spending more time on the phone.

56. Most married American women now work outside their home.

[A] Right.

- [A] each carry
- [B] each carried
- [C] each carrying

39. She slipped and hurt herself while she _____ the bus.

- [A] get off
- [B] got off
- [C] was getting off

40. Susan's father, as well as her mother, _____ in New York.

- [A] work
- [B] is working
- [C] are working

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佳选项，并在客观题答题卡1上将该项涂黑。

Hi, my name is Paul. I'm very much (**Example:** 0) forward to this class. I'm a history major, so this music appreciation class is 41 a departure 42 me. But I'm looking forward 43 it because I like to see how 44 history of music fits in with world history in general. So I think this is going 45 be a difficult class for me 46 I don't have any really music background. I've never had any piano lessons or sung 47 anything like that. But I always like listening 48 music, so I think this should be a 49 time. And I'm glad 50 be here.

例:

0. [A] look

[B] looked

[C] looking

答案: [C]

41. [A] not

42. [A] at

43. [A] in

44. [A] a

45. [A] to

46. [A] so

47. [A] or

48. [A] to

49. [A] good

50. [A] in
- [B] only

[B] on

[B] to

[B] an

[B] on

[B] but

[B] and

[B] at

[B] better

[B] to
- [C] really

[C] for

[C] upon

[C] the

[C] toward

[C] because

[C] but

[C] on

[C] best

[C] at

- [B] Wrong.
[C] Doesn't say.

57. The Morales family is a big family with five members.

- [A] Right.
[B] Wrong.
[C] Doesn't say.

58. Steven likes to help his wife with housework.

- [A] Right.
[B] Wrong.
[C] Doesn't say.

59. Steven has to work on Sundays.

- [A] Right.
[B] Wrong.
[C] Doesn't say.

60. Ally and Steven's eldest child enjoys after-school program very much.

- [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] 三个选项选择一个正确答案，并在客观题答题卡上将该项涂黑。

请根据下面短文回答第 61 ~ 65 题：

Edson Arantes was born in 1940 in Brazil. He was an outstanding soccer player, but as a boy he had not formal training in the sport. He learned to play soccer by kicking a ball around with his friends on the beaches of Rio de Janeiro. His first match for the Brazilian national soccer team was in 1955, and by 1958 he was a world-famous soccer player. From 1956 to 1968 he scored 1200 goals for the Santos Club in Brazil and the Brazilian national team. He played for Brazil in four World Cup matches, and Brazil won three of these.

Everybody loved to watch him play. He was an excellent athlete and a wonderful team member. He was funny, too. He retired from Brazilian soccer in 1974, and the next year he went to the United States to play for the New York Cosmos. He helped to make the Cosmos team a very good one. He retired from soccer in 1977. He is considered one of the greatest soccer players of all time. In case you haven't guessed, Edson Arantes is better known to the world by his nickname — *Pele*.

61. How did Edson learn to play soccer?
[A] To receive formal training in the sport.
[B] To kick a ball around with friends in the sport.
[C] To kick a ball about with friends on the beaches.

62. How many World Cup matches did Edson play?

- [A] Three.
[B] Four.
[C] Five.

63. How old was Edson when he played in the Brazilian national soccer team for the first time?

- [A] 15.
[B] 16.
[C] 18.

64. Which of the following is not correct according to the passage?

- [A] Edson was retired from the Brazilian soccer at the age of 34.
[B] Edson was retired from the Brazilian soccer at the age of 37.
[C] Edson went to America to play for the New York Cosmos in 1975.

65. Why is Edson loved by people?

- [A] Because he was an excellent athlete and a wonderful team member.
[B] Because he was a funny person.
[C] Both of the above.

请根据下面短文回答第 66 ~ 70 题：

In 1978, when a sudden pain struck 15-year-old Yu Jianhong, a Grade 3 student in a middle school, she didn't pay much attention to it. She thought something must be wrong with her legs and it would pass soon. Yu Jianhong didn't tell anyone about this, as she was studying for the coming entrance examination to a senior school. She passed the examination with a top score and continued her study until she was in Grade 2, when she found she couldn't move her legs any more. The local doctor sent Yu to a large city for further medical examination. What she got there was very shocking: all her muscles, from limbs to internal body parts, would waste away, and she was dying. But Yu didn't give up. To reach her goal to be a teacher, she began to teach herself. In winter, her hands were frozen with cold; in summer, her bottom was hurting from long sitting. Finally, she finished all the required courses for high school students and some college courses. Up to now she has been working, heart and soul, as a personal teacher for over 23 years.

66. Why didn't Yu let others know her trouble at the beginning?

- [A] Because she thought it would pass soon.
- [B] Because she was studying for the coming entrance exam to a senior school.
- [C] Both of the above.

67. When did she find she is seriously ill?

- [A] Two years later.
- [B] Five years later.
- [C] Thirteen years later.

68. What did the doctors think about her illness?

- [A] It wasn't too serious.
- [B] It was very serious but can be cured.
- [C] It was fatal and he was dying.

69. How did Yu reach her goal?

- [A] By teaching herself.
- [B] By working as a personal teacher.
- [C] By finishing all the courses for high school students.

70. What does the story convey to us?

- [A] How Yu Jianhong fought with her illness.
- [B] Yu Jianhong achieved her goal when she was ill.
- [C] Strong will can even make a sick Yu realize her dream.

第四部分 写作

第一节 改写句子

下面是关于 Sandy 和她同学的三个句子。根据所给横线前的提示，改写这三个句子，要求不改变句子原来意思。把补出的部分写到主观题答题卡上各题的序号后。

71. Mr. Smith is Sandy's geography teacher and asked Sandy to write a paper.

Mr. Smith _____ asked Sandy to write a paper.

72. Sandy borrowed many books from her classmate Yu Jie.

Sandy's classmate Yu Jie _____ to him.

73. Reading a lot of geography books, Sandy finished her paper on time.

Sandy finished her paper on time _____ a lot of geography books.

第二节 书面表达

74. 情景:

假定你叫吕萌，今年暑假你随父母去英国度假了，你答应你的好友冬梅将你的感受及时跟她分享。

任务:

请用英语给她写一张 50 字左右的明信片。明信片写在主观题答题卡上。告诉她:

- 你在英国都干了些什么;
- 你的感觉如何;
- 你何时回来。

Dear Dongmei,

...

Lu Meng