



PUBLIC ENGLISH TEST SYSTEM

PUBLIC ENGLISH TEST SYSTEM

# 全国英语等级考试 PETS 历年真题及 专家精析

第二级

**PUBLIC ENGLISH  
TEST SYSTEM**

全国英语等级考试命题研究组 编



PUBLIC ENGLISH TEST SYSTEM

中国石化出版社  
[HTTP://WWW.SINOPEC-PRESS.COM](http://www.sinopec-press.com)

教·育·出·版·中·心

# 全国英语等级考试 历年真题及专家精析

## 第二级

全国英语等级考试命题研究组 编



中国石化出版社

[HTTP://WWW.SINOPEC-PRESS.COM](http://www.sinopec-press.com)

教·育·出·版·中·心

**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

全国英语等级考试历年真题及专家精析. 第2级/全国英语等级考试命题研究组编.

—北京: 中国石化出版社, 2007

ISBN 978-7-80229-293-2

I. 全… II. 全… III. 英语-水平考试-解题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007)第 045088 号

**中国石化出版社出版发行**

地址:北京市东城区安定门外大街 58 号

邮编:100011 电话:(010)84271850

读者服务部电话:(010)84289974

<http://www.sinopec-press.com>

E-mail:press@sinopec.com.cn

北京正阳久久科技开发有限公司排版

河北天普润印刷厂印刷

全国各地新华书店经销

\*

787×1092 毫米 16 开本 10.25 印张 256 千字

2007 年 5 月第 1 版 2007 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

定价:15.00 元

(购买时请认明封面防伪标识)

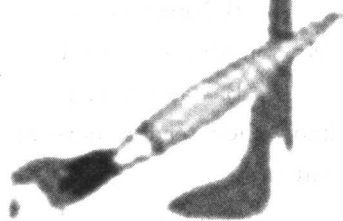
# 目 录

## Contents

第一部分 笔试历年真题 .....	1
全国英语等级考试 第二级 2007 年 3 月笔试真题 .....	2
全国英语等级考试 第二级 2006 年 9 月笔试真题 .....	11
全国英语等级考试 第二级 2006 年 3 月笔试真题 .....	20
全国英语等级考试 第二级 2005 年 9 月笔试真题 .....	29
全国英语等级考试 第二级 2005 年 3 月笔试真题 .....	38
全国英语等级考试 第二级 2004 年 9 月笔试真题 .....	47
全国英语等级考试 第二级 2004 年 3 月笔试真题 .....	56
全国英语等级考试 第二级 2003 年 9 月笔试真题 .....	65
参考答案及专家精析 .....	74
第二部分 口试真题 .....	153
口试真题 .....	154

# 第一部分

## 笔试历年真题



## 全国英语等级考试 第二级 2007 年 3 月笔试真题

## 第一部分 听 力

1~20 略

## 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答案,并在答题卡 1 上将该项涂黑。

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. —Where is John?

—He has been busy \_\_\_\_\_ his homework.

A. to do B. doing C. do D. done

22. —I'm afraid I've broken the window.

—\_\_\_\_\_, I can easily get it fixed.

A. Not at all B. Never mind C. What a pity D. How dare you

23. When we met Mr. Smith last year, he \_\_\_\_\_ in that school for ten years.

A. taught B. was teaching C. had taught D. would teach

24. News writers know their readers have limited time and usually give the \_\_\_\_\_ developments of an event first.

A. newest B. latest C. nearest D. earliest

25 My present job is \_\_\_\_\_ too much of my study time.

A. taking up B. getting away C. giving up D. holding on

26. This radio is not working. I'll have it \_\_\_\_\_.

A. repairing B. to repair C. repaired D. be repaired

27. Perhaps you \_\_\_\_\_ leave now. Your friend may be waiting for you outside.

A. must B. could C. should D. will

28. I know that you are extremely busy, so I won't \_\_\_\_\_ any more of your time.

A. bother B. spend C. waste D. cost

29. Bob had yet \_\_\_\_\_ idea for a successful New Year party, the third one that evening.

A. other B. another C. the other D. other one

30. —I think I'd take the doctor's advice and start running every morning.  
—Really? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Good for you B. That's something  
C. That's OK D. What a pity
31. My friend Mr. Black has come to China every year \_\_\_\_\_ he was a boy.  
A. since B. when C. before D. after
32. —Could you give me a lift home, please?  
—Sorry, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. I have visited my sister B. I visited my sister  
C. I am visiting my sister D. I visit my sister
33. It is not clear how much English students can learn \_\_\_\_\_ the Internet.  
A. in B. with C. the best D. best
34. Fighting has stopped and things are changing for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. better B. the better C. the best D. best
35. What I want to tell you is \_\_\_\_\_: Paul will come to work as your assistant.  
A. it B. these C. that D. this

## 第二节 完形填空

阅读下面短文,从短文后给各题的四个选项(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1上将该项涂黑。

In 1941, when my father joined the U. S. Army, he was told that, on a written test, he had showed 36 for preparing food. Army officials offered him a course in becoming a cook. My father 37 because he thought he could 38 the battles. As things turned out, he got good 39 and became head cook of an army kitchen.

All went well 40 he had to deal with spinach(菠菜). Because spinach is good for health, the army 41 it several times per week. 42, the soldiers refused 43 to look at spinach on their plates. After hours of cooking spinach, my father 44 that, at the end of the meal, he was throwing all of it away. To save time and effort, he decided simply to throw away the 45 vegetable before it was cooked.

One day an army officer saw the 46 spinach in the rubbish. He blamed my father, 47 that he was destroying government property(财产). 48 my father explained that he was simply 49 the army the trouble of cooking the unwanted vegetable, the army officer insisted on 50 him by taking five dollars from his pay for the next three months.

Later, one officer told him that fresh spinach was government property, but cooked spinach was not. 51 if the spinach were cooked, it 52 be thrown out. From then on, my father 53 all the spinach and then immediately 54 it into a rubbish can to keep everyone 55. The government did not have its property thrown out, and the soldiers did not have spinach on their plates.

36. A. a skill B. an interest C. a gift D. an advantage

- |                     |                  |                   |                         |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 37. A. wondered     | B. understood    | C. accepted       | D. admitted             |
| 38. A. take part in | B. carry on with | C. catch up with  | D. stay away from       |
| 39. A. chance       | B. records       | C. experience     | D. grades               |
| 40. A. until        | B. as            | C. when           | D. so                   |
| 41. A. prepared     | B. supplied      | C. checked        | D. ate                  |
| 42. A. Carefully    | B. Unwillingly   | C. Certainly      | D. Unfortunately        |
| 43. A. even         | B. still         | C. only           | D. just                 |
| 44. A. realized     | B. agreed        | C. allowed        | D. considered           |
| 45. A. favoured     | B. hated         | C. new            | D. expensive            |
| 46. A. dry          | B. clean         | C. cold           | D. fresh                |
| 47. A. saying       | B. telling       | C. warning        | D. punishing            |
| 48. A. While        | B. Since         | C. Although       | D. As                   |
| 49. A. showing      | B. causing       | C. saving         | D. leaving              |
| 50. A. correcting   | B. punishing     | C. forgiving      | D. refusing             |
| 51. A. For example  | B. In this case  | C. In other words | D. Under this condition |
| 52. A. could        | B. would         | C. had to         | D. should               |
| 53. A. bought       | B. kept          | C. hid            | D. cooked               |
| 54. A. turned       | B. made          | C. put            | D. knocked              |
| 55. A. happy        | B. healthy       | C. safe           | D. quiet                |

### 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,选出最佳答案,并在答题卡1上将该项涂黑。

#### A

There are many shops in Singapore where customers still bargain, although prices are clearly shown on the goods. There is nothing out of the ordinary in haggling; some shopkeepers expect you to and will be surprised if you accept their prices immediately. We know that the prices in some stores are a bit higher than those in Change Alley, but we also realize that to keep a store like Robinson's is by no means cheap. Besides, in such places we shop in air-conditioned(空调)comfort. For all these, we pay a little extra.

It is not always true to say that things in Change Alley cost less. I once bought Czechoslovakian glass butter-dish from Robinson's for a little under two dollars. then went on to Change Alley and just by chance saw an article of the same shape design and size, in one of the shops. I then asked about its price, and was surprise when the man demanded more than four dollars for it. "How much can you offer?" He shouted at me. I offered him exactly the same price I paid for the article and his reply was shockingly rude(粗鲁). I opened my bag, showed him my receipt, stared at him and walked out of his shop.

A buyer in England expects to find the price of goods clearly shown, or, to be to exact-



ly what the price is. He knows this is the lowest price that will be accepted. If he thinks the price is beyond what he can afford, he shrugs (耸耸) his shoulders and walks away. He does not attempt to bargain with the shopkeeper. Even if he showed annoyance or surprise, he would expect to be told that if the price was unacceptable he should try elsewhere.

- 56 The underlined word "haggling" (line 2, para 1) in the text most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. accepting the prices immediately  
B. fixing the right cost for some goods  
C. arguing about the price of something  
D. paying extra for comfortable shopping
57. We can learn from the text that Robinson's is a store which sells \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. expensive goods  
B. air-conditioners  
C. Czechoslovakian goods  
D. goods at a bargain price
58. The writer asked about the price of a glass butter-dish in Change Alley because he wanted to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. buy it at a lower price  
B. change his dish for something else  
C. find out if the shop assistant is polite  
D. compare the prices of the dish in two stores
59. Which of the following words best describes the feeling of a British customer when "he shrugs his shoulders and walks away" (line 3, para. 3)?  
A. Frightened.  
B. Worried.  
C. Annoyed.  
D. Disappointed.
60. What would probably happen if a customer does bargain with a shopkeeper in England?  
A. The customer would be advised to shop in other stores.  
B. The customer would get the goods at a lower price.  
C. They would discuss and then reach an agreement.  
D. They would quarrel about the price of the goods.

## B

We all believe that words of a language evolve(进化)gradually over the centuries, rather as animals and plant evolve over millions of years. Sometimes the change is so slight as to be almost unnoticeable—finger, for example, means the same today as it did 1,000 years ago. Other words have changed out of all recognition. For example, modern English "lord", a person with high social positions, comes from Old English "hlaforð". It used to mean "guardian of the bread", a person who protects the bread. But not all word meanings change like this. Just as new and different types of animals and plants can be reproduced, we can call completely new words into being.

Anyone can make a word. The difficult part is to make it stay in the language. To stand the best chance it should probably relate to a particular and fairly specialized subject. That cuts down the number of people who need to agree to use it. Chemists are often having to find expressions for new findings. Once that is achieved, there may be a chance for wider recognition if the expression comes to be of interest to the general public.

Ordinary people can make long-lasting words, though. In 1924, a competition (比赛) was held to make a word for a drinker of illegal liquor (非法出售的酒). A prize of US\$ 200 was offered, and there were reportedly over 25,000 suggestions. The winners were Henry Irving Dale and Kate L. Butler, who both came up with "scofflaw". And that word exists in American English to this day, in the rather wider sense "someone who disobeys the law".

61. What can we learn from the text?

- A. It is the duty of specialists to make new words.
- B. People are encouraged to make new words.
- C. Words evolve faster than animals and plants.
- D. New words are usually made by chemists.

62. New words are usually not accepted until they \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. can express common ideas
- B. are included in school subjects
- C. are proved useful by scientists
- D. gain public agreement

63. According to the text, making a new word is less difficult than \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. determining how to pronounce it
- B. having a new chemical product
- C. organizing a competition
- D. making it long-lasting

64. The underlined word "scofflaw" (line 5, para. 3) originally meant the person who \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                     |                                   |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. drinks illegally | B. wins prize for drinking liquor |
| C. disobeys the law | D. destroys illegal liquor        |

### C

The future of the Secombe Theatre in Sutton is in doubt after a government report spreads fears of closure. The report says the theatre does not meet modern standards for arts events and the site is capable of a larger-scale (更大规模的) development. While it promises to plan for a neighborhood center, it fails to make any mention of a new theatre, which has left many asking why.

Leading figures from the arts circle have come together to fight for the 21-year-old theatre.

Barbara Windsor, chairman of the Performing Art Society, said: "If they have to tear it down it would be a waste of a good theatre. Every town needs a heart."

John Stevens, of Sutton Theatre Company, said the theatre had suffered from a lack of

money and business support. "There's a crying need for a theatre in Sutton and the public will lose out if the Secombe goes."

Peter Geiringer, a city government official also argued that a neighborhood center was not the same as a theatre. "It's silly; this is the death of the Secombe. They're going to replace(代替) it by a hall so no one in Sutton will be able to go to a real theatre."

Leslie Coman, member of city committee for the arts, said: "The Secombe has played an outstanding role in the cultural life of this town over many years. It is only right that the committee continues to look at how it can provide new buildings for artists' workshops, and performances."

Sutton Arts Committee Chairman Tony Kerslake said: "At some stage a building comes to the end of its life. If a new one was built in the same place, I would accept that as progress."

65. The government report makes people wonder whether the theatre will be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. replaced                      B. closed                      C. rebuilt                      D. enlarged
66. Who would agree to have the theater replaced by a better one?  
A. Tony Kerslake.                      B. Peter Geiringer.  
C. John Stevens.                      D. Barbara Windsor.
67. The underlined word "it"(line 3, para. 6) refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the city government                      B. the city committee for the arts  
C. Sutton Theatre Company                      D. Performing Arts Society
68. We learn from the text that many people in the art circle of the town are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. for the construction of a neighbourhood centre  
B. for setting up more artists's workshops  
C. against closing the Secombe Theater  
D. against the plan to enlarge the theatre

## D

Nearly 5,000 years ago, during the Late Stone Age, people began building Stonehenge. It became a long-term project. People added to the site for more than 1,500 years. Most likely Stonehenge was first built as a place to hold religious rituals (仪式) and bury the dead. But experts (专家) are not sure because there are no written records telling us what took place at Stonehenge.

At first the site was just a circular ditch (沟渠). Within the circle were two burial hills, and a smaller circle of 56 holes. Scientists have found ashes in the holes. They believed these are from the burning of the dead bodies.

But Stonehenge may have been more than a ritual site. Some experts suggest it was also used as a huge calendar (日历) for watching stars. Outside the entrance of the construction stands the Heel Stone. On the summer *solstice*, the longest day of the year, a person standing at the center of the circle can look out through the entrance and see the first rays of the rising sun hit the top of the Heel Stone. At the winter *solstice*, the year's shortest day, a person standing at the entrance can look into the circle and see the setting sun between the

stones of a trilithon, formed by two standing stone posts topped by a stone in flat position. In this way Stonehenge may have marked the passing seasons.

The position of the stones and holes shows that Stonehenge may also have been used for watching the moon and stars. The construction may even have been a huge prehistoric “computer” used to study other natural objects in space. The Stone Age people in the area were farmers. Perhaps they used Stonehenge to figure out changes in the weather and to time the planting of their crops.

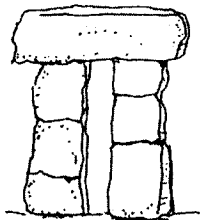
69. The purpose of the text is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to show research done by today's scientists
- B. to describe life of the Stone Age
- C. to tell about the early farming
- D. to introduce an ancient site

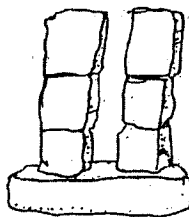
70. It is suggested in the text that Stonehenge was completed by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. people in different historical periods
- B. experts during the late Stone Age
- C. people from different places
- D. experts in various fields

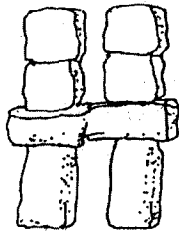
71. A “trilithon” (line 7, para. 3) described in the text would most probably look like \_\_\_\_\_.



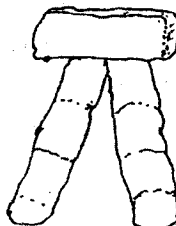
A.



B.



C.



D.

72. What was NOT one of the uses suggested for Stonehenge?

- A. A way to know when they should plant crops
- B. An ancient device used like a computer.
- C. A way to show what time of year it was.
- D. A way to know the time of day.

E

<p><i>Fleabag and the Ring's End</i></p> <p>Beth Webb</p> <p>More stories of Fleabag, the talking cat—star of this wonderful set of 3 books.</p> <p>Ages 8-13, 208 pages, A-format paperback,</p> <p>0 7459 4411 6, £3.99</p>	<p><i>The Little White Horse</i></p> <p>Elizabeth Goudge</p> <p>A classic fantasy (经典幻想小说) and winner of the Carnegie Medal.</p> <p>Ages 8-12, 240 pages, B-format paperback,</p> <p>0 7459 4578 3, £4.99</p>
<p><i>My Very First Christmas Book</i></p> <p>Lois Rock and Alex Ayliffe</p> <p>A big, bright book, which presents the story simply and delightfully for very young children.</p> <p>Ages 0-3, 12 pages, 200mm X200mm, board,</p> <p>0 7459 4056 0, £4.99</p>	<p><i>First Festivals: Christmas</i></p> <p>Lois Rock</p> <p>An all-in-one book to help grown-ups and children prepare their Christmas celebration together. Presents, activities and customs.</p> <p>Ages 5-8, 48 pages, 290mmX250mm, hardback,</p> <p>0 7459 3907 4, £8.99</p>
<p><i>Star of Wonder</i></p> <p>Pat Alexander</p> <p>A wonderful collection of Christmas stories and poems. Full of lively pieces to read and enjoy.</p> <p>Ages 7-12, 224 pages, paperback,</p> <p>0 7459 3952 X, £4.99</p>	<p><i>The Not-So-Wise Man</i></p> <p>Alan MacDonald and Andrew Rowland</p> <p>We all know about the 3 Wise Men who travelled to Bethlehem and discovered the baby Jesus. This is the tale of another one, who always missed the point!</p> <p>Ages 5-9, 32 pages, 270mmX210mm, hardback,</p> <p>0 7459 3892 2, £8.99</p>

73. Which book tells stories of an animal?

- A. *Star of Wonder*.  
 B. *The Not-So-Wise Man*.  
 C. *First Festivals: Christmas*.  
 D. *Fleabag and the Ring's End*.

74. Which writer wrote the book explaining how to celebrate Christmas?

- A. Beth Webb.  
 B. Lois Rock.  
 C. Pat Alexander.  
 D. Elizabeth Goudge.

75. Which number would you use to order a book for a 2-year-old child?

- A. 0 7459 3892 2.  
 B. 0 7459 4056 0.  
 C. 0 7459 3952 X.  
 D. 0 7459 4578 3.

## 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:

此行多一个词: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。

此行缺一个词: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。

此行错一个词: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。

(试题略)

### 第二节 书面表达

86. 假定你是李明,在英国观光后回国,在飞机上才发现相机遗忘在酒店里。请你写封信给酒店,希望能找回它。

要点:

- 8月6日晨离开酒店
- 房间号:1307
- 相机型号:Di-Tech AE-1
- 告知查找结果
- 联系方式:电话:0086-10-6850 9850;  
Email: liming@mail.com.cn

注意:

1. 词数 100 词左右,开头结尾已为你写好;
2. 请直接将书面表达写在答题卡 2 背面。

## 全国英语等级考试 第二级 2006 年 9 月笔试真题

## 第一部分 听 力

1~20 略

## 第二部分 英语知识运用

## 第一节 单项填空

从 A、B、C 和 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 1 上将该项涂黑。

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. All the students \_\_\_\_\_ John went to the park on Sunday. He was ill.  
A. besides      B. except      C. with      D. without
22. When the peace talk failed, there was a very real fear that war may \_\_\_\_\_ at any time.  
A. break off      B. break up      C. break out      D. break down
23. The manager of the restaurant has made it clear that a cook will be immediately fired if he is found \_\_\_\_\_ in the kitchen.  
A. smoke      B. smoked      C. smoking      D. to smoke
24. In the museum, we saw the model of a house designed by the pioneers and built \_\_\_\_\_ wood and brick.  
A. up      B. on      C. of      D. by
25. Susan got sunburned because she \_\_\_\_\_ on the beach all afternoon.  
A. lay      B. is lying      C. has lain      D. had been lying
26. I didn't expect you to arrive so soon. How long did the journey \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. go      B. cover      C. make      D. take
27. The firemen arrived half an hour \_\_\_\_\_ the alarm was first raised, when it was too later to save much of the building.  
A. since      B. until      C. as      D. after
28. In order to keep fit, you can get off the bus one or two stops \_\_\_\_\_ and walk the rest of the way.  
A. early      B. earlier      C. more early      D. the earliest
29. I have never wanted to be a white collar worker, \_\_\_\_\_ I would be bored with office work.

- A. as                      B. if                      C. so                      D. or
30. You'd better button up your coat; it \_\_\_\_\_ cold and the wind is blowing.  
A. gets                      B. is getting                      C. will get                      D. has got
31. The first step in setting up your home office is to decide \_\_\_\_\_ you will use your office—  
for study or for job-related work.  
A. where                      B. what                      C. when                      D. how
32. It's a pity that you \_\_\_\_\_ leave so soon. It's been so nice having you here.  
A. should                      B. could                      C. can                      D. might
33. From the look on his face I knew that the end had come, one way or \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. other                      B. others                      C. another                      D. the others
34. Even if you take the matter to the judge, you have no chance of winning the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. case                      B. matter                      C. problem                      D. argument
35. Recent study shows that regular review leads to \_\_\_\_\_ performance on tests.  
A. improve                      B. improves                      C. improved                      D. improvement

## 第二节 完形填空

阅读下面短文,从短文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1上将该项涂黑。

Sisters are often alike but they are never exactly the same. In many 36, one sister is often called "the pretty one" and the other "the 37 one" when they are still babies. Even young children think 38 is more important than brains.

"I envied my sister's looks. She had long 39 hair and nice clothes and the most 40. I hated her so much that I decided to 41 her. One day when the roof of the house was being repaired, I 42 a brick out of a window 43 she was underneath(在下面). Thank God it 44!" says one ashamed near-murderer. "I must have been about ten at the time, and she was eight years old. 45 she tells me that she always felt 46 beside me in school because I was a 47 student and she was weaker 48 school work. But when you're fourteen or fifteen, you 49 attention and praise and you need boyfriends; good exam results don't 50 a fair exchange(交换)."

Life is particularly 51 for someone who wants to 52 in the footsteps of a famous sister. Dee Dee Pfeiffer wants to be a film star like her sister, Michelle. "When we were children, Michelle was the beautiful one and I was the 53 one," says Dee Dee. "I have been trying to lose weight for years to achieve a 54 which is as good as hers. In Hollywood, everyone 55 you critically(挑剔地), and compares you with your famous sister."

36. A. houses                      B. families                      C. places                      D. times
37. A. shy                      B. active                      C. ugly                      D. clever
38. A. body                      B. mind                      C. beauty                      D. height
39. A. dry                      B. yellow                      C. fair                      D. thin
40. A. interest                      B. time                      C. money                      D. attention



- |                  |                |                 |              |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 41. A. kill      | B. beat        | C. attack       | D. defeat    |
| 42. A. got       | B. left        | C. placed       | D. dropped   |
| 43. A. as        | B. when        | C. though       | D. where     |
| 44. A. failed    | B. hit         | C. missed       | D. hurt      |
| 45. A. So        | B. Then        | C. But          | D. Now       |
| 46. A. pretty    | B. proud       | C. sorry        | D. stupid    |
| 47. A. good      | B. popular     | C. serious      | D. lucky     |
| 48. A. about     | B. with        | C. at           | D. for       |
| 49. A. want      | B. receive     | C. gain         | D. give      |
| 50. A. stand for | B. seem like   | C. lead to      | D. turn into |
| 51. A. boring    | B. hard        | C. easy         | D. exciting  |
| 52. A. develop   | B. follow      | C. walk         | D. keep      |
| 53. A. difficult | B. smart       | C. young        | D. fat       |
| 54. A. figure    | B. result      | C. standard     | D. success   |
| 55. A. looks at  | B. talks about | C. thinks about | D. points at |

### 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,选出最佳答案,并在答题卡1上将该项涂黑。

#### A

Robert Fredy was general manager of a large hotel in Ashbury Park, New Jersey. One cold day two years ago when he stopped his car at a traffic light, Stephen Pearman, an out-of-work taxi and truck driver, walked up to Fredy's car hoping to earn some change by washing his windshield(挡风玻璃). Like many motorists who try to keep the beggars off, Fredy turned on the wipers to show he wasn't interested.

Pearman put his head close to the window. "Come on, mister. Give me a chance. I need a job." he said. Something in Stephen pearman's voice moved Robert Fredy. In the seconds before traffic started moving again, Fredy handed Pearman a business card and told him to call if he was serious.

"My friends told me he was just pulling my leg," said Pearman. "But I said, 'No, he's a businessman. I need to give it a shot. '"

Two days later, 29-year-old Pearman appeared in the manager's office of the big hotel. Fredy gave him a job and housing and lent him pocket money while training him.

Today, Pearman works full time setting up the hotel's dinning halls for business meetings. In the past two years, he has found a flat, married and repaid Fredy's loans(贷款).

"Mr. Fredy gave me a second chance," says Pearman, "And I took advantage of it. I could have just come here a while, eaten up and left. But there is no future in washing windshields."