

# 高等院校专科英语能力考试 模拟试题集

立信会计高等专科学校 外语教学部等编

**PET SIMULATED  
TESTS**

Foreign Language Department,  
Lixin Accounting Institute

立信会计出版社



H31-44

153

# 高等院校专科英语能力考试 模拟试题集

立信会计高等专科学校外语教学部等 编

立信会计出版社

**高等院校专科英语能力考试  
模拟试题集**

立信会计高等专科学校外语教学部等 编

\*

立信会计出版社出版发行

(上海市中山西路 2230 号 邮政编码:200233)

新华书店经销

立信会计常熟市印刷联营厂印刷

\*

开本 787×1092 1/16 印张 10 插页 2 字数 245,000

1996 年 5 月第 1 版 1996 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1—10,000

ISBN 7-5429-0401-9/H·0013

定价:12.00 元

## 前 言

高等院校专科的英语能力考试 (PET, Practical English Test) 是根据国家教委颁发的《普通高等专科英语课程教学基本要求》而设计的考试项目,旨在全面检测高等院校专科学生在贯彻《基本要求》后的英语阅读、翻译、听力、写作、词汇结构等方面的综合应用能力。上海市在 1996 年开始将进行这一项目的考试。按照《基本要求》,普通高等专科英语课程教学要培养学生掌握必需的、实用的英语语言知识和语言技能,掌握基本阅读技能,能看懂语言难度中等的一般题材文章、科普读物和与本专业有关的资料,掌握英译汉的基本方法和技巧,译文达意,能写简单的应用文。

本书的编写体现《基本要求》和《上海高等院校专科英语能力考试大纲》的精神,以模拟试卷的形式,为参加专科英语能力考试的学生考前复习提供参考资料。试卷题目类型、格式、选材文体及内容覆盖面均参照《考试大纲》,用大量范例充分展示该考试题型的特点,如听力部分中的交际应答,要点速记;阅读部分中的理解,归纳性填空;词汇结构部分中的改错;应用文的理解、翻译、写作等。试题在词汇、语法结构方面的深度均参照《基本要求》的附表一、附表二,超出《基本要求》的词汇用汉语注出释义。读者可以通过本书熟悉考试的题型特点,了解考试大纲的具体要求。

本书由立信会计高等专科学校外语教学部组织编写,上海金融高等专科学校等学校外语教研室的部分教师参与部分编写工作。参编人员有(以姓氏笔划为序):丁大勇、史文琴、邬迅、全顺方、宋小林、陈汉华、陈旭如、张琴、张锡伟、周杏芬、金焱、高飞、葛萍、樊佳红。

由于 PET 是个新考试项目,加上编写时间仓促,难免有不足之处,敬请同行和读者提出宝贵意见。

编 者

一九九六年四月

## CONTENTS

Test 1 .....	1
Test 2 .....	12
Test 3 .....	24
Test 4 .....	36
Test 5 .....	48
Test 6 .....	61
Test 7 .....	74
Test 8 .....	87
Test 9 .....	99
Test 10 .....	111
Key to the Tests .....	123
Tapescripts .....	130

# TEST ONE

## Part I Listening (20 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** *In this section you will hear five questions. Each question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers marked (A), (B), (C) and (D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

**Example:** *You will hear:*

*You will read:* (A) Yes, it is.

(B) No, it isn't.

(C) It's March 15.

(D) It's 3:15.

*From the question we know that the person is asking about time on the clock. Therefore (D) "It's 3:15." is the best answer. You should choose answer (D) on Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.*

**Sample Answer** [A] [B] [C] ☒ [D]

1. (A) The same to you.

(C) Your family too.

2. (A) She's from England.

(C) She's not back.

3. (A) Yes, please.

(C) No, I don't think so.

4. (A) I have something wrong.

(C) Yes, I know what's wrong.

5. (A) I'll do that.

(C) I'd enjoy that very much.

(B) Thank you.

(D) It's a pleasure.

(B) She's at work.

(D) She's in England.

(B) Of course, with a pleasure.

(D) Yes, I'll do that.

(B) Yes, it's the matter.

(D) I have a headache.

(B) You're right.

(D) Certainly not.

### Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear some short dialogues and passages. At the end of each dialogue and passage, you will hear some questions. The dialogues, passages and questions will be spoken only once. After you hear one question,*

*you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

**Example:** *You will hear:*

*You will read:* (A) The bus has broken down and will not arrive today.

(B) The bus was in a terrible accident.

(C) The bus will probably arrive at 9:15.

(D) The bus may arrive today, but the woman is not sure.

*From the dialogue we know that the bus is delayed two hours after 7:15. The best answer, then, is (C), "The bus will probably arrive at 9:15." Therefore, you should choose answer (C) on Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.*

6. (A) To write a letter.  
(B) To post her letter.  
(C) To see her brother.  
(D) To telephone her brother.
7. (A) At the travel agency.  
(B) At the luggage store.  
(C) At the post office.  
(D) At the bus station.
8. (A) Going out in the rain.  
(B) Doing some readings.  
(C) Watching television.  
(D) Talking to each other.
9. (A) Yes, he certainly will.  
(B) Yes, he may go with her.  
(C) No, he doesn't want to go with her.  
(D) No, he is not able to do it.
10. (A) Not to worry about the exam.  
(B) Not to take the exam seriously.  
(C) Not to fail the exam.  
(D) Not to trouble him.

**Questions 11 and 12 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

11. (A) At home.  
(B) On the farm.  
(C) In prison.  
(D) In the potato field.
12. (A) The farmer's wife.

- (B) A few neighbours.
- (C) His fellow workers.
- (D) Some policemen.

**Questions 13 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

13. (A) Somebody swimming outside.  
(B) A girl sitting by the window.  
(C) A fish swimming outside her window.  
(D) A fish coming into her room.
14. (A) Very happy.  
(B) Disappointed.  
(C) Frightened.  
(D) Very sad.
15. (A) Mary catches a fish.  
(B) The cat catches a fish.  
(C) It has been raining heavily.  
(D) The cat has knocked over a glass of water.

### Section C

**Directions:** *In this section you will hear a conversation, which will be spoken twice. After you hear the conversation, complete the form below with a word or number for each blank. Then write your answer in the numbered space on Answer Sheet.*

Relationship: Mother and 16

Time: 17 pm

Place: a 18

Things bought: 19 and shampoo(洗发精)

Price of shampoo: 20

## Part II Reading(40 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** *In this section there are some passages and other reading materials. Each of them is followed by some questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

**Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:**



The most important diamonds are those we never see — the diamonds used in industry. Their value lies in their hardness, not their beauty, and in the thousands of jobs they do.

Industrial diamonds make the needles for hi-fi (高保真) record players. Diamonds cut through solid rock in search of oil. Dentists use diamonds too — often as a powder glued to paper or a wheel. Other diamond wheels cut and polish stones and metal parts for all kinds of engines. They are also used to make wheels for grinding (磨) and polishing metals.

Most marvelous of all are the diamond dies. These are flat diamonds through which small holes have been drilled. When metal is pulled through the small hole in the diamond, it comes out as thin wire.

Cars, airplanes, nails, tin, cans, radios, refrigerators, and most electrical equipment could not be made without using industrial diamonds.

21. The most important diamonds are those used \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) for jewelry  
(B) in industry  
(C) as drilling bits  
(D) both A and B
22. The important quality in industrial diamonds is their \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) color  
(B) hardness  
(C) beauty  
(D) roughness
23. A diamond die is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) thin wire  
(B) round, smooth diamond  
(C) diamond with a small hole  
(D) kind of drill
24. Dies are used for \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) drilling small holes  
(B) polishing metals  
(C) making thin wire  
(D) cutting stones
25. The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Diamonds at Work  
(B) Man's Best Friend  
(C) Diamond Dies  
(D) Grinding, Polishing, and Cutting

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

The film used in photography is only a fraction of an inch thick, but is composed of many layers. The thickest part is a clear, plastic base that holds the rest of the film together. The top layer is a hard, transparent coating that helps ward (防止) off scratches. Under the base is a dull coating to prevent light from bouncing back through the film as from a mirror. The part of the film that records the image is the emulsion (感光乳剂). It is a silver compound containing thousands of grains of silver. Light rays hitting the grains disturb them, so that when the film is developed in chemicals the disturbed grains turn black and remain on the film. Another chemical process washes away the grains not touched by light, and at the same time fixes the disturbed, or exposed, grains. The result is a negative transparent film image in which the light and dark parts of the original subject reversed.

26. The purpose of the dull coating is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) prevent scratches  
(B) bind the film together  
(C) record the image  
(D) prevent light from bouncing back
27. The part of the film that records the image is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) a clear plastic base  
(B) an emulsion of silver grains  
(C) a dull coating  
(D) a mirrorlike layer
28. When film is developed, the grains hit by light waves \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) fade  
(B) become black  
(C) wash away  
(D) both B and C
29. The silver grains not touched by light are \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) let on the film  
(B) washed away by chemicals  
(C) fixed by chemicals  
(D) turned black
30. The light and dark parts are reversed in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) negative  
(B) coating  
(C) emulsion  
(D) photograph

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following letter:

Dear Mr Robinson,

Thank you for your letter about accommodation during August.

I am pleased to be able to tell you that we can fix you up with a large family room (two double beds) at any time during that period. Bed and Breakfast will be £5 each per day and an Evening Meal is almost always available — Saturday excepted — at a cost of £2 each. An Evening Meal can be ordered day by day. Parking is free and there are no extras at all to pay for.

So if you could let me know the dates you require and enclose a small deposit, I can book you in.

Yours sincerely,

Joan Greenwood

31. Mr Robinson wrote earlier to ask for accommodation \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) for the last week of August only  
(B) from 15th to 30th August  
(C) from the beginning of August  
(D) sometime during August
32. What sort of accommodation can Mrs Greenwood give him?  
(A) At a guest house.  
(B) At a restaurant.  
(C) In a family.  
(D) In a flat.
33. The cost of the accommodation will be \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) £5 a day for a large family room; breakfast included  
(B) £5 a day for each person in one room; breakfast included  
(C) £7 a day for the room; breakfast and evening meal included  
(D) £2 a day for each person in a family room; evening meal included.
34. What other information does Mrs. Greenwood give Mr. Robinson?  
(A) He will not have to pay for parking.  
(B) Parking and the deposit are extra.  
(C) The evening meal on Saturday is free.  
(D) There is extra money to pay for breakfast.
35. What does Mrs Greenwood ask Mr Robinson to do?  
(A) Send her a stamped addressed envelope on a required date.  
(B) To book for the last week of August.  
(C) To order his evening meals on certain dates.  
(D) To send her some money and tell her the dates he wants to come.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following table:

### AIRMAIL RATES

Mexico and Canada	\$ 0. 15 first ounce \$ 0. 13 each additional ounce
American Samoa, Bahamas, Bermuda, Caribbean Islands, Central America, Colombia, Guam, Miquelon, Philippines, St. Pierre, Venezuela, Western Samoa	\$ 0. 25 per half - ounce through 2 ounces \$ 0. 26 each additional half ounces
All other countries	\$ 0. 31 per half - ounce through 2 ounces \$ 0. 26 each additional half ounces

36. This table provides the details of \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(A) prices  
(B) measurements  
(C) countries  
(D) changes
37. How much does it cost to mail a half - ounce letter to the Philippines?  
(A) \$ 0. 21  
(B) \$ 0. 26  
(C) \$ 0. 25  
(D) \$ 0. 31
38. How much does it cost to airmail a six - ounce package to India?  
(A) \$ 0. 57  
(B) \$ 1. 56  
(C) \$ 1. 24  
(D) \$ 3. 32
39. The word *through* probably means \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(A) by  
(B) over  
(C) up to  
(D) about
40. It can be concluded that the purpose of this passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) entertain  
(B) inform  
(C) advise

(D) persuade

## Section B

**Directions:** Read the following report and complete the form below. Write a word, phrase or number in the numbered space on Answer Sheet.

Hong Kong lies off the southern coast of China. It consists of the island of Hong Kong, the Kowloon Peninsula, and the New Territories. Both English and Chinese are official languages. Cantonese is spoken by the majority of the Chinese community, and Putonghua is widely understood.

Hong Kong returns to Chinese sovereignty (主权) in 1997, terminating its long history of colonial rule. China has guaranteed that Hong Kong's capitalist economy shall continue for 50 years after 1997. Today Hong Kong enjoys a stable social order with a brisk (兴旺的) import and export trade.

Hong Kong Harbour is dominated by high-rises. The 70-storey Bank of China Tower, the work of Ian Pei, stands out prominently with elegant colour and design. On the mountain-top is the well-loved Ocean Park, which takes up visitors by a 3-tier escalator.

Location: off the 41 coast of the mainland China

Official Languages: 42, English

The date of 43 to Chinese sovereignty: 1997

The length of staying in the present economy: 44

The designer of the Bank of China Tower: 45

## Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section there are 20 incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are four choices marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

46. Her composition was \_\_\_\_\_ except for one spelling mistake.  
(A) correct (B) perfect  
(C) complete (D) proper
47. Spring has already come. You can see little blooms \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) here and there (B) up and down  
(C) back and forth (D) to and fro
48. We should see to it that our spare time is profitably \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) engaged (B) taken  
(C) occupied (D) charged
49. The little boy has recently become extremely \_\_\_\_\_ as the result of too much praise.  
(A) vacant (B) valid  
(C) vague (D) vain
50. \_\_\_\_\_ things are those that happen in a city, or those that have something to do with a city.  
(A) Local (B) Regional  
(C) Rural (D) Urban
51. A \_\_\_\_\_ film is one that is mainly composed of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) musical ... musician (B) music ... musician  
(C) musical ... music (D) music ... musicals
52. \_\_\_\_\_ her health is much improved, but she still must stay in bed for another three days.  
(A) In a way (B) In one way  
(C) In this way (D) In any way
53. If you leave an inch of \_\_\_\_\_ on all four sides of the page when you type the letter, it will look nice.  
(A) margin (B) marine  
(C) bracket (D) blanket
54. At any rate, I must \_\_\_\_\_ a reason for not going.  
(A) invite (B) invent  
(C) invade (D) invest
55. John tried to \_\_\_\_\_ the dog \_\_\_\_\_, but it ran away before he could manage to do so.  
(A) hang ... back (B) hold ... back  
(C) brush ... aside (D) set ... aside
56. At the bus - stop \_\_\_\_\_ a soldier and two young people on their way to Shanghai.  
(A) were (B) was  
(C) is (D) waits
57. Raw material is \_\_\_\_\_ we are badly in need of.  
(A) that (B) what  
(C) when (D) why
58. \_\_\_\_\_ left the classroom than they came.  
(A) No sooner we had (B) No sooner had we  
(C) As soon as we had (D) After we had

59. At the sight of the bear, the \_\_\_\_\_ girl burst into tears.  
 (A) frighten (B) frightening  
 (C) frightened (D) frightful
60. She seldom went anywhere \_\_\_\_\_ the park.  
 (A) except (B) except for  
 (C) except to (D) besides
61. I can answer it for you but I don't \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) feel liking it (B) feel like it  
 (C) feel like doing it (D) feel like to do it
62. \_\_\_\_\_ it matters, but how did you spend the money I gave you?  
 (A) Not because (B) Not that  
 (C) Even if (D) Even though
63. The sooner you do it, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) the best (B) the good  
 (C) the better (D) the well
64. This proves me \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) right (B) to right  
 (C) to be rightful (D) rightful
65. \_\_\_\_\_, I'd have told you.  
 (A) If I would have known it (B) If I had have known it  
 (C) Had I known it (D) should I know it

## Section B

**Directions:** In each numbered line of the following passage, there is one wrong word. Make a correction by writing a new word to replace the wrong one in the numbered space on Answer Sheet.

**Example:** Computers play an essential role in modern automation in many plant and factories throughout the world.

A computer is a machine designing to perform work mathematically and to store and select information that has been fed into it. It is run by either mechanical and electronic means. These machines can do a great deal of complicated work in a very short time. A large computer, for example, can plus or subtract nine thousand times a second, multiply a thousand times a second, or divide five hundred times a second. Its percent of error is about one in a billion digits. It has been estimated that human being making calculations average about one

plants

66

67

68

69

70

mistake per two hundred digits.

## Part IV Translation(15 minutes)

**Directions:** *In this part there are five underlined sentences in the passages provided. Translate these sentences into Chinese and write your translation in the numbered spaces on Answer Sheet.*

### Passage 1

I am writing to you to complain about the awful service that I received during my ten day stay in your hotel. (71) The service is anything but world class though the charge is nothing short of that for an international class accommodation.

First, (72) for 3 quarters of an hour after I arrived at your hotel, I couldn't check into my room because the previous occupant hadn't checked out.

Second, the bathtub(浴缸) was never properly cleaned.

Third and most annoying, it was impossible to get an outside line. (73) And when you did luckily get through the line was so weak that you could hardly hear what the other end was saying. I was even once cut off right in the middle of my conversation.

### Passage 2

Wool is a very useful textile fiber. It comes from sheep. The hair of goats, camels, and other animals is also useful for making cloth, but it is not called wool. When the hair of sheep grows long it is cut. (74) Like cotton, the wool then has to be combed, so that the fibers turn in the same direction. Then it is spun into thread; after that, the thread can be woven into cloth.

(75) Wool makes a very warm cloth. We make sweaters and heavy coats from wool. We also use wool for blankets and for winter suits.

## Part V Writing(25 minutes)

**Directions:** *Write a letter of no less than 80 words according to the topic given below.*

Your class are going on an excursion on weekend. The excursion will probably be more exciting if it is joined by one or two foreign students. You are going to write a letter inviting John Smith, a student from the United States to, your excursion.



# TEST TWO

## Part I Listening (20 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** *In this section you will hear five questions. Each question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers marked (A), (B), (C) and (D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

**Example:** *You will hear:*

*You will read:* (A) Yes, it is.

(B) No, it isn't.

(C) It's March 15.

(D) It's 3:15.

*From the question we know that the person is asking about time on the clock. Therefore (D) "It's 3:15." is the best answer. You should choose answer (D) on Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre,*

**Sample Answer** [A] [B] [C] ☒ [D]

- |                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. (A) Same to you.        | (B) We are both.           |
| (C) Yes, we are.           | (D) So are you.            |
| 2. (A) It's Mary.          | (B) It's 3:30.             |
| (C) It's Monday.           | (D) It's fine.             |
| 3. (A) No, I don't.        | (B) Yes, of course.        |
| (C) No, I won't.           | (D) Yes, I'll do.          |
| 4. (A) I'd enjoy that.     | (B) I think so.            |
| (C) You're right.          | (D) I'm glad to hear that. |
| 5. (A) Yes, with pleasure. | (B) Yes, it is.            |
| (C) Yes, certainly.        | (D) Yes, speaking.         |

### Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear some short dialogues and passages. At the end of each dialogue and passage, you will hear some questions. The dialogues, passages and questions will be spoken only once. After you hear one question,*