



红蓝英语模拟试卷系列·自学、公共考试

技术点详解



全国公共英语二级考试全真模拟试卷 (全国英语等级考试PETS)



常春藤英语教学研究中心 编



世界图书出版公司

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· 红蓝英语模拟试卷系列 ·

技术点详解全国公共英语二级考试全真模拟试卷

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出版前言

由上海、厦门、香港、台北、吉隆坡、洛杉矶等地英语教学专业人士联合组成的常春藤英语教学研究中心,推出体现海外英语学习全新理念的色彩助记外语读物以来,在中国英语图书市场一炮打响,红蓝自测英语速记词汇表二十多个品种常销不衰,双向记忆的红蓝色彩助记卡获得了中华人民共和国的专利。

常春藤英语教学研究中心的英语教育专业人士,在这个基础上充分发挥和海外英语时文零距离接触的强势,潜心研究了中考、高考、大学四级、六级、考研、托福、雅思、GRE、职称考试、自学考试、公共英语等中国内地各个层面、几十个领域的英语考试大纲要求,邀请了中国境内众多英语专业强手加盟,不失时机地编写了有技术点详解的各类英语考试模拟试卷,编写了有色彩助记又有鲜活例句的英语词汇精编。根据读者要求,现对有听力部分的模拟试卷全部配上了音带,常春藤红蓝英语常销的各类词汇、试卷的品种目前已近百个,“红蓝英语”在外语图书市场中已经成为一个知名品牌。

现在呈现在读者面前的是“红蓝英语模拟试卷系列·自学、公共考试”专辑,内容有全国自学考试非英语专业专科、全国自学考试非英语专业本科、全国自学考试英语专业专科、全国各类专升本英语考试、全国各类成人高考英语考试、全国公共英语(PETS)一级、全国公共英语(PETS)二级、全国公共英语(PETS)三级、全国公共英语(PETS)四级共9个品种。与前一辑面对在校、留学的各类英语考试相比,它是面向社会的,面向自学成材的年青人和中年人的,他们有的已经踏上了工作岗位,有的正待业,他们更需要在英语领域中取得资质。●本辑全真模拟试题比现有同类全真题和模拟题,在答题技术点详解方面有更深一层的拓展,并一一作了醒目的归纳,如:逻辑推理法、区分词意法、词组辨析法、逐项排除法、直接定位法、总体推断法……另外,阅读部分的试题同样吸收了海外最新的英语精采时文,会使众多的考生眼前一亮。

《技术点详解全国公共英语(PETS)二级全真模拟试卷》根据教育部考试中心颁布的《全国英语等级考试大纲》(第二级)编写。为何“全国公共英语等级考

试”更名为“全国英语等级考试”后,我们在封面上仍同时保持两种名称,因为英语等级考试的名称太多了,有大学英语等级考试,有学生(中小学)英语等级考试,有职称英语等级考试,还有许多其他专业的英语等级考试,容易混淆,故暂时采用这种过渡的作法。本书包含的模拟试卷根据本级考试大纲,着重体现了考查考生的听、说、读、写的技能和交际能力的要求,其标准相当于我国普通高中优秀毕业生的英语水平。通过该级考试的考生,其英语水平基本符合诸如宾馆前台服务员、一般银行职员、涉外企业普通员工,以及从事同层次其他工作在对外交往中的基本需要。

由于时间仓促,难免有疏漏和不当之处,感谢读者指正,待修订再版时进一步完善。

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全真模拟试卷

全国公共英语二级考试

全真模拟试卷(一)

(考试时间 120 分钟)

第一卷

第一部分 听力理解

第一节

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 3 个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,都有 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。

1. How long does the man spend traveling to work?

A. 15 minutes.

B. 30 minutes.

C. 45 minutes.

2. When will the lecture be given?

A. January 18.

B. January 2.

C. January 11.

3. What will the woman do?

A. Go into the man's office.

B. Go away.

C. Remain in the man's office.

4. What did they decide to bring to the party?

A. Nothing.

B. A present.

C. A bottle of wine.

5. When will Linda arrive?

A. Today.

B. Next Friday.

C. Tomorrow.

第二节

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 3 个选项选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,将有 5 秒钟的时间阅读各个小题;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。

听第 6 段材料,回答 6~8 题。

6. Where did the woman go after she left school?

- A. Washington. B. Columbia. C. Mexico.

7. How many years did the woman stay in Washington?

- A. Two. B. Four. C. Five.

8. Why did the woman probably leave Mexico afterward?

- A. She didn't like Mexico city.
B. She didn't like Mexicans.
C. She never had any free time there.

听第 7 段材料,回答 9、10 题。

9. Where are they going for their holidays?

- A. They are going to Italy.
B. They are going to Egypt.
C. It's not been decided yet.

10. Who will Jack spend the holidays with?

- A. He will spend the holidays with his daughter.
B. He will spend the holidays with his wife.
C. He will spend the holidays with his family.

听第 8 段材料,回答 11~13 题

11. Where does the passenger want to go first?

- A. The Exhibition center. B. The National Library. C. The Center Park.

12. What is the conductor willing to do?

- A. Let the passenger take the bus.
B. Carry the passenger's luggage.
C. Remind the passenger of his destination.

13. Where does Bus No. 20 go?

- A. The Exhibition Center. B. The People's Hotel. C. The New Bund.

听第9段材料, 回答14~17题

14. Why does Mr. David want to see Mr. Ryan?
- A. To deal with his insurance for his car.
 - B. To show consideration for his health.
 - C. To praise him for his hard work in the office.
15. Who is the woman?
- A. Mr. Ryan's wife.
 - B. Mr. Ryan's workmate.
 - C. A secretary in the office.
16. What does the woman think of Mr. Ryan's health?
- A. He seldom gets ill.
 - B. He is in poor health.
 - C. He never takes a sick leave.
17. What does Mr. David want the woman to do for him?
- A. To read the form to Mr. Ryan.
 - B. To give the form to Mr. Ryan.
 - C. To ask Mr. Ryan some questions.

听第10段材料, 回答18~20题。

18. Why didn't the man stay longer in the library?
- A. Because the woman didn't allow him to do so.
 - B. Because it closed at 7:30.
 - C. Because he didn't want to.
19. Why didn't the man read a lot in the library?
- A. Because he was not allowed to.
 - B. Because there were not many books there.
 - C. Because the library closed very early on weekends.
20. Why couldn't the man read the books in his classroom?
- A. Because he was not allowed to take some of the books out of the library.
 - B. Because he couldn't take all of the books out of the library.
 - C. Because he was only allowed to take a certain book out of the library.

第二部分 英语知识运用

第一节 单项填空

- 从 A、B、C 和 D 4 个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该题涂黑。
21. The traffic today was _____, so I got home earlier than usual.
A. weak B. scarce C. heavy D. light
 22. While watching television, _____.
A. the telephone rang B. someone came in
C. we heard someone crying for help D. someone was heard crying for help
 23. Most of the town is modern. There are _____ old buildings.
A. few B. none C. no D. some
 24. His family had _____ hard time during _____ World War II.
A. the; a B. ×; × C. a; × D. a; the
 25. The television _____. It's now working again.
A. has been repaired B. is repaired
C. is being repaired D. has repaired
 26. Let him do it by himself, _____?
A. shall we B. will him C. doesn't him D. will you
 27. He _____ this bike for 600 yuan. Though it was a bit expensive, I thought it was reasonable.
A. paid B. offered C. spent D. cost
 28. The girl is often listened to _____ songs at the next room.
A. practise to sing B. practise singing
C. to practise to sing D. to practise singing
 29. Our plane _____ from New York at 6:00 yesterday evening.
A. took off B. put off C. flew off D. left off
 30. How to raise the efficiency, _____ is the question.
A. what B. which C. that D. it
 31. They waved with their hands and hats a last _____ to their friends and native land.
A. congratulation B. look C. farewell D. leave
 32. Difficult as the task was, he _____ it in time.
A. finished B. worked C. did D. worked on

33. Don't _____ to water the plants.
A. miss B. ignore C. neglect D. delay
34. _____ surprised me most was _____ the little boy could play the piano so well.
A. That; that B. That; what C. What; that D. What; what
35. When the Civil War broke out, all the young men in the town _____.
A. called up B. called for C. called at D. called on

第二节 完形填空

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给各题的4个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出可以填入相应空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

He has been called the "missing link." Half-man, Half-beast. He is supposed to live in the highest mountain in the world—Mount Everest.

He is known as the Abominable Snowman. The 36 of the Snowman has been around for 37. Climbers in the 1920s reported finding marks like those of human feet high up on the side of Mount Everest. The native people said they 38 this creature and called it the "Yeti", and they said that they had 39 caught Yetis on two occasions 40 none has ever been produced as evidence(证据).

Over the years, the story of the Yetis has 41. In 1951, Eric Shipton took photographs of a set of tracks in the snow of Everest. Shipton believed that they were not 42 the tracks of a monkey or bear and 43 that the Abominable Snowman might really 44.

Further efforts have been made to find out about Yetis. But the only things people have ever found were 45 footprints. Most believe the footprints are nothing more than 46 animal tracks, which had been made 47 as they melted(融化) and re-froze in the snow. 48, in 1964, a Russian scientist said that the Abominable Snowman was 49 and was a remaining link with the prehistoric humans. But, 50, no evidence has ever 51 been produced.

These days, only a few people continue to take the story of the Abominable Snowman 52. But if they ever 53 catching one, they may face a real 54: Would they put it in a 55 or give it a room in a hotel?

36. A. event B. story C. adventure D. description
37. A. centuries B. too long C. some time D. many years
38. A. heard from B. cared for C. knew of D. read about
39. A. even B. hardly C. certainly D. probably

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 40. A. as | B. though | C. when | D. until |
| 41. A. developed | B. changed | C. occurred | D. continued |
| 42. A. entirely | B. naturally | C. clearly | D. simply |
| 43. A. found | B. declared | C. felt | D. doubted |
| 44. A. exist | B. escape | C. disappear | D. return |
| 45. A. clearer | B. more | C. possible | D. rare |
| 46. A. huge | B. recent | C. ordinary | D. frightening |
| 47. A. strange | B. large | C. deep | D. rough |
| 48. A. In the end | B. Therefore | C. After all | D. However |
| 49. A. imagined | B. real | C. special | D. familiar |
| 50. A. so | B. besides | C. again | D. instead |
| 51. A. rightly | B. actually | C. normally | D. particularly |
| 52. A. lightly | B. jokingly | C. seriously | D. properly |
| 53. A. succeed in | B. insist on | C. depend to | D. join in |
| 54. A. decision | B. situation | C. subject | D. problem |
| 55. A. zoo | B. mountain | C. museum | D. laboratory |

第三部分 阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的4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

Robert Spring, a 19th-century forger, was so good at his job that he was able to make his living for 15 years by selling false signatures of famous Americans. Spring was born in England in 1813 and arrived in Philadelphia in 1858 to open a bookstore. At first he made some money by selling his small but real collection of early US autographs. Discovering his ability at copying handwriting, he began imitating signatures of George Washington and Ben Franklin and writing them on the title pages of old books. In order not to be found out, he sent his forgeries to England and Canada for sale.

Forgers have a hard time selling their products. A forger can't go to a respectable buyer but must deal with people who don't have much knowledge in the field. Forgers have many ways to make their work look real. For example, they buy old books to use the aged paper of the title page, and they can treat paper and ink with chemicals.

In Spring's time, right after the Civil War, Britain was still fond of the southern

states. So, Spring invented a respectable lady known as Miss Fanny Jackson, the only daughter of General "Stonewall" Jackson. For several years Miss Fanny's financial problems forced her to sell a great number of letters belonging to her famous father. Spring had to work very hard to satisfy the demand. All this activity did not prevent Spring from dying in poverty.

56. Why did Spring sell his false autographs in England and Canada?
 - A. There was a greater demand there than in America
 - B. There was less chance of being discovered there
 - C. Britain was Spring's birthplace.
 - D. The prices were higher in England and Canada than the ones in America.
57. After the Civil War, there was a great demand in Britain for _____.
 - A. the southern money
 - B. signatures of George Washington
 - C. the southern letters
 - D. the Civil War battle plans
58. Robert Spring spent 15 years _____.
 - A. running a bookstore in Philadelphia
 - B. writing letters to Miss Fanny Jackson
 - C. selling false signatures
 - D. selling autographs

B

Paracutin was born in Mexico in February, 1943. At the end of one week Paracutin was five hundred feet high, and it is now over nine thousand feet high. Today Paracutin is asleep.

What is Paracutin? It is the first volcano(火山) in the world which was seen from its birth right up to the present day. On February 20, 1943, a peasant and his wife set out to work in their corn fields from the Mexican village of Paracutin. They were surprised to find the earth warm under their feet. Suddenly they heard noises deep in the earth and a small hole appeared in their field. In the afternoon there was a sudden loud noise and stones were thrown high in the air. The peasants ran from the field and turned to watch. They saw the birth of a volcano.

Large quantities of stone and lava(岩浆) broke out and a little hill began to form. By evening this hill was one hundred feet high and hot ashes(灰烬) were falling on the village. At night the strong light of the hot lava lit up the countryside. The trees near the village were killed and the villagers had to leave their houses. When the village was

- B. the "explosion" caused much damage to the forest
 C. scientists didn't explore that area right after the explosion
 D. people can't make out the cause of the explosion
63. Scientists found _____ in the area where an "explosion" had happened.
 A. fragments of rock B. a big hole
 C. fallen trees destroyed by fire D. a crashed spaceship
64. Scientists had thought the "explosion" was caused by _____.
 A. a meteor B. a small comet
 C. an spaceship from another planet D. some big fire
65. It is certain that _____.
 A. an object had exploded three miles above the forest
 B. the explosion was not caused by a comet
 C. an atomic explosion once happened above the ground
 D. some form of life from other planets once visited the earth then
66. The meaning of the word ignite is _____.
 A. to cause a great sound to B. to set fire to
 C. to destroy D. to set out strong light

D

The President: Let me answer the knowledge economy(经济) question first. And let me answer by telling you what I have tried to do in the United States. I have tried to produce a situation in America in which the doors of universities and colleges are open to every young person who has sufficient academic achievement(足够的文化程度) to get in, that there are no financial burdens(经济负担) of any kind. And we have not completely achieved it. But have made a great deal of progress.

Now, why would I do that? Because I believe that the more advanced an economy becomes, the more important it is to have a higher and higher percentage of people with a university education. Let me tell you how important it is in the United States. We count our people—every ten years we do a census and we count the number of the American people and we get all kinds of information on them. In the 1990 Census, younger Americans who had a college degree were very likely to get good jobs and have their incomes grow. Younger Americans who didn't go to university at all were likely to get jobs where their incomes went down and were much more likely to be unemployed.

And the more advanced China's economy becomes, the more that will be true of

China—the more you will need very large number of people getting university education and technical education.

67. The answer was probably given by _____.
- A. the US President visiting China
 - B. the Chinese President visiting the United States
 - C. the US President at an international conference
 - D. the US President visiting Japan
68. The President mainly talked about _____.
- A. the university education in the United States
 - B. the university education in China
 - C. the differences in university education between the United States and China
 - D. the importance of university education in the development of economy
69. According to the President, when economy develops _____.
- A. more people will get university education
 - B. more people with a university education are needed
 - C. more people will get good jobs
 - D. more people will have their pay raised
70. The word “census” means _____ in Chinese.
- A. 资源调查
 - B. 财政预算
 - C. 人口普查
 - D. 教育规划
71. In which of the following years will a census be done in the United States?
- A. 1990
 - B. 2000
 - C. 2001
 - D. 2002.

E

“Body clocks” are biological(生物的) methods of controlling body activities. Every living thing had one. In humans, a body clock controls normal periods of sleeping and waking. It controls the times when you are most likely to feel pain. Eating, sleeping and exercising at about the same time each day will help keep body activities normal. But changes in your life—a new job, for example—destroy the balance(平衡) and thus cause health problems. You could have difficulty sleeping, for example. Scientists suggest that early afternoon is the best time of day for physical exercise. They say we are stronger and faster then. Later, about four o’clock, most people feel tired because of the drop of sugar(糖) level in the blood. Early afternoon also is a good time to do tasks involving memory and mathematics. If you must study, however, do it just before going to sleep at night. Scientists say you are more likely to remember information when there is a short