

全国公共英语等级考试丛书

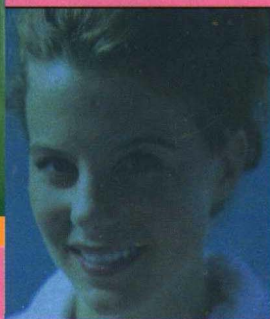
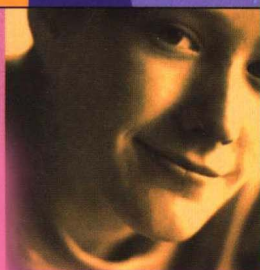
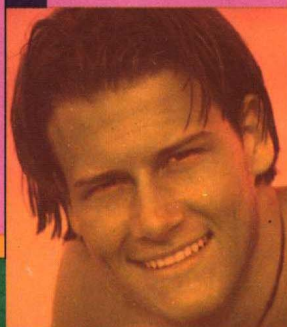
PET

# 全国公共英语

等级考试题集精解

第四级

李红云 和 强 主编  
和 强 石文静 编著



新时代出版社

全国公共英语等级考试丛书

# 全国公共英语等级 考试题集精解

第四级

李红云 和 强 主编  
和 强 石文静 编著

新 时 代 出 版 社

·北京·

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

全国公共英语等级考试题集精解.第四级/李红云,  
和强主编. —北京:新时代出版社,2002.1

(全国公共英语等级考试丛书)

ISBN 7-5042-0602-4

I. 全 ... II. ①李 ... ②和 ... III. 英语—水平考试  
—解题 IV. H310.42-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 17015 号

**新 时 代 出 版 社** 出版发行

(北京市海淀区紫竹院南路 23 号)

(邮政编码 100044)

北京奥隆印刷厂印刷

新华书店经售

\*

开本 850×1168 1/32 印张 9½ 248 千字

2002 年 1 月第 1 版 2002 年 1 月北京第 1 次印刷

印数:1—4000 册 定价:13.00 元

---

(本书如有印装错误,我社负责调换)

# 前

# 言

全国公共英语等级考试体系(PETS)是教育部考试中心为统一外语测试标准而在全国推广的一种考试体系。它由教育部考试中心主办,是在英国国际发展部(DFID)和英国剑桥大学地方考试委员会(UCLES)的协作下完成的。它是面向社会的、开放的、非学历性英语等级考试,将逐步取代现有的高等教育自学考试中的公共英语考试、公派出国留学人员英语水平考试等各类考试。

为帮助广大考生及时、深入地了解这一重要的新型考试体系,我们严格依据教育部考试中心最新制定的考试大纲编写了本丛书。

根据考试大纲,第四级在PETS考试中属中上级,其标准相当于我国学生普通高中毕业后在大学至少又学习了3~4年的公共英语或自学了同等程度英语课程的水平。该级考生一般准备攻读普通高校非英语专业硕士研究生学位或已有同等学力正在从事各种专业技术工作或高级管理工作。

PETS第四级考试由笔试(140分钟,满分100分)和口试(12分钟,满分5分)两种独立的考试组成。笔试包括听力、英语知识运用、阅读理解和写作四部分。

本书严格遵照考试大纲在题型、词汇等诸方面的要求进行编写,力求试题难度适中,突出考查重点,反映考试趋势。本书共包括8套PETS第四级模拟试题。为方便读者自学,在每套题的后面均给出试题答案及难点、重点的注释和题解,以供参考。

#### IV

希望本书的出版能对广大应试者通过考试有所裨益。

囿于编者水平、时间所限,书中定会有不妥之处甚至错误,欢迎读者不吝指正。

本书配有听力部分磁带。

作 者

## 内 容 简 介

本书严格按照《全国公共英语等级考试大纲》在题型、词汇等诸方面的要求编写,难易程度适中,突出考查重点,反映考试趋势。本书共包括 8 套 PETS 第四级模拟试题。为方便读者自学,在每套题的后面均给出试题答案及难点、重点的注释与题解,以供参考。本书配有听力部分磁带。

# 目 录

试题 1 .....	1
答案 .....	23
题解 .....	25
试题 2 .....	28
答案 .....	48
题解 .....	50
试题 3 .....	54
答案 .....	75
题解 .....	77
试题 4 .....	81
答案 .....	102
题解 .....	104
试题 5 .....	107
答案 .....	128
题解 .....	130
试题 6 .....	133
答案 .....	154
题解 .....	156
试题 7 .....	160
答案 .....	182
题解 .....	184
试题 8 .....	187
答案 .....	209
题解 .....	211
各套试题听力部分录音稿 .....	215
附录 1 PETS 第四级考试级别标准 .....	282
附录 2 PETS 第四级考试的形式、 内容与结构 .....	287

# 试 题 1

## Section I Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

### Directions:

*This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English . You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them . There are three parts in this section , Part A , Part B and Part C .*

*Remember , while you are doing the test , you should first put down your answers in your test booklet . At the end of the listening comprehension section , you will have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1 .*

*If you have any questions , you may raise your hand NOW as you will not be allowed to speak once the test has started .*

*Now look at Part A in your test booklet .*

### Part A

*You will hear a talk on watch given by a history professor . Listen and complete the sentences in questions 1~5 with the information you 've heard . Write **not more than 3 words** in each num-*



bered box . You will hear the recording twice . You now have 25 seconds to read the table below .

In the 1800s, a person might check time by person-al watch rather than by clock in order to		1
The word "wrist watch" came into the English language at		2
The measuring of time became important in the US at the turn of the century because of		3
If a job was finished very quickly, the worker was considered		4
The result of mass production of watches was that they became		5

## Part B

You will hear a talk about lightning . Answer questions 6 ~ 10 while you listen . Use **not more than 5 words** for each answer . You will hear the recording twice . You now have 25 seconds to read the questions .

What is lightning considered to be in ancient times?		6
What is lightning rod used for?		7
How fast does lightning travel?		8
How often does lightning occur each year?		9
Where is the safest place in an electrical storm?		10

**Part C**

*You will hear three dialogues or monologues . Before listening to each one , you will have time to read the questions related to it . While listening , answer each question by choosing A , B , C or D . After listening , you will have time to check your answer . You will hear each piece **once only** .*

*Questions 11~13 are based on a conversation between a professor and a woman . You now have 15 seconds to read questions 11~13 .*

11. The government passed a number of laws in order to
  - [A] protect nature.
  - [B] improve water quality.
  - [C] increase the number of marine animals.
  - [D] to ban fishing at Sunrise Beach.
  
12. What makes the sea water at Sunrise Beach look brown?
  - [A] It is the result of chemical pollution.
  - [B] It is the color of sand.
  - [C] Large amount of algae live in the area.
  - [D] It is the color of reflected sunlight.
  
13. Which of the following is a correct description of “devil’s apron”?
  - [A] It is the main food for sharks.
  - [B] It may change color from time to time.
  - [C] It can be brown or green.
  - [D] It belongs to a type of plankton.

*You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to Questions 11~13 .*

*Questions 14~16 are based on the following conversation between a man and a woman . You now have 15 seconds to read questions 14~16.*

14. The conversation most probably takes place
- [A] between two students.
  - [B] between an employer and his secretary.
  - [C] between husband and wife.
  - [D] between a basketball player and his girl friend.
15. What advice does the woman offer to the man?
- [A] He should get a physical.
  - [B] He should lose weight.
  - [C] He should be careful about his diet.
  - [D] Both A and C.
16. What can we infer from the passage?
- [A] Basketball is a demanding sport.
  - [B] The man had a heart attack.
  - [C] The man is probably in his thirties.
  - [D] The woman is a fitness instructor.

*You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to Questions 14~16.*

*Questions 17~20 are based on the following talk on camera and photography. You now have 20 seconds to read questions 17~20.*

17. The German scientist
- [A] discovered how to take a picture.
  - [B] discovered a dark silver salt.

- [C] made the first camera with a box.  
[D] made the first permanent picture.
18. Photography officially began in  
[A] 1727.  
[B] 1826.  
[C] 1839.  
[D] 1860.
19. What contribution did Edwin Land make to the development of photography?  
[A] He made film developing easier.  
[B] He improved on photograph printing.  
[C] He took pictures of the Civil War.  
[D] He invented the instant camera.
20. Which of the following can be inferred from the talk?  
[A] Even nowadays, camera is not perfect.  
[B] Technical advance sometimes demands both effort and patience.  
[C] Some scientific inventions may be traced back to ancient times.  
[D] Some scientific inventions are purely accidental.

*You now have 40 seconds to check your answers to Questions 17~20.*

*You now have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.*

*That is the end of Listening Comprehension.*

**Section II Use of English**

(15 minutes)

*Read the following text. Choose the best word for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1.*

A close, 21 relationship with middle-aged children may prolong survival for the elderly.

A study 22 health changes and deaths over 13 years in 220 parents, who started out in their 60s to 90s. The findings will be 23 at the Gerontological Society of America meeting in San Francisco.

24 research has found 25 elderly 26 to live longer if they have practical aid — people who drive them to the doctor's or help at home. The new study is one of the first to take into account such 27 help from kids to find out if intergenerational closeness and 28 alone affect survival.

The surprising conclusion: Loving 29 with middle-aged kids do more to lengthen life than any functional support. "Most people realize healthy family relationships are a good thing, 30 many haven't realized this is so important (that) it can 31 their survival," says study leader Haitao Wang of the University of Southern California in Los Angeles.

Wang surveyed parents and kids every three years. He took account of the elderly parents' health, age, marital 32 and education. Findings:

Parents who felt close to their kids were 33 likely to become depressed or disabled.

Parents who got any practical help from kids were 20% less

likely to die than those getting none during the 13 years.

Even after taking into account practical support from 34 , those who felt above-average closeness with their children were 40% 35 likely to die over the 13 years than those below-average in 36 with their kids.

There's some evidence 37 feeling loved can stimulate hormones that 38 the immune system, Wang says. Depression also is known to be a 39 to cardiovascular health, so avoiding it may 40 parents' survival.

21. [A] affected [B] affectionate [C] passionate [D] enthusiastic
22. [A] tracked [B] followed [C] pursued [D] chased
23. [A] provided [B] produced [C] presented [D] postponed
24. [A] Initial [B] Former [C] Original [D] Previous
25. [A] those [B] these [C] that [D] the
26. [A] tend [B] prone [C] apt [D] prefer
27. [A] substantial [B] concrete [C] mutual [D] tremendous
28. [A] compatibility [B] compromise [C] homogeneous [D] coexistence
29. [A] knots [B] ties [C] obligation [D] affiliation
30. [A] despite [B] however [C] but [D] nevertheless
31. [A] effect [B] determine [C] ascertain [D] affect
32. [A] condition [B] standing [C] status [D] state
33. [A] most [B] no [C] highly [D] least
34. [A] offspring [B] successors [C] heirs [D] parents
35. [A] more [B] less [C] much [D] far
36. [A] conjunction [B] connection [C] closeness [D] association
37. [A] which [B] indicate [C] show [D] that
38. [A] undermine [B] strengthen [C] confirm [D] endanger
39. [A] threat [B] factor [C] impetus [D] push
40. [A] ensure [B] facilitate [C] promote [D] obstruct

### Section III Reading Comprehension

(60 minutes)

#### Part A

*Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1.*

#### Text 1

As usual, things are looking up for optimists — a new report associates positive mental outlook with longer life span.

Pessimists beware, however — research suggests that “individuals who profess pessimistic explanations for life events have poorer physical health,” according to researchers led by Dr. Toshihiko Maruta of the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota. Their findings are published in the February issue of the journal *Mayo Clinic Proceedings*.

Maruta and colleagues note that “the link between mind and body has been contemplated by many, including physicians and philosophers since the time of Plato.” However, few long-term studies have closely examined this association.

In their study, the Mayo researchers tracked the 30-year medical histories of 839 individuals who completed standard personality tests as adults between 1962 and 1965. According to the test results, 124 of the study participants were classified as optimists, 197 as pessimists, and 518 fell somewhere in between.

Maruta's team reports that test scores reflecting high degrees of pessimism “were significantly associated with a higher-than-expected mortality (rate)” compared with the death rates of either optimists

or ‘middle-of-the-road’ types. In fact, every 10-point increase in pessimism scores “was associated with a 19% increase in the risk of death,” according to the investigators.

Conversely, participants whose test scores indicated optimism had a survival rate “significantly better than expected.”

How might one’s attitude toward the future affect physical health? In a commentary, psychologist Dr. Martin E.P. Seligman of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia speculates that pessimists may be more “passive” than other personality types, leaving them more prone to “bad life events” — such as illness or injury — that can shorten life span.

Pessimists may also be more prone to depression, Seligman explains, or they may smoke, drink, avoid doctors and otherwise neglect their health because they feel there is little they can do to stave off disease or disability. Finally, Seligman and the Mayo authors note that previous studies link a ‘dark’ outlook on life with reductions in immune system function.

There is room for optimism, however — even for pessimists. Seligman writes that cognitive-behavioral psychotherapies can produce real, long-term change in how persons prone to pessimism view life-events, lowering their risks “for physical illness and even death.”

41. What does the new report demonstrate?

- [A] Optimistic outlook lays the foundation for good health.
- [B] Individuals with pessimistic feelings suffer from major illnesses.
- [C] People with a positive outlook tend to live longer.
- [D] Mental outlook affects optimists and pessimists as



well.

42. The study is somewhat pioneering in that
- [A] it was never contemplated by many since the time of Plato.
  - [B] it focuses on the relationship between mind and body.
  - [C] it tracked medical histories of individuals.
  - [D] it used standard personality tests.
43. Maruta's team established a link between outlook and life span when
- [A] they classified the study participants as optimists, pessimists, and in-betweens.
  - [B] they compared the mortality rates among optimists, pessimists, and in-betweens.
  - [C] they noted that outlook is a strong indication of death rate.
  - [D] they associated increase in pessimism with increase in the risk of death.
44. The reason why attitude affects physical health is that
- [A] pessimists may be passive and prone to bad events.
  - [B] pessimists may be overwhelmed by a feeling of depression.
  - [C] pessimists tend to suffer from immune system problems.
  - [D] all of the above.
45. It can be inferred from the passage that
- [A] pessimists are no longer easy targets for physical ill-