

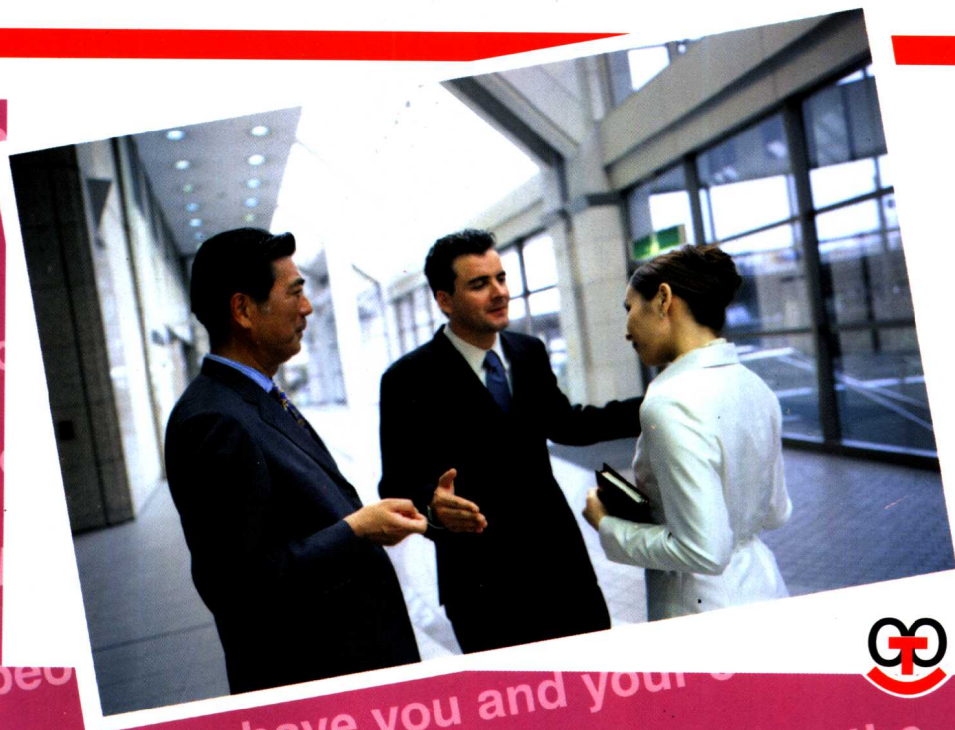


红蓝英语模拟试卷系列·自学、公共考试



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三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,常春藤红蓝英语畅销的各类词汇、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)三级全真模拟试卷》根据教育部考试中心颁布的《全国英语等级考试大纲》(第三级)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,其标准相当于我国学生普通高中毕业后在大专院校又学习了两年公共英语或自学了同等程度英语课程水平。通过该级考试的考生,其英语水平已达到高等教育自学考试非英语专业本科毕业水平或符合普通高校非英语专业本科毕业的要求,基本符合诸如企事业单位行政秘书、经理助理、初级科技人员、外企职员的工作,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

全国公共英语三级考试

全真模拟试卷(一)

(考试时间 120 分钟)

Section I Listening Comprehension

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 two parts in this section, Part A and Part B.

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 3 minutes to transfer your answer from your test booklet onto your 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 is started.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

Part A

You will hear 10 short dialogues. For each dialogue, there is one question and four possible answers. Choose the correct answer - A, B, C or D, and mark it in your test booklet. You will have 15 seconds to answer the question and you will hear each dialogue ONLY ONCE.

Example:

You will hear:

W: When will the match start?

M: It's scheduled to begin at 8 o'clock, and now it is half past 7.

You will read:

How long will they have to wait before the match starts?

A. 15 minutes. B. 30 minutes. C. 10 minutes. D. 20 minutes.

From the dialogue, we know that it's 7:30 now and they have to wait 30 minutes before the match begins at 8:00, so you should choose answer B and fill in the blank with B.

1. What does the woman say about the book?
 - A. It is no longer available from the publisher.
 - B. It's available in every bookstore.
 - C. It has been reprinted for several times.
 - D. It has attracted a large number of readers.
2. What does the man mean?
 - A. He always walks around the dormitory.
 - B. It's hard to find a room in the dormitory.
 - C. It's his turn to clean the dormitory.
 - D. His dormitory is quite small.
3. What can be inferred from the woman's words?
 - A. The man needs more exercises.
 - B. The man is in very good condition.
 - C. The man gave up in the middle of the aerobic class.
 - D. Many people can last for the full hour when they first attend the aerobic class.
4. When is the woman working?
 - A. In a hotel.
 - B. In a telephone company.
 - C. In a police station.
 - D. In a restaurant.
5. What kind of movie does the woman find boring?
 - A. Movies about romantic stories.
 - B. Movies about royal family.
 - C. Movies about prison breakers.
 - D. Movies about true stories.
6. What does the woman mean?
 - A. It's better for the man to buy a monthly meal ticket.
 - B. It's convenient to pay for each meal separately.
 - C. The price of the meal varies from month to month.
 - D. Buying a monthly meal ticket or paying for each meal makes no difference.
7. What does the man say about the woman?
 - A. The woman should go to the bank with him.
 - B. The woman is as busy as he is.
 - C. The woman will be very busy the whole afternoon.
 - D. The woman doesn't have enough time to prepare the presentation.

8. How often does John eat out?
A. On alternate weeks. B. Once a week.
C. Very often. D. Never.
9. What can be learned from the man's words?
A. He'd not go to the lecture on sculpture.
B. He wants to go to the lecture together with the woman.
C. He's attended the lecture before.
D. He wants to attend the lecture.
10. Which of the following best describes the Boston University?
A. A public school.
B. An international college.
C. The third-largest one in the world.
D. An independent university in the nation.

Part B

You are going to hear four conversations. Before listening to each conversation, you will have 5 seconds to read each of the questions which accompany it. After listening, you will have time to answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. You will hear each passage or conversation ONLY ONCE. Mark your answers in your test booklet.

Questions 11~14 are based on the following passage.

11. What will mean hard luck by some people?
A. Looking into a mirror. B. Pointing at a mirror.
C. Knocking down a mirror. D. Breaking a mirror.
12. According to early man, what was the reflection of a person in a pool of water?
A. His twin brother.
B. Another person who was just like him.
C. A person who was sent by God.
D. His soul or "other self".
13. What did breaking mirror mean by Roman?
A. Seven years of bad luck. B. Seventeen years of bad luck.
C. Seven years of bad temper. D. Seventeen years of bad temper.
14. Why did Romans choose that number?
A. It was a lucky number.
B. It would take a person that long to recover from such a blow.
C. It was a symbolic number of wealth.
D. All the Romans liked the number.

Questions 15~18 are based on the following conversation.

15. What is Helen's major field of study?
A. American literature. B. Elementary education.
C. Art history. D. Veterinary medicine.
16. Why would the speaker be reading children's stories?
A. They are professional storytellers.
B. They are the parents of young children.
C. The stories will help them improve their vocabulary.
D. The stories are required for a course.
17. Who are Dr. Suthe and Theodore Gaizo?
A. Psychology professors. B. Friends of the speakers.
C. The same person. D. Fictional characters.
18. What is true about the book called "The Cat and the Hat"?
A. It uses an extensive vocabulary. B. It's useful as a teaching tool.
C. Its author is unknown. D. Children find it repetitive and boring.

Questions 19~21 are based on the following dialogue.

19. Why was Dorothy expecting a telephone call from Jack?
A. Jack telephoned from Chicago.
B. Jack wrote a card from Chicago.
C. Jack had sent a telegram from New York.
D. Dorothy's mother and father told her.
20. Where was Jack calling from?
A. The Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles.
B. His office.
C. The airport in Chicago.
D. The airport in Los Angeles.
21. Why didn't Jack accept Dorothy's invitation?
A. It was too far for Dorothy to drive through traffic.
B. Jack didn't want to be obligated to Dorothy's parents.
C. Jack had to go to his office.
D. Jack preferred the Ambassador Hotel in Chicago.

Questions 22~25 are based on the following dialogue.

22. What is one thing the apartment building which the woman describes does not have?
A. Tennis courts. B. A recreation area.

- C. A sauna. D. A swimming pool.
23. If the student decides to rent an apartment from the woman, what will his deposit be?
A. One hundred dollars. B. Thirty-five dollars.
C. Fifty dollars. D. One hundred and fifty dollars.
24. How long will the student have to wait for a one-bedroom apartment?
A. For a week. B. For two week's. C. For three weeks. D. For a month.
25. When will the student go to see the apartment?
A. At 3:30. B. At 1:30. C. At 4:00. D. At 5:00.

Now you have 3 minutes to transfer your answers from your test booklet to the ANSWER SHEET 1.

Section II Use of English

Directions:

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

The use of nuclear power has already spread all over the world. 26, scientists still have not agreed 27 what should be done with the large amounts of waste materials that 28 to increase every year. Most waste materials are 29 of simply by placing them somewhere. But nuclear waste must be 30 with great care. It 31 dangerous radiation and it will continue to be 32 for hundreds, thousands, even millions of years.

How should we get 33 of such waste material in such a way 34 it will not harm the 35? Where can we 36 distribute it? One idea is to put this radioactive waste inside a thick container, which is 37 dropped to the deep bottom of the ocean. 38 some scientists believe that this way of 39 nuclear waste could kill fish and other living things in the oceans or interfere 40 their growth. Another way to 41 nuclear waste is to send it into space, to the sun, 42 it would be burned. Other scientists suggest that this polluting materials be 43 thousands of meters under the earth's surface. Such underground areas must be free 44 possible earthquakes. Advances are being made. But it may still be many years 45 this problem could be finally settled.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 26. A. Moreover | B. However | C. Therefore | D. Otherwise |
| 27. A. on | B. with | C. to | D. in |
| 28. A. incline | B. start | C. tend | D. keep |
| 29. A. drained | B. dumped | C. discharged | D. disposed |
| 30. A. dealt | B. handled | C. coped | D. processed |
| 31. A. drops off | B. gives off | C. leaves off | D. sets off |
| 32. A. efficient | B. unfavourable | C. deadly | D. painful |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 33. A. touch | B. hold | C. grasp | D. rid |
| 34. A. so | B. which | C. that | D. thus |
| 35. A. environment | B. situation | C. location | D. residence |
| 36. A. reasonably | B. rationally | C. regularly | D. safely |
| 37. A. then | B. even | C. ever | D. only |
| 38. A. And | B. But | C. Still | D. Thereby |
| 39. A. scattering | B. containing | C. against | D. discarding |
| 40. A. in | B. with | C. preserving | D. at |
| 41. A. remove | B. deliver | C. transport | D. spread |
| 42. A. where | B. when | C. there | D. while |
| 43. A. covered | B. deposited | C. buried | D. reserved |
| 44. A. from | B. of | C. for | D. about |
| 45. A. until | B. after | C. before | D. unless |

Section III Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following three texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET by drawing a thick line across the corresponding letter in the brackets.

Text 1

The appeal of advertising to buying motives can have both negative and positive effects. Consumers may be convinced to buy a product of poor quality or high price because of an advertisement. For example, some advertisers have appealed to people's desire for better fuel economy for their cars by advertising automotive products that improve gasoline mileage. Some of the products work. Others are worthless and a waste of consumers' money.

Sometimes advertising is intentionally misleading. A few years ago a brand of bread was offered to dieters with the message that there were fewer calories in every slice. It turned out that the bread was not dietetic (适合于节食的), but just regular bread. There were fewer calories because it was sliced thin, but there were the same number of calories in every loaf.

On the positive side, emotional appeals may respond to a consumer's real concerns. Consider fire insurance. Fire insurance may be sold by appealing to fear of loss. But fear of loss is the real reason for fire insurance. The security of knowing that property is protected by insurance makes the purchase of fire insurance a worthwhile investment for most people. If consumers consider the quality of the insurance a worthwhile investment for most people if consumers consider the quality of the insurance plans as well as the message in the ads, they will

benefit from the advertising.

Each consumer must evaluate her or his own situation. Are the benefits of the product important enough to justify buying it? Advertising is intended to appeal to consumers, but it does not force them to buy the product. Consumers will control the final buying decision.

46. Advertising can persuade the consumer to buy worthless products by _____.
 - A. maintaining a balance between quality and price
 - B. convincing him of their low price
 - C. appealing to his buying motives
 - D. stressing their high quality
47. The reason why the bread advertisement is misleading is that _____.
 - A. the total number of calories in the loaf remained the same
 - B. thin slices of bread could contain more calories
 - C. the loaf was cut into regular slices
 - D. the bread was not genuine bread
48. The passage tells us that _____.
 - A. advertisements occasionally force consumers into buying things they don't need
 - B. the buying motives of consumers are controlled by advertisements
 - C. sometimes advertisements really sell what the consumer needs
 - D. fire insurance is seldom a worthwhile investment
49. It can be inferred from the passage that a smart consumer should _____.
 - A. be familiar with various advertising strategies
 - B. think carefully about the benefits described in the advertisements
 - C. guard against the deceiving nature of advertisements
 - D. avoid buying products that have strong emotional appeal
50. The passage is mainly about _____.
 - A. ways to protect the interests of the consumer
 - B. how to make a wise buying decision
 - C. the function of advertisements in promoting sales
 - D. the positive and negative aspects of advertising

Text 2

Beauty has always been regarded as something praiseworthy. Almost everyone thinks attractive people are happier and healthier, have better marriages and have more respectable occupations. Personal consultants give them better advice for finding jobs. Even judges are softer on attractive defendants (被告). But in the executive circle, beauty can become a liability.

While attractiveness is a positive factor for a man on his way up the executive ladder, it is harmful to a woman.

Handsome male executives were perceived as having more integrity than plainer men; effort and ability were thought to account for their success.

Attractive female executives were considered to have less integrity than unattractive ones; their success was attributed not to ability but to factors such as luck.

All unattractive women executives were thought to have more integrity and to be more capable than the attractive female executives. Interestingly, though, the rise of the unattractive overnight successes was attributed more to personal relationships and less to ability than was that of attractive overnight successes.

Why are attractive women not thought to be able? An attractive woman is perceived to be more feminine and an attractive man more masculine than the less attractive ones. Thus, an attractive woman has an advantage in traditionally female jobs, but an attractive woman in a traditionally masculine position appears to lack the "masculine" qualities required.

This is true even in politics. "When the only clue is how he or she looks, people treat men and women differently," says Anne Bowman, who recently published a study on the effects of attractiveness on political candidates. She asked 125 undergraduate students to rank two groups of photographs, one of men and one of women, in order of attractiveness. The students were told the photographs were of candidates for political offices. They were asked to rank them again, in the order they would vote for them.

The results showed that attractive males utterly defeated unattractive men, but the women who had been ranked most attractive invariably received the fewest votes.

51. The word "liability" (Para. 1) most probably means "_____".
A. misfortune B. instability C. disadvantage D. burden
52. In traditionally female jobs, attractiveness _____.
A. reinforces the feminine qualities required
B. makes women look more honest and capable
C. is of primary importance to women
D. often enables women to succeed quickly
53. Bowman's experiment reveals that when it comes to politics, attractiveness _____.
A. turns out to be an obstacle to men
B. affects men and women alike
C. has as little effect on men as on women
D. is more of an obstacle than a benefit to women
54. It can be inferred from the passage that people's views on beauty are often _____.
A. practical B. prejudiced C. old-fashioned D. radical
55. The author writes this passage to _____.
A. discuss the negative aspects of being attractive
B. give advice to job-seekers who are attractive

- C. demand equal rights for women
- D. emphasize the importance of appearance

Text 3

Celine Dion was born the youngest of 14 children in Quebec on March 30, 1968. Although she was a famous musical voice in Canada and France since her teens, she didn't crack the U.S. charts until her early twenties in 1990 when she released an LP(密纹唱片) in English. The Top 10 song that broke through with American audiences was "Where Does My Heart Beat Now." Since that American break-through, Celine has risen to worldwide superstar status.

Celine began singing when she was 5 and had recorded her first demo by the time she was 12 years old. Two years later, Celine was winning contests, recording singles, working with Rene Angelil and had become a star in Quebec. Her only obstacle for success beyond Canada and France was her French lyrics. By the late 80s, Celine had learned English and signed a deal with Sony Records. In 1990, her first L.P in English was released. Celine had her first Top 10 U.S. hit with "Where Does My Heart Beat Now" and also hit big with "(If There Was) Any Other Way". In 1992, Celine released "Celine Dion" and hit the Top 10 with a duet with Peabo Bryson, "Beauty And The Beast". The Award in 1993 for Best Pop Performance. Additional hits from the LP included "Love Can Move" and "If You Asked Me To". In 1993, after touring with Michael Bolton, Celine released "Colour Of My Love" which contained the hit "When I Fall In Love" (with Clive Griffin) from the film "Sleepless In Seattle". The LP went on to become Celine's first multi-million selling LP in the U.S. (selling over 4 million copies). Additional hits from the LP included the Number 1 hit "The Power Of Love" and "Misled". Celine's biggest success to date came in 1995 with the release of "Falling Into You". Celine topped the ARC Weekly Top 40 with three hits: "Because You Love Me", "It's All Coming Back To Me Now" and "All By Myself". The LP also hit Number 1 and sold 9 million copies in the U.S. (over 25 million worldwide). In 1997, Celine was awarded at Grammy Awards for Album of The Year and Best Pop Album. The next LP by Celine, "Let's Talk About Love", was released in November, 97 and included the theme to the film, Titanic, "My Heart Will Go On".

56. How do you understand "the Top 10 song"?
- A. The first 10 songs.
 - B. A song of 10 top songs.
 - C. Her 10 excellent songs.
 - D. One of her 10 excellent songs.
57. Which of the following is true?
- A. Her first LP was done in 1990.
 - B. She was good at singing English songs.
 - C. She was the leading actress of Titanic.

- D. "Beauty And The Beast" made her win the fame.
58. Which of the following song was the best seller?
 A. "My Heart Beat Now". B. "My Heart Will Go On".
 C. "When I Fall In Love". D. "Because You Loved Me".
59. How many LPs has she released according to the passage?
 A. Five. B. Four. C. Three. D. Two.
60. What can you infer from the passage?
 A. She became worldwide superstar very late.
 B. She is a rising worldwide superstar.
 C. Her LPs are the best seller in the world.
 D. She is a versatile singer in the world.

Part B

Directions:

Read the texts from an article in which the author expresses her opinions on the thin and the fat people. For questions 61 to 65, match each part (1 to 5) to one of the statements(A to G) given below. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

Part 1

Thin people need watching. I've been watching them for most of my adult life. And I don't like what I see. When these narrow fellows spring at me, I quiver to my toes. Thin people come in all personalities, most of them menacing. You've got your "together" thin person, your mechanical thin person, your condescending thin person, your tsk-tsk thin person, your efficiency-expert thin person. All of them are dangerous.

Part 2

Thin people don't know how to goof off, at least in the best, fat sense of the word. They've always got to be busy. Give them a coffee break, and they'll jog around the block. Supply them with a quiet evening at home, and they'll fix the screen door. They say things like "there aren't enough hours in the day." They're forever rubbing their bony hands together and eyeing new problems to "tackle".

Part 3

Some people say the business about the jolly fat person is a myth, that all of us chubbies (圆脸的, 丰满的) are neurotic, sick, sad people. I disagree. Fat people may not be chortling all day long, but they're a hell of a lot nicer than the wizened and shriveled. The thin people go straight to the heart of the matter while fat people let things stay all blurry and hazy and vague, the way things actually are. Thin people believe in logic. Fat people see all sides. The sides fat people see are rounded blobs, usually gray, always nebulous and truly not worth worrying about.