

根据教育部最新考试大纲编写
全国公共英语等级考试系列丛书



PETS 二级笔试月月通
Public English Test System
LEVEL 2

10.42
9

南开大学出版社

顾维忱 孙永红 主编

121
全国公共英语等级考试系列丛书
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H310.42
G69

PETS 二级笔试月月通

公共英语等级考试命题研究室 编

南开大学出版社

天 津

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

PETS 二级笔试月月通 / 顾维忱, 孙永红主编; 李建婷等编. — 天津: 南开大学出版社, 2001. 8
(全国公共英语等级考试系列丛书)
ISBN 7-310-01568-1

I. P... I. ① 顾... ② 孙... ③ 李... III. 英语—水平考试—习题 IV. H310.42-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 037443 号

· 出版发行 南开大学出版社

地址: 天津市南开区卫津路 94 号

邮编: 300071 电话: (022) 23508542

出版人 肖占鹏

承 印 天津市蓟县宏图印务有限公司印刷

经 销 全国各地新华书店

版 次 2001 年 8 月第 1 版

印 次 2001 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

开 本 787mm×1092mm 1/16

印 张 9.75

字 数 237 千字

印 数 1 — 5000

定 价 14.00 元

编者的话

经过一年多的努力,南开版“全国公共英语等级考试系列丛书”终于完整地与广大读者见面了。在世纪之交,国家教育部考试中心正式向全国推出了“公共英语等级考试”(Public English Test System,简称 PETS)这一新的测试系统,这无疑将对我国英语教学,首先是社会性英语教育及培训产生重大影响。鉴于这种形式,我们把高校从事大学英语教学的骨干教师组织起来,配合该考试系统的要求,精心编写了全部级别的模拟训练题库与听力、笔试分项训练指导,旨在为普及与提高全社会的英语水平献上微薄之力。

这套考试丛书含 PETS 一至五级的全题型仿真试卷、分题型专项训练和词汇手册共 16 册,前 5 册为第一至五级考前热身、练兵使用的模拟试题题库,辅有答案解析点睛指导;后 10 册第一至五级为日常基本功训练用书,将第一至五级大小题型分类后进行专项技能操练,亦配有解题思路技巧介绍和参考答案分析;最后一册为考试大纲第一至五级必备词汇精解手册。

丛书由南开大学出版社张彤女士策划,浙江万里学院张宝国先生组稿;南开大学外国语学院温秀颖先生主持审订。本套丛书编写人员包括了南开大学外国语学院英语系、天津外国语学院成人教育培训中心、天津师范大学英语系及语音教学实验室、河北师范大学外语系、石家庄铁道学院外语教学部、浙江万里学院外语教学部等 6 所高校的英语教师。

由于时间仓促,水平有限,书中如有疏漏与错误,敬请广大读者及英语界同仁批评斧正。

PETS 丛书(Ⅱ)编委会

2001 年 6 月

前 言

全国公共英语等级考试是一种全新的英语水平测试形式,它吸收了国际上通行的测试方法和模式,每一级测试都包括听力、英语知识运用、阅读理解和写作四部分笔试内容及相应级别的口试内容。可谓全面、综合并具实用性,具有相当大的难度,不经过系统学习和培训不容易通过。

参加本书编写的全部是多年从事公共英语教学工作的教授、专家和讲师。他们把多年的教学经验和学生应试经验融为一体,把素质教育与应试知识有机结合,把知识性与趣味性巧妙融合,主要通过丰富、具体的实例,尽可能避免抽象、教条的说教。这使得本书能够以充实的知识和材料、技能指导面对读者,不但适于应试者也适于广大英语爱好者学习使用。

但是,从过级考试角度讲,本书主要适于具有中等学校或者大学一年级英语水平的读者。具有较强的针对性和较为普遍的指导意义。它适应面广,有助于扩大上述读者知识视野和英语实际运用能力,从听力和笔试两方面提高读者英语水平。尤其突出的是,本书采用同类题目和同类内容集中训练的全新编排模式,使它能对读者英语知识进行集中检验和测评,从而迅速提高读者英语综合知识水平。

本书包括全国英语等级考试(PETS)的第二部分英语知识运用、第三部分阅读理解及第四部分写作,每部分各有10套测试题目及其答案和详解。对每一部分的测试内容都做了全面、细致的分析和讲解,包括解题思路、应试技能和相关题目类比讲解。并针对读者在未来应试中可能会遇到的问题和难点,提出了科学实用、系统有效的解决办法。

最后,衷心祝愿广大读者能在本书的帮助下,求知过级,如愿以偿。

编 者

2001年1月

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PETS 二级笔试英语知识运用分项训练

英语知识运用解题思路及技巧

第一节 单项填空

近几年各类试题对语言、语法知识难度的考查已有所降低,但对语境的考查日益加强。其特点是:题干变长,信息量加大,语意理解难度增加。尤其单项选择题这项过去学生感到较为简单的题目,现在却变得相当难对付,考试得满分者寥寥无几。究其原因,就在于学生不能很好地把握住语意,也缺乏正确的解题方法。在此就典型试题和大家探讨一下单项选择的解题方法。

1. 截短法

这个方法常用于句子结构复杂、复合句或有插入语等情况。解题时可暂时忽略从句或插入语部分,从而抓住句子的中心,做出正确选择。如:

John plays football ____, if not better than, David.

- A. as well B. as well as C. so well D. so well as

析: 答案 B。if not better than 为插入语,解题时可略去不看。

The methods he had stuck ____ right.

- A. to prove B. to proved C. to be proved D. proved

析: 答案 B。to 在此为介词,与 stuck 构成词组“坚持”。he had stuck to 为定语从句,可暂时忽略。该句的主干部分即为: The methods proved right.

2. 还原法

此法常用来将问句或倒装句语序等转换成正常的陈述句。例如:

Rather than ____ on a crowded bus, he always prefers ____ a bicycle.

- A. ride, ride B. riding, ride C. ride, to ride D. to ride, riding

析: 若将此句变成正常的语序即: He always prefers ____ a bicycle rather than ____ on a crowded bus.

这就很容易看出此题考查的是 prefer to do Sth. rather than do Sth. 结构,因而选 C。

3. 翻译法

有时,从语法上看,有两个或两个以上的选项都能讲得通,但符合语意的只有一个,这样的试题可用翻译法准确地把握句意。例如:

The missing boys were last seen ____ near the river.

- A. playing B. to be playing C. play D. to play

析: 从语法上看 A、D 皆可,但符合语意的只有 A。句意为: 最后一次看到那些失踪的男孩是在河边玩。

4. 结构辨认法

对于结构复杂的句子,首先把握住主干,分清支干及支干的功能是非常重要的。例如:

The weather turned out to be very good, ____ was more than we could expect.

A. what B. which C. that D. if

析：该题的从句部分属非限制性定语从句，因而答案为 B。

5. 逻辑对照法

此法是根据句子前后的逻辑关系，如因果(because, so), 并列(and, or), 递进(what's more), 转折(but, however)等来解题。例如：

I told Sally how to get there, but perhaps I _____ for her.

A. had to write it out B. must have written it out

C. should have written it out D. ought to write it out

析：连词 but 说明前后句意发生转折，故选 C。

第二节 完型填空

英语完型填空亦称综合填空(cloze test)。它是标准化考试中的重点题型之一，是检查考生多种语言能力的综合性测试形式，即不只是考查语法知识，更侧重考查考生的阅读水平和语言运用能力。完型填空要求考生能根据短文内容进行逻辑推理和判断，在特定的语言环境中灵活运用语言知识。MET 的完型填空共设 25 空，计分 25%，NMET 完型填空设 20 空，计分 30%。

完型填空是难度较大、得分较低的试题。考生要想得高分，必须掌握下面的解题技巧：

1. 找关键句。一般来说，完型填空的关键句在首句，首句一般不设空，它能较准确地为考生提供短文体裁和内容。完型填空题一般都是故事情节非常紧凑的叙事文章，首句一般都交待了时间、地点、人物或背景。认真理解句首，等于找到了开门的钥匙。

2. 仔细通读全文。按照首句提供的信息，应将全文尽快通读一遍，甚至两遍三遍，直到把握整篇文章的大意，抓住文章的主题，注意文章的结构和语境。绝不要一边看一边填空，也不要把四个答案和短文放在一起同时阅读，这样会使复杂纷繁的信息搅乱自己的思路。对于文章中专有名词、短语、从句或上下文互有提示的地方，我们不妨在通读时作些符号，以便减少阅读理解、做题和检查时的障碍，从而节省下宝贵的分分秒秒。通读时遇到生词切莫紧张，只要不影响做题，或根据上下文能猜出大意，根本用不着停下来犯愁。要镇定自己，保持最佳竞技状态。

3. 准确填空。考生要把在通读时汇聚的信息在填空时及时无误地进行反馈，要根据文章大意和中心瞻前顾后，迅速进行逻辑分析，推理判断，要按照文章具体语境，仔细分析四个选项，理顺前后呼应，做出正确选择。总之，对每个空档的选择，我们大脑中都要展现全文大意和中心，要像过电影一样不断显示出一幅一幅息息相关的画面。

4. 复读检查。此时应看看全文是否前后贯通、上下流畅，内容有无含混不清，逻辑推理是否得当，中心意思是否明白无误，语法是否错误等等。要是复读检查时你自己都不知所云或觉得前后矛盾，就得停下来反复推敲，字斟句酌，理顺全文关系。实在理不出来，倒不如“投机取巧”，A、B、C、D 哪个答案少就专选哪一个，反正不能留空白。碰到与“第一印象”不吻合的答案，不要急于涂抹，经认真核审后再作取舍也不迟。

当然，要做好完型填空，首先得有较坚实的英语基础。有了过硬的基本功，再掌握好以上解题方法和技巧，就能保证你学有所得，为今后顺利通过考试打下牢固的基础。

单项填空训练题

Test 1

阅读下面的句子和对话,从[A]、[B]、[C]、[D]四个选项中选出一个能填入空白处的最佳选项,并在客观题答题卡上将该项涂黑。

例:

Although the dog tried to run away, it _____ do that.

[A] might not [B] could hardly

[C] would hardly [D] hardly

答案:[B]

1. He _____ for ten years.
[A] has died
[B] has been died
[C] has been dead
[D] has been dying
2. The soldiers were _____ in the fighting.
[A] wounded
[B] injured
[C] broken
[D] damaged
3. The person _____ at the meeting took out a reference book.
[A] referred
[B] referred to
[C] referring to
[D] refered to
4. They had no trouble _____ the way to the swimming pool.
[A] find
[B] finding
[C] found
[D] to find
5. He was famous not only _____ his invention but also _____ an excellent artist.
[A] as; for
[B] with; for
[C] for; as
[D] about; like
6. South of the village _____ a large chemical works.
[A] is
[B] are

- [C] stand
[D] is built
7. The wounded _____ in danger.
[A] remain
[B] is still
[C] remains
[D] still are
8. He got out a notebook and wrote down the number to _____ that it couldn't be forgotten.
[A] make sure
[B] be sure of
[C] be sure
[D] make sure of
9. For some reason, she kept _____ at the meeting.
[A] still
[B] quiet
[C] silent
[D] soundless
10. _____ climb that tall tree?
[A] Do you dare
[B] Dare you to
[C] Dare you
[D] Dared you not
11. The apple on the tree is out of reach of my stick. This sentence means;
[A] My stick is too long for the apple.
[B] My stick is too short and the apple is too long.
[C] My stick is not long enough that I can't knock the apple off the tree with it.
[D] There is a big apple at the top of the tree.
12. John is _____ of the two boys.
[A] healthier
[B] the healthier
[C] the healthiest
[D] one healthier
13. I don't know the girl, but it's _____ to be quite an honest one.
[A] told
[B] said
[C] spoken
[D] talked
14. The boy seems _____ quite well.
[A] understand
[B] to understand

[C] understanding

[D] understood

15. The medical team is _____ four doctors and six nurses.

[A] made of

[B] made from

[C] made up of

[D] made into

Test 2

阅读下面的句子和对话,从[A]、[B]、[C]、[D]四个选项中选出一个能填入空白处的最佳选项,并在客观题答题卡上将该项涂黑。

例:

The girl sings as if she _____ a boy.

[A] were

[B] is

[C] be

[D] should be

答案:[A]

1. I'll never forget the favor you _____ me.

[A] do

[B] have done

[C] give

[D] have given

2. _____ the number of cars, he thought, there were not many people at the club yet.

[A] Judging from

[B] He judged by

[C] Judged by

[D] He judged from

3. —Good morning, sir. May I help you?

—_____. Just have a look.

[A] Yes, I'd like to buy a pair of socks.

[B] No, I want nothing.

[C] Yes, please. I'd like that one at the table in the far corner.

[D] No, thank you.

4. In front of so many dresses she does not know which one to _____ and it's really a difficult choice to _____.

[A] choose; make

[B] make; choose

[C] buy; take

[D] take; buy

5. I've just heard a _____ on the radio that hurricane may be _____ its way.
[A] warning; on
[B] news; in
[C] news; on
[D] warning; in
6. It was not long _____. I realized my mistake I had made.
[A] after
[B] before
[C] until
[D] when
7. His father had both his legs _____ in the traffic accident.
[A] break
[B] broke
[C] broken
[D] breaking
8. In the fall the ground is _____ with _____ leaves.
[A] covering; falling
[B] covered; falling
[C] covering; fallen
[D] covered; fallen
9. Could you please help me to _____ how much fuel is needed for the power station every year?
[A] work out
[B] tell of
[C] make out
[D] talk about
10. His spoken English is poor, so sometimes he can't make himself _____.
[A] understood
[B] understand
[C] be understood
[D] understanding
11. Do you know any other foreign language _____ French?
[A] except
[B] but
[C] besides
[D] beside
12. The children are always _____ to set off _____ the seaside.
[A] excited; to
[B] exciting; to
[C] excited; for

- [D] exciting; for
13. The young lady took care of the children _____ they were her own children.
[A] even of
[B] as if
[C] though
[D] however
14. — Is that person your headmaster?
— No, it _____ be him. He has _____ to Shanghai.
[A] mustn't; gone
[B] can't; gone
[C] may not; gone
[D] shouldn't; been
15. _____ that their team will win the game.
[A] It thought
[B] People thought
[C] It is thought
[D] People thinks

Test 3

阅读下面的句子和对话,从[A]、[B]、[C]、[D]四个选项中选出一个能填入空白处的最佳选项,并在客观题答题卡上将该项涂黑。

例:

We didn't take noodles for breakfast. We took some bread _____.

[A] either [B] instead [C] instead of [D] too

答案: [B]

1. Can you manage to do the work with _____ money and _____ people.
[A] little; less
[B] little; fewer
[C] less; fewer
[D] less; few
2. After a long walk we got to a place _____ seemed to be the countryside.
[A] where
[B] which
[C] what
[D] at which

3. Enough books need _____ to improve our English composition.
[A] to do
[B] to be done
[C] to be doing
[D] to have done
4. The old man busy repairing a bicycle didn't even look up, _____ I wasn't standing there.
[A] even if
[B] like
[C] as
[D] as if
5. — I wonder why they are late.
— They _____ the train.
[A] can have missed
[B] could miss
[C] may have missed
[D] might miss
6. I don't know why he _____ the meeting room while I was speaking.
[A] had left
[B] left
[C] would leave
[D] was leaving
7. I am not quite clear about the meaning of the sentence. _____ seems to _____ something wrong with it.
[A] It; be
[B] There; have
[C] It; have
[D] There; be
8. As we were practising our games, more people came to _____ us.
[A] join
[B] join in
[C] take part in
[D] play a part in
9. — Do you think the boys can take care of themselves?
— Yes, they are _____.
[A] already enough old
[B] old already enough
[C] old enough already
[D] enough already old
10. The boy died _____ a soldier and he would be remembered _____ a little hero by people.

ple.

[A] like; like

[B] as; as

[C] like; as

[D] as; like

11. _____ where to go, he asked the policeman the way.

[A] Lost his way and didn't know

[B] Having lost his way and not knowing

[C] Losing his way and didn't know

[D] Lost his way and not knowing

12. Tom was well _____ an excellent basketball player and he was _____ his skill.

[A] known to; known for

[B] known for; known like

[C] known like; known as

[D] known as; known for

13. She went home hurriedly _____ her lovely dog lying dead on the ground.

[A] only to find

[B] in order to find

[C] so as to find

[D] and finding

14. It _____ until ten o'clock that he _____ to bed.

[A] was; didn't go

[B] wasn't; go

[C] wasn't; went

[D] was; went

15. —Your hair is really getting long, isn't it?

—I haven't _____ for a long time.

[A] been cut it

[B] had it cut

[C] had cut it

[D] it cut

Test 4

阅读下面的句子和对话,从[A]、[B]、[C]、[D]四个选项中选出一个能填入空白处的最佳选项,并在客观题答题卡上将该项涂黑。

例:

As I know, _____ has not been decided yet.

[A] when we started

[B] when to start

[C] when start

[D] when started

答案:[A]

1. If you want to express surprise, you should say, " _____!"
[A] What a pity
[B] Good Heavens
[C] My sky
[D] My Dear
2. Alice likes _____ very much but she doesn't like _____ with strangers.
[A] dancing; dancing
[B] dancing; to dance
[C] to dance; dancing
[D] to dance; to dance
3. John works well, _____, he likes to help others.
[A] for example
[B] worse still
[C] and what's more
[D] that is to say
4. Just have a little patience, I'll _____ the matter as soon as possible.
[A] look up
[B] look through
[C] look into
[D] look in
5. Twenty _____ been brought in by villagers.
[A] cattle has
[B] cattles have
[C] cattle have
[D] heads of cattles have
6. It matters little _____ a man dies, but _____ matters much is _____ he lives.
[A] how; what; how
[B] how; it; how
[C] why; it; why
[D] that; what; that
7. Too much work and too little rest often _____ illness.
[A] refers to
[B] sticks to
[C] leads to