

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 一级笔试月月通
Public English Test System
LEVEL 1

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南开大学出版社

顾维忱 主编

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全国公共英语等级考试系列丛书
Public English Test System

PETS 一级笔试月月通

公共英语等级考试命题研究室 编

南开大学出版社

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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和相应级别的口试内容,具全面性、综合性和实用性,确能考出水平,但也具有相当大的难度,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和专家,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,避免了抽象、教条的说教,通过对丰富、具体的测试实例讲解,达到以点代面、学用结合、轻松过关的效果。这使得本书能够以全新的知识和技能面对读者,不但适于应试者也适于广大英语爱好者学习使用。

从过级考试角度讲,本书主要适于具有中等学校英语水平的读者和初级英语读者。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,从听力和笔头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,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 PETS 第一级笔试的三个项目,即英语知识运用、阅读理解和写作三种题型,每一项题型各有 15 套测试题及其答案和详解。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。充分考虑到读者在未来应试中可能会遇到的问题和难点,并对此提出科学实用、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。

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PETS 一级笔试英语知识运用分项训练

语言应用解题思路及技巧

1. 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。尤其单项填空题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,作出正确选择。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 has stuck to 为定语从句,可暂时忽略。该句的主干部分为: The methods proved right.

2) 还原法

此法常用来将问句或倒装句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:答案 C。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。

2. 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。

完型填空是高考试题中难度较大、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。许多完型填空题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,作出正确选择。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,语法是否正确等等。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,为今后顺利过好等级考试关打下坚实的基础。

Test 1

第一节 单项填空

阅读下面的句子和对话,从[A]、[B]、[C]三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:

Bob and I made _____ agreement last Monday.

[A] a [B] an [C] the

答案: [B]

1. —What do you need money for?

—_____.

- [A] About ten dollars
[B] To buy a few pencils
[C] I'll lend it to you

2. —What is the matter with your car?

—_____.

- [A] I want to sell it
[B] It has run out of gas
[C] I don't like it

3. —Whose car are you going to use?

—_____.

- [A] A new car
[B] Mr. Lee's
[C] My father

4. You haven't eaten anything since yesterday afternoon. You _____ be really hungry.

- [A] might
[B] will
[C] must

5. _____ came to see us?

- [A] Who you think
[B] Do you think who
[C] Who do you think

6. —Who's got all my money?

—_____.

- [A] I do
[B] I have
[C] I got

7. —_____ will the bus start?

—In two hours.

[A] How far

[B] How soon

[C] How early

8. What a lovely day, _____ it?

[A] is

[B] isn't

[C] doesn't

9. There won't be any concert this Saturday evening, _____?

[A] will there not

[B] will there

[C] is there

10. You must make _____ that.

[A] him to understand

[B] him understand

[C] he understands

11. — _____ happened to Frank?

—He moved to London.

[A] Why

[B] What

[C] Where

12. — _____ is the price of the book?

—It is two yuan.

[A] What

[B] How much

[C] How much money

13. There are few books in the bag, _____?

[A] aren't they

[B] are there

[C] aren't there

14. You'd better go out for a walk, _____ you?

[A] won't

[B] wouldn't

[C] hadn't

15. Miss Lee will come with you, _____?

[A] will she

[B] won't she

[C] won't Miss Lee

第二节 完型填空

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给的[A]、[B]、[C]三个选项中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项,并在客观题答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Two businessmen were invited to dinner at home of a college professor. 1 of the men had 2 education and felt worried that he might make a fool of himself. 3 his friend said, "Don't worry. Just do 4 I do. Don't talk about anything that you don't really understand."

The first man managed (设法) to get through the dinner successfully, but 5 the end of the evening he had 6 too much and began to get careless.

A guest asked him how he liked Shakespeare, and he answered, "It's very 7, but I prefer Scotch (威士忌酒)." There was an unpleasant silence in the room, and soon people began to 8.

When the two friends were out of the house, the second man said to his friend, "You certainly made a fool of yourself talking so stupidly about Scotch." "What do you mean?" asked the other man. "What was 9 with it?"

"Everybody knows that Shakespeare isn't a 10" his friend replied.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. [A] Each | [B] One | [C] Both |
| 2. [A] some | [B] little | [C] enough |
| 3. [A] and | [B] then | [C] so |
| 4. [A] what | [B] that | [C] like |
| 5. [A] before | [B] by | [C] until |
| 6. [A] eaten | [B] has | [C] drunk |
| 7. [A] good | [B] excited | [C] kind |
| 8. [A] drink | [B] smile | [C] leave |
| 9. [A] the matter | [B] the wrong | [C] happening |
| 10. [A] professor | [B] businessman | [C] drink |

Test 2

第一节 单项填空

阅读下面的句子和对话,从[A]、[B]、[C]三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:

Bob and I made _____ agreement last Monday.

[A] a [B] an [C] the

答案: [B]

1. —Shall we walk through the park?

- No, it's too late _____ there.
[A] for us walking
[B] for us to walk
[C] of us to walk
2. — Will you go to the theatre with us tonight?
—I don't think so. I'm _____ tired to go.
[A] too
[B] very
[C] so
3. I'll phone you when I _____ the news.
[A] am getting
[B] get
[C] will get
4. I'm very sorry. I've _____ your book at home again.
[A] forgotten
[B] left
[C] kept
5. The manager often gets to the office _____ seven o'clock.
[A] earlier than
[B] as early as
[C] as early than
6. My sister's new hat is different _____ mine.
[A] from
[B] as
[C] with
7. She said, "The nicest room in the house is the _____ bedroom."
[A] children
[B] children's
[C] childrens'
8. I have no pen _____.
[A] to write
[B] to write with
[C] to be writing
9. I was surprised _____.
[A] watching him to eat so quickly
[B] watch him eat so quickly
[C] to watch him eat so quickly
10. His _____ made us all very sad.
[A] dying
[B] death

[C] dead

11. —How did the students receive the new play?

—They got very _____.

[A] excite

[B] excited

[C] exciting

12. —Did the students both pass the exam?

—_____ of them did.

[A] None

[B] Neither

[C] All

13. _____ of the rooms are ready.

[A] Nothing

[B] None

[C] No one

14. Tell him _____ the window

[A] not to close

[B] to not close

[C] not close

15. Doctors _____ in every part of the world.

[A] will need

[B] are needed

[C] are needing

第二节 完型填空

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给的[A]、[B]、[C]三个选项中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项,并在客观题答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Newspapers are very important source of information. Many people begin their 1 life by reading the paper. In this way they learn what is going on in the 2. Sometimes, however, they do not have time to read the newspaper 3. They just have a 4 look at the front page. At other times they have 5 only to glance at the headlines(标题).

There are newspapers to satisfy every 6. In the big cities there are many types of newspapers. In small towns there are fewer newspapers.

Another 7 of information is the magazine. Some magazines 8 weekly; 9 are put out monthly. There are news magazines, literary magazines, and magazines for special interests such as sports, art and music. 10 are chiefly for men, others for women, and there are children's magazines, too.

1. [A] daily

[B] day

[C] date

2. [A] city

[B] town

[C] world