



未来教育
Future Education

图书 · 题库 · 课程

未来教育是较早致力于外语考试类图书研究的文化出版机构之一，随着备考形式的发展，逐步形成了集图书、题库与课程为一体的全套解决方案，旨在为考生提供完善的备考服务。

外语备考，就选未来教育。



扫码看详情



音频下载
(“图书资源”中获取)

ISBN 978-7-119-11657-0



定价：39.80元

未来教育



全国英语等级考试

历年真题详解

第二级

12000000
考生的选择

图书 + 题库 + 课程

2020版

Public English Test System

全国英语等级考试

历年真题详解



第二级

扫码获取



备考攻略

实时答疑

智能题库

点读书
(付费)

备考第一步 从扫码开始



未来教育教学与研究中心



外文出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

目 录

历年真题

历年真题(一)	共 12 页
参考答案及精析	共 12 页
历年真题(二)	共 12 页
参考答案及精析	共 12 页
历年真题(三)	共 12 页
参考答案及精析	共 12 页
历年真题(四)	共 12 页
参考答案及精析	共 12 页
历年真题(五)	共 12 页
参考答案及精析	共 12 页
历年真题(六)	共 12 页
参考答案及精析	共 12 页
历年真题(七)	共 12 页
参考答案及精析	共 12 页
历年真题(八)	共 12 页
参考答案及精析	共 12 页

应试锦囊

应试锦囊	共 32 页
------------	--------

配套资源

(关注微信公众号“未来英语说”,回复“二级”即可获取)

15 套笔试真题、参考答案及精析	配套资源
14 套听力真题 MP3 版音频文件	配套资源
口语考试模拟视频	配套资源

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

全国英语等级考试历年真题详解. 第二级: 全新版 /
未来教育教学与研究中心编. -- 北京: 外文出版社,
2018.8(2019 重印)

全国英语等级考试教材
ISBN 978-7-119-11657-0

I. ①全… II. ①未… III. ①全国公共英语等级考试
- 题解 IV. ①H310.422-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2018)第 210221 号

全国英语等级考试历年真题详解(第二级)

主 编 未来教育教学与研究中心
责任编辑 杨春燕 杨璐
装帧设计 章 妹
印刷监制 冯 浩

© 2019 外文出版社有限责任公司
出版发行 外文出版社有限责任公司
地 址 中国北京西城区百万庄大街 24 号 邮政编码 100037
网 址 <http://www.flp.com.cn>
电 话 (010) 68320579/68996067 (总编室)
(010) 68995844/68995852 (发行部)
制 版 三河市德利印刷有限公司
印 制 三河市德利印刷有限公司
经 销 新华书店/外文书店
开 本 1/8 开 印 张 11
字 数 267 千字
装 别 平
版 次 2019 年 10 月第 1 版第 3 次印刷
书 号 ISBN 978-7-119-11657-0
定 价 39.80 元

版权所有 侵权必究

全国英语等级考试
第二级

PUBLIC ENGLISH TEST SYSTEM (PETS)
LEVEL 2

历年真题(一)

笔试部分答题时间:120 分钟

姓名_____

准考证号_____

第一部分 听力



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]三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,你都有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。

例如,你将听到:

M: Excuse me. Can you tell me how much the shirt is?

W: Yes, it's nine fifteen.

请看选项:

How much is the shirt?

[A] £19.15.

[B] £9.18.

[C] £9.15.

衬衫的价格为9镑15便士,所以你选择[C]项,并在试卷上将其标出。

Answer: [A] [B] ☒

1. What are the speakers talking about?
[A] The radio.
[B] The weather.
[C] The weekend.
2. What is the woman going to do?
[A] See her aunt.
[B] Go shopping.
[C] Deliver milk.
3. Where are the speakers?
[A] On the road.
[B] In the hospital.
[C] At the man's home.
4. Why does Lucy refuse the man's offer?
[A] She is very busy.
[B] She is poorly paid.
[C] She is unconfident.

5. What will Bob probably do next time?

- [A] Avoid skating again.
- [B] Warm up in advance.
- [C] Take a training course.

第二节 听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有2至4个小题,从题中所给的[A]、[B]、[C]三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有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。

听下面一段对话,回答第6和第7题。

6. What does the man agree to do?

- [A] Tour the city.
- [B] Visit a museum.
- [C] Take a boat trip.

7. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- [A] Neighbours.
- [B] Strangers.
- [C] Friends.

听下面一段对话,回答第8至第10题。

8. What does the woman do?

- [A] She's a salesperson.
- [B] She's a receptionist.
- [C] She's a bank clerk.

9. What is the discount for the man?

- [A] 10%.
- [B] 15%.
- [C] 20%.

10. How will the man pay finally?

- [A] By card.
- [B] By cash.
- [C] By check.

听下面一段对话,回答第11至第13题。

11. Why does Vivian call Roger?

- [A] To ask for help.
- [B] To express thanks.

[C] To make an apology.

12. What is the problem with Vivian's apartment?

- [A] It's too expensive.
- [B] It has no furniture.
- [C] It's not near school.

13. What is Roger going to do after class today?

- [A] Visit an apartment.
- [B] Go to meet Vivian.
- [C] Stay at the school.

听下面一段对话,回答第14至第16题。

14. What is the man probably doing?

- [A] Reading a newspaper.
- [B] Playing a video game.
- [C] Driving in the country.

15. Why does the town decide to change its name for a month?

- [A] To attract more tourists.
- [B] To be famous on the Internet.
- [C] To call drivers' attention to safety.

16. Who suggested the idea of changing the name of the town?

- [A] A local farmer.
- [B] A transport company.
- [C] A government department.

听下面一段独白,回答第17至第20题。

17. Where is the talk being given?

- [A] On the phone.
- [B] At the cinema.
- [C] In the classroom.

18. How does the film in Room 1 seem to be?

- [A] Boring.
- [B] Frightening.
- [C] Relaxing.

19. When is the film in Room 2 showing for the last time today?

- [A] 9:00.
- [B] 10:00.
- [C] 11:45.

20. Which of the following films is shown in Room 3?

- [A] Ships In The Night.
- [B] Don't Open The Door.
- [C] Streetmatch—The Return.

第二部分 阅 读

第一节 短文理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的[A]、[B]、[C]、[D]四个选项中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Text 1

O. Henry was the pen name of American writer Sydney Porter, whose stories are famous for their surprise endings, to the point that such an ending is often mentioned as an “O. Henry ending”. He was born in North Carolina in 1862. As a young boy, he lived an exciting life. He did not go to school for very long, but he managed to teach himself everything he needed to know.

When he was about 20 years old, O. Henry went to Texas, where he tried different jobs. He first worked on a newspaper, and then had a job in bank. When some money was discovered missing from bank, O. Henry was believed to have stolen it. Because of that, he was sent to prison, he learned to write short stories.

Porter's most productive writing period started in 1902, when he moved to New York City to be near his publishers. While living there, he wrote 381 short stories. He wrote a story a week for over a year for the *New York World Sunday Magazine*. His language style and the plot twists were admired by his readers.

He was called the American answer to Guy de Maupassant in France. Both writers wrote unexpected endings, but O. Henry's stories were much more playful and they cheer you up. Most of O. Henry's stories are set in his own time, the early years of the 20th century, and his many stories deal for the most part with ordinary people in New York: clerks, policemen, and waitresses.

21. What is the typical feature of an “O. Henry ending”?

- [A] Unexpected.
- [B] Cheerful.
- [C] Ordinary.
- [D] Sad.

22. What did O. Henry do as a child?

- [A] He travelled a lot.
- [B] He did several jobs.
- [C] He taught himself.
- [D] He wrote many stories.

23. Why does the author mention Guy de Maupassant in the text?

- [A] To give an example.
- [B] To make a comparison.
- [C] To draw a conclusion.
- [D] To introduce a new topic.

Text 2

Word travels quickly in the small fishing village of Port Washington. So when Mardy McGarry wanted to build a playground for children with special needs, she knew it wouldn't take long to bring up interest in the project. But she never expected that a third of the town would roll up their sleeves and use their vacation days to make her dream come true.

“A lot of learning comes through play,” says McGarry, 52, a special education teacher for 28 years. But her students were too often left out. She'd seen the sand of traditional playground stop wheelchairs dead in their tracks.

McGarry started researching play equipment and contacting design firms. The city agreed to give a piece of land. McGarry asked her students for their wish list and specialist for their suggestions.

Her Kiwanis Club came through with \$7,000, and that's when the mass movement really got started. One woman, Ms Allen, gave \$25,000 and had her company match it. Soon smaller businesses were also T-shirt sales, a coin drive, and silent donations.

On the first day of construction, two women took the day off to help. A couple in their 80s manned the tool cart. Ten-year-olds sanded surfaces and piled up wood blocks. Those who could operate power tools formed a separate. One team served meals donated from local restaurants and churches. “It was truly an amazing week,” says McGarry. “The place looked like an anthill. So many people can take ownership of this playground.”

Today, Possibility Playground is one of the most popular places in Ozaukee County. In the finished wonderland, all children play shoulder to shoulder. Here, you see all the children on the same playground having fun. That's exactly what McGarry imagined...

24. Why did McGarry want to build a playground?

- [A] To promote her club.
- [B] To help her students.

- [B] To conduct a research.
[D] To improve public health.
25. What was people's attitude toward McGarry's idea?
[A] Supportive.
[B] Unfavorable.
[C] Uninterested.
[D] Wait-and-see.
26. What did McGarry mean by saying "The place looked like an anthill"?
[A] There were many ants in the working place.
[B] The playground was very small and crowded.
[C] Many groups of people worked on the project.
[D] The land of the playground was of poor quality.

Text 3

Almost two in three Britons are unable to speak a language other than English, i. e. monolingual, in effect, the worst record in Europe, a study done by the European Commission has formed. This compared with an average of 44% across the EU and just 1% in Luxembourg.

The study also proved that English was the most widely-spoken foreign language throughout Europe, with 51% of EU citizens able to hold a conversation in English, including 13% for whom it was their mother tongue.

The report warned that there was growing divide between multilingual and monolingual Europeans, "A multilingual European is likely to be young, well-educated or still studying, born in a country other than the country of residence, who uses foreign languages for professional reasons and is interested in learning." the report concluded. "As a result, it seems that a large part of European society is not enjoying the advantages of multilingualism."

Tamzin Caffrey of the National Center for Learning Languages, said Britons could lose out because of laziness. She said, "there is sometimes a very self-important view that people from other countries will learn to speak English, so we don't need to bother to learn to speak their languages. Britons are missing out on a wonderful chance to work together with other countries on holiday or on business because they don't speak the language."

Ms Lemmens, 42, who has lived in the UK for five years, said, "When I was growing up, you had to take at least two foreign languages to finish high school. I started Latin as my first language at age 10, English as my second and French as my third, I learnt Italian after I left school. Learning a language really is a life-changing experience. It enables you to really experience different cultures and it opens the world up to you."

27. What is the percentage of people who can speak English across the EU?
[A] 1%. [B] 13%. [C] 44%. [D] 51%.
28. Which of the following Europeans is most likely to be an monolingual?
[A] A retired factory worker.
[B] A manager of a big company.
[C] A university professor.
[D] A student studying overseas.
29. What does Tamzin Caffrey think of monolingual Britons?
[A] They will become lazy.
[B] They will be disadvantaged.
[C] They will lose their jobs.
[D] They will be looked down on.
30. What does Ms Lemmens say about learning foreign languages?
[A] You should start it at an early age.
[B] Latin should be the first you learn.
[C] It broadens your view of the world.
[D] It helps you the most in high school.

第二节 补全文章

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

The tiny town of Makanda, Illinois, has a population of only 600. But for the next two months, the citizens of Makanda will be preparing themselves for a large number of visitors that'll come on August 21 this year. 31

For the first time in nearly 100 years, a total solar eclipse(日食) will cross the United States from coast to coast. This means that the sun and the moon will line up perfectly so that the moon completely covers the sun. 32 And the temperature will drop greatly. Even more amazing, rays of sunshine will be seen in a ring around the moon.

33 Well, that's where the eclipse will be seen the longest, over two minutes. The path from which the eclipse will be seen goes across the continental United States, from Oregon to South Carolina. People who won't be right in the path will still be able to see a partial eclipse, with the moon covering part of the sun.

Meanwhile, Makanda is getting ready to welcome the eclipse-seekers, many of whom are scientists. Joe McFarland, Makanda's "eclipse organizer", knows that the event—and the thousands of visitors that will come with it—might present difficulties for the tiny town. He said, "34 We're nervous that we're going to have crowd control issue(问题), traffic control issue. We're

trying to prepare for that.”

35 A line has been painted straight through the town to show the eclipse's path. Many of Makanda's citizens are planning to open their homes or backyards to viewers.

[A] This is a lucky event.

[B] But again—why Makanda?

[C] Most of the hotels are already booked solid.

[D] The sky will turn dark in the middle of the day.

[E] Still, the town is looking forward to celebrating the exciting event.

[F] Why are people suddenly preparing to come to this quiet little town?

[G] McFarland will get the view of the eclipse right in his backyard.

第三部分 英语知识运用

第一节 完形填空

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的[A]、[B]、[C]、[D]四个选项中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

My friends say I'm trusting. Sure, I'm a “what you see is what you get” kind of person. So 36 I expect the same kind of 37 from others. But I don't fall for just anything. And I never would have 38 there were aliens(外星人) around, at least 39 I saw one with my very own eyes.

My friend Danny Stone and I were staying in his uncle's cottage for the weekend. Danny kept telling me stories about aliens frequently visiting the district, even though I said I was 40. Around 3 o'clock in the morning, I was suddenly woken up by a shocking sound. What I saw next almost made my heart 41. Outside, sitting in the branches of a tree, was something that looked like an alien. Danny took a blanket and 42 to have a closer look. I 43 at a distance—not that I was afraid; I was smart, I'd watched enough TV to know that aliens couldn't be trusted! When Danny was 44 enough, the alien seemed to 45 him, and they both fell to the ground. Danny 46 to throw the blanket on top of it. Sensing control over the situation, I ran into the cottage and cried, “Mr. Stone! We 47 an alien!”

Later, I would remember that 48 with extreme embarrassment. Danny was 49 like mad and threw the alien at me. Even though I could see now that alien was 50 packing foam, I couldn't believe I had been 51 in such a way. The alien had been 52 in the tree by Danny. He was a better 53 than I had ever thought he was. And my 54 was far more ac-

tive than I had ever realized. It all added up to one thing: I was easy to 55. Too trusting. Too believing.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 36. [A] luckily | [B] probably | [C] naturally | [D] gradually |
| 37. [A] respect | [B] honor | [C] happiness | [D] openness |
| 38. [A] believed | [B] noticed | [C] understood | [D] proved |
| 39. [A] when | [B] after | [C] not until | [D] before long |
| 40. [A] uninterested | [B] independent | [C] confident | [D] enthusiastic |
| 41. [A] ache | [B] explode | [C] burn | [D] beat |
| 42. [A] ran out | [B] went in | [C] happened | [D] refused |
| 43. [A] sang | [B] smiled | [C] played | [D] stood |
| 44. [A] old | [B] close | [C] brave | [D] patient |
| 45. [A] stare at | [B] turn to | [C] shout at | [D] jump onto |
| 46. [A] failed | [B] managed | [C] planned | [D] attacked |
| 47. [A] killed | [B] dug out | [C] caught | [D] attacked |
| 48. [A] accident | [B] experiment | [C] problem | [D] moment |
| 49. [A] laughing | [B] acting | [C] shouting | [D] breathing |
| 50. [A] used for | [B] made of | [C] tied with | [D] supported by |
| 51. [A] tricked | [B] beaten | [C] shamed | [D] frightened |
| 52. [A] hurt | [B] found | [C] placed | [D] produced |
| 53. [A] fighter | [B] designer | [C] friend | [D] actor |
| 54. [A] knowledge | [B] experience | [C] imagination | [D] understanding |
| 55. [A] please | [B] fool | [C] forget | [D] forgive |

第二节 语法填空

阅读下面短文,在空格处填入适当的单词或空格后括号内单词的正确形式,每空填写一个单词。请将答案写在答题卡上的相应位置。

Figuring out the cheapest time to visit Disney can be a 56 (frighten) task, but one woman figured out a rather special way to save some money. Chelsea Herline said 57 (recent) that she used a park pass from 1994 to get into the park in Florida.

“It was a four-day pass, and I used to get sick all the time on vacation when I was little,” she said about the trip she took 58 a four-year-old. “We went for the first three days and I got sick on 59 last day.”

Twenty-two 60 (year) later, her father dug up the old ticket and realized she still had one valid day left to use. Herline figured she'd see if it still worked—and it 61 (do).

“I just went up to the ticket window. I wasn't 62 (expect) to spend the day there, I

didn't bring anything or anyone with me," Herline said. "They were pretty 63 (surprise)". The girl working there was younger 64 me and said, "Wow, I've never seen one this old before!" she added, "She called her manager over and they were super nice about it."

Herline enjoyed a full day at the park 65 herself.

第四部分 写 作

第一节 改写对话

66.

阅读下面对话,根据其内容写一篇有关 Robert 假期经历的短文。

要求:

- 1. 所写短文应与对话相关内容意义相符,涵盖其要点。
- 2. 用你自己的语言来表达,可以改写对话中的句子,但不可以照抄原句。

注意:

- 1. 词数 80 词左右。
- 2. 请将短文直接写在答题卡上的相应位置。

Helen: Hi Robert. You're looking good. Did you go for a vacation somewhere?

Robert: Yes, Helen. I've just come back from Hawaii.

Helen: Hawaii! Wow, that sounds great! I've heard that Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Na Pali Coast, and historic sites are all amazing.

Robert: Yes, I agree. The islands are so green and the water is blue. The beaches go on forever and the food is amazing. I'll always remember this vacation.

Helen: Did you swim in the sea?

Robert: Yes, I went swimming every day. I had the time of my life.

Helen: You were not traveling alone, were you?

Robert: No, my wife and kids were there with me. We built sand castles with the kids on the beautiful beach. The kids were wild with joy.

Helen: How was the weather there?

Robert: It was pretty warm and comfortable. Every day was bright and sunny.

Helen: Oh, what a nice place! So how did you get around on the islands?

Robert: Well, we rented a car from the hotel we lived in. It was very convenient. For several times, we drove along the beach to enjoy a splendid view of the sunset. Helen, you really should go there some time. It feels like paradise on earth.

Helen: Well, I can't wait to go.

第二节 应用文写作

67.

假定你是李明,请你给留学生朋友 John 写封邮件,向他介绍学校新建成的学生活动中心。内容如下:

- 1. 地点、设施;
- 2. 用途:组织讲座、体育比赛、音乐表演等;
- 3. 开放时间。

注意:

- 1. 词数 80 左右;
- 2. 请将邮件写在答题卡的相应位置。

参考答案及精析

第一部分 听力

1~5 BABAC 6~10 BCBCA 11~15 ACAAC 16~20 CABBC

听力录音材料:

Text 1

M: Beautiful day, isn't it?

W: Yes, it's not like what the radio said at all.

M: I wish it would stay this way for the weekend.

W: As long as it doesn't snow.

Text 2

M: Grace, would you please pick up a bottle of milk while you are at the store?

W: I'm not going to any store. I'm going to see Aunt Maggie. You can call the store and have it delivered to you.

Text 3

W: How are you doing this morning?

M: Much better. Thank you, doctor. My leg doesn't hurt so much now, but I still can't move it.

W: Well, that was a bad accident. You were lucky. It could be a lot worse.

Text 4

M: Lucy, you're really a good tennis player.

W: Thank you. I like playing tennis very much.

M: Why not join my training centre and teach for us? You can earn some extra money.

W: I'd like to, but I don't think I can fit that into such a tight schedule.

Text 5

W: Bob, what happened? How did you hurt yourself?

M: I decided to teach myself to skate. Next time. I'll take some lessons.

Text 6

M: Oh no, it's raining again. What can you do in London on a day like this?

W: Oh, come on! You can do a million things. We can take a boat trip to Tower Bridge.

M: A boat trip? In this weather?

W: We... we can go to the top of the London Eye to get a view of the whole city.

M: But you can't see anything in the rain.

W: Yeah, you're right. I know! Let's go to the British Museum. There are lots of things to see.

M: Okay, it's a deal. But first, can we get an umbrella?

Text 7

W: Good morning. Can I help you?

M: Good morning. I think there should be a room booked for me in the name of Tony Marshall.

W: Um... just a moment. Yes, one single room with a bathroom?

M: That's right. I'm here to attend the Sun Sea and Sand Exhibition. Does that mean I get a discount?

W: Yes, there is a 20% discount. Is it for 10 days? Is that right?

M: Yes, until the 15th. That's 10 days.

W: Good. Now, I need to have your credit card. But when you check out, you can pay by card or cash or check, as you wish.

M: Okay, thanks. I'll pay by this same card then.

W: All right. Mr. Marshall, you are in Room 207. Here is the key. The lift is over there on your right.

M: Thank you very much.

Text 8

M: Hello?

W: Hello, Roger. This is Vivian.

M: Oh, hi Vivian. How are you doing? How's your apartment working now?

W: Well, that's what I'm calling about. You see, I've decided to look for a new place.

M: Oh, what's the problem with your place now? I thought you liked it.

W: Yes, I do. But it's a little far from college, and the traffic is killing me. Do you think you can help? I thought you might know more about the housing situation around the school.

M: Okay. How much do you want to spend on a new apartment?

W: Uh, somewhere under 500 dollars a month.

M: And anything else?

W: I need one with furniture.

M: Well. I know there is an apartment near the south gate of the school that seems suitable. I'll drop by after class today.

W: Okay, thanks a lot.

M: No problem.

Text 9

W: What's so funny, dear?

M: Look here! A small country town in Australia decides to change its name for a month.

W: Really? Just for a month? Why?

M: For road safety. The town is called Speed, in the countryside of Victoria.

Now, the people living there want to change it into Speed Kills. They hope the drivers passing the town will slow down a bit when they see the road sign.

W: That sounds like a really good idea, doesn't it?

M: Mmm. The idea was put forward by the Victoria Transport Accident Office. It soon won over 45 people in Speed. They even made a video which has already become a hit on the Internet!

W: It's interesting to see what will happen then.

M: A local farmer called Phil Down wants to change his name, too. He'll be called Phil Slow Down. He wishes the idea would catch on around the world.

W: I hope it works well.

Text 10

Thank you for calling Global Cinema. For film information and times, press

1. To make a booking, press 2. To speak to an operator, press 3.

These are the films for today. Tuesday the 7th.

In Room 1, *Don't Open The Door*. A group of college students decide to rent a house in the mountains for a relaxing weekend break. But they aren't the only guests on the mountain...One by one, they start to disappear. Who or what is outside the house? Showing at 4:30, 7 o'clock, and 9 o'clock.

In Room 2, *Ships In The Night*. Maggie breaks up with her boyfriend and decides to take a holiday on a ship to help her forget him. Tony is a waiter on the ship and he is very unhappy when his girlfriend leaves him to marry the captain. Together, they find a way to forget their problems. Showing at 5 o'clock, 7:45, and 10 o'clock.

In Room 3, *Streetmatch—The Return*, the second film of French director Jean-Luc Ducroix. Two American teenagers buy an old car, and with a lot of hard work and after a lot of problems, they enter their car into the Streetmatch competition. But is their car good enough to win? Showing at 5:50, 8:30, and 11:45.

第二部分 阅读

第一节 短文理解

Text 1

参考译文

欧·亨利是美国作家西德尼·波特的笔名,他的文章以出人意料的结局而闻名,以至于人们常说这样的结尾是“欧·亨利式结局”。1862

年,他出生在北卡罗来纳州。他的童年生活很快乐。他上学时间不长,但自学了他需要知道的一切知识。

欧·亨利 20 岁时去了得克萨斯州,在那里他尝试了很多工作。刚开始他在一家报社工作,后来又去了银行。一次银行丢了一些钱,大家都认为是欧·亨利偷的。因为这件事,他入狱了,并且学会了写短篇小说。

波特最多产的写作时期开始于 1902 年,当时为了离他的出版商们近些,他搬到了纽约。在那里,他写了 381 篇短篇小说。在一年多的时间里,他每周为《纽约世界星期日》杂志写一篇故事。他的语言风格和曲折情节深受读者的喜爱。

他被称为是美国的“法国莫泊桑”。两位作家的故事都写了出人意料的结局,但欧·亨利的故事更有趣,并且让你高兴。大多数欧·亨利的故事发生在他自己的时代,20 世纪的早期,他的故事大部分都是关于纽约的普通人:职员、警察和女服务员。

21. A 【精析】细节题。题干意为“‘欧·亨利式结局’的典型特征是什么?”由文章第一段第一句“O. Henry was the pen name of American writer Sydney Porter, whose stories are famous for their surprise endings, to the point that such an ending is often mentioned as an ‘O. Henry ending’.”可知,“欧·亨利式结局”的典型特征“surprise endings”,即是出人意料的。故 A 正确。

22. C 【精析】细节题。题干意为“欧·亨利还是孩子时做了什么?”由文章第一段最后两句“As a young boy, he lived an exciting life. He did not go to school for very long, but he managed to teach himself everything he needed to know.”可知,欧·亨利还是孩子时没有上学,而是自学。故 C 正确。

23. B 【精析】推断题。题干意为“作者为什么在文中提到莫泊桑?”由文章最后一段可推测出,作者提到莫泊桑是把这两人进行对比。故 B 正确。

Text 2

参考译文

消息在华盛顿港的小渔村迅速传播开来。当马迪·麦加里想要为有特殊需要的孩子建造一个游乐场时,她知道要引起人们对这个项目的兴趣并不需要花太多时间。但她从来没有想到,镇上 1/3 的人 would 挽起袖子,用他们的假期来实现自己的梦想。

有 28 年特殊教育教龄的 52 岁的麦加里说:“很多的学习都是通过玩耍来完成的。”但她的学生经常被排除在外。她看到了传统游乐场上的沙土是如何使他们的轮椅陷进去的。

麦加里开始研究游戏设备和联系设计公司。这个城市同意提供一片土地。麦加里询问了学生们的愿望清单和专家的建议。

在这个项目真正开始的时候她的吉瓦尼斯俱乐部获得了 7000 美元

的捐款。艾伦女士给了她 2.5 万美元,让她的公司与之匹配。不久一些小型的公司也加入了 T 恤售卖,而且还有一些默默地捐赠。

在开工的那天,有两个女士请假来帮忙。一对 80 多岁的夫妇推着工具车。10 岁的孩子们打磨着表面,把积木堆起来。那些能够操作电动工具的人组成了一个单独的小组。一个队提供当地餐馆和教堂捐赠的饭菜。麦加里说:“这真是美妙的一周。这地方看起来像个蚁丘。很多人都可以拥有这片游乐场。”

今天,“可能游乐场”是奥兹基县最受欢迎的地方之一。在完成的仙境中,所有的孩子都并肩玩耍。在这里,你可以看到所有的孩子都在同一个游乐场玩耍。那正是麦加里所梦想的……

24. B 【精析】细节题。题干意为“麦加里为什么想建一个游乐场?”由文章第一段第二句可知,麦加里建这个游乐场的目的是为了帮助一些有特殊需要的孩子。故 B 正确。

25. A 【精析】推断题。题干意为“人们对麦加里这个想法的态度是什么?”由文章第一段最后一句“But she never expected that a third of the town would roll up their sleeves and use their vacation days to make her dream come true.”可知,人们是很支持麦加里的想法。故 A 正确。

26. C 【精析】推断题。题干意为“麦加里说‘这地方看起来像个蚁丘’这句话是什么意思?”由文章第四段可知,这句话是为了说明有很多人参与了这个项目。故 C 正确。

Text 3

参考译文

几乎 2/3 的英国人不会说英语以外的语言,就是所谓的只使用一种语言的人。实际上,欧洲委员会所做的这项研究已经创造了欧洲最糟糕的记录。相比之下,欧盟为 44%,卢森堡为 1%。

这项研究也证明了英语是全欧洲使用最广泛的外语。有 51% 的欧盟公民能够用英语进行对话,其中 13% 的人母语是英语。

该报告提醒,多语言和只会一种语言的欧洲人之间的鸿沟气越来越大。“一个多语种的欧洲人可能是年轻的,受过良好教育的,或者还在学习,或者出生在一个居住国家以外的国家。他们使用外语是因为工作原因或是对学习有浓厚兴趣。”该报告总结道,“其结果是,欧洲社会的很大一部分人似乎并没有享受到多语言的好处。”

国家语言学习中心的塔姆金·卡弗里说,英国人可能因为懒惰而失败。她说:“有时一些妄自尊大的观点认为来自其他国家的人会学习英语,所以我们根本不需要去学习其他语言。英国人错过了一个绝佳的机会,可以去其他国家度假或出差,因为他们不会说那个国家的语言。”

现年 42 岁的莱蒙斯女士已经在英国生活了 5 年,她说:“在我成长的过程中,我不得不学习至少两门外语才能完成高中学业。在我 10 岁的时候,我开始学习拉丁语作为我的第一语言,英语作为第二语言,法语

为第三语言。在我毕业后,我又学习了意大利语。学习一门语言真的是一种改变人生的经历。它能让你真正体验不同的文化,它让世界向你敞开大门。”

27. D 【精析】细节题。题干意为“欧盟中会说英语的人占多少?”由文章第二段“The study also proved that English was the most widely-spoken foreign language throughout Europe, with 51% of EU citizens able to hold a conversation in English, including 13% for whom it was their mother tongue.”可知,欧盟会说英语的人占 51%。故 D 正确。

28. A 【精析】推断题。题干意为“下列哪一类欧洲人最有可能是只使用一种语言的人?”由文章第三段“A multilingual European is likely to be young, well-educated or still studying, born in a country other than the country of residence, who uses foreign languages for professional reasons and is interested in learning.”可知,B、C、D 选项描述的人都包含在多语言使用者中,故退休的工厂工人最有可能是只使用一种语言的人。故 A 正确。

29. B 【精析】推断题。题干意为“塔姆金·卡弗里是怎么评价只使用一种语言的英国人的?”由文章第四段“Britons are missing out on a wonderful chance to work together with other countries on holiday or on business because they don't speak the language.”可知,只使用一种语言的英国人会失去很多机会,会处于不利地位的。故 B 正确。

30. C 【精析】细节题。题干意为“莱蒙斯女士对学习外语是什么样的看法?”由文章最后一段最后一句“It enables you to really experience different cultures and it opens the world up to you.”可知,学习外语能拓宽你的眼界。故 C 正确。

第二节 补全文章

参考译文

伊利诺伊州的马卡达小镇,人口只有 600 人。但在接下来的两个月,马卡达的居民将会为今年 8 月 21 日到来的大量游客做准备。(31)为什么人们突然准备来到这个安静的小镇?

这是近 100 年来的第一次,日全食将从东海岸到西海岸穿越美国,这就意味着太阳和月亮会完美地排列好,这样月亮就可以完全遮住太阳。(32)在中午的时候天将会变黑,并且气温会急剧下降。更令人惊奇的是,在月亮周围会看到一环光晕。

(33)但是问题又来了,为什么是马卡达?因为在这里,日食将是最长的,超过两分钟。人们可以看到日食穿过整个美国大陆的路径,从俄勒冈州到南卡罗来纳州。不在日全食范围内的人仍能看到日偏食,月亮会遮住部分的太阳。

与此同时,马卡达已经准备好迎接那些日食追寻者,其中许多是科

学家。马卡达的“日食组织者”乔·麦克法兰知道这个事件以及随之而来的成千上万的观看者可能会给这个小镇带来困扰。他说：“(34)大多数酒店已经预订一空。我们很担心我们会有人流控制问题和交通管制问题。我们正在为此做准备。”

(35)尽管如此,这个小镇还是期待着庆祝这一激动人心的事件。日食的路径已经被划出来了。许多马卡达的市民正计划向观看者开放他们的家或后院。

31. F 【精析】上一句提到今年8月21日马卡达会迎来大量游客,下一段开始是解释说明在这个镇上会发生的大事件,所以此处应是提问为什么会有这么多游客来到这。故选F。

32. D 【精析】上一句说月亮会完全遮住太阳,下一句说气温会急剧下降,所以空格处应也是描述的日全食的现象——天会完全变黑。故选D。

33. B 【精析】空格在句首,故首先考虑此处是否是统领全段的句子,分析段意及选项可知,空后的内容是进一步解释人们为什么要来马卡达。故选B。

34. C 【精析】上一句是说突然来这么多游客会给小镇带来困扰,后面又说人流控制问题和交通管制问题。故选C。

35. E 【精析】上一段说的是会面临的困难,后面是说人们的积极态度,所以此空起到了承上启下的作用。故选E。

第三部分 英语知识运用

第一节 完形填空

参考译文

我的朋友说我是值得信任的。确实,我就是那种“表里如一”的人。所以我自然期望从别人那儿得到同样的率真,但我并不是对任何事都信以为真。我从来不相信有外星人的存在,至少在我亲眼所见之前,我是不会相信的。

我和朋友丹尼·斯通在他叔叔的小屋住了一个周末。丹尼不断给我讲关于外星人频繁到访的故事,尽管我说我不感兴趣。凌晨3点左右,我突然被一阵震耳欲聋的声音惊醒。接下来看到的几乎让我的心脏猛跳了起来!外面的树枝上坐着一个疑似外星人的生物。丹尼拿了一条毯子,跑出去仔细看了看。我站在远处——不是我害怕,我比较聪明,我看了足够多的电视,知道外星人是不可信的。当丹尼靠近的时候,外星人似乎转向了他,他们俩都掉到了地上。丹尼设法用毯子盖住了它。我感觉到控制了局面,跑进小屋,叫了起来:“斯通叔叔,我们抓住了一个外星人。”

后来,我仍能记得那尴尬的一刻。丹尼笑疯了,将外星人扔向了我。虽然我现在能看到外星人是用包装泡沫制成的,但我不能相信我被这样的方式欺骗了。外星人是被丹尼放在树上的。他是一个比我想象中更好的演员,并且我的想象力比我想象的要活跃得多。这一切只能说明一

件事:我很容易被愚弄。太相信别人。

36. C 【精析】本题考查副词辨析。A选项“幸运地”;B选项“可能地”;C选项“自然地”;D选项“逐渐地”。由上文的我是一个值得别人相信的人可知,此空应填naturally。故选C。

37. D 【精析】本题考查名词辨析。A选项“尊敬”;B选项“荣誉,信用”;C选项“幸福”;D选项“公开,率真”。由上文的我是一个值得别人相信的人可知,此空应填openness。故选D。

38. A 【精析】本题考查动词辨析。A选项“相信”;B选项“注意到”;C选项“理解”;D选项“证明”。我从来不相信有外星人的存在,除非我亲眼所见。故选A。

39. C 【精析】本题考查连词辨析。我从来不相信有外星人的存在,至少在我亲眼所见之前,我是不会相信的。此处有转折意味,not until表示“直到……才……”,符合句意。故选C。

40. A 【精析】本题考查形容词辨析。A选项“不感兴趣的”;B选项“独立的”;C选项“自信的”;D选项“热情的”。丹尼不断给我讲外星人的故事,尽管我说我不感兴趣。故选A。

41. B 【精析】本题考查动词辨析。A选项“疼”;B选项“爆炸”;C选项“燃烧”;D选项“拍打”。我接下来看到的几乎让我的心脏猛跳了起来!故选B。

42. A 【精析】本题考查动词辨析。A选项“跑出去”;B选项“进来”;C选项“发生”;D选项“拒绝”。丹尼拿了一条毯子,跑出去仔细看了看。故选A。

43. D 【精析】本题考查动词辨析。A选项“唱歌”;B选项“微笑”;C选项“玩耍”;D选项“站”。我站在远处。故选D。

44. B 【精析】本题考查形容词辨析。A选项“老的”;B选项“近的”;C选项“勇敢的”;D选项“耐心的”。当丹尼靠近的时候,外星人似乎转向了他。故选B。

45. B 【精析】本题考查介词短语辨析。A选项“盯着”;B选项“转向”;C选项“对……大喊”;D选项“跳上去”。当丹尼够近的时候,外星人似乎转向了他,他们俩都掉到了地上。故选B。

46. B 【精析】本题考查动词辨析。A选项“失败”;B选项“设法做成”;C选项“计划”;D选项“袭击”。丹尼设法用毯子盖住了它。故选B。

47. C 【精析】本题考查动词辨析。A选项“杀死”;B选项“发现”;C选项“抓住”;D选项“袭击”。斯通叔叔,我们抓住了一个外星人。故选C。

48. D 【精析】本题考查名词辨析。A选项“事故”;B选项“实验”;C选项“问题”;D选项“时刻”。后来,我仍能记得那尴尬的一刻。故选D。

49. A 【精析】本题考查动词辨析。A选项“笑”;B选项“行动”;C选项

“大喊”;D选项“呼吸”。从后文可知,丹尼戏弄了我,由此可知丹尼应该是笑疯了,将外星人扔向了我。故选A。

50. B 【精析】本题考查介词短语辨析。A选项“被用来”;B选项“由……制成”;C选项“被……捆绑”;D选项“由……支持”。虽然我现在能看到外星人是用包装泡沫制成的,但我不能相信我被这样的方式欺骗了。故选B。

51. A 【精析】本题考查动词辨析。A选项“欺骗”;B选项“击打”;C选项“使丢脸”;D选项“使害怕”。虽然我现在能看到外星人是用包装泡沫制成的,但我不能相信我被这样的方式欺骗了。故选A。

52. C 【精析】本题考查动词辨析。A选项“伤害”;B选项“发现”;C选项“放置”;D选项“产生”。外星人是被丹尼放在树上的。故选C。

53. D 【精析】本题考查名词辨析。A选项“战士”;B选项“设计师”;C选项“朋友”;D选项“演员”。他是一个比我想象中更好的演员。故选D。

54. C 【精析】本题考查名词辨析。A选项“知识”;B选项“经验”;C选项“想象力”;D选项“理解力”。外星人是假的,我想象出来的,因此应该是我的想象力比我想象的要活跃得多。故选C。

55. B 【精析】本题考查动词辨析。A选项“使高兴”;B选项“愚弄”;C选项“忘记”;D选项“原谅”。我很容易被愚弄。故选B。

第二节 语法填空

参考译文

要想我去迪斯尼最省钱的时间是一件可怕的事情,但一位女士想出了一个很特别的办法来省钱。最近切尔西·赫林说她用了一张1994年的公园通行证进入了佛罗里达州的公园。

“这是一个4天的通行证,我小时候经常在假期的时候生病。”她说着她4岁时的那次旅行,“头3天我们去了,我在最后一天生病了。”

22年后,她的父亲把旧票翻了出来,并意识到她还有一天有效期可以用。赫林想看看这张票是不是还可以用——事实上是可以的。

“我到售票窗口,我没料到会在那里度过这一天。我没有带任何东西,也没有任何人跟我一起。”赫林说,“他们都很惊讶”。在那里工作的那个女孩比我年轻,她说:“我从来没见过这么老的票!”然后又补充说:“她给她的经理打了电话,他们都对这件事态度很友好。”

赫林自己在公园玩了一整天。

56. frightening 【精析】本题考查词性转换。修饰名词task应该用形容词形式,这里表示的是“令人害怕的”,用-ing形式,所以应填frightening。

57. recently 【精析】本题考查词性转换。修饰动词said应该用副词形式,所以应填recently。

58. as 【精析】本题考查介词用法。as 意为“以……的身份,作为”,所以应填 as。
59. the 【精析】本题考查冠词用法。the last day“最后一天”,所以应填 the。
60. years 【精析】本题考查名词用法。twenty-two 是一个复数概念,所以 year 应该用复数形式,故填 years。
61. did 【精析】本题考查时态。根据前面的动词 worked 可知,此处应用动词的过去时态,故填 did。
62. expecting 【精析】本题考查时态。根据前后语境及 expect 前的 wasn't 可知,此处应用动词的过去进行时态或被动语态,但此处主谓没有被动含义,故填 expecting。
63. surprised 【精析】本题考查语态。be surprised 感到惊讶,故填 surprised。
64. than 【精析】本题考查连词用法。用于形容词、副词的比较级之后用 than,故填 than。
65. by 【精析】本题考查介词用法。by oneself 独自地,单独,故填 by。

第四部分 写作

第一节 改写对话

66. 【高分范文】

Robert had a good holiday in Hawaii. He went there with his wife and

kids. The weather there was warm and comfortable every day. It was pretty bright and sunny. They enjoyed the green islands and blue water, tasted the amazing food there. He went swimming every day. The kids were full of joy, too. They built sand castles on the beautiful beach. For several times, they appreciated the wonderful view of the sunset by driving along the beach. They really enjoyed the splendid time there.

【写作点金】

本文要求根据对话写一篇文章介绍 Robert 的假期经历。所以全文要用第三人称叙述,且要用过去时态。要注意抓住对话中的要点,描述清楚 Robert 在夏威夷度过的愉快时光。

【高频词句】

full of joy 充满快乐

appreciate 欣赏

第二节 应用文写作

67. 【高分范文】

Dear John,

I have something important to tell you. Our school has built a new student activity center recently. It is situated behind our new library. What's more, it has well-equipped facilities. It is big enough to hold all the

teachers and students in our school. We can use it to plan and organize lectures, sports events, musical performances and so on. It opens from 9 am to 5 pm from Monday to Friday. On weekends, it opens from 10 am to 6 pm.

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Ming

【写作点金】

本题主要考查电子邮件的写作,所以首先要注意电子邮件的写作格式,然后内容要涵盖所有要点,做到简洁明了。

【高频词句】

activity center 活动中心

situate 坐落

well-equipped facilities 设备齐全

hold 容纳

全国英语等级考试
第二级

PUBLIC ENGLISH TEST SYSTEM (PETS)
LEVEL 2

历年真题(二)

笔试部分答题时间:120 分钟

姓名_____

准考证号_____

第一部分 听力



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]三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,你都有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。

例如,你将听到:

M:Excuse me. Can you tell me how much the shirt is?

W:Yes, it's nine fifteen.

请看选项:

How much is the shirt?

[A]£19.15.

[B]£9.18.

[C]£9.15.

衬衫的价格为9 磅 15 便士,所以你选择[C]项,并在试卷上将其标出。

Answer: [A] [B] ☒

1. Why does the man need a map?
[A] To tour Manchester.
[B] To find a restaurant.
[C] To learn about China.
2. What does the woman want to do for vacation?
[A] Go to the beach.
[B] Travel to Colorado.
[C] Learn to snowboard.
3. What will the man probably do?
[A] Take the job.
[B] Refuse the offer.
[C] Change the working hours.
4. What does the woman say about John?
[A] He won't wait for her.
[B] He won't come home today.
[C] He won't be on time for dinner.

5. What will the speakers probably do next?

- [A] Order some boxes.
- [B] Continue working.
- [C] Go home and rest.

第二节 听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有2至4个小题,从题中所给的[A]、[B]、[C]三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有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。

听下面一段对话,回答第6和第7题。

6. How does the woman usually go to work?

- [A] By train.
- [B] By car.
- [C] By bus.

7. What do the speakers agree about taking the train?

- [A] It is safer.
- [B] It is faster.
- [C] It is cheaper.

听下面一段对话,回答第8至第10题。

8. What does the man suggest the woman do?

- [A] Save up for the car.
- [B] Go to another car dealer.
- [C] Ask someone to check the car.

9. What is the salesman going to do?

- [A] Give a discount.
- [B] Stick to a high price.
- [C] Ask for cash payment.

10. How will the man help the woman?

- [A] Lend money to her.
- [B] Drive her car home.
- [C] Take care of her car.

听下面一段对话,回答第11至第13题。

11. What does the woman think of the living expenses in the city?

- [A] Just Okay.
- [B] Very high.

[C] Fairly low.

12. What does the woman spend most on?

- [A] Trains.
- [B] Clothes.
- [C] Meals.

13. What does the woman do in her free time?

- [A] Go for a drink.
- [B] See films.
- [C] Travel around.

听下面一段对话,回答第14至第16题。

14. What will Rebecca do on June 12?

- [A] Go on a business trip.
- [B] Organize a trade exhibition.
- [C] Meet the people from Head Office.

15. What is John preparing for the meeting?

- [A] A report.
- [B] A timetable.
- [C] A speech.

16. When do the speakers decide to have the meeting?

- [A] On June 3.
- [B] On June 10.
- [C] On June 17.

听下面一段独白,回答第17至第20题。

17. What did the speaker decide to do after lunch that day?

- [A] Stay to help her friend.
- [B] Wait for the rain to stop.
- [C] Walk alone to her car.

18. What can we learn about the speaker then?

- [A] She worked at a hotel.
- [B] She was having a baby soon.
- [C] She had bought a new car.

19. Where did the speaker meet the taxi passenger?

- [A] At a crossroads.
- [B] In front of a hotel.
- [C] Beside a car park.

20. What does the speaker talk about?

- [A] An exciting lunch party.

- [B] A well-known short story.
[C] An unforgettable experience.

第二部分 阅 读

第一节 短文理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的[A]、[B]、[C]、[D]四个选项中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Text 1

I am traveling home. It is bitterly cold and snowy, but the warm train is right on time. I feel pleasantly satisfied as I look out at the rush hour traffic on the motorway. I feel more satisfied as the smell of fresh coffee announces the arrival of the drinks service. Swiss friends often tell me, proudly, that their rail service is the best in the world, but recently, the Swiss love affair with their railway has turned a little sour(酸).

It all began with the decision to end ticket sales on trains. One cold morning I arrived at my local station to find that the ticket machine was broken. No matter, I thought, I have got a smart phone, and I hurriedly set about buying my ticket that way. This was not as easy as I had hoped, busying myself between credit card and phone with freezing cold fingers, but, by the time I got on the train to Geneva I had an e-ticket and I proudly showed it to the conductor. Unfortunately she told me that my ticket was not valid(有效). Several weeks later a letter arrived from Swiss railways together with a fine for 190 francs (\$210).

The good people there tell me the formal payment for my ticket from my credit card company arrived four minutes after my train left the station. That means, they say, that I bought my ticket on the train—and that is not allowed.

Swiss railways say their policy is designed to protect honest ticket-paying passengers, but a quick look at their balance sheet suggests something else. The company is making about \$2 million a month from fines.

Although train travel is still popular, those seats do not feel as comfortable; the coffee does not smell quite so good—because Swiss railways have lost, for now anyway, something far more precious than \$2 million a month: good relations with their customers.

21. Why was the author's e-ticket invalid?

- [A] It was bought online.
[B] It was paid on a smart phone.

- [C] It was bought on a ticket machine.
[D] It was paid for after the train started.

22. The author tells the experience to show that _____.

- [A] the fine was unfair
[B] the conductor was impolite
[C] e-tickets are getting popular
[D] credit cards can be inconvenient

23. What does the author think of the policy of Swiss railways?

- [A] It attracts more people to travel by train.
[B] It damages company-customer relations.
[C] It makes the company lose a lot of money.
[D] It protects honest ticket-paying passengers.

Text 2

Travelling is one thing; travelling with children is another. One problem with travel guide-books is they don't speak to children, who can get bored.

Enter *HolidayKids*, a new travel guide series(系列) that not only focuses on child-friendly places, but also is written for children. The series from *Holiday Books* cover Hong Kong, Beijing, Bali, Sydney, London and New York.

Written by Gerald McCune, a Hong Kong based Children's writer, the series taps into the knowledge of parents (and their children) about what in a particular place plays well with children, either from repeated visits or from living there.

The idea is to speak to children directly so they will take part more actively in planning and in later tours. One café review for example reads: "Your parents can have a cup of coffee, while you enjoy a fruit cake and something really sweet, like a chocolate ice cream."

But the books don't sugarcoat everything. A passage about Bali's Uluwatu temple(寺庙) warns of "hawkers (people who try and sell you things) pushing" and of monkeys stealing things. There isn't too much of that, and the series doesn't include anything that isn't child-friendly.

Their colorful pages are full of attractive pictures and photos by Sally Denney. They are well organized into playfully named sections like "Food, Delicious Food" (restaurants) and "Talking with the Animals" (zoos). Many of the restaurants reviewed show their tasty food with lively pictures. For example, the Natural Restaurant in Phuket serves delicious Thai dishes and is built around "trees that the owners didn't have the heart to cut down".

This writing-for-kids series lacks some useful information though: you won't find details about hotels or prices because kids don't book rooms or worry about money. The guides aim to

help one's travel research. Available for HK \$ 90 at major bookshops.

24. What is the purpose of the text?
[A] To compare guided tours.
[B] To discover new places of interest.
[C] To introduce a book series.
[D] To show ways of writing for children.
25. How many places does the travel guide series cover?
[A] Three. [B] Four. [C] Five. [D] Six.
26. What does the underlined word "sugarcoat" in paragraph 5 mean?
[A] Tell something in a child-friendly way.
[B] Make something look better than it is.
[C] Attract children's interest in something.
[D] Give people warnings about something.

Text 3

Although not as much as in the past, grandparents are the teachers of the Navajo(纳瓦霍人) youth. They make young people aware of life at an early age. The parents grant them the privilege of teaching the children, and the grandparents take great pride in raising the children or at least having a big part in raising them.

Young children often stay with their grandparents for years at a time, developing a close and trusting relationship. The grandparents teach the children Navajo legends and the principle of life, emphasizing both new culture trends and the preservation of traditions.

The grandparents are also often the leading figures in teaching the youth the arts of weaving, caring for the livestock, using herbal medicine, and other arts and crafts.

The children are taught to respect their elders, to care for them, to help them whenever they are in need, and to learn from them. Young people are urged to listen with care to the words of their elders and to keep as much wisdom as possible. Grandparents often go to social gatherings and traditional events, and the young have opportunities to learn more about their culture and traditions.

I live with my grandmother for thirteen years, and she raised me in the old ways of our people. Although I was going to school, she taught me as much as she could about our traditions. She was a beautiful woman. If I had a chance, I would listen again to her wise teachings, expressed with kindness in a soft voice that touched my heart.

We used to plant corn and pumpkin every summer. They never grew big enough to feed us, but we planted them anyway. I asked my grandmother why. She said, "Grandson, our plants will be far more beautiful than the flowers outside the fence." I did not understand until one day I saw

their beauty as I was coming over the hill with her. She said, "Anything that is a part of you is always far more beautiful than the things which you pass by." We had some beautiful years together. I am glad she is a part of me and I am a part of her.

Children used to be well disciplined, possessing more respect for culture, tradition, and beliefs than they do now. The world of the Navajo has been influenced by the western world, and the grandparents have less control and influence than they used to. But the young people who have been touched by their teachings have glimpsed a way of life beyond what most people know today.

27. From Paragraph 1 we can learn that _____.
[A] children learn about the meaning of life from their grandparents
[B] grandparents are usually unwilling to teach their grandchildren
[C] schools are not very popular with the Navajo youth
[D] parents hate to take the trouble to raise children
28. The author's grandmother planted corn and pumpkin because she _____.
[A] hated wild flowers
[B] needed to feed her family
[C] tried to make her fence more beautiful
[D] wanted her grandson to learn a life lesson
29. In the author's opinion, _____.
[A] grandparents are the source of traditional culture
[B] his grandmother's teaching could replace schooling
[C] the western world is hardly influenced by the Navajos
[D] it is impossible to get grandparents involved in teaching again
30. The purpose of the article is to _____.
[A] honor the author's grandmother
[B] share with readers a Navajo culture
[C] emphasize the greatness of Navajo
[D] introduce the development of Navajo tribes

第二节 补全文章

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Most smart phones allow you to run location-sharing software that uses the phone's GPS capability to let friends and family know your exact location. There are lots of great uses for this technology. 31 So make sure you're permitted to use an app or service, and pay attention to how you are using it. Here're some important points you may find helpful.

Choose what's best for you. Some location-sharing services are games that let you give a shout-out when you've turned up at a particular spot. 32 Still others continue to share your location until you change the setting. Be sure you know exactly how your service shares your location.

Know who your friends are. 33 This means people can search to see if you're online and add you as a friend. It's important to remember that sharing your location with people you've never met in real life is risky, so you should carefully manage friend requests and share your location only with people you know and trust.

34 Some services automatically stop sending your location after a period of time, but others will send it forever—until you stop it. Review your contact list periodically and delete anyone to whom you no longer feel comfortable revealing your location.

Update parents. Location-based services are a great way for teens to let parents know where they are without having to call or text. 35 If you're heading home late at night, you can also use a service like Glympse to share your location as you drive, so they'll know if you have car trouble or get stuck in traffic.

- [A] Check back often.
- [B] Keep sending your location.
- [C] However, these services are not for all children.
- [D] With its help, you can easily share your location with them.
- [E] Check-ins ease worries so they don't have to follow your every move.
- [F] Others show where you are all the time or for a period of time you set.
- [G] Some location services operate like Facebook, where you invite and accept friends.

第三部分 英语知识运用

第一节 完形填空

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的[A]、[B]、[C]、[D]四个选项中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

It was 9 pm. Shirley Richards was driving home from a hard day at work. It had been snowing 36 all day and the snow 37 to fall. The wind was howling(呼啸) 38 she drove along the empty roads. She could hardly see anything, so she lost her sense of 39 and took a wrong turning. She kept 40, but she finally realized that she was 41.

Suddenly her car 42. She turned the key again and again feeling more and more 43

because her car wouldn't start. All she could see was thick, white snow. She 44 her mobile phone and called the police. Over the phone, she explained the 45. They sent out a search party, 46 seven hours later, they had found nothing. They decided that no more could be done on land, so a 47 was sent out.

48, Shirley was frozen with cold. She had covered herself with an old blanket and was trying to keep moving in order to stay 49. She knew that if she fell asleep, she would probably never wake up.

The police chief phoned Shirley, 50 that a plane had been sent to look for her and telling her to call him 51 she heard the plane. It was two hours before Shirley heard the loud noise of the plane 52 her! She anxiously dialed(拨) the number, 53 that her battery(电池) might have run out. Fortunately it hadn't, and an hour later they 54 her. She knew she was lucky to be 55 and that if it hadn't been for the mobile phone she might have died in the snow.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 36. [A] heavily | [B] greatly | [C] deeply | [D] gradually |
| 37. [A] tended | [B] continued | [C] expected | [D] began |
| 38. [A] thus | [B] since | [C] for | [D] as |
| 39. [A] security | [B] depth | [C] direction | [D] movement |
| 40. [A] watching | [B] turning | [C] thinking | [D] going |
| 41. [A] helpless | [B] lost | [C] deserted | [D] frozen |
| 42. [A] sped up | [B] started | [C] slowed down | [D] stopped |
| 43. [A] angry | [B] ashamed | [C] frightened | [D] foolish |
| 44. [A] listened to | [B] answered | [C] picked up | [D] pressed |
| 45. [A] situation | [B] accident | [C] weather | [D] traffic |
| 46. [A] nor | [B] but | [C] so | [D] or |
| 47. [A] policeman | [B] car | [C] team | [D] plane |
| 48. [A] Meanwhile | [B] Moreover | [C] However | [D] Anyhow |
| 49. [A] comfortable | [B] busy | [C] awake | [D] strong |
| 50. [A] explaining | [B] describing | [C] introducing | [D] discussing |
| 51. [A] in case | [B] as soon as | [C] in order that | [D] even if |
| 52. [A] before | [B] beside | [C] behind | [D] above |
| 53. [A] confused | [B] wondering | [C] worried | [D] supposing |
| 54. [A] found | [B] answered | [C] protected | [D] caught |
| 55. [A] away | [B] alive | [C] active | [D] aboard |