



今飞腾



根据教育部最新大纲编写

全国英语等级考试

标准

预测试卷

第一级

PETS命题研究中心

多功能模拟考场与单项训练

- ◆ 智能化的模拟考试系统
- ◆ 各题型辅导与练习
- ◆ 听力录音分段听、复读听
- ◆ 口试应试技巧与指导
- ◆ 学习口语的英文影音



赠送光盘

内容介绍

- ◆ 应试指导、技巧
- ◆ 标准预测试卷
- ◆ 历年试卷展示
- ◆ 名师答案解析



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全国英语等级考试 标准预测试卷

第一级

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前言

从事英语等级考试教育工作多年,有很多的考生会问我们参加考试的技巧到底是什么。其实参加英语等级考试根本没有什么技巧,所谓的“技巧”是建立在考生扎实的基础上的。考生平时要多听、多记、多练,达到“熟能生巧”,而不是可以通过听上几堂“技巧”课、背几段“口诀”就能大功告成的。由于英语等级考试的题型具有覆盖面广、知识点众多的特点,这就需要考生真真切切、踏踏实实地学习课程,牢记各类考核要点,加以分析、总结,并能抽象联系具体,从理解的层次上完成英语等级考试课程的学习。

如果说真的有“技巧”,那就是一种好的学习方法、一种思考问题的方式或是一些通过切实地分析、研究而总结出的一些客观规律。众所周知,考生巩固理论学习、加强学习效果的最佳途径就是多练习。我们鼓励考生在书本知识得到一定掌握之后,多花一些时间放在练习上,尤其是模拟练习,这将有助于考生了解考试、深化学习。

通过对等级考试历届考试试题的研究,我们编写了《全国英语等级考试标准预测试卷》系列图书,旨在为考生提供一套可以信赖的练习丛书。本册为该系列图书的第一级,共有以下内容:

◆ **应试指导**:介绍学习的方法,指南学习的重点。更为重要的是将考生十分关心的大纲要求等问题进行了总结,同时针对第一级的题型进行了必要的分析。综合的信息能帮助考生完整而又准确地掌握备考知识。

◆ **标准预测试卷**:在题型、题量、设计结构、分值比例和题目难度等方面均与真卷一致,强化练习和考前测试的功能于一体。

◆ **历年真实考卷**:精选历年试卷以及标准答案,供考生领略真实考题的面貌,同时考生可以自己尝试研究、分析命题规律。

◆ **口试模拟考场**:提供全真的口试模拟试卷,让考生提前了解口试试题题型。

◆ **参考答案及解析**:所有的标准预测试卷都配有标准答案和答案解析,通过解析的提示可以使考生知其然也知其所以然。

◆ **配套学习光盘**:本书附赠一张 PETS 学习光盘,主要内容为:一是智能化的测试系统组成 PETS 标准预测考场,自动出卷、自动评分的功能使考生提前感受考试氛围;二是通过各单项的指导和训练提高考生的应试能力。考生可以通过电脑、MP3 机、超级 VCD、DVD 等播放器使用光盘,收听听力录音材料。

纵然本书所能提供的学习信息较多,但仍然是一本强化练习与学习效果测试的用书。考生如果想有把握地通过考试,必须认真地学习教材,将考试要点进行记忆和理解,再配合本书的学习,定能获得成功。

编者

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应试指导

一、大纲要求

1. 概述

PETS 第一级考试由笔试(90 分钟,满分 100 分)和口试(8 分钟,满分 5 分)两种独立考试组成。PETS 第一级的笔试使用中文指导语。口试信息卡上使用英文指导语。

2. 关于答题时间

PETS 第一级考试的答题时间分配如下:

时间\部分 考试	听 力	英语知识运用	阅读理解	写 作	总 (分钟)
笔试	20	20	30	20	90
口试					8

3. 关于试卷的题量与采分点(原始赋分)

PETS 第一级考试各部分的题量与采分点(原始赋分)如下表所示。除特殊情况外,原则上每题一分。

部 分	题 量	原始赋分	备 注
听力	25	25	
英语知识运用	25	25	
阅读理解	20	20	
写作	3 + 1	13	第二节原始赋分满分为 10 分
笔试(合计)	73 + 1	83	
口试		5	

4. 关于分数权重

为处理好考试中题目数量、赋分与各种技能的考查关系,PETS 第一级考试采用了分数加权的办法。即对各部分题目的原始赋分分别给予不同的权重,使之能够平衡各种技能的考查关系。

PETS 第一级考试笔试中各部分所占分数权重如下表所示:

部 分	权 重(%)
听力	30
英语知识运用	25
阅读理解	30
写作	15
合计	100

考生得到的笔试成绩是其各部分所得原始分分别经过加权处理后的分数总和。如:

某考生听力部分原始得分为 20 分,经加权处理后的分数应为 24 分($20 \div 25 \times 30 = 24$ 分);

其英语知识运用部分原始得分为 20 分,经加权处理后的分数应为 20 分($20 \div 25 \times 25 = 20$ 分);

其阅读理解部分原始得分 15 分,经加权处理后的分数应为 22.5 分($15 \div 20 \times 30 = 22.5$ 分);

其写作部分原始得分 10 分,经加权处理后的分数应为 11.5 分($10 \div 13 \times 15 \approx 11.5$ 分);

该考生未经加权的原始总分为 65 分,各部分加权后的总分应为 78 分。

5. 关于成绩合格证书

(1)任何考生只要参加 PETS 第一级考试的笔试或口试,均能得到有关的成绩通知书。

考生的单项(笔试或口试)合格成绩将允许保留到下一考次。在同一次考试或相邻两次考试中,相同级别的口试和笔试成绩均合格的考生,由教育部考试中心核发相应级别的《全国英语等级考试合格证书》。在一次

考试中没有获得全国英语等级考试合格证书而单项考试成绩合格的考生,将获得由教育部考试中心核发的相应合格项目的单项成绩合格证(指《全国英语等级考试笔试成绩合格证》或《全国英语等级考试口试成绩合格证》)。

(2)笔试成绩是听力、英语知识运用、阅读理解和写作四部分原始得分的总和,考生成绩 60 分以上(含 60 分)为合格。

(3)口试成绩单独计算,不列入笔试总分。PETS 第一级的口试采取 5 分制评分,3 分以上(含 3 分)为合格。对 PETS 第一级而言,口语并非必考。这主要取决于用人单位以及考生的需求。

二、题型分析

PETS 第一级考试笔试(90 分钟)的全部试题都在一份试卷中,包括听力、英语知识运用、阅读理解和写作四部分。

听 力

1. 题型介绍

该部分由两节组成,考查考生理解英语口语的能力。

第一节:图片判断(10 题)考查考生识别和理解单词、词组的能力。要求考生根据所听到的 10 个单句,从每题所给的 3 个选择项中选出最佳选项。每个单句播放两遍。

第二节:对话理解(15 题)考查考生理解简单的事实性信息的能力。要求考生根据所听到的 15 段短对话,从每题所给的 3 个选择项中选出最佳选项。每段对话播放两遍。

2. 应试技巧

无论什么材料,考生都没有必要逐词听懂,而只要听懂“关键词”问题也就解决大半。必要时边听边记录下来这些词语。问题看懂了,答案就好选出,从而有的放矢地去捕捉、理解关键性的信息。

(1)图片判断题是考查考生识别和理解单词、词组的能力,考生只要能从听到的单句中识别出与所给图形相关的单词、词组,就不难选出正确答案。

(2)对话理解主要考查考生理解简单的事实性信息的能力。

另外,考生在进行英语听力训练时,还应注意:进行多种目的的听力训练,强化解题技能;广泛听取不同人讲英语,训练自己语音语调的辨认能力;加强模仿性朗读,培养英语语感;结合其他类型题(单项选择、阅读理解、英语写作、英语口语等),听说读写相互渗透。

英语知识运用

1. 题型介绍

该部分由两节组成,考查考生对英语语法、词汇知识和简单表达方式的掌握。

第一节:单项填空(15 题)

每题在一句或两句话中留出空白,要求考生根据句子或简短对话从每题所给的 3 个选择项中选出最佳选项。其中有 10~12 道题考查语法结构,3~5 道题考查单词和表达方式。

第二节:完形填空(10 题)

在一篇 90~120 词的短文中留出 10 个空白,要求考生从每题所给的 3 个选择项中选出最佳选项。使补足后的短文意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。其中约 6 道题考查语法结构,约 4 道题考查单词和表达方式。

2. 应试技巧

1) 单项填空

单项填空主要考核语法知识、名词、代词、数词、冠词等的用法以及时态、语态的实际应用。这一点需要考生认真学习语法知识,多记忆一些固定搭配和习惯用法,多看一些例子以增强自身的应试能力。

2) 阅读理解

首先通读全文,了解文章,意思不明处可暂时搁下,不必进行精读。抓住文章中心及关键句子以利判断。其次按先后顺序进行初步分析,大致了解带空格的句子缺少什么成分,应注意形义对证,确定范围,前后对照,连贯思索,从上下文中找到启示,挑出所需要的语句。然后将难以确定答案的空格,待其完成后用已做出的答案信息去帮助解决这个难题,还可以从结构、词义、推理等多方面去分析。最后当一篇文章做完以后,要反复读几遍,检查所选的答案是否与文章相符,文章是否通顺,前后是否呼应,同时从语意、句法、词法、惯用法、固定搭配和逻辑关系等方面逐句验证,对所选答案分析。

阅读理解

1. 题型介绍

该部分由三节组成,考查考生理解书面英语的能力。

第一节:词语配伍(5题)

考查考生对两个话题领域内简单单词的理解能力。考生须将5个定义与7个选项中正确的单词搭配成对。

第二节:短文理解1(5题)

考查考生理解具体信息的能力。要求考生根据所提供的1篇长度为175~200词的短文(例如通知、消息、简单故事、图表等)的内容,从每题所给的“正、误、未提及”三个选项中选择其一。

第三节:短文理解2(10题)

考查考生理解总体和具体信息的能力。要求考生根据所提供的2篇短文(例如通知、消息、简单故事、图表等)的内容,从每题所给的3个选择项中选出最佳选项。每篇短文长度为175~200词。

2. 应试技巧

(1)词语配伍要求考生将5个定义与7个选项中正确的单词搭配成对。5个定义一般以 You/People do something there/here. You/People do something with/in it. You/People go there to do something 等类似句型出现。7个选项为大纲词汇附表范围内的名词。该部分看似考查考生对名词的理解,实则也涉及到对其他词类,特别是对动词的认知。

(2)阅读理解题可分为两大类:客观题和主观题。前者用来测试读者对文章中所叙述的事实、情节、信息的理解情况,后者用来测试读者对文章理解的深度和广度。短文理解1考查考生理解具体信息的能力,对短文细节的理解与把握。选项主要有正(Right)、误(Wrong)、未提及(Doesn't say)三种。短文题材主要涉及日常生活,5个题句与短文内容密切相关。短文理解2以三选一的方式,主要考查考生对短文的总体信息的把握,即大纲所要求的理解总体和具体信息的能力。

(3)阅读文章是一个分解过程,了解和把握了文章的写作特点,对理解其内容、掌握要点、提高速度是大有益处的。考生必须在读完全篇文章之后,对有关内容进行归纳、概括、分析、推断才能得出答案,提高了答题的准确性。

写作

1. 题型介绍

该部分由两节组成,考查考生的书面表达能力。

第一节:改写句子(3题)

考查考生在意思相同的情况下,对不同句型和表达方式的掌握。考生根据所提供的三个句子,在给出的每个新句子的空白处填上一至五个关键的单词而不改变原有句子的意思。

第二节:书面表达(1题)

考查考生写出含有三至五条信息的简短信函和便条(标点符号不计算在内,约50词)的能力。

2. 应试技巧

(1) 改写句子最基本的要求是保证改写后的句子和原句的意思大体相同,以填空的形式命题,考生须填补空白并使补全的句子与原句意思一致。要求考生要仔细阅读原句,准确理解其含义,将原句和目标句相互比较,才能找出需要补全的内容,保证改写正确。

(2) 书面表达采用“情景作文”的形式。题目的设计者首先用简单的文字为考生提供了写作情景,然后又明确提出对考生的具体要求,即需要完成的任务。考生必须紧扣所给信息的要求和大意,用自己熟悉的语言进行表达,不可脱离情景随意发挥,也不可逐字翻译所给材料。

考生要注意把题目中所规定的要点全部表达清楚。语言正确恰当,意思清楚连贯,格式要正确,字数要符合要求。

①先仔细地分析和考虑写作的情景和任务。正确地把握对象和场所,抓住要点,做到言简意赅。

②一定要按照规定的字数、体裁、格式来写作。

③设想在此规定的情景下,按一般规律发生的情况,再按正确的逻辑排列你的构思,然后选择适当的时态、句型结构和词汇来表达。

④考生要用最熟悉的语句,不可用太复杂的句式,也不可先用汉语思维,再翻译成英语。这样写出的句子,或者错误百出,或者完全不符合英语的表达习惯。

⑤考生在语言表达方式上不要受限制,有自己造句的自由。因此,如遇到想不起的句型和词语时,可找同义词和同义结构表达,不可在一个词或句型结构上花太多的时间。

⑥写完后要仔细检查全文,看内容是否扣题,格式是否符合要求,有无遗漏之处,是否有重复和多余的部分等。还要检查语法、拼写、标点是否正确。

(3) 合理安排时间;明确写作内容;尽量控制字数;保证卷面清洁;完卷严格检查。

(4) 便条写作方法:

①请假条(Request for leave)常采用书信格式,比较正式,需写明日期、称呼、结尾和请假人的姓名,正文一定要写明请假的原因。

②留言条(Message left)一般用于熟人之间在某一场合直接留言。留言时往往简明扼要,格式也较简单。日期可写年、月、日,也可写星期几、上下午或几点钟。称呼语中 Dear 可用可省。名字一般只用姓或名,如双方不熟悉,也可用全名。语言特点是用词随便通俗,比较接近口语。

③通知(通告)(Notice)是要告知某种信息而使用的一种文体。形式有:在通知(通告)上方居中写上 Notice 字样作为标题;无称呼语,通知中用第三人称;出通知单位或负责人名字应写在正文最后的右下方,或放在标题之上,作为标题的一部分,这样最后不再署名;出通知的日期写在正文右下方,应在单位具名的下一行。

④启事(Notice)是一种公告性的通知,需要向公众说明什么事情,要求什么帮助都可以采用。把启事内容的要点作为标题写在启事的上方正中;启事的日期写在右上方;启事者具名在右下方;不用称呼语。

⑤书信(Letter)的格式是:信头(发信人的地址和日期),位于信纸的右上角;信内地址(收信人的地址,私人信件可省去),位于左边信头下两行;称呼,位于信内地址下;正文,位于称呼下,缩进两个字符;结尾,位于右边正文下两行;签名,位于结尾下。

PETS 第一级

标准预测试卷(1)

第一部分 听力理解

第一节 图片判断

在本节中,你将听到10个句子,每句话配有[A]、[B]、[C]三幅图片,请选择与句子内容相符合的一幅图片,并标在试卷的相应位置。每句话后有15秒钟的停顿,以便选择图片并看下一组图片。每句话读两遍。

例如,你将听到: M: The train goes at six fifteen. (两遍)

请看选项:



[A]



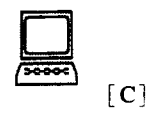
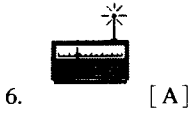
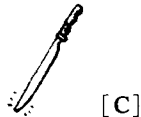
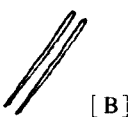
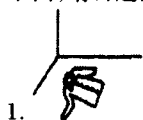
[B]

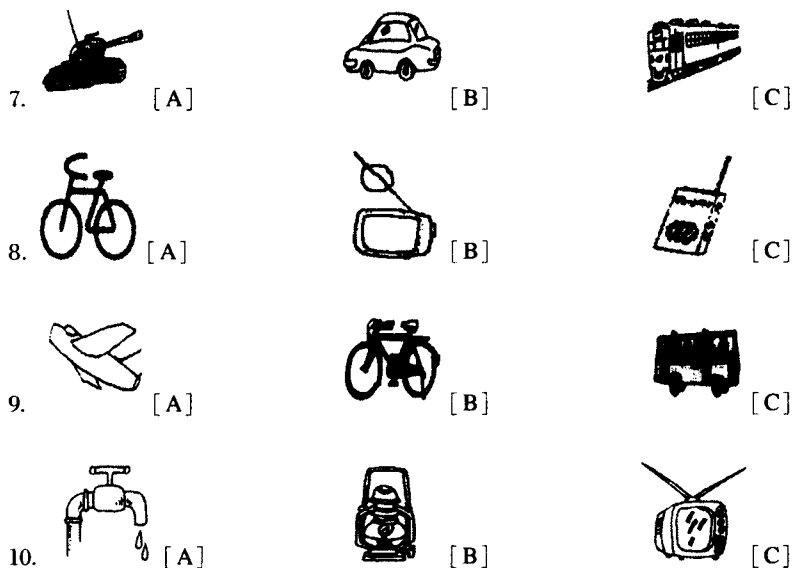


[C]

图片[A]是6点差10分,图片[B]是6点10分,图片[C]是6点15分。因此,应该选[C]。

下面,请听这些句子。





第二节 对话理解

在本节中,你将听到 15 个对话,每个对话有一个问题。请从[A]、[B]、[C] 三个选项中选出答案,并标在试卷的相应位置。每段对话后有 15 秒钟的停顿,以便回答问题和阅读下一问题及其选项。每段对话读两遍。

例如,你将听到:

M: Morning, Madame. Can I help you?

F: Oh, Good morning. I'd like to buy a shirt for my father. (两遍)

请看问题和选项:

Where are they talking?

[A] At a school.

[B] In a shop.

[C] On a bus.

显然,该对话发生在商店里,因此[B] 是正确答案。

下面,请听这些对话。

11. How old is Mary?

[A] 11.

[B] 12.

[C] 13.

12. How do they like the computer lessons at their school?

[A] Very well.

[B] Fine.

[C] Very much.

13. What will they do next?

[A] They will have a rest.

[B] They will have a walk.

[C] They will have a game.

14. What does the man mean?

[A] He agrees with the woman.

[B] He doesn't quite agree her.

- [C] He prefers to travel by ship.
15. Where is Mary going?
[A] To the cinema. [B] To the library. [C] To the playground.
16. What does the man want?
[A] Ice cream. [B] Sugar. [C] Wine.
17. What will the man do?
[A] Turn off the light.
[B] Turn on the light again.
[C] Open the window.
18. What do they want to do?
[A] Have a basketball match.
[B] Have a football match.
[C] Have a volleyball match.
19. What does Micky feel?
[A] It's a terrible film. [B] It's just so so. [C] It's a good film.
20. What's the time now?
[A] 9:00. [B] 7:30. [C] 7:00.
21. How many students are there in Class One?
[A] There are twenty.
[B] There are twenty-five.
[C] There are forty-five.
22. Can the man buy the bike now?
[A] Yes, he can.
[B] No, because he hasn't enough money.
[C] Yes, because he has lots of money.
23. What does the woman want to write down?
[A] She wants to write down her name.
[B] She wants to write down the man's name.
[C] She wants to write down a telephone number.
24. What do we know about the weather?
[A] It's still raining.
[B] The wind has stopped.
[C] The rain stopped.
25. What will help her carry things easily?
[A] Shoes. [B] Dresses. [C] Bags.

第二部分 英语知识运用

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,并在答题卡1上将该项涂黑。

例:

0. John and I made _____ agreement last Friday.

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

答案:[B]

26. September 10th is _____ Teacher's Day.

[A] / [B] the [C] a

27. Don't worry, the children are now old enough to _____ themselves.

[A] look round [B] look after [C] look for

28. Now, Wei Fen _____ Class 3 was running very fast.

[A] from [B] of [C] at

29. Dad, this is _____ friend, Lin Tao.

[A] mine [B] my [C] me

30. —Do you mind if I use your English book?

—_____. I'm not using it now.

[A] Yes, I do
[B] Of course I do
[C] Of course not

31. Tom is tall, _____ he isn't strong.

[A] and [B] but [C] so

32. I shall start the work _____ he comes. I don't know what to do first.

[A] after [B] until [C] unless

33. The Chinese food _____ to be the healthiest in the world.

[A] considers [B] is considered [C] is considering

34. —Can you come here again next Sunday evening?

—Sorry, I _____.

[A] can't [B] may not [C] mustn't

35. She came into the room while they _____ television.

[A] have watched [B] have been watching [C] were watching

36. Please ask Jim _____ a picture here.

[A] to bring [B] to take [C] bring

37. Tell Mr. Wang to go to Mr. Li's office when you _____ him.

[A] saw

[B] will see

[C] see

38. Everyone in his class _____ him "know all".

[A] call

[B] calls

[C] to call

39. Han Meimei _____ two American friends.

[A] has

[B] is

[C] have

40. He was very tired and stopped _____ a rest.

[A] to have

[B] having

[C] have

第二节 完形填空

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,并在答题卡1上将该项涂黑。

(Example: 0) these years, computer games have become more and more popular in many cities and towns. A lot of small shops along busy 41 have changed(更换) into 42 game houses in order to get more money. These places are always crowded with 43 especially(特别) young boys.

In the computer game houses, people 44 a lot of money competing(竞赛) with the machines. It's 45 for one to win against a computer, but one can make progress(进步) after 46 again and again. People have a kind of gambling psychology(赌博心理) when they play computer games. The more they 47, the more they want to win, and at last they even cannot live if they don't play with it. For school boys, they have to 48 for their lessons. When class is over, they run to the nearby computer game house. Some of them can get enough money from their parents. But some of them are not 49 enough to get the money. They begin to take away 50 students' money and become thieves(贼).

例:

0. [A] In

[B] On

[C] At

答案:[A]

41. [A] rivers

[B] cities

[C] streets

42. [A] small

[B] big

[C] computer

43. [A] people

[B] person

[C] women

44. [A] win

[B] use

[C] spend

45. [A] easy

[B] hard

[C] important

46. [A] driving

[B] making

[C] trying

47. [A] hope

[B] lose

[C] do

48. [A] different

[B] secret

[C] mind

49. [A] bad

[B] angry

[C] lucky

50. [A] other

[B] others

[C] another

第三部分 阅读理解

第一节 词语配伍

从右栏所给选项中选出与左栏各项意义相符的选项,并在答题卡1上将该项涂黑。

例:

0. You hope others borrow something from you.

答案:[F]

51. You know what other people mean. [A] understand
52. You think what other people have said is right. [B] lie
53. You look forward to seeing somebody or doing something. [C] suggest
54. You give some advice or opinions. [D] agree
55. You don't tell truth. [E] expect
[F] lend
[G] think

第二节 短文理解 1

阅读下面短文,从[A] (Right)、[B] (Wrong)、[C] (Doesn't Say)三个判断中选择一个正确选项,并在答题卡 1 上将该项涂黑。

Henry was from England and he had come to New York for a holiday.

One day, he was not feeling well, so he went to the clerk (职员) at the desk of his hotel and said, "I don't feel well. I want to see a doctor. Can you give me the name of a good one?"

The clerk looked in a book and then said, "Dr. Lardo, 61212."

Henry said, "Thank you very much. Is he expensive?"

"Well," the clerk answered, "His patients have to pay ten dollars for their first visit to him, and six dollars for later visits."

Henry wanted to save four dollars, so when he went to see the doctor, he said, "I've come again, doctor."

For a few seconds the doctor looked at his face carefully without saying anything. Then he nodded (点头) and said, "Oh, yes." He examined him and then said, "Everything is going fine. Just continue (继续) with the medicine I gave you last time."

56. Henry wanted the clerk to send a good doctor to his room.
[A] Right. [B] Wrong. [C] Doesn't say.
57. Henry wanted to know how much it cost to go to the doctor.
[A] Right. [B] Wrong. [C] Doesn't say.
58. All the patients have to pay six dollars for their first visit to the doctor.
[A] Right. [B] Wrong. [C] Doesn't say.
59. The doctor knew that he had not seen Henry before.
[A] Right. [B] Wrong. [C] Doesn't say.
60. Henry stayed in the hotel with his wife.
[A] Right. [B] Wrong. [C] Doesn't say.

第三节 短文理解 2

阅读下列短文,从[A]、[B]、[C]三个选项中选择一个正确答案,并在答题卡 1 上将该项涂黑。

请根据下面短文回答第 61 ~ 65 题:

One day a farmer went out for a walk with his son. The farmer put on a pair of wrong shoes, one with a thick sole (鞋底) and the other with a thin one. So as he began to walk, he felt very uncomfortable (不舒服). When he was just out of the house, he turned to his son and said, "Why should one of my legs be longer than the other today?"

The son looked at his father's legs carefully as he was walking and then laughed, "Oh, no, Daddy, your legs are all right. You have put on the wrong shoes."

The farmer was very happy to hear that and said to himself, "What a clever son I have got!" Then he asked his son to go back and get the other pair of shoes for him. The farmer had only two pairs of shoes.

When the son ran back to the house, he found that the other pair was also a pair of wrong shoes.

He had to return to his father with nothing in his hands and said out of breath(上气不接下气), "It's no use changing them, Daddy! The shoes at home were not a pair, either!"

61. One day a farmer went out for a walk _____.
[A] with his wife [B] with his son [C] with his daughter

62. He put on a pair of wrong shoes. Here it means _____.
[A] he didn't like the color of shoes
[B] he put on other people's shoes
[C] one of his shoes belongs to another pair

63. When the farmer began to walk, he felt very uncomfortable because _____.
[A] he put on a pair of wrong shoes
[B] he was ill
[C] he quarreled with his wife

64. The father thought his little son was a clever boy because _____.
[A] he could go out for a walk with his father
[B] he could help the father by going back and getting the other pair of shoes
[C] he could find out that his father had put on the wrong shoes

65. When the little son came back to his father _____.
[A] he had the other pair shoes in his hands
[B] he had only one shoe in his hands
[C] he had nothing in his hands

请根据下面短文回答第 66 ~ 70 题:

An English tourist found that he had only enough money in his pocket to buy the ticket. As he knew that it took only two days to go back to England he decided to spend the two days without having meals. So he bought the ticket and got on the ship. He closed his ears to the sound of the lunch bell. When dinner time came, he refused to go to the dining hall, saying that he didn't feel well. The next morning he didn't go to breakfast and lunch. At dinner time he was so hungry that he could not stand(忍受) it any longer. "I'm going to eat," he said, "even if they throw me into the sea."

At dinner he ate everything the waiter put out in front of him and got ready for the coming quarrel(争吵).
"Bring me the bill(账单)," he said.

"The bill, sir?" said the waiter.

"Yes," answered the tourist.

"There isn't any bill," was the answer. "On the ship meals are included in the money for the ticket."

66. The tourist decided to have no meals these two days because _____.
[A] he wanted to be thinner
[B] he didn't feel well
[C] he had no money for food

67. When lunch was ready the waiter _____ to let people know.
[A] rang the bell
[B] wrote down on the blackboard

[C] cried and shouted

68. The next day at dinner time the tourist was too hungry to _____.
[A] stand up [B] get up [C] bear it

69. He ate everything the waiter put out in front of him because _____.
[A] the food was very nice
[B] he was too hungry
[C] he was a big eater

70. At last _____.
[A] the waiter had a big quarrel with him
[B] they threw him into the sea
[C] he found he needn't pay for any meal on the ship

第四部分 写 作

第一节 改写句子

下面是关于一次生日聚会时的三对句子。每对句子中,第一句是原句,第二句是对第一句的改写。要求根据原句和第二句中已经给出的部分补全第二句,把补出的部分写到答题卡2上各题的序号后。注意不能改变原句的意思。

71. I think he doesn't like the colour.
I _____ the colour.

72. I'll go there tonight.
I'll go there _____.

73. I have much work to do.
I have _____ work to do.

第二节 书面表达

74. 情景:

你因病不能去上课。

任务:

请你用英语给老师写一张50字左右的便条,告诉他:

- 你不能去上课的原因;
- 你请同学把假条捎给老师;
- 你会自己把上课应学的内容好好看一遍。