

(全国公共英语等级考试辅导丛书)

第五级

PETS

成功捷径

Public English Test System

徐 钟 顾大喜/主编

李思国/主审

ENGLISH

辽宁人民出版社

全国公共英语等级考试辅导丛书

PETS 成功捷径

第五级

主 编 徐 钟 顾大僖

副主编 蔡龙泉 宋继平 沈 炎 蒋秉章

主要编写人员

陈希文 俞建材 戴晓富

江湘英 朱 晶 乐金马

李小坤 马绪光

主 审 李思国

辽宁人民出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

PETS 成功捷径: 第 5 级/徐钟, 顾大僖主编. —沈阳:
辽宁人民出版社, 2002.1

(全国公共英语等级考试辅导丛书)

ISBN 7-205-05146-0

I. P… II. ①徐…②顾… III. 英语—水平考试—教
学参考资料 IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2001) 第 075958 号

辽宁人民出版社出版、发行

(沈阳市和平区十一纬路 25 号 邮政编码 110003)

朝阳新华印刷厂印刷

开本: 850×1168 毫米 1/16 字数: 483 千字 印张: 29 $\frac{3}{4}$

印数: 1—6,000 册

2002 年 1 月第 1 版

2002 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

责任编辑: 王铁汉 王阳春 李顺英 版式设计: 王珏菲

封面设计: 杨 勇

责任校对: 李 安

定价: 43.00 元

编者的话

PETS 是 Public English Test System 的首字母缩略词，即全国公共英语等级考试简称。这一考试是教育部考试中心设计的英语水平考试体系。

考试体系分为五个级别：一级为初始级，其考试要求略高于初中毕业应达到的英语水平；二级为中下级，其考试要求相当于考入大学时应达到的英语水平；三级为中间级，其考试要求相当于我国大专院校学生学了两年公共英语应达到的英语水平；四级为中上级，其考试要求相当于我国大专院校学生学了四年公共英语应达到的英语水平；五级为最高级，其考试要求相当于我国大专院校英语专业学生学了两年应达到的英语水平。

PETS 考试的对象主要为已经从各级学校毕业，准备升入高一级学校的非在校生；或已经从各级学校毕业，准备就业或已经就业的各类人员。

《PETS 成功捷径》为五册一套的丛书。每一册为每一级的模拟考试题集，每册共有二十套笔试题，这些试题均是根据教育部考试中心所颁布的 PETS 考试大纲及样题而设计的。每册书均随书配有录音听力磁带。

编者希望不同层次的应试者根据自己的英语水平，选择其中的一册，通过二十套测试题对自己进行强化训练，一定能顺利通过 PETS 考试，达到预期的级别。

全书由负责 PETS 教材编纂工作的李思国教授主审。

由于时间仓促，编者水平有限，不妥之处在所难免，敬希广大读者和专家批评指正。

编者

2001 年 6 月

Part One (第一部分) 模拟笔试题 (Tests)

Test One	(1)
Test Two	(17)
Test Three	(34)
Test Four	(50)
Test Five	(67)
Test Six	(82)
Test Seven	(98)
Test Eight	(114)
Test Nine	(130)
Test Ten	(147)
Test Eleven	(163)
Test Twelve	(178)
Test Thirteen	(194)
Test Fourteen	(209)
Test Fifteen	(225)
Test Sixteen	(241)
Test Seventeen	(257)
Test Eighteen	(272)
Test Nineteen	(288)
Test Twenty	(303)

Part Two (第二部分) 听力录音原文 (Script)**Part Three (第三部分) 参考答案 (Key)**

模拟笔试题

Part One

第一部分

Test One

Section I: Listening Comprehension

(35 minutes)

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 three parts in this section, Part A, Part B and Part C.

Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet, NOT on the ANSWER SHEET. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 5 minutes to transfer your answers from your test booklet onto 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 has started.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

Part



You will hear a talk on human cloning. As you listen, answer Questions 1—10 by circling TRUE or FALSE. You'll hear the talk ONLY ONCE.

You now have 60 seconds to read Questions 1—10.

- 1. Several British scientists asked their government to amend its ban on human cloning.**

TRUE/FALSE

- 2. Britain is the first country in the world that has been authorized to carry out human cloning.**

TRUE/FALSE

- 3. The British government will work out the law on human cloning**

promptly.

TRUE/FALSE

4. Many countries are not so much interested in cloning technology out of ethical concerns.

TRUE/FALSE

5. If the recommendation is approved, babies will be cloned for people with disorders.

TRUE/FALSE

6. Expert panel suggested cloning a baby up to 14 days old.

TRUE/FALSE

7. Some experts proposed introducing new legislation to reinforce the nation's ban on cloning.

TRUE/FALSE

8. Some people worry that cloning will make human life duller.

TRUE/FALSE

9. Some opponents think cloning hurt people badly at the time of their bitter life.

TRUE/FALSE

10. Members of parliament will vote on the legislation according to their party's line.

TRUE/FALSE

You now have 20 seconds to check your answers to Questions 1—10.

That is the end of Part A.

Part 3

You will hear 3 conversations or talks and you must answer the questions by choosing A, B, C or D. You will hear the recording ONLY ONCE.

Questions 11—13 are based on the following talk. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 11—13.

11. Where did some family members from North and South Korea have reunion?

- [A] In Seoul.
- [B] In Pyongyang.
- [C] In Seoul and Pyongyang.
- [D] In a third country.

12. The reunion brought many people fresh heartache because _____.

- [A] Something unpleasant had happened during the long separation
- [B] they were too emotional during the meeting
- [C] they had hardly slept at all the previous night
- [D] they had to meet in hotel rooms

13. The reunion meeting lasted _____ .

- [A] two hours
- [B] one day
- [C] two days
- [D] four days

You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to Questions 11—13.

Questions 14—16 are based on the following talk. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 14—16.

14. When did the fire break out? _____ .

- [A] In the morning
- [B] In the afternoon
- [C] In the evening
- [D] Late at night

15. The blaze resulted in all the following except _____ .

- [A] damage to some internal support cables
- [B] breakdown in telecommunications with other cities
- [C] some casualties
- [D] the collapse on the top third of the tower

16. The fire resulted from _____ .

- [A] an act of sabotage
- [B] electrical short circuit
- [C] poor stage of infrastructure
- [D] years of economic decline and neglect

You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to Questions 14—16.

Questions 17—20 are based on the following talk. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 17—20.

17. Arafat visited China _____ .

- [A] to attend annual policy-setting meeting
- [B] to talk about diplomatic relationship with China
- [C] to talk with president Jiang about the appropriate time to declare statehood
- [D] to persuade China to support them in declaring statehood

18. The differences between Israelis and Palestinians lie in _____ .

- [A] the status of Jerusalem
- [B] the appropriate time to declare statehood
- [C] explicit backing from China
- [D] mutual hatred

19. China offers backing to _____ .

- [A] Palestine

- [B] Israel
- [C] both Palestine and Israel
- [D] neither of them

20. Which of the following is NOT true?

- [A] China urges the international community to help Palestine and Israel solve their differences.
- [B] China calls on the Palestine and Israel to settle the issue peacefully.
- [C] China will strive for a long-term settlement of the Palestinian issue.
- [D] China urged Palestine to declare an independent state.

You now have 30 seconds to check your answer to Questions 17—20.

That is the end of Part B.

Part



You will hear a piece of news concerning presidential election. As you listen, you must answer Questions 21—30 by writing NO MORE THAN THREE words in the place provided for you, you'll hear the news TWICE.

You now have 60 seconds to read Questions 21—30.

- 21. AL Gore and Joseph Lieberman believe in a common set of ideals despite their difference in _____ .**
- 22. Gore asked Lieberman to join him on _____ .**
- 23. What barrier did Gore break when he asked Lieberman to join him? _____ .**
- 24. Which party does Joseph Lieberman belong to? _____ .**
- 25. It will be the third time for Lieberman to act as _____ .**
- 26. Lieberman has been a fervent supporter of capital gains, tax cuts and _____ .**
- 27. Lieberman is confident that Gore is able to continue the nation's _____ .**
- 28. In the eyes of Lieberman, due to Gore's excellent effort in the last eight years, 22 million people _____ .**
- 29. From what did Clinton-Gore Administration succeed in turning the Federal Budget? _____ .**
- 30. Lieberman is one of those who symbolize _____ .**

You now have 100 seconds to check your answers to Questions 21—30.

That is the end of Part C.

You now have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

That is the end of Listening Comprehension.

Section II: Use of English

(15 minutes)

Read the following text and fill each of the numbered space with ONE suitable word.

Machines and foreign competition will replace 31 of American jobs. But work will be plentiful for people 32 in the occupations of the future. The Labor Department predicts a net increase of 25 million new jobs in the United States in 1995, 33 service-industry jobs growing three times 34 rapidly as factory jobs. "Work will shift its emphasis from the fatigue and 35 of the production line and the typing pool to the more interesting challenge of the electronic service center, the design studio, the research laboratory, the education institute, and the training school," predicts Canadian economist Calvert.

Jobs in high-tech fields will multiply fastest, 36 from a low base. In 37 of actual numbers, more mundane occupations will experience the biggest surge: custodians, cashiers, secretaries, waiters and clerks. Yet much of the drudge work will be taken 38 by robots.

The 39 of robots performing blue-collar tasks will increase 40 3 000 in 1981 to 40 000 in 1990, says John E. Taylor of the Human Resources Research Organization in Alexandria, Va. Robots might also be found on war zones, 41 space—even in the office, perhaps 42 coffee, opening mail and delivering messages.

One unsolved problem: what to do 43 workers displaced by high technology and foreign competition. 44 the world "the likelihood of growing permanent unemployment is becoming 45 accepted as a reality among social planners," notes David Macarov, associate professor of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. Meantime, the percentage of time people 46 on the job is 47 to continue to fall. Robert Theobald, 48 of *Avoiding 1984*, fears that joblessness will 49 to increasing depression, bitterness, and unrest. "The dramatic consequences of such a shift on the Western psyche, 50 has made the job the way we value human beings, are almost incalculable," he comments.

Section III: Reading Comprehension

(50 minutes)

Part **A**

Read the following texts and answer the questions which accompany them by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1.

Text 1

Just three weeks before Polar Lander was set to arrive at Mars, a NASA panel issued its report on the Climate Orbiter failure in September. The prime cause of that disaster, as everyone now knows, was a truly dumb mistake. The spacecraft's builder, Lockheed Martin Astronautics, provided one set of specifications in old-fashioned English units, while its operators at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory were using metric.

But the report also uncovered management problems that let the mistake go undiscovered, including poor communication between mission teams, poor training and inadequate staffing. Indeed, the navigation team was seriously overworked, trying to run three missions at once.

Because the Polar Lander was also built by Lockheed Martin, and because it was to use Climate Orbiter as a communications relay, the panel looked into that probe too, finding the same weak management. "A recurring theme in the board's deliberations," reads the report, "was one of 'Who's in charge?'" It also raised questions about the probe's landing technology, which was complex, risky and largely untested.

With Polar Lander nearing its final plunge, NASA promised to respond to the concerns, and the agency did address a couple of them. But by then, the die was largely cast. Maybe the lander was done in by something unforeseeable—a badly placed boulder, perhaps, or a crevasse—high no probe could have avoided. And given the complexities of getting a spacecraft to Mars and having it work properly, it's no surprise that something should go bad.

One of the big advantages to the faster-cheaper-better approach, in fact, is that when probes inevitably do fail, the loss is relatively small. Mars Observer, which vanished without a trace just before Goldin took office, cost the nation more than \$1 billion. Climate Orbiter and the Polar Lander have set taxpayers back only \$319 million between them. "We launched 10 spacecraft in 10 months," said Goldin. "We used to launch two a year. We have to be prepared for failure if we're going to explore."

Even NASA's critics agree that doing things faster, better and cheaper makes sense—if it's done right. Says Pike: "This should provide an opportunity for a midcourse correction." Some sort of correction may already be under way. Goldin has launched a new investigation to look into the Polar Lander loss, and NASA chief of space science Edward Weiler said last week the agency would rethink its ambitious schedule of sending multiple missions to Mars every 26 months through 2007. After years of tipping the other way, "better" may finally be getting the same attention as "faster" and "cheaper" in NASA's mind-set.

51. According to the report issued by a NASA panel, the main cause of the Climate Orbiter failure was _____.
[A] the spacecraft's builder should not have used old-fashioned English units
[B] the operators at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory were using metric
[C] a truly dumb mistake
[D] the inconsistency of the units between the spacecraft's builder and the operators at the Laboratory
52. From the report we can also learn that _____.
[A] there was something wrong with the management system
[B] the NASA panel was overworked
[C] the spacecraft's builder was in poor communication with the operators
[D] the navigation team tried to run three missions at once
53. In the third paragraph, the panel's investigation also showed that _____.
[A] the Polar Lander was poorly built by Lockheed Martin and largely untested
[B] it did not use Climate Orbiter as a communications relay
[C] the probe's management often came across the problem about who was in charge
[D] the probe's landing technology was simple, weak and risky
54. The statement "... the die was largely cast" (para 4) most probably means _____.
[A] when probes did fail, the loss was relatively small
[B] most of the problems were already solved
[C] no probe could have avoided something unforeseeable
[D] there was no turning back by then
55. What is the main message of this text?
[A] We have to be prepared for failure if we're going to explore.
[B] It's no surprise that something should go bad.
[C] Faster, cheaper spacecraft are always better.
[D] The agency would rethink its ambitious schedule of sending multiple missions to Mars.

Text 2

Free trade is always a hard sell. In all of social science, the proposition that comes closest to being scientific, in terms of being theoretically provable and true in real life, is that a society benefits from allowing its citizens to buy what they wish—even from foreigners. But people resist this conclusion, sometimes violently,

as in Seattle last week. Why?

A couple of reasons. First, the principle of free trade may be true, but it's not obviously true. In fact, it's counterintuitive. If a factory shuts down because of a flood of cheap foreign products, how is that good? If the middle-class finds itself competing with workers being paid practically nothing and living in squalor in other countries, how can this send the middle-class standard of living up and not down? If another nation is willing to pollute its air and water in order to produce goods for sale in the global economy, how can a country join that economy and still hope to keep its own air and water clean?

There are answers to these questions, but they take a bit of background and a bit of persuading. Students of economics are led step by step through layers of reasoning until the moment they see the light. Skeptics think that the whole routine is like induction into a religious cult and that free trade is more like an article of religious faith than a sound policy recommendation. These skeptics are wrong, but their skepticism is understandable.

The other reason it's hard to sell free trade is that any given example tends to benefit a lot of people in small ways that are hard to identify and tends to harm a few people a lot in ways that are vividly evident. When that factory shuts down, the unemployed workers know they've suffered a loss, and they know why. And it's a big enough loss to stir them politically. It will affect their vote at least, if not cause them to march in the streets.

By contrast, budget-conscious shoppers (maybe those same workers) who are able to save a few bucks on a new sweater are not likely to realize they are enjoying a bargain as a result of global trade or to take to the streets to defend their right to a cheap sweater. Or suppose the U. S. slaps a tariff on foreign sweaters and the foreign country retaliates by raising a tariff on something the U. S. is selling them – the people who would lose their jobs aren't even identifiable for sure, though for sure they exist. Likewise the people who lose jobs because shoppers who have to pay more for sweaters have less money to spend on other things.

56. The first paragraph points out that _____.

- [A] people resist the conclusion that free trade is a hard sell
- [B] it is provable and true in a society that free trade is a hard sell
- [C] a hard sell as it is, free trade allows people to buy what they wish
- [D] people refuse to accept free trade even if it is beneficial to a society

57. Which of the following statements is not true?

- [A] The middle class benefits nothing from free trade by competing with poor workers in other countries.
- [B] Free trade of a country in global economy will result in the pollution of its own air and water.

- [C] It's no good to import too many cheap foreign products with the number of unemployed workers increasing.
- [D] It is understandable that the principle of free trade is apparently true though it's actually counterintuitive.
- 58. The students will not understand the sense of free trade until they have been offered _____.**
- [A] a bit of background
- [B] a bit of persuading
- [C] layers of reasoning
- [D] the whole routine
- 59. Which of the following effects of free trade is easy to identify?**
- [A] People lose their jobs because of retaliation of tariff between the U. S. and other countries in their trade.
- [B] Workers are unemployed when a factory shuts down because of a flood of cheap foreign products.
- [C] People lose their jobs because shoppers have to pay more for something, thus have less money on other things.
- [D] Workers are able to save a few dollars on a cheap foreign product and enjoy a bargain as a result of global trade.
- 60. The writer's main point in writing this article is _____.**
- [A] to show the differences between unemployed workers and budget-conscious shoppers
- [B] to emphasize the importance of free trade in global economy
- [C] to tell the advantages and disadvantages of global trade
- [D] to prove how difficult and beneficial it is to sell free trade

Text 3

"Doc, my wife's breast cancer has come back and spread to her bones". My friend's eyes filled with tears when he spoke those chilling words. Like millions of other cancer patients, his wife had been treated successfully. Cancer recurrence is never a good sign, but it doesn't mean you have to give up hope. Over the past decade, powerful new treatments have been developed to fight the most stubborn cancers. Most, however, are still being tested in so-called clinical trials, and getting yourself enrolled in one takes some doing.

Clinical trials are research studies on human patients to test the safety and effectiveness of new treatments. There are hundreds of clinical cancer trials under way, involving thousands of patients. What most people don't realize is that the scientists who conduct these studies need test subjects almost as badly as the subjects need treatment, and that lately the scientists have been running short of

willing participants. At a conference on clinical trials held recently in Alexandria, Virginia, researchers trying to devise strategies for signing up more patients noted that one of the reasons there has been so much progress in treating pediatric cancers in the U. S. over the past 20 years is that 60% of all children with cancer are enrolled in some kind of trial. With adults, enrollment falls off dramatically, to only 2% to 3% of eligible patients.

Why is this? Partly it's owing to patient misconceptions. "Patients are concerned if they enter a clinical trial that they may be part of the unlucky group that gets the placebo or 'dummy treatment' and not the real medicine," says Dr. Bob Comis, president of the National Cancer Cooperative Groups. They think the placebo group gets no treatment at all, when in fact it gets whatever is considered the best current standard of care.

Cost shouldn't be a consideration. Most clinical trials are free to patients; some even pay their subjects. Insurance companies in the past have been reluctant to cover the nonexperimental part of the treatment, but they are starting to come around.

Now it's true that research scientists don't always have the best bedside manner, and sometimes they unnecessarily keep patients in the dark. And the consent forms are often so encrusted with medical jargon that some patients joke they would rather take their chances with cancer than fill them out.

61. The writer's general attitude towards cancer recurrence is _____.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| [A] optimistic | [B] sympathetic |
| [C] discouraging | [D] frustrating |

62. What does the author say about the treatment of cancer?

- [A] Cancer recurrence is really terrible and ominous.
[B] Most cancers are difficult to be cured.
[C] It's somewhat difficult for you to get some powerful new treatment.
[D] Most new treatments are expected to be tested in clinical trials.

63. What can we learn about clinical cancer trials?

- [A] Some clinical trials show that new treatments are safe and effective.
[B] The scientists are lacking in cancer patients in their clinical trials.
[C] There are much progress in treating adults with cancer in clinical trials.
[D] Researchers have found ways of curing 60% of all children with cancer.

64. The word "dummy" in paragraph 3 means _____.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| [A] the most effective | [B] sham |
| [C] free | [D] actually harmful |

65. Which of the following best summarises the text?

- [A] Why adults with cancer are unwilling to sign up for clinical trials.
- [B] Cancer patients in clinical trials enjoy the best current standard of care.
- [C] Cancer recurrence is curable in clinical trials.
- [D] Clinical cancer trials are under right way, though with some problems.

In the following article some paragraphs have been removed for Questions 66—70. Choose the most suitable paragraph from the list A—F to fit into each of the numbered gaps. There is one paragraph which does not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1.

Local barriers stunt national trade

Before China can embrace globalization it must first achieve “nationalization.”

It is a hard nut to crack. It means China must eliminate the numerous trade barriers erected by provinces and cities.

66. _____

Premier Zhu Ronji has urged that the elimination of local protectionism and breaking down unfair competition be on the government’s agenda as a way to build a united national market.

To do business in China, a business person must be patient and deal with numerous local standards, regulations, and customs. Some are just nonsense. They may vary from city to city, from county to county and from village to village.

“In a country without a united market, the biggest headache is to sell our products between one city to another,” said an executive with a foreign-funded automobile company in Shanghai.

67. _____

Envious of the company’s big investment in the south and fearful that it would threaten local automobile makers, officials refused to grant licence plates to cars for sale in the north, said the executive.

Construction materials, fertilizer, instant noodles and beer are also blocked from certain markets in China. Add satellite television programmes to the list, too.

68. _____

Some people believe China’s economic “nationalization” began in the Qin Dynasty 2 000 years ago, when Yingzheng united the country, its currencies and units of measurement.

Economists say China’s trade barriers could bury the achievements of its entry into the World Trade Organization.

“If we cannot unite internal standards, how can we adhere to international norms?” asked Wang Tongshan, an economist with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

"If local protectionism remains, foreign investors will get scared, and market competition, which is the basis for economic development, will disappear," added Huang Qifan, director of the Shanghai Economic Commission.

69.

Deputies from Shanghai proposed to enact China's first anti-monopoly law. The motion denounced regional protectionism and trade barriers and recommended defining prohibitions on administrative monopolies.

Wang Zhongfu, director of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, said administrative monopolies, forced deals and market blockades have become a cancer in China's domestic market.

He said his administration started a nationwide campaign this year to fight local protectionism and maintain fair competition.

China this year approved a law on law making, which many believed will help build a united market by ending the confusion that arises from conflicting laws and regulations made by local governments.

Major cities, especially coastal ones, have taken measures to remove blockades.

At the recent China Mayors Forum in Fuzhou, capital of the coastal Fujian Province, announced that it will help foreign-funded companies sell goods in the city no matter where the company headquarters are.

"Opening a wider door will benefit us in a long run," said Liu Yongzhao, vice-mayor of Fuzhou. "More people will come to see our city and find a good business environment."

70.

The decision will lose tens of millions of yuan for Chongqing, but it will force local auto makers to learn how to compete with stronger companies, said Wang Hongju, Chongqing's vice-mayor.

- A. Many people call it "vassal separatism," a trend common throughout Chinese history, with warlords and princes setting up their own regimes and issuing their own orders.
- B. He said their cars sell well in the south but are blocked from entry into some northern markets.
- C. Chongqing, the largest industrial city in the west, decided early this year to abolish a time-honoured policy requiring that cars made by other provinces be charged additional fees before being sold in the city.
- D. Consequently, "eliminating local protectionism" has become an often repeated slogan this year.
- E. "It is a live-or-die question. The mission is not easy, but we have no choice," said Wang.