

全国公共英语等级考试 (PETS)第三级模拟试卷

曾道明 主编



复旦大学出版社

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出版说明

由教育部考试中心推出的“Public English Test System”(简称 PETS)是一套全新的公共英语考试体系,是面向全社会的开放型英语水平测试系统。

PETS 测试分笔试和口试两大部分。笔试包括听力理解、英语知识运用、阅读理解和写作四个部分;口试分考生回答问题和考生相互问答问题。

PETS 测试体系的特点是既注重检测考生对英语知识的理解和运用能力,同时也注重考查语言交际能力,尤其突出听说能力的考查,使英语真正成为人们进行工作、学习和对外交往的工具。

PETS 考试共分五级:第一级略高于初中毕业生的英语水平;第二级相当于普通高中优秀毕业生的水平;第三级相当于在大专院校学习两年公共英语或自学了同等程度英语课程的水平;第四级相当于在大学学习了三至四年或自学了同等程度英语课程的水平;第五级相当于大学英语专业二年级结束时的水平。目前,第二级考试的成绩可替代自学考试非英语专业专科的英语成绩;第三级可替代自学考试非英语专业本科的英语成绩;第五级可替代申请公费留学的 EPT 成绩。

PETS 的推出对我国外语人才的培养,对外语教学方法的改革及我国外语水平的整体提高将起到很大的促进作用。

结合教育部考试中心考试大纲提出的标准,我们请复旦大学部分外语教授编写了这套模拟试卷。全套书共分五册,每一级为一册,每一册内有 10 套模拟试卷。读者通过操练,定能提高自己的英语水平和实战能力。

出版者

前 言

PETS 第三级是全国公共英语等级考试五个级别中的中间级,是面向社会的、开放的、非学历性英语等级考试。参加三级考试的人员一般要具有相当于普通高中毕业后在大专院校又学习了2年公共英语或自学了同等程度英语课程的水平。PETS 三级大纲要求考生掌握4000左右单词,而大学本科生英语四级的词汇量为4200单词,因此PETS 三级考试相当于大学英语四级考试。

本试题集是根据全国公共英语等级考试体系的要求编写而成的,旨在帮助考生提高综合运用英语的技能,熟悉三级考试题型,尽快达到三级大纲要求,从而顺利通过三级考试。本试题集共有10套试卷,每套试卷包括笔试和口试两大部分。笔试包括听力理解、英语知识运用、阅读理解和写作四个部分;口试分考生回答问题和考生相互问答问题。

参加本试题集编写的人员除主编曾道明外,还有陈进、陶友兰、王绍梅、康志峰、毕小莺和曾庆茂同志。

由于编写时间紧迫,又限于水平,错误和不妥之处在所难免,敬请读者批评指正。

编 者

2000.9.6

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TEST 1

Section I Listening Comprehension

(25 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 two parts in this section, Part A and Part B.

Now look at Part A in your test paper.

Part A

You will hear 10 short dialogues. For each dialogue, there is one question and four possible answers. Choose the correct answer — A, B, C or D, and fill in the blank with it in your test paper. You will have 15 seconds to answer the question and you will hear each dialogue ONLY ONCE.

Example:

You will hear:

W: When will the match start?

M: It's scheduled to begin at 8 o'clock, and now it's half past 7.

You will read:

(B) How long will they have to wait before the match starts?

[A] 15 minutes [B] 30 minutes [C] 10 minutes [D] 20 minutes

From the dialogue, we know that it's 7:30 now and they have to wait 30 minutes before the match begins at 8:00, so you should choose answer [B] and fill in the blank with B.

Now look at question 1.

- () 1. Which of the following best describes the Boston University?
- [A] A public school.
- [B] An international college.
- [C] The third-largest one in the world.
- [D] An independent university in the nation.
- () 2. What can you infer from Jim's words?

- [A] He admits he is stupid.
 [B] Sometimes being stupid is not as bad as people usually think.
 [C] He is angry about the woman's words.
 [D] He does not understand what the woman has said.
- () 3. How does the woman get along with Brown?
 [A] She gets along beautifully with him.
 [B] She would do anything if Brown kept loving her.
 [C] She regrets having met him.
 [D] Everything between them goes smoothly.
- () 4. What does the man imply?
 [A] He is a hero.
 [B] He tries to be a hero.
 [C] He indicates that the woman is crazy.
 [D] He never considers himself a hero as the woman thinks.
- () 5. What can we learn from the conversation?
 [A] The man likes *Titanic* as much as the woman does.
 [B] *Titanic* is the most costly film ever made in American film industry.
 [C] The woman likes *Titanic* very much.
 [D] It's an incredible experience for the man to see *Titanic* for the first time.
- () 6. Where might the conversation take place?
 [A] On campus. [B] At a travel agency.
 [C] At an accommodation agency. [D] In a house property company.
- () 7. Why hasn't the man seen the woman for ages?
 [A] She moved.
 [B] She went to Scotland with her sister.
 [C] She's on a few-week holiday with her friends.
 [D] She's just come back from Scotland.
- () 8. What does John do?
 [A] A golf player. [B] A politician.
 [C] A historian. [D] A philosopher.
- () 9. What does the weather forecast probably say about this weekend?
 [A] It is going to snow. [B] It will stay nice.
 [C] It will remain cloudy. [D] It is going to rain.
- () 10. Which of the following is not true?
 [A] Both the man and the woman want to take a vacation.
 [B] They can't agree on where they go and what they do during the vacation time.
 [C] The man prefers to go camping in the mountains and the woman is tired of city living.
 [D] They live in New York.

Part B

You are going to hear four conversations. Before listening to each conversation, you will have 5 seconds to read each of the questions which accompany it. After listening, you will have time to answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. You will hear each conversation ONLY ONCE. Fill in the blank with A, B, C or D in your test paper.

Question 11 to 14 are based on the following dialogue.

- () 11. What marks the major difference between the advanced class and the beginner's class?
- [A] The advanced class is more complicated.
 - [B] The pace of the advanced class is quicker.
 - [C] The beginner's class needs less energy.
 - [D] The advanced class has no stop in the middle of the exercises.
- () 12. What is the man's opinion about lifting weights and doing aerobics?
- [A] There's much difference between the two.
 - [B] Lifting weights for sixty minutes is quite similar with doing aerobics for an hour.
 - [C] Doing aerobics is easier than lifting weights.
 - [D] Lifting weights is easier than doing aerobics.
- () 13. If the man succeeds in accomplishing weight lifting exercises and aerobics tomorrow morning, what will happen?
- [A] The man and woman will dine out.
 - [B] The woman will cook dinner for the man privately.
 - [C] The woman will cook dinner for the entire family.
 - [D] The man and woman will cook dinner together.
- () 14. What can we infer about the man?
- [A] He is in great condition, but has never attended aerobic classes before.
 - [B] He is disgustingly conceited.
 - [C] He does not like aerobics.
 - [D] He can do better than the woman in the aerobic class.

Questions 15 to 18 are based on the following conversation.

- () 15. How does the American president feel about his trip to China?
- [A] It has helped him spot more differences between the two countries.
 - [B] It has helped the Chinese people know more about him.
 - [C] It has helped him understand more about the realities of China.
 - [D] It has held the world's attention to China.
- () 16. Why was Chelsea able to come to China with the president?
- [A] Because she wanted to meet young Chinese people.
 - [B] Because she was allowed to come by the president.
 - [C] Because she is the president's daughter.
 - [D] Because her university courses came to an end in time.

- () 17. What did Chelsea do after visiting Shanghai?
- [A] She went back home with the president.
 [B] She went back to her university.
 [C] She went on meeting Chinese college students in other cities.
 [D] She went to other places of China with the president.
- () 18. In the president's view, what can be seen among young Chinese people?
- [A] Their fierce competition among themselves.
 [B] Their desire for knowledge and improvement.
 [C] Their enormous egos and tremendous ambition.
 [D] Their craving for going abroad.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the following conversation.

- () 19. What did the man do this morning?
- [A] He sang for a concert.
 [B] He consulted a doctor about his sprained ankle.
 [C] He slept all morning.
 [D] He was preparing for the next show.
- () 20. When will the man's next show come?
- [A] This week. [B] Next Thursday.
 [C] In April. [D] Later next week.
- () 21. Which of the following shows will the woman probably watch next time?
- [A] The show in New York. [B] The show in San Francisco.
 [C] The show in Washington. [D] The show in New Jersey.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the following conversation.

- () 22. Where does this conversation most probably take place?
- [A] In Dr. Brown's office. [B] In the classroom.
 [C] In an auditorium. [D] In the lecture hall.
- () 23. Why does the woman come to see Dr. Brown?
- [A] Because she has a previous appointment with him.
 [B] Because she is seriously ill.
 [C] Because she needs his approval for her selected courses.
 [D] Because she wants to know his teaching plans.
- () 24. Why did the woman drop her chemistry course last semester?
- [A] Because it wasn't a requirement.
 [B] Because she disliked it.
 [C] Because she was ill and stayed in a hospital.
 [D] Because she took too many courses.
- () 25. What is Dr. Brown most concerned about?
- [A] The woman's musical background.
 [B] The woman's financial situation.

- [C] The woman's dislike of chemistry.
[D] The woman's decision to take on six courses.

Section II Use Of English

(15 minutes)

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word or phrase for each numbered blank.

Text

Jan Douglas had seen tornadoes(龙卷风) before, but never one like this. It was surprisingly huge, a half-mile wide 26 more, a howling monster that 27 trucks, trees and railroad cars and shredded everything in its path for nearly 70 miles. 28 it rumbled into her neighborhood in Oklahoma City, Douglas and her daughters took 29 in the utility room. The power 30 out and the house came apart — outer walls first, then the kitchen, then the roof. Douglas looked up, saw the funnel cloud 31 directly overhead and thought, "My god, what happened to the light?" There was nothing to do but 32 on and pray. "Each time we prayed, our mouths 33 with black dirt." says Douglas.

Luckily for the Douglasses, the storm 34 them outside in the driveway, stunned but only marked 35 cuts and bruise. 36 thousands of other people in the Oklahoma City area, they had 37 a storm whose 38 speed was reliably clocked at 318 miles an hour — the highest wind ever 39 on earth. It was the biggest of 76 tornadoes to hit Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas 40 the same day, killing more than 46 people and injuring over 700. The storm touched 41 shortly before 6 p. m. last Monday and 42 the next two hours carving a frightful strip through suburban communities like Newcastle and Moore. "It started 43 multiple funnels that danced around each other," says helicopter pilot Jim Gardner, who was 44 about a mile away. "All of a sudden the dance got tighter, and they 45 into one."

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| () 26. [A] or | [B] and | [C] but | [D] as well as |
| () 27. [A] picked at | [B] picked up | [C] picked over | [D] picked up with |
| () 28. [A] Unless | [B] Until | [C] Since | [D] When |
| () 29. [A] refuge | [B] liberty | [C] interest | [D] change |
| () 30. [A] broke | [B] blurted | [C] burst | [D] went |
| () 31. [A] churn | [B] churning | [C] churned | [D] was churning |
| () 32. [A] to hold | [B] hold | [C] holding | [D] held |
| () 33. [A] were filled | [B] have been filled | [C] were to be filled | [D] were filling |
| () 34. [A] disabled | [B] demoted | [C] departed | [D] deposited |
| () 35. [A] from | [B] with | [C] into | [D] around |
| () 36. [A] To | [B] For | [C] Like | [D] As for |

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
| () 37. [A] faced | [B] surpassed | [C] overtaken | [D] survived |
| () 38. [A] top | [B] easy | [C] low | [D] minimum |
| () 39. [A] recording | [B] recorded | [C] being recorded | [D] records |
| () 40. [A] at | [B] over | [C] on | [D] by |
| () 41. [A] about | [B] up | [C] off | [D] down |
| () 42. [A] spent | [B] took | [C] arranged | [D] afforded |
| () 43. [A] across | [B] within | [C] by | [D] as |
| () 44. [A] airborne | [B] afloat | [C] drifting | [D] astray |
| () 45. [A] mingled | [B] converged | [C] convened | [D] dissolved |

Section III Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Part A

Directions:

Read the following three texts. Answer the questions on each text by choosing A, B, C or D.

Text 1

The three men sat in the truck, unaware of the hot Nevada sun. Their attention was focused on a fourth man, middle-aged, tall, slender, and rather well dressed for the desert-like terrain of the Carson River Valley. He walked purposefully over the sandy soil, systematically covering the area of a gentle rise. In his outstretched hands was a Y-shaped tree branch.

"I feel silly about this," one of the men in the truck said. "What he's doing is contrary to all my beliefs."

"Just you wait," one of the other two told him. "Then you won't feel so silly any more."

At length, the man with the branch stopped his walking. The stick he carried by the two ends of the Y no longer pointed toward the sky. Instead, it was pointing to the ground with a definite bobbing motion.

"That's it," one of the men in the truck called. He jumped over the side and ran toward the man with the stick. Within minutes, a stake had been driven into the ground at the point where the forked stick was pointing. Early the next morning, a drilling rig lowered its bit(钻头) into the earth at the same point and mechanical digging began. Less than twenty feet down, the drill struck something the man who said he felt silly had been seeking for months: water.

It had been an uncommonly dry summer, even for that part of Nevada. One well had gone dry, and livestock were thirsty. Previous attempts at well drilling had failed. Government geologists and soil engineers had gone over the area with maps, testing equipment, and sounding devices. The best they could accomplish for the farmer was a gloomy series of dry holes. All the farmer had to show

for his faith in men of science was a considerable drilling bill and a thirsty herd.

He had felt silly because he had been pushed by desperation into listening to some of his neighbors who suggested he try a water witch; the man with the forked stick.

After the well was completed and ample water flowed forth, the farmer smiled nervously as he paid the water witch his twenty-five-dollar fee. "It seems so crazy to be doing this," he said. Perhaps part of the craziness came because the farmer was a university graduate, a teacher of science at a nearby high school. However, even odder was the water witch's request for anonymity. "I don't mind your telling people you had searched for water through the use of a divining rod," the water witch had said, "but I'll be grateful to you if you don't mention my name in any way that gets into print. I don't think my boss would like it."

- () 46. The farmer occasionally expressed the feeling that _____.
- [A] geologists would be able to do a better job
 - [B] he was foolish to hire a witch to find water
 - [C] he firmly believed in water witching
 - [D] the water witch's fee was too high
- () 47. Before hiring the water witch, the farmer _____.
- [A] had employed some geologists and soil engineers to find water, but failed
 - [B] had thought the drought would be gone in a couple of weeks
 - [C] had searched for water for several weeks
 - [D] had obtained no help from the federal government
- () 48. According to the passage, the farmer's faith in men of science _____.
- [A] brought him innumerable benefits
 - [B] helped him to overcome one difficulty after another
 - [C] enabled him to sustain his livestock
 - [D] made him waste a lot of money
- () 49. The phrase "at length" in the fourth paragraph can be replaced by _____.
- [A] immediately
 - [B] exactly
 - [C] eventually
 - [D] inevitably
- () 50. Before leaving, the water witch asked the farmer _____.
- [A] to hire him for any future well drillings
 - [B] not to reveal his name
 - [C] to pay more for his service
 - [D] not to tell people he had searched for water through the use of a divining rod

Text 2

Most people dislike rattlesnakes. Years ago people commonly believed that these and other snakes had the power to cast a spell on people. Some people become almost terrified at the thought of even seeing a rattler. Even the lover of the outdoors is compelled to look out for these creatures. However, a few sensible precautions decrease the chances of being struck by any poisonous snake.

Rattlers come in a variety of sizes — from about two feet in length to over six feet. At the end of the rattler's tail is a set of rings. These make up the rattle. When the snake is alarmed, the tail shakes, causing a warning noise to be transmitted a considerable distance.

Rattlers may be found in nearly all states and in some Canadian provinces. However, most of them are more at home in dry places, such as the Western United States and Mexico. Rocky, isolated areas are favorite places for rattlers to lodge. They may be seen mornings and evenings sunning on rocky ledges. In the heat of the day they seek out a shelter from the sun under rocks or in holes.

The rattlesnake is in some ways a friend to humans. This statement contradicts some common views of these creatures. The harmful poisonous fluid released in a rattler's bite kills small animals —and may kill or cause sickness in people. However, rattlers are competitors with owls and hawks for mice and rats. Many of these pests have been the losers in a clash with a rattlesnake in its quest for food. Thus the rattler helps control the numbers of mice and rats.

How can you avoid a rattlesnake bite? A few principles have been given by experienced people of the outdoors. First, do not run through high grass in rattlesnake country. You might surprise a snake that is otherwise minding its own business. A slow walk insures ample time for the snake to slide away or proclaim its presence.

Although these snakes are very mobile, they will not chase you. If you hear a rattle, back up and walk away slowly. Do not run! The snake may have a friend or relative in the area who would resent being stepped on as you dash away.

Second, consider your wearing apparel, particularly footwear. Snake fangs have occasionally pierced thick, western boots. However, such footwear offers much more protection than the usual shoes.

Finally, when climbing, look before you reach or step. Rattlers like to lie on rocky ledges. Although you intended to grab a rock rather than a rattler, the surprised snake may not understand.

- () 51. Years ago, people usually believed that _____.
[A] rattlesnakes would never attack human beings even if they were provoked
[B] rattlesnakes had a magic power
[C] rattlesnakes would attack human beings even with no provocation
[D] It was impossible for rattlesnakes to hold human beings under a spell
- () 52. The following statements are true EXCEPT _____.
[A] rattlesnakes may grow to over six feet in length
[B] rattlesnakes prefer to live in wet places
[C] when rattlesnakes are alarmed, they shake their tails
[D] rattlesnakes live on mice and rats
- () 53. According to the passage, rattlesnakes _____.
[A] play no role in controlling the population of mice and rats
[B] play a more important role than owls and hawks in reducing the number of mice and rats

- [C] play a less important role than owls and hawks in reducing the population of mice and rats
- [D] play a certain role in limiting the population of mice and rats
- () 54. In order to avoid being struck by a rattlesnake, the author offers the following suggestions EXCEPT _____.
- [A] walking slowly when you go through high grass in a rattlesnake area
- [B] Wearing thick boots and clothes when you travel in a rattlesnake area
- [C] running as quickly as possible when you hear a rattlesnake
- [D] looking before you reach or step when climbing
- () 55. We can conclude from the passage that _____.
- [A] hawks and owls are pet animals
- [B] hawks and owls are domestic animals
- [C] owls and hawks are tame animals
- [D] hawks and owls are flesh-eating animals

Text 3

As my father grew old he became odd. He became mean where once he had been open-handed, and complained about the bills run up by the students who sometimes lived with him. He often woke up at four in the morning and started to go out of the house. And he mislaid things, but he had never in his life had to find anything or file anything. He told the same stories, but he had always repeated stories, absorbed in the telling and unaware of the listener's expression of recognition or boredom. Now he had fewer stories to tell and told them oftener.

But the structure of his personality remained intact and his mind was as keen and fresh, as alert to anything new and interesting as it had ever been. The spring before he died I gave a seminar to a group who thought of themselves as avant-guard (先锋派), but his were the most searching questions.

In the summer of 1956, after he had to move from the little house in which all the mementos of his life were in place, he was obviously failing. Although his grandchildren found a hotel in which he could live independently and still cause little trouble by leaving his door open or the bath running, because there was someone to watch out for such things, he felt close to the end. When summer school was over, his club, which he had founded and in which he ate lunch every day, closed. He was more alone, but the nephew of an old friend had breakfast with him to be sure that he had one good meal a day, and he himself made a last effort to see those of his old friends who were still alive. He died in his sleep the night he knew I was crossing the Atlantic on my way home.

It was my father whose career was limited by the number of his children and his health, who defined for me my place in the world. Although I have acted on a wider stage than either my mother or my father, it is still the same stage — the same world, only with wider dimensions. I have been fortunate in being able to look up to my parents' minds well past my own middle years. And I watched my father grow — shed his earlier racial prejudices and come to respect new institutions of

the federal government, such as Social Security and public ownership. Watching a parent grow is one of the most reassuring experiences anyone can have, a privilege that comes only to those whose parents live beyond their children's early adulthood.

- () 56. It can be concluded from the passage that the author's father _____.
- [A] had a penetrating mind
 - [B] usually followed a strict set of rules about diet and exercise
 - [C] often asked his neighbors to tell him interesting stories
 - [D] believed he had a right to run risks in his own way
- () 57. The word "open - handed" in the first paragraph can be replaced by _____.
- [A] forgetful
 - [B] careless
 - [C] delightful
 - [D] generous
- () 58. Which of the following statements is FALSE?
- [A] The author's father died when he was telling a fairy story.
 - [B] The author's father was selfish with his money.
 - [C] The author's father seldom got up late when he grew old.
 - [D] The author's father visited some of his friends in his final days.
- () 59. The last paragraph tells the reader that the author's father _____.
- [A] hated very much new institutions of the federal government
 - [B] was a racist in his early years
 - [C] fought fearlessly against racial discrimination in his early years
 - [D] had no say in the management of family affairs
- () 60. The author implies that children _____.
- [A] never live in harmony with their parents
 - [B] should not look up to their parent's minds any more when they pass their adolescence
 - [C] can benefit a lot from their parents if the parents live beyond their adolescence
 - [D] often have conflicting ideas about looking up to their parents' minds

Part B

Directions:

Read the following texts from the magazine *Financial Times* in which different schools of strategy formation are discussed. For questions 61 to 65, match the name of each school to one of the statements (A to G) given below.

The Design School

The original view sees strategy formation as achieving the essential fit between internal strengths and weaknesses and external threats and opportunities. Senior management formulates clear and simple strategies in a deliberate process of conscious thought — which is neither formally analytical nor informally intuitive — so that everyone can implement the strategy process, at least into the