

(全国公共英语等级考试辅导丛书)

第四级

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

第四级

主 编 徐 钟 顾大僖

副主编 蒋秉章 蔡龙泉 宋继平 沈 炎

主要编写人员

戴晓富 孟 臻 江湘英

吕 薇 乐金马 刘美华

朱 晶 范文珺 刘雪梅

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 4 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 7-205-05145-2

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 075957 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: 381 千字 印张: 23 $\frac{1}{2}$

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: 35.00 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	(12)
Test Three	(23)
Test Four	(34)
Test Five	(46)
Test Six	(57)
Test Seven	(69)
Test Eight	(81)
Test Nine	(93)
Test Ten	(105)
Test Eleven	(116)
Test Twelve	(127)
Test Thirteen	(139)
Test Fourteen	(151)
Test Fifteen	(162)
Test Sixteen	(174)
Test Seventeen	(186)
Test Eighteen	(198)
Test Nineteen	(210)
Test Twenty	(222)

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

(30 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. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to 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 A

You will hear a speech given by a tourist guide. Listen and complete the sentences in questions 1 ~ 5 with the information you've heard. Write not more than 5 words in each numbered box. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below.

How did the tourists get here?

1

Where will they stay for the night?

2

What time is it now in San Francisco?		3
Who is Zhang ming?		4
How far is it away from the hotel?		5

Part 

You will hear a conversation at a party. Answer questions 6 ~ 10 while you listen. Use not more than 5 words for each answer. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the questions.

In whose house did this conversation take place?		6
How come Mr. Brown knew Mr. Foxwell so well?		7
What did he mean when Mr. Foxwell said "that's why it is called the axis"?		8
How many people were mentioned in the conversation?		9
When were the guests supposed to leave?		10

Part 

You will hear three dialogues or monologues. Before listening to each one. You will have time to read the questions related to it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have time to check your answer. You will hear each piece once only.

Questions 11 ~ 13 are based on the following speech given at an international meeting. You now have 15 seconds to read questions 11 ~ 13.

- 11. The speaker is delivering _____ .**
 [A] a lecture [B] an opening speech
 [C] a closing speech [D] a welcome speech.
- 12. Who is speaking now?**
 [A] A professor of physics.
 [B] A professor from Columbia University.
 [C] A member of International Professional Society.
 [D] The Chairman.
- 13. Why are they gathering there?**

- [A] To attend a seminar. [B] To give a lecture.
[C] To meet Dr. Elton Doyle. [D] To read academic papers.

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

Questions 14 ~ 16 are based on the following dialogue between a secretary and a client. You now have 15 seconds to read questions 14 ~ 16.

14. Which of the following is true?

- [A] Mrs. Wilson was a chief executive officer.
[B] Mr. Sproat asked to advance his appointment to the morning.
[C] Mrs. Wilson was Mr. Sproat's boss.
[D] Mr. Sproat asked to cancel his appointment with Mrs. Wilson.

15. Mr. Sproat had to see Mrs. Wilson immediately because _____ .

- [A] Mrs. Wilson promised to meet him now
[B] he had another appointment at one o'clock
[C] he had to travel abroad
[D] the meeting couldn't be delayed

16. How long did the visitor wait?

- [A] Half an hour. [B] Five minutes. [C] Half a day. [D] One hour.

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

Questions 17 ~ 20 are based on the following introduction of a company. You now have 20 seconds to read questions 17 ~ 20.

17. What is the best title for this passage?

- [A] Annual report of a company.
[B] Development plan of a company.
[C] Presentation of a company.
[D] Advertisement of a company.

18. The quality of their products has secured them a leading position among _____ .

- [A] agents
[B] subordinates
[C] manufacturers of office equipment
[D] employees

19. Its sales volume in the previous year was _____ .

- [A] 70 million U. S. dollars [B] 150 million Swiss Francs
[C] 43,000 U. S. dollars [D] 2000 Francs

20. Decisions taken at headquarters affect _____ .

- [A] its turnover [B] its staff number
[C] the whole world [D] the company's operations

You now have 40 seconds to check your answers to Questions 17 ~ 20.

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 test. Choose the best word for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1.

In search of other energy alternatives, the United States has been developing its synfuels industry, which is the production of synthetic fuels to 21 the place of oil, coal, and natural gas. One of the new technological processes 22 with the production of gasohol, a 23 of 90 percent gasoline and 10 percent alcohol. There are two types of alcohol used as fuels: ethanol, produced 24 corn and other grains, and methanol, produced from coal and city wastes. Either can be mixed with gasoline, but ethanol is preferred. The 25 fuel, methanol, can be 26 by extra refining processes, but this increases the cost and 27 the energy input-output ratio. Service stations 28 the country are already selling gasohol. 29 discouragement from many large oil companies, ethanol may provide a sensible, quick alternative to fossil fuels.

Still 30 alternative to fossil fuels can be 31 in energy from the sun. 32 energy provides a good 33 of heat that can be collected and even 34 for later use. Already many homes and office buildings have been designed to take 35 of the sun's warmth.

The sun can also be used to produce electricity. Solar energy generators are already providing power for 36 Indian villages in Arizona and 37 in Alaska. Solar-generated electricity also may be the airplane fuel of the future. Solar-powered aircraft have succeeded in crossing the English Channel and 38 may become 39 for extended distances, as more efficient, lighter, and cheaper solar 40 are developed.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 21. [A] replace | [B] take | [C] substitute | [D] occupy |
| 22. [A] concerns | [B] involves | [C] treats | [D] deals |
| 23. [A] form | [B] mixture | [C] combination | [D] compound |
| 24. [A] for | [B] from | [C] with | [D] as |
| 25. [A] inferior | [B] poor | [C] fossil | [D] cleaner |
| 26. [A] refined | [B] decreased | [C] produced | [D] improved |
| 27. [A] reduces | [B] changes | [C] increases | [D] affects |
| 28. [A] throughout | [B] in | [C] across | [D] through |
| 29. [A] Without | [B] Despite | [C] Inspite | [D] From |

30. [A] another [B] other [C] one [D] an
 31. [A] used [B] found [C] generated [D] existed
 32. [A] Sun [B] Solar [C] Lunar [D] Wind
 33. [A] source [B] use [C] supply [D] origin
 34. [A] accumulated [B] stored [C] produced [D] retained
 35. [A] into account [B] use [C] energy [D] advantage
 36. [A] nearby [B] various [C] remote [D] local
 37. [A] societies [B] districts [C] communities [D] parts
 38. [A] finally [B] at last [C] as a result [D] eventually
 39. [A] useful [B] practical [C] probable [D] easy
 40. [A] ingredients [B] parts [C] components [D] elements

Section III : Reading Comprehension

(60 minutes)



Read the following four texts and answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1.

Text 1

“Dinosaur” is the story of a young Iguanodon dinosaur whose life is uprooted when a meteor hits the planet and he and his family are forced to look for a new home.

“It’s about characters who have to face adversity and stick together,” Schumacher said, a human story told with animals.

But he admits the real achievement of “Dinosaur” is taking digitally created characters and blending them with real images like waves crashing on the beach or clouds floating in the sky. This creates “a live-action type of film.”

To be different from traditional cartoons, “Dinosaur” attempts to re-create the real-life existence of dinosaurs. And the talking animals offer simple lessons in how to live. In short, it is vintage Disney.

The 90-minute movie took more than five and a half years to produce, and Disney built a huge campus in Burbank, California for the new digital studio, called “The Secret Lab,” that would create “Dinosaur.”

While a typical live-action film takes about two years to make from beginning to the cinema, Disney animators took 18 months just to make a “test” version of the film to see if it could be done.

Four years later, they have “Dinosaur,” and early reviews are ecstatic. Trade newspaper Daily Variety called it “an eye-popping visual spectacle that serves up a vivid picture of what the planet might have looked like.”

The film follows the life of Aladar, an Iguanodon—a sort of cow-like animal weighing up to five tons—who is separated from his herd and raised by a family of primates called Lemurs.

Aladar, voiced by actor D. B. Sweeney, feels the Lemurs are his kin. But he is actually an outsider.

When a meteor hits Earth, Aladar saves his family from the fire and devastation that follow and they find themselves on a quest for food and water. While on their trek, they meet other prehistoric beasts all looking for a safe nesting ground.

During the journey, Aladar fights with the herd's leader, Kron, falls in love with Kron's sister, Neera, and teaches the other dinosaurs that if they all work together they can achieve a common goal.

The scenery is bright and beautiful. When herd members locate their nesting paradise, the sky is the bluest of blue, the grass a deep green, and the water looks cool and inviting.

The film is rated PG, meaning parental guidance is suggested because of its violence.

41. If you want to know “Dinosaur” in detail, you have to go to _____ .
[A] the museum [B] the library
[C] the cinema [D] The Secret Lab
42. We can learn from the text that “Dinosaur” is actually based on _____ .
[A] human experience [B] prehistoric life
[C] wild life [D] dinosaur history
43. The author tells us that the story involves _____ .
[A] rich imagination [B] old tradition
[C] violent action [D] present high-tech
44. According to the story, dinosaurs' misfortune results from _____ .
[A] a meteor stroke [B] aliens attack
[C] extreme coldness [D] a sudden disaster
45. In order to survive the disaster, the dinosaurs had to _____ .
[A] separate [B] unite [C] compete [D] fight

Text 2

Each of us lives and works on a small part of the earth's surface, moves in a small circle, and of these acquaintances knows only a few intimately. Of any public event that has wide effects we see at best only a phase and an aspect. This is as true of the eminent insiders who draft treaties, make laws, and issue orders, as it is of those who have treaties framed on them, laws promulgated to them, orders given at them. Inevitably our opinions cover a bigger space, a longer reach of time, a greater

number of things, that we can directly observe. They have, therefore, to be pieced together out of what others have reported and what we can imagine. Yet even the eyewitness does not bring back a naive picture of the scene. For experience seems to show that he himself brings something to the scene which later he takes away from it, that oftener than not what he imagines to be the account of an event is really a transfiguration of it. Few facts in consciousness seem to be merely given. Most facts in consciousness seem to be partly made. A report is the joint product of the knower and known, in which the role of the observer is always selective and usually creative. The facts we see depend on where we are placed, and the habits of our eyes.

46. The limited time and space which man occupies suggest, according to the paragraphs, _____ .

- [A] man's life is also insignificant
- [B] man's opinions can not be accurate at all
- [C] human observations in general are all but partial
- [D] man can not have any opinion

47. Experts such as the so-called insiders _____ .

- [A] usually have unbiased opinions
- [B] can also be prejudiced in their judgment
- [C] are reliable observers
- [D] do not have correct information at all

48. The word "naive" in "a naive picture of the scene" most likely means _____ .

- [A] uneducated
- [B] immature
- [C] pure and reliable
- [D] informal

49. The second paragraph suggests that individual consciousness of the phenomenal world _____ .

- [A] is always fallacious
- [B] is always reliable
- [C] expresses a fusion of the subjective and the objective realities
- [D] shows a perfect reflection of what the world is

50. By "selective" and "creative", the author means that the observer of an event _____ .

- [A] collects preferred materials in order to create
- [B] selects with the intention to create new ideas
- [C] selects and creates unconsciously and simultaneously
- [D] selects and creates objects deliberately

Text 3

Are these prices for real? Oranges, eight , \$1. Car batteries, \$25. Video-

cassette recorders, \$180. Yes, but that is just the beginning of the surprises. Here comes a clerk-whoosh! – on roller skates. And just look at these 20-ft. mountains of merchandise, from catsup to cameras, mustard to mufflers. Disoriented yet? This is the green zone, where groceries are sold. For everything from mouthwash to antifreeze, go to the blue zone. Tired? Here, sit down on one of the convenient wooden benches and sip some free cider of coffee with other weary shoppers.

What is this place? Welcome to Hypermart USA, where the floor space (222,000 sq. ft.) and the discounts are both breathtakingly huge. The suburban Dallas emporium belongs to a booming category of retail store called the hypermarket. "I've never seen so much under one roof," says Martha Mason, a homemaker visiting Hypermart USA. "I could spend days in here." Sam Walton certainly hopes so. The founder and chairman of booming Wal-Mart discount stores opened his first Hypermart USA last December as a joint venture with the Cullum retail chain. "It's a test," says Walton, "I'm more excited about this than anything in the history of our company. This new store could revolutionize the way America shops."

A lot of competitors agree. Suddenly hypermarkets, which can cover live football fields, are springing up across the U. S. in places as diverse as New Orleans and Kalispell, Mont. The oversize stores provide the ultimate in one-stop shopping: customers can get a haircut, buy a refrigerator and stock up on paper towels in one trip. Most "malls without walls," as Walton calls them, draw crowds with an old-fashioned lure: everyday discounts. Prices are reduced as much as 40% below the full retail level. Hypermarkets make money even at such thin profit margins because they sell such an enormous volume of goods. Hypermarket sales average at least \$1 million a week, compared with \$200,000 for a conventional-size discount store.

51. Shopping in malls, a customer may lose his way because _____ .
[A] many goods are mass products
[B] the prices can be bargained
[C] he is too excited
[D] mountains of all kinds of goods are on sale there
52. According to the text, we can get videocassette recorders _____ .
[A] in the blue zone [B] in the green zone
[C] at the electric goods section [D] at the daily discount area
53. Sam Walton _____ .
[A] said he would set up one more Hypermarket
[B] said he would sell his goods by retail
[C] was the founder and chairman of Wal-Mart discount store
[D] was a co-investor of the malls in USA
54. Sam Walton tells us that many customers are attracted to shop in

hypermarkets because _____ .

- [A] they like a new way of shopping for a change
- [B] the discounts are surprisingly great
- [C] they can have a free drink after shopping
- [D] the retail goods can be selected

55. The text mainly discusses _____ .

- [A] A new American economic system
- [B] A new way of shopping pattern
- [C] Sellers and consumers
- [D] How to attract more consumers

Text 4

If you have been on a diet and reached your goal, chances are good that when you stop dieting you will regain all the weight you lost. After several weeks on a low-calorie diet—900 calories or fewer—the body conserves energy by slowing the speed at which it burns calories. This slow-down explains in part why your weight loss may cease after a few weeks.

When you eventually return to eating a normal amount of food, your body may continue to burn calories at the slower rate, storing the remaining calories as fat. So if you are on a strict diet, your body may need fewer calories to maintain the same weight; losing weight becomes more difficult.

Doctors know that as you gain weight the fat cells in your body (most of us average 30 billion of them) become enlarged. But there is a limit to how big a fat cell can get, and very fat people develop additional fat cells—sometimes more than 100 billion. It now appears that you can add fat cells at any point during your life, although the number you have is influenced by a combination of your history of dieting and your genetic makeup.

Fat cells are different from other cells. They are made mostly of fat instead of protein, and apparently they never go away, even after dieting. Instead, they merely shrink. Dr. Jules Hirsch of Rockefeller University has examined the body tissue of very fat people who have lost weight, and found that it resembles that of starvation victims. Perhaps, he supposes, it is the billions of undersize, “hungry” cells that drive many formerly fat people off their diets.

New research suggests that your hungry cells aren't the only signal senders that tempt you toward the refrigerator. Another criminal may be the hormone insulin. Insulin turns sugar and fat into fuel for the body. In addition, some researchers believe that high levels of insulin are a factor in hunger and appetite—and may drive you to overeat.

Exercise helps maintain your weight and seems to bring insulin levels down,

says Dr. Donald S. Robertson, a medical director. "Any weight-loss program must fail", he says, "unless it incorporates a certain amount of exercise."

56. When you stop dieting, you will regain the weight you lost because

- _____ .
- [A] your appetite has become greater than before
 - [B] the fat cells you have are influenced by gene from your parents
 - [C] your body can now consume only part of the calories you get from food
 - [D] the fat cells in your body have become larger and larger

57. What tempts you toward the food is _____ .

- [A] fat cells
- [B] hungry cells
- [C] hunger and appetite
- [D] both hungry cells and hormone insulin

58. The passage implies that _____ .

- [A] overweight results from fat cells
- [B] keeping a diet is not the best method of losing weight
- [C] it is hungry cells that prevent you from dieting
- [D] if you want to lose your weight, you should go on a strict diet

59. According to the text, it can be concluded that _____ .

- [A] you become fat again because you stop dieting
- [B] there are many factors that lead to overweight
- [C] it is the hormone insulin that makes you fat
- [D] it is difficult for the fat people to lose weight

60. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

- [A] How to Lose Your Weight.
- [B] The Best Method of Losing Your Weight.
- [C] Censes of Gaining Weight.
- [D] The Advantages of Going on a Diet.



Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2.

The fact is that the energy crisis, which has suddenly been officially announced, has been with us for a long time now, and will be with us for an even longer time. Whether Arab oil flows freely or not, it is clear to everyone that world industry cannot be allowed to depend on so fragile a base. 61. The supply of oil can be shut off unexpectedly at any time, and in any case, the oil wells will all run dry in thirty years or so at the present rate of use.

62. New sources of energy must be found, and this will take time, but it is not

likely to result in any situation that will ever restore that sense of cheap and plentiful energy we have had in the times past. For an indefinite period from here on, mankind is going to advance cautiously, and consider itself lucky that it can advance at all.

To make the situation worse, there is as yet no sign that any slowing of the world's population is in sight. Although the birth-rate has dropped in some nations, including the United States, the population of the world seems sure to pass six billion and perhaps even seven billion as the twenty-first century opens.

63. Their food supply will not increase nearly enough to match this , which means that we are heading into a crisis in the matter of producing and marketing food.

Taking all this into account, what might we reasonably estimate supermarkets to be like in the year 2001?

To begin with, the world food supply is going to become steadily tighter over the next thirty years—even here in the United States. By 2001, the population of the United States will be at least two hundred fifty million and possibly two hundred seventy million, and the nation will find it difficult to expand food production to fill the additional mouths. 64. This will be particularly true since energy pinch will make it difficult to continue agriculture in the high-energy American fashion that makes it possible to combine few farmers with high yields.

It seems almost certain that by 2001 the United States will no longer be a great food-exporting nation and that, if necessity forces exports, it will be at the price of belt-tightening at home.

In fact , as food items will tend to decline in quality and decrease in variety, there is very likely to be increasing use of flavouring additives. 65. Until such time as mankind has the sense to lower its population to the point where the planet can provide a comfortable support for all, people will have to accept more “unnatural food.”

Section IV : Writing

(35 minutes)

66. Write a composition on the following topic:

“The world would be a better place now if we had never invented the automobile.” Do you agree or disagree with the statement above? Use specific reasons and examples to support your position.

You should write 160—200 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

Test Two

Section I: Listening Comprehension

(30 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. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to 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 A

You will hear a speech about measuring test. Listen and complete the sentences in questions 1 ~ 5 with the information you've heard. Write not more than 5 words in each numbered box. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below.

When was the new system of measurement presented?		1
The Tested States still adopts.		2
Which system is Great Britain using now?		3
Why do American manufactures decide to make the conversion?		4
What is expected to happen?		5