

(全国公共英语等级考试辅导丛书)

第二级

PETS

成功捷径

Public English Test System

徐 钟 顾大僖/主编

李思国/主审

辽宁人民出版社

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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	(45)
Test Six	(55)
Test Seven	(66)
Test Eight	(77)
Test Nine	(88)
Test Ten	(100)
Test Eleven	(111)
Test Twelve	(122)
Test Thirteen	(134)
Test Fourteen	(145)
Test Fifteen	(156)
Test Sixteen	(167)
Test Seventeen	(178)
Test Eighteen	(189)
Test Nineteen	(200)
Test Twenty	(211)

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

第一套 Test One

第一部分 听力理解

第一节

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A, B, C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题，每段对话仅读一遍。

例如，你将听到以下内容：

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

W: Yes, it's nine fifteen.

请看选项：

How much is the shirt?

[A] £19. 15.

[B] £9. 15.

[C] £9. 18.

衬衫的价格为 9 镑 15 便士，所以你选择 B 项，并在试卷上将其标出。

Answer: [A] [B] [C]

1. What job did she get?

[A] Worker.

[B] Teacher.

[C] Reporter.

2. What nationality is she?

[A] English.

[B] Chinese.

[C] Spanish.

3. Where was she born?

[A] London.

[B] Manchester.

[C] Liverpool.

第二节

4. What language can she speak a little?

- [A] French. [B] Portuguese. [C] Japanese.

5. What does Lisa look like?

- [A] Beautiful. [B] Tall. [C] Short

听下面五段对话或短文。每段对话或短文后有几个小题，从题中所给的A, B, C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或短文前，你将有五秒钟的时间阅读各个小题；听完后，各小题将给出五秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或短文读两遍。

听第6段材料，回答第6,7题。

6. How much money does the woman give to the man?

- [A] 5 pounds. [B] 6 pounds. [C] 10 pounds.

7. How much is her change?

- [A] 6.35 pounds. [B] 3.65 pounds. [C] 6.53 pounds.

听第7段材料，回答第8,9题。

8. The woman wants to go to _____.

- [A] the post office [B] a park [C] the cinema

9. The man with _____ can tell her the way.

- [A] a red hat [B] an umbrella [C] a red book

听第8段材料，回答第10,11,12题。

10. Where are the speakers?

- [A] In the office. [B] At home. [C] In the classroom.

11. What time is it now?

- [A] In the morning. [B] In the afternoon. [C] In the evening.

12. What is wrong with the man?

- [A] He has a fever.
[B] He has a stomachache.
[C] He has a headache.

听第9段材料，回答第13,14,15,16题。

13. When does the conversation take place?

- [A] In the morning. [B] In the afternoon. [C] In the evening.

14. Who is the visitor?

- [A] Mr. Baker. [B] Mrs. Jones. [C] Andrew Jones.

15. When is the appointment?

- [A] 7:00 a. m. [B] 10:00 a. m. [C] 1:00 p. m.

16. Where is Mr. Baker's room?

- [A] On the next floor. [B] Next door. [C] Along the corridor.

听第10段材料，回答第17,18,19,20题。

17. When Shaw settled in New York, who did he first write for?

- [A] A local magazine.
[B] The New York Times.
[C] The city newspaper.
18. **What was the result of this first writing?**
[A] It attracted little notice.
[B] It became a great book.
[C] It made him famous and rich.
19. **What was his other success besides his writings?**
[A] His spelling. [B] His teaching. [C] His pen name.
20. **When did Shaw die?**
[A] In 1858. [B] In 1865. [C] In 1885.

第二部分 英语知识应用

第一节

单项填空 从 A, B, C, D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. **Peter now rides his bike to work instead of _____ by bus.**
[A] travel [B] travels [C] travelling [D] to travel
22. **Pay attention _____ your intonation.**
[A] with [B] to [C] for [D] at
23. **He could not remember _____ shelf he had kept it on.**
[A] what [B] which [C] that [D] how
24. **"Is there any special program you would like to watch?" "_____ one you choose is all right with me."**
[A] Whatever [B] Whichever [C] Whenever [D] Wherever
25. **We _____ a General Election every four years.**
[A] take place [B] take part [C] hold [D] give
26. **They _____ the Summer Palace three times.**
[A] have gone to [B] have been to
[C] have been in [D] have gone into
27. **It was in _____ friendly a way that he talked with us.**
[A] such [B] how [C] so [D] too
28. **Your mother will never see you again if you do not marry Mr Black, and I will never see you again if you _____.**
[A] have [B] will [C] do [D] married
29. **He arrived in London, where he _____ his friend.**
[A] was met by [B] was met [C] was meeting [D] met by

30. Although he tried he _____ not make it.
[A] would [B] should [C] might [D] could
31. The country round my house has been unchanged for twenty years;
may it long remain _____.
[A] it [B] those [C] so [D] same
32. Mary seldom goes out alone in the evening, _____?
[A] does she [B] is she [C] did she [D] doesn't she
33. _____ you have asked me why I went there, I will tell you.
[A] That [B] What [C] Since [D] For
34. No one can avoid _____ by advertisements.
[A] to be influenced [B] being influenced
[C] influencing [D] having influenced
35. The situation is excellent at home _____ abroad.
[A] and [B] for [C] but [D] while

第二节

完形填空 阅读下面短文, 从短文后所给各题的 A, B, C, D 四个选项中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Long ago there was only one way to find out how deep the ocean was. A sea-man could throw a 36 rope over the side of the ship. Then he 37 the rope up after it had reached the bottom 38 this was not a very exact way of 39.

In the twentieth 40 a better way was 41. Sound 42 measure the ocean. An American Navy ship sailed into a narrow 43 of water to conduct an 44. Seamen 45 a number of devices that would 46 with a loud noise when they 47 the bottom. And 48 instrument that had been in-vented measured the 49 it took for the sound to reach the ship. This has helped oceanographers(海洋学家) 50 the ocean floor.

51 the waters of the ocean could be moved away, the sea floor with its wide valleys, 52 mountains and submarine(海中的) rivers 53 be an unbelievable 54. Around the 55 the continents the ocean floor is flat and the water does not become much deeper for about thirty miles.

36. [A] weight [B] weigh [C] weighing [D] weighed
37. [A] pulled [B] threw [C] took [D] lifted
38. [A] Also [B] Moreover [C] But [D] As
39. [A] measure [B] measuring [C] measurement [D] measured
40. [A] century [B] decade [C] millennium [D] Million
41. [A] saw [B] found [C] founded [D] searched
42. [A] used to [B] got used to [C] accustomed to [D] was used to
43. [A] pond [B] pool [C] stream [D] strip

44. [A] explosion [B] experiment [C] experience [D] exploration
 45. [A] left [B] dropped [C] brought [D] loaded
 46. [A] speak [B] say [C] burst [D] sound
 47. [A] hit [B] beat [C] knew [D] saw
 48. [A] few [B] little [C] a few [D] a little
 49. [A] depth [B] time [C] length [D] width
 50. [A] map [B] mapped [C] measured [D] measuring
 51. [A] When [B] If [C] Whether [D] While
 52. [A] just [B] uneven [C] smooth [D] fair
 53. [A] will [B] would [C] can [D] must
 54. [A] one [B] sea [C] valley [D] sight
 55. [A] edges [B] bottoms [C] floors [D] sides

第三部分 阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上该项涂黑。

Text A

Roman soldiers once got a daily amount of salt. Later, they were given money instead to buy salt. Their salt money was called a *salarium*. It gave us our word salary. Now, to be “worth one’s salt” is to be good at one’s work and worth one’s pay.

Elephants were once the standard of money in Sri Lanka. In ancient Greece, a certain weight of gold was worth an ox. The Latin word for wealth, *pecunia*, meant “wealth in cattle.” It gave us our word pecuniary, which means “having to do with money”.

The Chinese were the first people to use paper money. Marco Polo was surprised to see it when he traveled to China from Italy in the 1200s. A piece of paper had no value in itself. People in Europe did not want this kind of money. They did not begin to use paper bank notes until the 1660s.

Paper money came to Canada in an unusual way. In 1685, the supply of cash (现金) from France to its Canadian colony ran short. To pay French soldiers there, the government used a new form of money-playing cards! The governor signed each card on the back.

56. Roman soldiers _____ .

[A] were given salt every day

- [B] were given salt as pay
 [C] had to buy salt and other necessities
 [D] were given salt because of their good performances in the army
57. The word “pecuniary” means _____.
 [A] wealth and cattle [B] rich
 [C] connected with money [D] having a lot of money
58. The Chinese _____.
 [A] began to use paper money well after the 1200s
 [B] were the first to use metal tool money
 [C] had used paper money before Europeans did so
 [D] did not use paper money until the 1600s
59. In 1685 _____.
 [A] playing cards were used as money in France
 [B] there was a short supply of playing cards in France
 [C] the French soldiers in Canada were paid playing cards as money
 [D] all the playing cards had the governor’s name on the back

Test B

For the state visit of Spanish prime minister to China, a series of cultural activities will take place early this month. Among them, a painting exhibition by Salvador Dali is surely one of the most anticipated.

Sponsored by the Ministry of Culture and organized by the China International Exhibition Agency, the exhibition will display 58 of Dali’s works, among which 20 are oil paintings and 38 are illustrations. Created from 1920 to 1983. These works are the painter’s representative works and display his artistic career from a complete point of view.

The 20th century has witnessed the great achievements of Spanish artists. Among them, Picasso, Miro and Dali are the most outstanding.

As an important representative of surrealism in the 20th century, Dali’s early works incorporate ideas from different artistic schools, including Impressionism and Cubism. With his unique imagination and flair, Dali’s work explored the illogical and spiritual. He transformed ordinary objects and human bodies and reproduced them in a fantastic manner. He called his works “artificial photographs.” In his later years, Dali showed interest in science and further tapped into the three-dimensional images. With the themes of death, sex and space, he blended more of his spiritual experience and established his own style in the field of surrealism.

Dali was also an expert in the field of sculpture, jewel design and illustration.

Time: 9 am-4 pm, June 9-27

Place: China National Art Museum, 1 Wusi Dajie, Dongcheng District

Tel:6401-2252

60. The announcement is to give information about _____ .

- [A] a painting exhibition by several famous Spanish artists
- [B] a series of cultural activities
- [C] salvador Dali as an artist
- [D] an expert in the field of sculpture, jewel design and illustration

61. The exhibition is held _____ .

- [A] in an exhibition hall
- [B] in an art gallery
- [C] in a museum
- [D] in an art school

62. Salvador Dali _____ .

- [A] was more outstanding than Miro
- [B] incorporated ideas from different artistic schools in his later works
- [C] had produced more illustrations than oil paintings
- [D] showed talents in various fields

63. Dali's works were _____ in style.

- [A] realistic
- [B] impressionistic
- [C] transformational
- [D] fantastic

Text C

Milk was one of the main human foods long before history was written. It will probably remain one as long as there are animals that give milk.

The old word "milk" came from Sanskrit, one of the oldest languages known to man. A very old picture of milking has been found. It was drawn five thousand years ago.

In the years long ago, people got their milk from their own animals. But in modern times new inventions made the milk industry a big business. In 1851 Gall Borden found a way to take some of the water out from milk. This made milk keep longer. Four years later, Louis Pasteur introduced a way to kill the bacteria in milk. Next, a special milk bottle was made. This was followed by the invention of machines that could fill bottles with milk.

These discoveries had a great effect on the milk industry. They meant that milk could be stored longer.

Some people believe that milk drinking will become less popular than it has been. But remember how long milk has been an important food and think of the many ways in which it is useful. It seems safe to say that milk industry will always be important.

64. People began to milk animals _____ .

- [A] five thousand years ago
- [B] in 1851
- [C] before history was written
- [D] in recent years

65. Sanskrit is a language _____ .

- [A] known to people all over the world
- [B] used by Europeans
- [C] recorded in pictures
- [D] that has a long history

66. People did a lot of work to make milk _____ .

- [A] easy to store
- [B] more tasty
- [C] thicker
- [D] easy to drink

67. Which of the following is not true?

- [A] Picture of milking was discovered five thousand years ago.
- [B] Louis introduced a way to kill the bacteria in milk in 1885.
- [C] People drink milk as a kind of food.
- [D] A long time ago, people had to raise animals if they wanted to drink milk.

Text D

Sometimes, when people first see an automobile factory, they think it has no form. It is so big that it is impossible to see the design of the whole plant. In fact, the factory has been very carefully designed, so that it can be as efficient as possible.

There is not just one assembly line in the factory; there are several. On the main one, the chassis(车架) of the car is put together. The chassis is the frame on which the rest of the car is built. In another part of the factory, the body of the car is stamped out on sheets of steel. The body is painted, and then the two assembly lines come together. The body is lowered onto the chassis and fitted to it.

Meanwhile, in still another part of the factory, the engine is being put together on another assembly line. The central part of the engine is called the block, and the various other parts of the engine are fitted to it by different workers as it passes down the line. An internal combustion engine is a complicated piece of machinery, and this work must be done with great care. A piece which does not fit properly, or which is badly made, may spoil the engine.

When the engine is completed, the assembly line on which it has been put together joins the main one, where the chassis and the body have been fitted together. The engine is then placed in the car. After final adjustments have been made, the car can be rolled off the end of the assembly line to a parking lot, where it awaits shipment to the dealer who will sell it to the customer.

The automobile, a complicated machine with hundreds of different parts, is made quickly and efficiently by using the assembly line technique to its fullest extent.

68. The passage is mainly about _____.
[A] how a car is designed
[B] the assembly line technique in a car factory
[C] how a car is made
[D] how complicated a car is
69. Which of the following is not true?
[A] There are usually three assembly lines in a car factory.
[B] The body is fixed to the chassis.
[C] The assembly lines enable the workers to make cars quickly.
[D] The car factory is too big to be designed.
70. The main assembly line is responsible for _____.
[A] the central part of the engine
[B] the final adjustments
[C] the chassis
[D] the body
71. After it is made, the car _____.
[A] will be shipped to the dealer
[B] will be kept in the parking lot for shipment
[C] will be sold to the customer
[D] will be adjusted in the garage

Text E

Born in Louisville, Kentucky, of a rich family, Ellen Churchill Semple received a master's degree(硕士学位) in history from Vassar and then went to Germany to study. At that time, few women attended universities in Germany, and some claim she had to listen to geography lectures from outside the classroom door. When she returned to America, she brought some of the ideas of German geography. She wrote eloquently and voluminously on environmental determinism(环境决定论). Best known, perhaps, is her book, *Influences of Geographic Environment*, published in 1911. Among the ideas presented in her works is the theory that religions(宗教) are largely the product of the physical environment. Her books gained a very wide readership, both among professional geographers and educated laypersons. She was on the geography faculties(系) at the University for many years and was a well-known personality in geography. In choosing Semple as president in 1921, the Association of American Geographers became the first national professional academic(学术性的) organizations in the United States to place a woman in its highest honorific position(受尊敬的职位)。

72. From the passage, we can know Semple perhaps was a scholar who studied _____.

- [A] History
- [B] Geography
- [C] Environmental determinism
- [D] Influences of Geographic Environment

73. From the passage, we can infer _____ .

- [A] Those women at that time could attend universities if they wanted to do so
- [B] That although others did not respect women at that time in academic areas, if a woman scholar was really outstanding, she might be placed in the highest honorific position in a certain organization
- [C] That Semple was lucky enough to be born in a rich family
- [D] Those women at that time were very foolish, and they could not attend universities because of their own foolishness

74. Semple's books were welcome and popular _____ .

- [A] only among professional geographers
- [B] only among educated laypersons
- [C] both among professional geographers and educated laypersons
- [D] all people in the world

75. Semple received _____ in history from Vassar.

- [A] a Bachelor's degree
- [B] a Doctor's degree
- [C] a Master's degree
- [D] a Post-doctor's degree

第四部分 写 作

第一节

短文改错 此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断：如无错误，在该行右边横线上画一个勾(√)；如有错误(每行只有一个错误)，则按下列情况改正：

多一个词：把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉，在该行右边横线上写出该词，并用斜线划掉。

缺一个词：在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧)，在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

错一个词：在错的词下划一横线，在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意：原行没有错的不要改。

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| In hot, humid days you can hardly wait until you get to | 76. _____ |
| an air conditioning room. Air conditioning is a method of | 77. _____ |
| changing the condition of the air from what it is to what it | |
| should be in order to improve you comfort and health. | 78. _____ |

The machinery for doing this is complicated, but the reasons of air conditioning are simple. A fan draws out the air from outside the building. The air is filled of dust which may affect your health. Because it is first forced through fine screens which catch the dust and filter it. Out of the air. It cools the air to a temperature that may suit to you. The air still contains a proportion of moisture. Too much moisture make you uncomfortable. Too little moisture makes your nose and throat dry.

79. _____
80. _____
81. _____
82. _____
83. _____
84. _____
85. _____

第二节

书面表达 情景：你们学校在五一节期间要到杭州去旅游，你代表俱乐部出一个通知，内容包括旅游的内容，所要去的地方，什么时间集中等。

第二套 Test Two

第一部分 听力理解

第一节

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A, B, C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例如，你将听到以下内容：

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

W: Yes, it's nine fifteen.

请看选项：

How much is the shirt?

[A] £19. 15.

[B] £9. 15.

[C] £9. 18.

衬衫的价格为 9 镑 15 便士，所以你选择 B 项，并在试卷上将其标出。

Answer: [A] [B] [C]

1. Where does she come from?

[A] Switzerland.

[B] Swiss.

[C] France.

2. Will she go to the cinema?

[A] She will.

[B] She won't.

[C] She's not sure.

3. What's the name of the man they are talking about?

[A] Tom Johnson.

[B] Tim Johnson.

[C] Tim John.

4. What is she?

[A] Teacher.

[B] Farmer.

[C] Clerk.

5. What did she go to Croydon for?

[A] Boating.

[B] Shopping.

[C] Fishing.

第二节

听下面五段对话或短文。每段对话或短文后有几个小题，从题中所给的