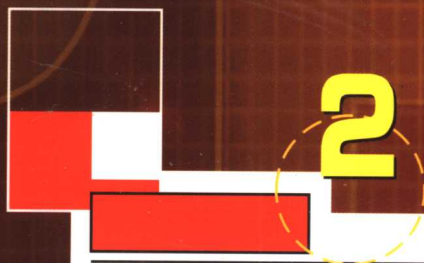


★ 全国公共英语等级考试必备丛书



模拟试题分册

(二级)

主编 王长喜 副主编 王笃勤

 中国人民大学出版社

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总 序

本丛书是社会上所有有志于全面提高自己的英语听、说、读、写、译能力的人士的学习指导用书和参加全国公共英语等级考试的考生的复习指导用书。它是为了配合我国的外语教学改革和新型考试体系的推广而编写的。在编写思路上和编排形式上都充分体现了全国公共英语等级考试体系 (Public English Test System 简称 PETS) 的背景、目标和宗旨, 以及设计原则。为了让大家更好地了解 PETS 这种全新的考试和更自觉地用国内、国际外语教学界的最新研究成果来指导自己的外语学习, 我们有必要对 PETS 考试和它的指导原则以及本丛书的编写思路做一个简要的介绍。

一、前景美好的 PETS 考试体系

PETS 考试必将成为全国最具影响力的外语考试, 而且其影响力是深远的, 它一定会极大地巩固和提高我国的外语教育成果, 有力地推动外语教学改革, 普遍提高全社会的外语水平。该考试 1999 年开始在北京、天津、山东、浙江、广东等省、市试点后, 立即引起强烈反响。报名期间, 各考点门前报名应试者都排起了长长的队伍。

1. PETS 考试权威性强, 适用面广

它由教育部考试中心主持, 以全国性“学业证书”的形式推出。它的第五级已经于 1999 年 9 月正式替代了主要用于评价公派出国留学人员英语水平的全国外语水平考试 (WSK) 中的英语水平考试 (EPT); 它的其他级别的考试将逐渐替代现有的自学考试中的公共英语考试和同级水平的入学招生考试; 可以预见 PETS 考试将成为所有用人单位评价其工作人员英语水平的统一标准。另外, 分级别的英语考试体系, 也符合当今社会终身学习、终身教育的时代潮流。

2. PETS 考试所改革的就是以往外语教学的低效率

我国的外语教学在过去的几十年里积累了相当的经验也取得了许多成绩, 但总的来说效率是不高的。大多数英语学习者经过多年的学习虽然能获得一定的语法和词汇知识, 听、说、读、写的语言技能却十分低下, 这种情形根本不能适应现实社会的需要, 不改革不行。PETS 考试的目的是用新型的考试来推动外语教学改革, 它不但要考查学习者的外语知识, 更着重考查他们全面的语言能力。

3. PETS 考试依据科学理论, 获得国际权威考试机构技术支持

PETS 考试的出发点是考查语言应用能力, 其语言运用能力的分类和定义建立在交际性语言活动模式的基础上。交际性语言活动模式是近 20 年来在国际外语教学界发展起来的一种新模式。PETS 在开发过程中得到了英国国际发展部的资助以及剑桥大学地方考试委员会的技术支持。

二、交际性语言活动模式

交际性语言活动模式以语言交际需要为掌握外语的目的。交际法承认学习者有必要掌握语法规则, 但强调指出, 学习规则的目的是用来做事情, 完成一定的功能; 交际法还认为不

同的学习者有不同的学习要求；学习者犯些错误是学习过程的一部分，应该尽量鼓励学习者使用语言进行有意义的交际活动；书面语言和口头语言将来都是学习者所需要的。

三、《全国公共英语等级考试必备丛书》

1. 本丛书严格按照第一级到第五级 PETS 考试大纲编写，共 15 册，每级都包括《词汇分册》、《综合分册》和《模拟试题分册》，每级的《综合分册》和《模拟试题分册》均配有录音磁带。

2. 每级的《词汇分册》都包括大纲词汇表的所有词汇，并配有国际音标、词素分析、词性、英文例句及其中文翻译、相关词组和短语以及派生词。

语言记忆规律告诉我们，对语言加工的程度越深记忆就越深刻，我们在每一个词条下所加以上内容就是为了让读者了解一个单词的方方面面从而加深记忆。语言记忆规律还告诉我们，一切语言输入必须是有意义的，音必须在词中学，词必须在许多不同的句子语境中去学。因此我们所列的例句不仅是为了让读者了解单词的用法还可以帮助记忆单词本身。个人兴趣也会影响人的记忆，我们的例句大多与我们的现实生活紧密联系，目的就是为了提高大家的学习兴趣。

3. 每级的《综合分册》都包括听力、语言知识运用、阅读理解、写作和口语等五部分。这五部分内容就是 PETS 书面考试的四种题型和口试。

听力部分依据考试大纲所列的功能意念表和语言技能表，首先详细讲述了各种听力能力的标准和培养方法，在每一种方法后面都有相应的练习题；然后根据 PETS 考试出题形式和试题结构作了细致的题型分析和应试指导，每一部分后面也提供了与考试大纲样题完全一致的模拟训练题。

语言知识运用部分体现在完形填空这种题型上，它是综合考查应试者英语水平的题型。针对此种题型，我们分别从词汇、语法和语篇层次上阐述了应对方法，帮助读者提高对连贯性和一致性等语段特征的掌握和对一定语境下规范的语言成分的掌握。每部分后配有相应的练习题。

阅读理解部分全面介绍了大纲规定的阅读能力的构成和培养，包括（1）理解主旨要义；（2）理解文中具体信息；（3）根据上下文推测生词的词义；（4）进行有关的判断、推理和引申；（5）理解文中的概念性含义；（6）理解文章的结构以及单词之间、段落之间的关系；（7）快速略读较长的文字材料，获取有关信息；（8）理解作者的意图、观点或态度；（9）区分观点、论点和论据；（10）与作者形成有意识的交流。针对考查每一种能力的题型，我们还介绍了具体的应试技巧，每部分之后还有专项阅读训练。整个部分之后还有和大纲样题形式完全一致的阅读理解模拟训练题。

写作在 PETS 考试中被称做语言产出能力的一种，也就是以书面的形式与他人交流的能力。我们从选词造句、连句成段和连段成篇等方面全面介绍了英语写作基础知识和现实实际所需的各种实用文体的写作。以作文实例分析了优秀文章的写作技巧，写作练习部分提供了范文。

口语部分详尽介绍了各种功能意念在口语表达中的运用，以及 PETS 口试的三个部分，即考生与口试教师的交流、两个考生的相互交流和每个考生的连续表达及两个考生的相互提问的试题形式、考查内容和应试技巧。本部分也提供了相应的模拟练习及参考对话和范文。

每级的《模拟试题分册》包括 15 套全真模拟题，每套题都包括该级考试的所有题型，

各种题都提供了参考答案和详解，听力部分提供听力材料；写作部分提供了参考范文。

最后我们感谢教育部考试中心推出 PETS 考试，它使我们从事外语教学与研究的高校教师和英语语言研究的同志明确了教学和研究方向，也使得我们能为我国的外语教育改革和对外交流事业尽一分绵薄之力；感谢中国人民大学出版社领导对本丛书的出版给予的大力支持；感谢丛书的项目负责人刘敏博士对我们的指导和帮助。丛书由中国人民大学外语系王长喜和北京师范大学从事英语语言学和英语教学研究的赵万鹏博士、马秋武博士及何宏华博士组成的编委会多次召开研讨会，论证编写思路和编写体例，选定北京大学、北京外国语大学、北京师范大学和中国人民大学以及天津部分高校的教授和专家为编写者，大家都投入了大量的时间和精力将自己从事交际教学的研究成果融入丛书之中。由于时间仓促，编写工作量大加上水平有限，丛书存在的不完善和错误之处，恳请广大读者和外语教学与研究方面的同行批评指正。

王长喜

1999 年 11 月于人大红楼

前言

测试是检查一个人学习进展和语言能力的有效方式。通过测试,学习者可以发现自己的不足,从而根据自己的实际情况制订切实可行的学习方案,有效地从事学习活动,提高自己的英语水平。为了给广大英语学习者提供自我检测的机会,特根据国家公共英语等级考试二级考试大纲编写了这本模拟试题集。

本书共收集模拟题 10 套。每套模拟题分笔试、口试两部分。第一卷笔试部分包括听力、知识运用、阅读理解和写作。听力分两节,第一节是 5 段对话,每段对话后有一个小题,要求考生在听完后 10 秒钟的时间内从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。第二节是四段对话和一个独白,要求考生带着问题仔细听录音,并从题后 A、B、C 三个选项中选择最佳答案。知识运用部分由单项填空和完形填空两部分组成。单项填空有 15 道小题,重点考查考生对语法和词汇的掌握情况。完形填空部分是在 200 词左右的短文中挖空 20 个,每空设四个选项,要求考生在正确理解上下文的情况下,根据一定的语法知识、语言知识以及文章的谋篇布局选择最佳答案,使文章完整统一。阅读理解部分有 5 篇短文,总阅读量在 1000 词左右。文章体裁多样,题材丰富,人物、历史、地理、科普、故事、新闻、广告等皆为阅读考查对象。测试点有主题的选择、作者写作意图的判断、文章支撑细节的理解以及各种概括、归纳、推测、推论题等。5 篇短文共设测试题 20 道,要求考生在正确理解文章的基础上,利用适当的阅读解题技巧,从所给四个选项中选择符合问题要求的选项。写作分短文改错和书面表达两部分。短文改错共 10 个小题,要求考生在篇幅为 100 词左右文章的 10 行中判断有无错误,并将错误改在右边的横线上。书面表达为提示性作文,有看图作文、语言提示作文和阅读作文等。考生要在约 40 分钟的时间内写出 100 词左右、句子通顺流畅、语言准确、和谐统一的文章。第二卷口试部分分三节。第一节是考生自我简介,包括考生和考官之间的简短对话。第二节是两位考生根据所提供的信息卡进行简短的对话。第三节是考官结合第二节的内容向考生提出 2 到 3 个问题,一般为开放性问题,要求考生根据自己的时间情况回答,从而给考生以充分的自我发挥的余地。考生可根据自己的情况选择说话的内容和方式,是一个有效的考查学生口语水平的测试手段。

为了便于学生自检,本书配有参考答案,并附有简明解释,使学生知其然也知其所以然,从而通过测试提高自己的英语水平。

由于水平有限,疏漏之处,敬请读者指正。

作者
1999 年 11 月

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模拟试题一

笔试试卷

本试卷分第一卷(选择题)和第二卷(非选择题)两部分。考试时间为 120 分钟。

第一卷

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] ☒ [C]

1. Where does this conversation most probably take place?

[A] In a shop.

[B] At a hotel.

[C] In a travel agency.

2. What can we learn from this conversation?

[A] British food price is very high.

[B] The woman usually eats in restaurants.

[C] Food in restaurants is expensive in Britain.

3. How does this man and woman travel?

[A] By car.

[B] By train.

[C] By ship.

4. What can we learn from this conversation?

[A] The man is going to Chicago by Airlines Flight 514.

[B] Lucy is going to fly to Chicago.

[C] Lucy is seeing the man off at the airport.

5. Who is the host?

[A] Barbara.

[B] Anna.

[C] Jack.

第二节 听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,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。听每段对话或独白前,你将有 5 秒钟的时间阅读各个小题;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答 6、7 题。

6. Where does this conversation take place?

[A] In a store.

[B] In the dining-hall.

[C] In Lily's home.

7. What will Lily have for lunch?

[A] She will have the leg of lamb.

[B] She will have salad.

[C] She will have the leg of lamb and salad.

听第 7 段材料,回答 8、9 题。

8. What is the boy doing?

- [A] He is learning to ride his bicycle.
- [B] He is buying a bicycle.
- [C] He is watching the woman riding a bicycle.

9. What's the woman doing?

- [A] She is learning to ride a bicycle.
- [B] She is helping the boy learn to ride a bicycle.
- [C] She is holding the bicycle.

听第8段材料,回答10至12题。

10. Where are the man and the woman talking?

- [A] On the phone.
- [B] In their office.
- [C] On the road.

11. What did the man do yesterday?

- [A] He played cards.
- [B] He listened to the records and studied.
- [C] He repaired the telephone lines.

12. What did the woman do yesterday?

- [A] She telephoned the man.
- [B] She went to see the man who was ill.
- [C] She studied at home.

听第9段材料,回答13至15题。

13. Whose birthday is it?

- [A] It's Peter's birthday.
- [B] It's Alice's birthday.
- [C] It's the two people's birthday.

14. What did Alice offer to Peter to eat?

- [A] Cakes.
- [B] Sandwiches.
- [C] Her birthday cake and some sandwiches.

15. What did Peter invite Alice to do?

- [A] Eat cakes.
- [B] Eat sandwiches.

[C] Dance with him.

听第 10 段材料,回答 16 至 20 题。

16. What did Egyptians think of cats?

[A] Clever.

[B] Strong.

[C] Evil.

17. Why do some people dislike cats today?

[A] Because they have special powers.

[B] Because they will bring people bad luck.

[C] Because they are too independent.

18. Who believe that cats will steal babies' breath?

[A] Some Americans.

[B] Egyptians.

[C] Englishmen.

19. Why do the English keep black cats?

[A] To catch mice.

[B] To protect the babies.

[C] To bring them good luck.

20. What does the saying that cats have nine lives mean?

[A] Cats have long lives.

[B] Cats are honest.

[C] Cats never have troubles.

第二部分:英语知识运用

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。

Example:

It is generally considered unwise to give a child _____ he or she wants.

[A] however [B] whatever [C] whichever [D] whenever

Answer: [A] ☒ [C] ☐ [D] ☐

21. It was _____ fun to play on the beach that it attracted countless children.
[A] such great
[B] so great
[C] such a great
[D] so great a
22. Sorry, I don't _____ your opinion.
[A] agree
[B] care
[C] share
[D] accept
23. _____ send your motorcycle to be repaired? You'd better not drive it any more.
[A] Why
[B] Why not
[C] Why don't
[D] Why didn't
24. —Don't go there alone in such late hours.
—Don't worry. I _____.
[A] don't
[B] won't
[C] didn't
[D] haven't
25. The policeman happened _____ the traffic when the accident happened.
[A] to direct
[B] directing
[C] to be directing
[D] to have directed
26. Jenny brought me a lot of jewels _____.
[A] to choose
[B] to choose from
[C] for choosing from
[D] to be chosen
27. Isn't it too expensive to ride there? Let's walk, shall we?
But it will _____ us a lot of time to ride.

- [A] cost
- [B] take
- [C] save
- [D] spend

28. —Why did he look so excited?

—He _____ a two-week leave.

- [A] was granted
- [B] had granted
- [C] has granted
- [D] had been granted

29. Jane owes _____ to her father that she has been able to finish her college education.

- [A] that
- [B] much
- [C] it
- [D] ×

30. _____ at the observation window, I can enjoy a bird-eye view of the city.

- [A] Seating
- [B] Seated
- [C] To sit
- [D] Sitting down

31. With so many eyes _____ on him, he was too nervous to speak.

- [A] fixed
- [B] fixing
- [C] to fix
- [D] being fixed

32. The first place _____ we were taken to see was their workshop.

- [A] that
- [B] which
- [C] what
- [D] where

33. I won't have anything _____ against my teacher.

- [A] saying

- [B] say
- [C] to say
- [D] said

34. —I went on a trip to Singapore last month.

—_____.

- [A] So did I
- [B] So I did
- [C] So went I
- [D] So did I, too.

35. His attitude to me was like _____ a friend.

- [A] ×
- [B] one of
- [C] the one of
- [D] that of

第二节 完形填空

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给各项的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)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。

From Monday until Friday most people are busy working or studying, but in the evenings and on weekends they are free and enjoy themselves. Some watch TV or go to the movies(电影院); others 36 sports. It depends on individual(个人的) 37. There are many different ways to spend our 38 time.

Almost everyone has 39 kind of hobby(爱好). It may be 40 from collecting stamps to making model airplanes. Some hobbies are very 41; others don't 42 at all. Some collections are 43 a lot of money; others are valuable only 44 their owners.

I know a man who has a coin collection worth several thousand dollars. A short time ago he bought a rare(稀有的)fifty-cent piece 45 \$ 250! He was very happy about his collection and thought the price was 46. 47, my youngest brother 48 match boxes. He has almost 600 of them but I doubt if they are worth any money. However, 49 my brother they are extremely(特别地) 50. Nothing makes him 51 than to find a new match box for his collection.

That's 52 a hobby means, I think. It is something we like to do in our spare time simply for the 53 of it. The value in dollars is not important, 54 the pleasure it gives us 55.

36. [A] soon [B] attend [C] tend [D] take part in

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 37. [A] time | [B] energy | [C] interests | [D] fun |
| 38. [A] spare | [B] working | [C] own | [D] day |
| 39. [A] some | [B] any | [C] certain | [D] every |
| 40. [A] OK | [B] all right | [C] anything | [D] something |
| 41. [A] expensive | [B] interesting | [C] exciting | [D] cheap |
| 42. [A] spend anything | [B] cost anything | [C] pay nothing | [D] need something |
| 43. [A] worth | [B] worthy | [C] valued | [D] paid |
| 44. [A] for | [B] to | [C] with | [D] of |
| 45. [A] worth | [B] spent | [C] worthy | [D] used |
| 46. [A] a little too higher | [B] too expensive | [C] cheap | [D] reasonable |
| 47. [A] At the same time | | [B] On the other hand | |
| | [C] On the contrary | | [D] As a matter of fact |
| 48. [A] collects | [B] buys | [C] chooses | [D] selects |
| 49. [A] for | [B] to | [C] in | [D] with |
| 50. [A] dear | [B] expensive | [C] valuable | [D] costly |
| 51. [A] so happy | [B] that happy | [C] more happily | [D] happier |
| 52. [A] what | [B] how | [C] how much | [D] where |
| 53. [A] price | [B] value | [C] interest | [D] fun |
| 54. [A] though | [B] and | [C] but | [D] when |
| 55. [A] is | [B] does | [C] will | [D] has |

第三部分: 阅读理解

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

In the 1900's, American townspeople usually washed and brushed their teeth and combed their hair in the kitchen. Or they kept a water pitcher (大水罐) and a wash basin in their rooms and took care of these things there.

The bathtub was a wash tub (澡盆) filled with water from the stove. If you were small enough you could sit down by drawing your knees to your chest. Otherwise, you washed yourself standing up. Often all the women and girls in the family bathed together. Then the men and boys did. In most families this was Saturday night because Sundays they went to church.

A small number of families did have running water. But that depended on whether there was a water system where they lived and on whether they could afford the plumbing (水管设施). Some people had bathtubs in their homes as early as 1895. But many others did not have their first bath in a bathtub until 1910 or later when they were fifteen or sixteen

years old.

56. In the first paragraph, "took care of" means "_____".
- [A] kept
 - [B] looked after
 - [C] used
 - [D] kept and used
57. In order to use the water from the stove, there _____ be a pipe connecting the tub with the stove.
- [A] must
 - [B] seemed to
 - [C] needn't
 - [D] should
58. Which of the following statements is true?
- [A] Males and females in the family took turns using the bathtub.
 - [B] Some bathtubs were big enough for many people to bathe in at the same time.
 - [C] All the women and girls of a family could bathe together standing up in the tub.
 - [D] When several family members bathed together, they did not use the bathtub.
59. _____ Americans owned a bathtub as early as 1895.
- [A] Many
 - [B] Not all
 - [C] All
 - [D] Few
60. We can infer(推断)that the plumbing _____ at that time.
- [A] cost little
 - [B] was more expensive than a water system
 - [C] was too expensive for every family to afford
 - [D] was not necessary

B

CARIFF, Wales—Poets, singers and musicians from across the globe gathered Wales to celebrate the tradition(传统)of storytelling.

"It might seem strange that people still want to listen to instead of watching television, but this is an unusual art form whose time has come again," said David Amibrose, director