

PETS



东方 & 经科 英语 系列 图书

全国英语等级考试 全真预测试题 (第三级)

..... 孟宇凡 周颖 主编



◎紧扣大纲编写 ◎模拟试题仿真 ◎效果立竿见影



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(第三级)

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东方 & 经科英语系列图书

策划人语

我身边的许多朋友以及他们的子女，在学习英语语言上投入了太多的精力和时间，以至于忽略了学习、工作与生活中的其他诸多方面。尽管如此，仍有相当多学习者的学习效果不甚理想。

为此，我出于一个出版工作者的社会责任，一直想为广大学习英语的读者，提供一套能够满足各个层面、不同学习阶段需求、教授思维独到、方法易于掌握与应用的系列英语图书。

北京各大高等院校和著名英语培训机构的明星教师团队，以及各种英语考试的考官倾注其集体的智慧与丰富的教学及应试培训经验，以《东方 & 经科》英语系列图书为平台，为广大英语学习者加速提升人生价值，驾驭 English 提供了时(间)半成(绩)倍的学习方法与技巧。

亲爱的读者：您选择了《东方 & 经科》，就选择了成功的一半！

吴奇

二零零四年十二月



东方 & 经科英语系列图书

学习人语



Hi, 我喜欢斑斓多彩的学习生活, 在我的调色板上英语是一道最亮丽的风景线。以学校的功课为主色调, 配上新东方欢声笑语、多姿多彩的英语课堂, 真可谓交互成趣, 相得益彰。在获得一级、二级、三级、四级全国

英语等级考试 (PETS) 合格证书的过程中, 我不仅体会到学习英语的甘甜, 而且增强了学好其他文化课的自信。我切身感到, PETS 对我英语水平提高起到的作用无法低估。

啥? 窍门啊, 我的窍门是“零存整取”, 也就是瞄着一串串“跳一跳摸得着的葡萄”, 集零零碎碎的时间, 一砖一瓦地铺路, 使自己步步登高。哇, 真得集腋成裘耶! 不知不觉中, 本事增大啦: 我已能自如地在外宾面前给老师当翻译; 自在地欣赏英语大片, 阅读原版的《哈利波特》、《公主日记》; 自由地在 World Wide Web 的英文界面里冲浪!

对! 通过 PETS 等级的攀爬, 我拥有了感知和享受这个美妙世界的“魔杖”。这根魔杖对我学好其他文化课也起到了辅助作用, “隔科不隔理”吗!

喔, 忘了告诉你, 我叫吴佩玉, 人大附中初二的学生, 头衔和荣誉一大堆: 共青团员, 班长, 校级三好学生, 区级优秀学生干部, 北京市英语口语高级证书获得者, 不过最值得“显摆儿”的是, 2005年春季我摘下了一串甘甜的葡萄: 获得了全国英语等级考试四级合格证书, 其中口试成绩还得了个满分呢! 老师说我的成功源于把英语考试与英语学习巧妙的结合了起来。

啊? 什么时候考五级? 这串葡萄挂在顶尖上, 可不是那么好摘的, 我想功课之余上新东方充充电再说, No Pain No Gain!

吴佩玉

二零零五年九月

目 录

第一部分 笔试部分

笔试全真预测试题(一).....	3
笔试全真预测试题(一)参考答案	14
笔试全真预测试题(二)	24
笔试全真预测试题(二)参考答案	36
笔试全真预测试题(三)	47
笔试全真预测试题(三)参考答案	58
笔试全真预测试题(四)	69
笔试全真预测试题(四)参考答案	80
笔试全真预测试题(五)	92
笔试全真预测试题(五)参考答案.....	104
笔试全真预测试题(六).....	115
笔试全真预测试题(六)参考答案.....	127
笔试全真预测试题(七).....	138
笔试全真预测试题(七)参考答案.....	150
笔试全真预测试题(八).....	161
笔试全真预测试题(八)参考答案.....	173
笔试全真预测试题(九).....	183
笔试全真预测试题(九)参考答案.....	194

第二部分 口语部分

口试全真预测试题(一).....	207
口试全真预测试题(一)答案.....	210
口试全真预测试题(二).....	217
口试全真预测试题(二)答案.....	220
口试全真预测试题(三).....	228
口试全真预测试题(三)答案.....	231
口试全真预测试题(四).....	239
口试全真预测试题(四)答案.....	242
口试全真预测试题(五).....	252

口试全真预测试题(五)答案.....	255
口试全真预测试题(六).....	264
口试全真预测试题(六)答案.....	267
口试全真预测试题(七).....	276
口试全真预测试题(七)答案.....	279
口试全真预测试题(八).....	287
口试全真预测试题(八)答案.....	290
口试全真预测试题(九).....	297
口试全真预测试题(九)答案.....	300

第一部分

笔 试 部 分

笔试全真预测试题(一)

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

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 3 minutes to transfer your answers from your test booklet onto your 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 is started.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

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 mark it in your test booklet. You will have 15 seconds to answer the question and you will hear each dialogue ONLY ONCE.

Example:

You will hear:

W: Could you please tell me if the Beijing flight will be arriving on time?

M: Yes, Madam, It should be arriving in about ten minutes.

You will read:

Who do you think the woman is talking to?

[A] A bus conductor.

[B] A clerk at the airport.

[C] A taxi driver.

[D] A clerk at the station.

From the dialogue, we know that only a clerk at the airport is most likely to know the arrival time of a flight, so you should choose answer [B] and mark it in your test booklet.

Sample Answer: [A] ☒ [C] [D]



Now look at question 1.

1. What does the man like?
[A] Coarse sand. [B] Being sad. [C] Calm water. [D] A stormy ocean.
2. Where is the woman going on Sunday?
[A] To a museum. [B] To a wedding. [C] To a meeting. [D] To a concert.
3. What are the man and woman doing?
[A] Preparing for bed. [B] Walking toward the campus.
[C] Looking for a place to live in. [D] Inviting some friends to visit.
4. What did the man think of the play?
[A] He thought it was terrible. [B] He thought the actors were boring.
[C] He thought it was a success. [D] He thought it was funny.
5. What is the woman doing now?
[A] She is interviewing an applicant. [B] She is filling an application form.
[C] She is reading a newspaper. [D] She is phoning a salesman.
6. What is the man's profession?
[A] Philosopher. [B] Architect. [C] Archaeologist. [D] Sociologist.
7. What do foreign students consider important in choosing major?
[A] How soon they will graduate. [B] How much their education costs.
[C] What kind of job they can get later. [D] Which country they will work in.
8. What kind of movie does the man not want to see?
[A] A love story.
[B] One about fight and war.
[C] A realistic story.
[D] One about prison escapes and mental hospitals.
9. Where did this conversation probably take place?
[A] On a train. [B] On a boat. [C] On a plane. [D] On a bus.
10. What happened to the man?
[A] He uses a newer machine.
[B] His job is now done by a machine.
[C] He went on strike.
[D] His job was given to another worker.

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. Mark your answers in your test booklet.

11. Why does the speaker say that it isn't a fault to be shy?
[A] Because many people don't know how to behave in social situations.
[B] Because one may have been born that way.



- [C]Because most persons are shy.
[D]Because it's good to be shy.
12. What is one of the ways suggested by psychologists for measuring shyness?
[A]By prediction.
[B]By recording.
[C]Through observation.
[D]Through interviewing.
13. What is the purpose of the psychologists in asking questions?
[A]To observe people attitude towards strangers.
[B]To see how people get along with their friends.
[C]To chance people's behaviour in social life.
[D]To find out how shy people are.
14. According to the conversation, what is one problem with arm exercises?
[A]They don't get rid of flabby arms.
[B]They can damage arm muscles.
[C]They aren't acceptable to most people.
[D]They can raise one's blood pressure.
15. How did the woman obtain the information about arm exercises?
[A]By talking to an expert.
[B]By reading an article.
[C]By attending an exercise class.
[D]By listening to the radio.
16. According to the conversation, what are the experts now recommending?
[A]Exercising the entire body.
[B]Having your blood pressure taken daily.
[C]Losing weight prior to exercise.
[D]By listening to the radio.
17. Which of the following exercises is suggested?
[A]Wearing arm weights while you are swimming.
[B]Jogging vigorously in one place for a long time.
[C]Using bicycles that require you to use both your arms and legs.
[D]Walking slowly while swinging your arms back and forth.
18. What is the man interested in at the beginning of the conversation?
[A]Through what ways the woman would tackle problems.
[B]How come she became an assistant manager so young.
[C]What she would do if she refused to carry out an order.
[D]What would happen if she refused to carry out an order.
19. What information about the woman can we get from what the man has said?
[A]She has had problems of authority.
[B]She became an assistant manager recently.



- [C]She became a manager recently.
[D]She became an assistant manager a few years ago.
20. Why did the woman come to talk with the man?
[A]She come to discuss a problem with the man.
[B]She came to introduce herself to the man.
[C]She wanted to be an assistant manager.
[D]She came to be interviewed for a management position.
21. Why does the woman think she would be suitable for the post?
[A]Because she has a great deal of experience in senior management.
[B]Because she has a lack of experience in senior management.
[C]Because she would bring a new approach to the job.
[D]Because she is a member of the Institute of personnel managers.
22. Where has the woman been?
[A]To Colorado.
[B]To Arizona.
[C]To the Nile River.
[D]To the Museum of Natural History.
23. What type of scientific discoveries does the woman mainly talk about?
[A]Archaeological. [B]Biological. [C]Meteorological. [D]Sociological.
24. Where does the woman say the drift wood was found?
[A]In a cave. [B]In a river. [C]In a tree. [D]In a boat.
25. What would the man like to do some day?
[A]Solve a mystery. [B]See the canyon.
[C]Find some driftwood. [D]Take some photographs.

Now you have 3 minutes to transfer your answers from your test booklet to the ANSWER SHEET 1.

That is the end of the listening comprehension section.

Section II Use Of English

(15 minutes)

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word or phrase for each numbered blank and mark [A], [B], [C], or [D] on your ANSWER SHEET 1.

Text

Although "lie detectors" are widely used by governments, police departments and businesses, the results are not always accurate. Lie detectors are commonly 26 as emotion



detectors, for their aim is to 27 bodily changes that contradict what a 28 says. The lie detector records changes 29 heart rate, breathing, blood pressure, and the electrical 30 of the skin. In the first part of the 31, you are electronically connected to the machine and 32 a few neutral questions ("What is your name?" etc). Your physical reactions serve 33 the standard for evaluating what comes 34. Then you are presented with a few 35 questions among the neutral ones ("When did you rob the bank?"). The idea is that if you are 36, your body will reveal the truth, even if you try to 37 it. Your heart rate and breathing will change 38 as you respond to the question.

That is the theory, but psychologists have found that lie detectors are simply not 39. Since most physical changes are the same across 40 emotions, lie detectors cannot tell 41 you are feeling angry, nervous or excited. 42 people may be tense and nervous 43 the whole procedure. They may react physiologically to a certain word ("bank") not because they robbed it, but because they recently used a bad check. In either 44, the machine will record a "lie".

On the other hand, some practiced liars can lie 45 hesitation, so the reverse mistake is also common.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 26. [A] fixed | [B] designed | [C] known | [D] produced |
| 27. [A] measure | [B] keep | [C] maintain | [D] grade |
| 28. [A] policeman | [B] suspect | [C] person | [D] criminal |
| 29. [A] from | [B] with | [C] upon | [D] in |
| 30. [A] display | [B] activity | [C] action | [D] flow |
| 31. [A] test | [B] research | [C] operation | [D] project |
| 32. [A] investigated | [B] questioned | [C] raised | [D] asked |
| 33. [A] by | [B] as | [C] on | [D] with |
| 34. [A] again | [B] behind | [C] after | [D] next |
| 35. [A] critical | [B] interesting | [C] general | [D] impossible |
| 36. [A] wrong | [B] bad | [C] guilty | [D] mistaken |
| 37. [A] mislead | [B] confuse | [C] deny | [D] cancel |
| 38. [A] slowly | [B] naturally | [C] steadily | [D] abruptly |
| 39. [A] reliable | [B] usable | [C] reasonable | [D] comprehensible |
| 40. [A] other | [B] some | [C] any | [D] all |
| 41. [A] whether | [B] when | [C] where | [D] why |
| 42. [A] Untrained | [B] Innocent | [C] Naive | [D] Ignorant |
| 43. [A] before | [B] about | [C] after | [D] at |
| 44. [A] fact | [B] case | [C] condition | [D] chance |
| 45. [A] beyond | [B] through | [C] without | [D] against |

**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]. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by drawing a thick line across the corresponding letter in the brackets.

Text 1

The first jazz musicians played in New Orleans during the early 1900's after 1917, many of the New Orleans musicians moved to the south side of Chicago, where they continued to play their style of jazz. Soon Chicago was the new center for jazz.

Several outstanding musicians emerged as leading jazz artists in Chicago. Danie Louis "Satchmo" Armstrong, born in New Orleans in 1900, was one. Another leading musician was Joseph "King" Oliver, who is also credited with having discovered Armstrong when they were both in New Orleans. While in Chicago, Oliver asked Armstrong, who was in New Orleans, to join his hand.

In 1923 King Oliver's Creole Jazz Band made the first important set of recordings by a Hot Five and Hot Seven bands under Louis Armstrong also made recordings of special note.

Although Chicago's South Side was the main jazz center, some musicians in New York were also demanding attention in jazz circles. In 1923 Fletcher Henderson already had a ten-piece band played jazz. During the early 1930's, the number of players grew to sixteen. Henderson's band was considered a leader in what some people have called the Big Band Era.

By the 1930's, big dance bands were the rage. Large numbers of people went to ballrooms to dance to jazz music played by big bands.

One of the most popular and long a very famous jazz band was the Buke Ellington band. Elward "Duke" Ellington was born in Washington D. C. in 1899 and died in New York City in 1974. He studied the piano as a young boy and later began writing original musical compositions.

The first of Ellington's European tours came in 1933. He soon received international fame for his talent as a band leader, composer, and arranger. Ten years later, Ellington began giving annual concerts at Carnegie Hall in New York City. People began to listen to jazz in the same way that they had always listened to classical music.

46. It can be inferred from the passage that Louis Armstrong went to Chicago for which of the following reasons?

[A] To form his own band.

[B] To learn to play Chicago style jazz.



- [C] To play in Joseph Oliver's band.
[D] To make recordings with the Hot Five.
47. According to the passage, which of the following Black bands was the first to make a significant set of jazz recordings?
[A] The Hot Seven band. [B] Fletcher Henderson's band.
[C] The Red Hot Peppers band. [D] King Oliver's Creole jazz band.
48. As used in line 12, the word "note" could best be replaced by which of the following?
[A] Distinction. [B] Memorandum.
[C] Mood. [D] Song.
49. The nickname "Duke" belonged to which of the following band leaders?
[A] Louis Armstrong. [B] Joseph Oliver.
[C] Eduard Ellington. [D] Fletcher Henderson.
50. Which of the following cities is NOT mentioned in the passage as a center of Jazz?
[A] New York. [B] Washington D. C.
[C] Chicago. [D] New Orleans.

Text 2

The question of whether war is inevitable is one which has concerned many of the world's great writers. Before considering this question, it will be useful to introduce some related concepts. Conflict, defined as opposition among social entities directed against one another, is distinguished from competition, defined as opposition among social entities independently striving for something which is in inadequate supply. Competitors may not be aware of one another, while the parties to a conflict are. Conflict and competition are both categories of opposition, which has been defined as a process by which social entities function in the disservice of one another. Opposition is thus contrasted with cooperation, the process by which social entities function in the service of one another. These definitions are necessary because it is important to emphasize that competition between individuals or groups is inevitable in a world of limited resources. But conflict is not. Conflict, nevertheless, is very likely to occur, and is probably an essential and desirable element of human societies.

Many authors have argued for the inevitability of war from the premise that in the struggle for existence among animal species, only the fittest survive. In general, however, this struggle in nature is competition, not conflict. Social animals, such as monkeys and cattle, fight to win or maintain leadership of the group. The struggle for existence occurs not in such fights, but in the competition for limited feeding areas and for the occupancy (占有) of areas free from meat-eating animals. Those who fail in this competition starve to death or become victims to other species. This struggle for existence does not resemble human war, but rather the competition of individuals for jobs, markets, and materials. The essence of the struggle is the competition for the necessities of life that are insufficient to satisfy all.

Among nations there is competition in developing resources, trades, skills, and a satis-



factory way of life. The successful nations grow and prosper(繁荣); the unsuccessful decline. While it is true that this competition may induce efforts to expand territory at the expense of others, and thus lead to conflict, it cannot be said that war-like conflict among nations is inevitable, although competition is.

51. In the first paragraph, the author gives the definitions of some terms in order to _____.
[A] argue for the similarities between animal societies and human societies
[B] smooth out the conflicts in human societies
[C] distinguish between two kinds of opposition
[D] summarize the characteristic features of opposition and cooperation
52. According to the author competition differs from conflict in that _____.
[A] it results in war in most cases
[B] it induces efforts to expand territory
[C] it is a kind of opposition among social entities
[D] it is essentially a struggle for existence
53. The phrase "function in the disservice of one another" (Line 7. para. 1) most probably means "_____".
[A] betray each other [B] harm one another
[C] help to collaborate with each other [D] benefit one another
54. The author indicates in the passage that conflict _____.
[A] is an inevitable struggle resulting from competition
[B] reflects the struggle among social animals
[C] is an opposition among individual social entities
[D] can be avoided
55. The passage is probably intended to answer the question "_____".
[A] Is war inevitable?
[B] Why is there conflict and competition?
[C] Is conflict desirable?
[D] Can competition lead to conflict?

Text 3

The word *health* can be used in a number of ways. In the past, health meant only the absence of disease or illness. Today, though, health has a broader meaning. *Health* is the state of your well-being that includes how you feel physically, mentally, and socially. *Wellness* is another term that describes this broader view of health. You can understand the need for a broader definition if you think about how health in your life is different from health in your grandparents' lives.

In 1900, the main causes of death were diseases that were spread by bacteria (细菌) and