

高等专科学校教师教育专业教材

《实用英语》 **评价手册**

第一册

主 编 李魁海

副主编 彭韵华 黄心群 李林荣

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江西高校出版社

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前言

《实用英语》是根据《五年制高等职业教育实用英语课程基本要求》，结合《全日制普通高级中学英语教学大纲》，专为中等师范学校、中等职业学校、五年制高职高专前三年学生及其他相当层次的英语学习者编写的，注重听、说、读、写、译各方面技能训练的英语教材。

为了让学生在学习过程中能够亲身体验学习的成功与快乐，同时帮助学生熟悉全国公共英语等级考试模式(PETS)，进而积极参加此类考试，获取相应证书，我们特编写了《实用英语评价手册》。

PETS 第二级考试由笔试(120 分钟，满分 100 分)和口试(10 分钟，满分 5 分)两种独立考试组成。笔试的指导语均为中文，口试的指导语均为英文。口试部分已放在各单元 Comprehensive Practice 中。笔试部分分为一、二两卷，包括听力、英语知识运用、阅读理解和写作四部分。试卷结构如下：

部分	节	信息	指导语言	考试要点	题型	题数	计分	时间 (分钟)
第一部分 听力理解	一	5 段短对话 (放一遍)	中文	简单的事实性信息	多项选择 (三选)	5	20	20
	二	5 段短对话和独白(放二遍)	中文	简单的事实性信息	多项选择 (三选)	15		
第二部分 英语知识运用	一	15 个句子或对话	中文	语法和词汇	多项选择 (四选)	15	35	25
	二	1 篇文章	中文	语法和词汇	完型填空 (四选)	20		
第三部分 阅读理解		4~5 篇文章	中文	总体和特定信息	多项选择 (四选)	20	20	35
第四部分 写作	一	1 篇文章 (约 100 字)	中文	改错	改错题	10	10	40
	二	中文信息	中文	简短文章	指导性作文	1	15	
总计						85 + 1	100	120

参加本书编写的有李林荣、李魁海、柯桂珍、胡冬华、黄心群、彭韵华等(以姓氏笔画为序)。

由于编者水平和所掌握的资料有限,加上时间仓促,书中难免有误,恳请广大师生不吝指正。

编 者

2006年6月

CONTENTS

Test One	.....	(1)
Test Two	.....	(7)
Test Three	.....	(13)
Test Four	.....	(20)
Test Five	.....	(26)
Test Six	.....	(32)
Test Seven	.....	(38)
Test Eight	.....	(45)
Test Nine	.....	(51)
Test Ten	.....	(57)

Test One

第一部分 听力理解

第一节 (5')

(听下面 5 组对话, 做 1~5 题)

1. How many times has the man seen the movie?
A. 2 times. B. 3 times. C. 9 times.
2. How will the man get to New York?
A. By car. B. By plane. C. By bus.
3. Where does this conversation most likely take place?
A. At a supermarket. B. At a cinema. C. At a library.
4. What color is the woman's bag?
A. Blue. B. Black. C. Green.
5. Who has got the pen now?
A. The man. B. The woman. C. Mary.

第二节 (5')

(听下面 3 组对话, 做 6~8 题)

6. What time will the movie start?
A. 8:40. B. 9:00. C. 9:40.
7. What does the woman want to listen to?
A. Weather forecast. B. World news. C. Music.
8. How does the woman think of the new teacher?
A. He is too bad. B. He is worse. C. He is good.

(听下面对话, 做 9~10 题)

9. What will the woman wear?
A. Her dress. B. Her coat. C. Her jacket.
10. What's the weather like today?
A. Cold. B. Sunny. C. Fine.

第三节 (10')

(听下面独白, 做 11~15 题)

11. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
A. The sea always looks pretty.
B. The sea always looks terrible.
C. The sea doesn't look pretty all the time.

12. What will you find if you look at a map of the world? We'll find _____.
 A. there's much more water than land
 B. the land covers 30 percent of the sea
 C. the sea covers 3/4 of the land
13. This passage tells us that _____.
 A. the sea is very shallow(浅)
 B. the sea is very deep
 C. the depth(深度) of the sea in different places are quite different
14. From the passage we can learn that _____.
 A. the sea is bigger than the land
 B. the land is bigger than the sea
 C. the sea is as big as the land
15. How many of us have seen the sea?
 A. Few. B. Most. C. All.

第二部分 英语知识运用

第一节 单项填空 (15')

16. The radio says it _____ very warm tomorrow.
 A. is B. will be C. was
17. His brother is a doctor, and _____ is a teacher.
 A. my B. your C. hers
18. There is _____ ink in the pen. You can use it.
 A. some B. many C. any
19. We still have _____ hour to go. Don't worry.
 A. a B. an C. the
20. Those students live a happy life _____ the campus.
 A. on B. in C. at
21. He _____ the paper down until he heard the shout.
 A. put B. didn't put C. putted
22. Let's wait here _____ it stops raining.
 A. when B. until C. after
23. My parents _____ the piano very well.
 A. teach B. play C. listen
24. Xiao Ming dislikes learning English, _____?
 A. doesn't he B. does Xiao Ming C. doesn't Xiao Ming
25. I _____ two weeks on this article. It still needs correction(修改).
 A. spent B. have spent C. had spent
26. I want to have this film _____. When can I have done it?
 A. developed B. watched C. interested

27. Be careful while _____ the street.
 A. arriving B. crossing C. leaving
28. _____, you can take a bus. That's cheaper.
 A. Of course B. Once more C. First of all
29. What's your _____? Education.
 A. course B. major C. subject
30. Everyday I listen to English on the radio. Here "on" can be replaced(代替)by _____.
 A. through B. over C. by

第二节 完形填空 (20')

Mary was very fond of television, so 31 she met a young man who worked for a television company, she was very 32 and asked him a lot of questions. She found that he had also worked for a film company, so she asked him 33 there was any difference 34 film work and television. "35," answered the young man, "there is one big 36. If someone makes a 37 while a film is being made, it is, of course, 38 to stop and do the scene(场,幕) again. In fact, one can do it over and over again a lot of 39. Mistakes 40 time, money and films, but the audience 41 know that anything went wrong. In a live (实况播送的) television show, the audience can 42 any mistakes that are made. I can tell you a story about that. 43, a live television show 44 and one of the actors should be killed. 45 fell to the 46 and the camera moved to 47 to let me pour(倒) a bottle of tomato sauce (番茄酱) 48 him to look like 49. But unluckily the camera turned back to him 50 I had finished, and the audience saw me pouring the sauce on to him."

- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 31. A. when | B. while | C. as |
| 32. A. sad | B. interested | C. lucky |
| 33. A. how | B. whether | C. why |
| 34. A. from | B. in | C. between |
| 35. A. OK | B. Well | C. Hello |
| 36. A. difference | B. problem | C. mistake |
| 37. A. difference | B. problem | C. mistake |
| 38. A. possible | B. necessary | C. difficult |
| 39. A. films | B. mistakes | C. times |
| 40. A. save | B. waste | C. keep |
| 41. A. didn't | B. haven't | C. don't |
| 42. A. watch | B. look | C. see |
| 43. A. One day | B. Some day | C. Some days |
| 44. A. was putting on | B. was going on | C. was coming on |
| 45. A. I | B. She | C. He |
| 46. A. ground | B. camera | C. me |
| 47. A. everywhere else | B. anywhere else | C. somewhere else |
| 48. A. in to | B. on to | C. out to |

49. A. water

B. food

C. blood (血)

50. A. before

B. after

C. while

第三部分 阅读理解 (20')

A

In 1944 we had a new student named Roger — the first black student in our school , and everyone was unfriendly to him. The other kids weren't bad children, they were just copying their parents. But when you are twelve years old, you're just starting to have your own opinions about things.

I know this could be a very important moment in their education. So I wanted to do something to change their opinions.

I decided I had to try to make Roger into someone special, not like a teacher's pet — I wanted the other children to start seeing him as a human being (人), not just a dark shape (形状) in the back room. So I went after him with questions in every class. He was a bright little boy, and it was easy enough to make him appear clever. I was very pleased because I could see Roger becoming more confident (自信) and other kids stopped being so rude to him.

But you know what really changed everything? One day I could see Roger's mind was wandering (走神), and without thinking I threw an eraser in his direction. I only meant (打算, 充图) to get his attention, but the eraser hit his hand and sent his pencil flying. Then whole class shouted! And later, of course, all the kids went up to Roger to laugh with him about it. That's how he became some one special, and other kids began to talk to him and make friends with him. And that's how I became "Dead - Eye Bean (神投手)".

51. Other students were unfriendly to Roger because _____.

A. they were bad children

B. he was a black student

C. they studied better than Roger

52. On seeing Roger's mind wandering, the teacher _____.

A. asked him to answer a question

B. hit him on the head with a piece of chalk

C. threw the eraser in his direction

53. From the passage we can know that the teacher _____.

A. was a black, too

B. was a kind person

C. didn't like to teach Roger

54. The passage implied (暗示) that in the 1940s _____.

A. the black and the white were equal

B. the black children had no rights (权利) to go to school

C. the black were looked down upon by the white

55. What does the word "kid" mean in this passage?

A. child.

B. student.

C. teacher.

B

Our pastor (牧师) is always raising money for one cause or another, but he has never got enough money to have the church clock repaired. The big clock was damaged(损坏) many years ago and has been silent ever since.

One night, however, our pastor woke up with a start: the clock was striking the hours (报时)! Looking at his watch, it was one o'clock, but the clock struck thirteen times before it stopped. With a torch(电筒), the pastor went up into the clock tower(塔) to see what was going on. In the torchlight, he saw a man, Bill Wilkins, our local grocer(杂货店主).

"What on earth are you doing up here, Bill?" asked the pastor in surprise.

"I'm trying to repair the bell," answered Bill. "I've been coming up here night after night for weeks now. You see, I was hoping to give you a surprise."

"You certainly did give me a surprise!" said the pastor. "You've probably woken up everyone in the town, too. Still, I'm glad the bell is working once more."

"That's the trouble, pastor," answered Bill. "It's working all right, but I'm afraid that at one o'clock it will strike thirteen times and there's nothing I can do about it."

"We'll get used to (习惯于) that, Bill," said the pastor. "Thirteen is not as good as one, but it's better than nothing. Now let's go downstairs(下楼) and have a cup of tea."

56. The reason why the church clock has never been repaired is that _____.

A. people didn't use it any longer

B. it was too old to be repaired

C. the pastor never tried to get enough money to do it

57. When the clock was striking hours again, _____.

A. it was 13 o'clock

B. it was one o'clock at night

C. it wouldn't work any more

58. When the pastor heard the clock striking, he was _____.

A. angry

B. glad

C. surprised

59. At one o'clock the clock will strike 13 times, how many times will the clock strike at two o'clock?

A. 14.

B. 26.

C. 12.

60. From what the pastor said "we'll get used to that," we can infer(推断) _____.

A. people hope to hear the bell

B. people like to hear the clock striking 13

C. the pastor didn't like Roger's work

第四部分 写作

第一节 短文改错 (10')

The traveller was once staying in a village of another country. One

61. _____

- day, she held up his camera to take pictures of the children at play. Suddenly the young ones begin to shout. 62. _____
- The traveller's face turned red but she said sorry to the head for which she was doing, and told him she had forgotten that people in some place thought a person would lose his soul (灵魂) if his pictures was taken. 63. _____
- Several times the head tried to say, but he couldn't. 64. _____
- At last, with a smile, he said, "The children want to tell you say that you forgot to take off the lens cap(镜盖)." 65. _____
66. _____
67. _____
68. _____
69. _____
70. _____

第二节 书面表达 (15')

你来校已有一个月,你给初中英语老师写一封英文信。下面是信的要点:

1. 介绍自己的专业学习和生活情况
 - ① 专业:应用电子
 - ② 学科:语文、数学、英语、计算机、物理等
 - ③ 住宿:8 人一间
2. 介绍学校情况
 - ① 学校历史:30 年
 - ② 学校环境:优美
 - ③ 在校学生:5000
 - ④ 师资设施:很好
3. 自己的理想、决心
4. 祝愿

注意:

1. 须包括所有要点,但不要逐条译成英语。
2. 词数 80 ~ 100。

Test Two

第一部分 听力理解

第一节 (5')

(听下面 5 组对话, 做 1~5 题)

1. How long does the woman have to wait outside the shop?
A. 15 minutes. B. 45 minutes. C. 50 minutes.
2. What's the woman doing?
A. Looking for her keys.
B. Putting on her coat.
C. Missing her friend.
3. How will the man go to the airport?
A. By bus. B. By taxi. C. By motor.
4. Where are the two speakers?
A. In a bookstore. B. In a hospital. C. At an office.
5. When can the man expect to see Professor Brown?
A. On Monday. B. On Friday. C. On Tuesday or Wednesday.

第二节 (15')

(听下面对话, 做 6~8 题)

6. Where is the man going?
A. A street. B. A yard. C. A cinema.
7. Which turning should he take?
A. The first on the left.
B. The first on the right.
C. The second on the left.
8. How will the man get there?
A. By bus. B. On foot. C. By bike.

(听下面对话, 做 9~11 题)

9. What does the man want?
A. A stamp. B. A letter. C. A postcard.
10. How much does he have to pay?
A. Six pence. B. Three pence. C. Eight pence.
11. Where does he send the card?
A. To England. B. From England. C. In England.

(听下面对话,做 12~14 题)

12. When is Mary's birthday?

- A. On August 15th. B. On August 16th. C. On August 12th.

13. What time will the party begin?

- A. At 2:00 p.m. B. At 2:20 p.m. C. At 1:40 p.m.

14. Will Jean come to the party?

- A. No, she won't, because she'll meet her sister at the station.
B. Yes, she will, but she will be late for the party.
C. Not sure. Perhaps she won't be able to come.

(听下面对话,做 15~17 题)

15. Where do May and Paul come from?

- A. England and Japan. B. England and America. C. America and England.

16. What did both of May and Paul have for breakfast?

- A. Bread and eggs. B. Bread and butter. C. Ham and orange.

17. What do many Chinese young people think of the western breakfast?

- A. Cheap and convenient.
B. Very convenient and good for health.
C. Delicious but very expensive.

(听下面独白,做 18~20 题)

18. How many hours does a working American work in a week?

- A. 20. B. 60. C. 40.

19. How does an American walk?

- A. Slowly. B. Fast. C. Not very fast.

20. What's the passage mainly about?

- A. Americans value time. B. Americans are rich. C. Americans work hard.

第二部分 英语知识运用

第一节 单项填空 (15')

21. I remember there's a train at 6:30, but you'd better _____.

- A. be sure B. make sure C. find out D. look out

22. How many days _____ there by the time you left.

- A. had you stayed B. have you stayed C. did you stay D. would you stay

23. There will be a sports meeting in our school _____ the end of this month.

- A. by B. at C. in D. to

24. _____ you understand the rule, you'll find it quite easy to keep it.

- A. As B. While C. Once D. Whether

25. You can't go swimming in your holiday _____ your parents _____ you.

- A. until; allow B. until; agree C. unless; allow D. unless; agree

26. After you read the magazine, be sure to _____ where it was.

- A. put it up B. put it on C. put it back D. put it down
27. Please do _____ the boss told you to do.
A. that B. what C. which D. so
28. Are you allowed _____ the magazines out of the reading room?
A. taking B. to take C. taken D. and took
29. The basin is used _____ your hands at the end of your experiment.
A. to wash B. washing C. to washing D. to be washed
30. Tom tried to make his parents _____ by making faces.
A. pleased B. pleasing C. please D. to please
31. Let me show you _____ the computer.
A. to use B. using C. how to use D. how using
32. Mr King is a man _____ a kind face and big bright eyes.
A. of B. with C. going D. went
33. I won't make friends with Bob. _____, I'd like to make friends with his brother Jack.
A. Instead B. Besides C. As a result D. At all
34. You must act _____ you are told to.
A. like B. as C. that D. /
35. Please _____ the radio. The baby is asleep.
A. turn up B. turn down C. turn out D. turn on

第二节 完型填空 (20')

Two businessmen were invited to dinner at home of a college professor. 36 of the men had 37 education and 38 worried that he might make a fool of himself, 39 his friend said, "Don't worry. Just do 40 I do. Don't talk about 41 that you don't really understand."

The first man managed to get 42 the dinner successfully, but 43 the end of the evening he had 44 too much and began to get 45.

A guest asked him 46 he liked Shakespeare, and he answered, "It's very 47, but I prefer whisky(威士忌酒)." There was 48 silence in the room, and soon people began to 49 _____.

When the two friends were out of the house, 50 man said to his friend, "You certainly made a fool of yourself 51 so stupidly about whisky." "What do you 52?" asked the other man. "What was 53 with it?"

"54 knows that Shakespeare isn't a 55," his friend replied.

36. A. Each B. One C. Neither D. Both
37. A. some B. little C. much D. enough
38. A. felt B. were C. looked D. had
39. A. and B. then C. so D. but
40. A. what B. how C. that D. like
41. A. it B. what C. anything D. something

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| 42. A. over | B. through | C. with | D. on |
| 43. A. before | B. after | C. by | D. until |
| 44. A. eaten | B. had | C. drunk | D. talked |
| 45. A. polite | B. rude | C. careful | D. careless |
| 46. A. what | B. how | C. that | D. why |
| 47. A. good | B. happy | C. excited | D. kind |
| 48. A. an unpleasant | B. a happy | C. an exciting | D. a quiet |
| 49. A. drink | B. laugh | C. talk | D. leave |
| 50. A. another | B. other | C. the second | D. this |
| 51. A. doing | B. saying | C. telling | D. talking |
| 52. A. speak | B. mean | C. observe | D. think |
| 53. A. the matter | B. the wrong | C. happening | D. going |
| 54. A. All | B. Every | C. Everybody | D. People |
| 55. A. professor | B. businessman | C. food | D. drink |

第三部分 阅读理解 (20')

A

Two years ago I bought a bicycle. If you live in a town, it is often faster than a car and you don't have to worry about parking. You can leave it anywhere. As it has a seat at the back and a basket at the front, I can take my small daughter to school, to the library, shopping, anywhere in fact.

I use it mostly in summer when the weather is warm and dry. It can be very unpleasant in winter when it is cold and the rain is pouring down. It can also be very dangerous to go out by bicycle in these seasons, so you have to be very careful. Accidents are not the only problems though. One day I went shopping on it and when I came out of the supermarket I found my front wheel missing. It was a long walk to the bicycle shop! Now I have three strong locks.

My husband uses my bicycle sometimes for short journeys. He is not a keen cyclist but says it is better than waiting for a bus. He still prefers his car for longer journeys, but I think that all this sitting down is making him fat and lazy. On my bicycle I get a lot of exercise and fresh air, and cycling makes me feel a lot younger.

56. Who rides the bicycle?

- A. The woman.
- B. The woman's husband.
- C. Both the woman and her husband.
- D. The woman's daughter.

57. When does the woman use her bicycle?

- A. In fine and warm weather only.
- B. Mostly in warm and dry weather.
- C. In all seasons.

- D. In summer only.
58. What does the woman's husband think of the bicycle?
- A. It's good for women to use a bicycle.
 - B. It's quicker than a car if one lives in a town.
 - C. It saves time and money to ride a bicycle.
 - D. It's good for short journeys.
59. What according to the woman has too much driving done to her husband?
- A. He has become too lazy to walk.
 - B. He looks older than his age.
 - C. He lacks fresh air.
 - D. He has put on much weight and become lazy.
60. What does the story imply?
- A. The woman would rather ride a bicycle than drive a car.
 - B. Bicycles are getting more popular all over the world.
 - C. Bicycles have more advantages than cars.
 - D. Most accidents are caused by cyclists.

B

Paul Johnson was 16 years old. He was very shy and didn't talk much to anyone. But his science teacher, Mr Smith, noticed that there was something different about him and he showed great concern for Paul.

Paul didn't talk much to anyone but he did talk with Mr Smith. "I want to learn all about science," Paul said. He began to study science in the first - year class. After a few days, he appeared in the second - year class. Paul studied very hard. Soon he knew everything that second - year class was learning. Then he read all the science books in the school library.

One day after school Mr Smith found Paul in the classroom working on the blackboard. Paul was drawing pictures.

"What are you doing?" asked Mr Smith with interest. "What are these drawings about?"

"I want to invent things. These are the drawings of my first invention." Paul answered.

"What's your invention?" Mr Smith said.

"I have an idea for television — for a way of sending pictures through the air," Paul answered. "Please let me tell you about it, Mr Smith. You are the only person who can understand what I have done." It's amazing that a boy of 16 showed his teacher drawings for television.

61. What do you know about Paul Johnson?
- A. He was a science student.
 - B. He was a science teacher.
 - C. He showed a great interest in drawing pictures.
 - D. He showed a great interest in science.
62. What did Paul say to Mr Smith one day?
- A. He wanted to study science with the first - year students.