



清华大学 名师指导

全国英语等级考试系列辅导丛书

PETS

全国英语等级考试

标准预测试卷

清华大学 蒋隆国 主编

第二级



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全国英语等级考试

(第二级)

标准预测试卷

主 编: 蒋隆国

编 委: (排名不分先后)

高 飞 贾泽超 李 敏

曲 昶 阮成杰 殷文玉

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主 编 蒋隆国

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电话:(010)82551166 (010)62283578

E-mail:publish@bupt.edu.cn

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PETS 二级考试简介

PETS 二级考试由笔试试卷和口试试卷组成。

笔试试卷(120 分钟)包括四部分:听力、英语知识运用、阅读理解和写作。

口试试卷(10 分钟)分三节,考查考生的口语交际能力。

笔试试卷使用中文指导语。口试试卷使用英文指导语。

(一) 听力

该部分由两节组成,考查考生理解英语口语的能力。

第一节(5 题):考查考生理解简单的事实性信息和进行简单推断的能力。要求考生根据所听到的 5 段简短对话,从每题所给的 3 个选择项中选出最佳选项。每段录音材料播放一遍。问题不在录音中播放,仅在试卷上印出。

第二节(15 题):考查考生理解简单的事实性信息的能力。要求考生根据所听到的 5 段对话或独白,从每题所给的 3 个选择项中选出最佳选项。每段录音材料播放两遍。问题不在录音中播放,仅在试卷上印出。

听力考试进行时,考生将答案标在试卷上;听力部分结束前,考生有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。该部分所需时间约为 20 分钟(含转涂时间)。

(二) 英语知识运用

该部分由两节组成,考查考生对英语语法、词汇知识和较为简单表达方式的掌握情况。

第一节(15 题):考查考生对英语语法、词汇知识和较为简单表达方式的掌握情况。每题在一句或两句话中留出空白,要求考生从每题所给的 4 个选择项中选出最佳选项。

第二节(20 题):考查考生的词汇知识。在一篇 180 ~ 210 词的短文中留出 20 个空白,要求考生从每题所给的 4 个选择项中选出最佳选项,使补足后的短文意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。

该部分所需时间约为 25 分钟。考生在答题卡 1 上作答。

(三) 阅读理解

该部分考查考生理解书面英语的能力。

本部分共 20 题,考查考生理解总体和特定信息的能力。要求考生根据所提供的 5 篇短文的内容(总长度约 1000 词)从每题所给的 4 个选择项中选出最佳选项。

该部分所需时间约为 35 分钟。考生在答题卡 1 上作答。

(四) 写作

该部分由两节组成,考查考生的书面表达能力。

第一节(10 题):考查考生在语篇中综合运用英语的准确性。本题给出一篇约 100 个单词的短文,其中 10 行右边标有题号。要求考生判断是否有错,如有错即将其改正。错误类型包括词法、句法、行文逻辑等。

第二节:考生根据所给情景,写一篇 100 词左右(不计算标点符号)的书面材料。情景包括目的、对象、时间、地点、内容等;提供情景的形式有图画、图表、提纲等。

该部分所需时间约为 40 分钟。考生在答题卡 2 上作答。

(五) 口试

口试分三节,测试考生英语口语的交际能力。

每次口试采取两名口试教师和两名考生的形式。一名口试教师不参与交谈,专事评分;另一名主持口试,随时与考生交谈并评分。专事评分的教师所给分数的权重占考生口试成绩的三分之二,主持口试的教师所给分数的权重占考生口试成绩的三分之一。

第一节:考查考生初次见面时向人提供个人信息(如名字、出生地、职业、家庭等)的能力。该节所需时间约为 2 分钟。

第二节:考查考生根据信息卡就具体事实互相问答的能力。信息卡上的信息涉及到日常生活、娱乐和社会活动,所用语言为英语和汉语。该节所需时间约为 5 分钟。

第三节:考查考生提供详细信息及阐述个人观点的能力。口试教师将根据 B 节的话题向两个考生各提出 2 至 3 个问题。该节所需时间约为 3 分钟。

(六) 笔试结构表

部分	节	为考生提供的信息	指导语言	考查要点	题型	题目数量	采分点	权重(%)	时间(分钟)
第一部分: 听力 *(接受)	一	5 段短对话 (放一遍录音)	中文	简单的事实性信息	多项选择题 (三选一)	5	5	30	20
	二	5 段短对话和独白 (放两遍录音)	中文	简单的事实性信息	多项选择题 (三选一)	15	15		
第二部分: 语知识 运用 (接受)	一	15 个句子或对话	中文	语法和词汇	多项选择题 (四选一)	15	15	20	25
	二	1 篇文章(约 200 词)	中文	语法和词汇	完形填空多项选择题 (四选一)	20	20		
第三部分: 阅读理解 (接受)		5 篇文章(共约 1000 词)	中文	总体和特定信息	多项选择题 (四选一)	20	20	30	35
第四部分: 作(产出)	一	1 篇文章(约 100 词)	中文	改错	改错题	10	10	20	40
	二	提示信息(中文)	中文	简短文章	指导性作文	1	25		
总计						85 + 1	110	100	120

* 问题不在录音中播放,仅在试卷上印出。

·(七)口试结构表

节	时间 (分钟)	形式	为考生提 供的信息	考查要点	考生需提供的信息	分 数
一	2	口试教师 与 考 生 对话	口试教师提出的 问题(使用标准 语言)	提供个人信息	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 提供个人信息 * 谈论个人目前 状况 * 谈论个人以往 的经历 	5
二	5	两 考 生 对话	信息卡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 询问具体事 情 * 回答有关具 体事情的询 问 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 询问具体事情 * 回答有关具体 事情的询问 	
三	3	口试教师 与 考 生 对话	口试教师提出的 问题	提供信息, 阐 述观点	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 回答具体问题 * 阐述个人的观 点 	

PETS 第二级
标准预测试卷(一)

绝密★启用前

机密★长期

试卷号:

全国英语等级考试

第二级

Public English Test System (PETS)

Level 2

姓名_____

准考证号_____

考生注意事项

1. 严格遵守考场规则,考生得到监考人员指令后方可开始答题。
2. 答题前考生须将自己的姓名和准考证号写在试卷和答题卡上。
3. 各项填涂部分一律用 2B 铅笔涂写。每小题选出答案后,用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在试卷上。
5. 书写部分须用黑色签字笔直接答在答题卡 2 的相应位置。注意字迹清楚。
6. 考试结束时将试卷和答题卡放在桌上,不得带走。待监考人员收毕清点后,方可离场。

* 本试卷任何单位或个人不得保留、复制和出版,违者必究。

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。

1. What are the speakers doing?

- [A] Walking down a hill. [B] Climbing stairs. [C] Discussing a trip.

2. How long does the woman have to wait outside the shop?

- [A] 15 minutes. [B] 45 minutes. [C] 50 minutes.

3. Where did the woman say she put her glasses?

- [A] In the cupboard.
[B] On the desk.
[C] She couldn't remember exactly.

4. What would be the woman's advice?

- [A] Don't drink water. [B] Boil water first. [C] Don't use ice too much.

5. What is Tom doing now?

- [A] He is calling Mary.
[B] He is answering the phone for Mary.
[C] He's asking Mary for help.

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 段对话,回答 6~7 题。

6. Where does this conversation take place?

- [A] On a bus. [B] In an office. [C] At home.

7. According to Bob, why was he late last week?

- [A] He turned the alarm clock off and went back to sleep again.
[B] He couldn't find his front door keys.
[C] He missed the bus.

听第 7 段对话,回答 8~9 题。

8. Where is Mr. Brown?

- [A] He is in the Sales Department.
[B] He is having a meeting.
[C] He is busy.

9. What is Mr. Peterson's telephone number?

- [A] 1300-621-7865. [B] 1300-612-7685. [C] 1360-620-7568.

听第8段对话,回答10~12题。

10. Where are the two speakers?

[A] In the woman speaker's house.

[B] In a classroom.

[C] In the woman speaker's office.

11. Why did the man come into the room?

[A] Because he worked there himself.

[B] Because he wanted to talk to Kate.

[C] Because he wanted Jane to type a letter for him.

12. What was Jane doing on the day when the dialogue took place?

[A] She was taking a rest.

[B] She was preparing for an exam.

[C] She was studying at night school.

听第9段对话,回答13~16题。

13. Stella was unhappy because she _____.

[A] could not sleep at night

[B] could not talk to the milkman

[C] had quarrelled with Mr. Smith

14. Mr. Smith was angry with Sally because she _____.

[A] went to bed late

[B] did not pass on a message to him

[C] made too many mistakes on work

15. Why did Sally wake up early?

[A] Because the radio next door was loud.

[B] Because she was worried about her work.

[C] Because her husband quarrelled with her at night.

16. Hill suggested that Sally should _____.

[A] talk to the milkman's wife

[B] write a letter to the milkman

[C] write to apologize to her boss

听第10段独白,回答17~20题。

17. What happened to the shop in one month?

[A] The shop was on fire twice.

[B] The shop closed twice.

[C] The shop was broken into twice at night.

18. Which sentence is true according to the passage?

[A] The police caught the thief within three months.

[B] The police had still not managed to catch the thief three weeks.

[C] The police caught the thief three weeks later.

19. Why did Mr. Blue buy a camera?

[A] He wanted to photograph all the things in the shop.

[B] He wanted to photograph anyone who broke into the shop at night.

[C] He wanted to photograph his shop.

20. What did the thief take from the shop?

[A] He took the watch which was worth \$1,500.

[B] He took the camera which was worth \$15,000.

[C] He took the necklace which was worth \$15,000.

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 1 上将该项涂黑。

21. Some people say that _____ British are _____ funny people.

[A] the; a [B] /; the [C] the; the [D] the; /

22. — Which share is meant for me?

— You can take _____ half. They're exactly the same.

[A] this [B] any [C] each [D] either

23. Who is _____ starting the bush fire?

[A] blame [B] to blame for [C] blamed [D] blame for

24. It is to observe the earth _____ satellites carry television far into space.

[A] when [B] where [C] which [D] that

25. Would you please wait for me _____ few minutes?

[A] more [B] some [C] another [D] other

26. It _____ be difficult to learn Japanese.

[A] shall [B] must [C] should [D] need

27. The house is _____ fire.

[A] in [B] on [C] at [D] with

28. _____ you understand this rule, you'll have no further difficulty.

[A] Once [B] Unless [C] Only [D] Until

29. If you want _____, you should speak slowly and clearly to the listeners.

[A] to be understood [B] to understand it

[C] understanding [D] to understood

30. _____ everything means to know nothing.

[A] To know [B] Knowing [C] One knows [D] You know

31. _____ off the radio—the baby's asleep.

○ 密
○ 封
○ 线
○ 内
○ 不
○ 要
○ 答
○ 题

- [A] Turn [B] Turning [C] Turned [D] To turn
32. The booksellers didn't want to buy all the books, _____?
- [A] did he [B] didn't they [C] do they [D] did they
33. _____ is known, he is such a beloved teacher _____ we students all expect.
- [A] That, which [B] Which, as [C] As, as [D] As, that
34. — I fell off my bicycle and broke my leg yesterday.
— Is that _____ you drank too much?
- [A] why [B] how [C] because [D] when
35. _____ the window, my finger was cut unexpectedly.
- [A] Cleaning [B] To clean [C] While cleaning [D] While I was cleaning

第二节 完形填空

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给各题的四个选项(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1上将该项涂黑。

One day Tom bought, for two dollars, a large number of used books. He put them in a 36 and pulled them to the 37. He was 38 at work until three in the morning. At three, he 39 to walk home. The streets were dark. Tom could 40 wait to arrive home and began to read his new books.

"41!" a voice shouted. But Tom was too 42 to hear the shout well.

A moment later, a gunshot 43 his ear. He heard the shot. Tom turned to see what was 44. An angry policeman ran toward him. The policeman thought that the bag did not 45 Tom. He shouted at Tom, "Drop it!"

"46!" the policeman ordered.

Tom opened it and the old books 47 out of it.

"Why not stop 48 when I shouted?" the policeman asked, "If I had shot 49, you would have been dead." "I didn't 50 you," Tom said, "I am almost deaf."

The policeman told Tom he was 51 for having shot at him. "52 would he better for you not to walk on the 53 at night." he said.

Tom smiled, and told the policeman that his job 54 a telegrapher was a night job. The policeman could think of 55 to answer this.

36. [A] basket [B] box [C] desk [D] bag
37. [A] telegraph office [B] bedroom [C] police station [D] streets
38. [A] read [B] study [C] remain [D] succeed
39. [A] had [B] was [C] began [D] expected
40. [A] eagerly [B] really [C] hardly [D] almost
41. [A] Stop [B] Give up [C] Thief [D] Stop thief
42. [A] nervous [B] frightened [C] excited [D] deaf
43. [A] hurt [B] went past [C] flew through [D] blew out

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 44. [A] shot | [B] that | [C] happening | [D] the man |
| 45. [A] fix | [B] come from | [C] belong to | [D] look like |
| 46. [A] Open | [B] Bring | [C] Empty | [D] Check |
| 47. [A] poured | [B] uncovered | [C] disappeared | [D] fell |
| 48. [A] reading | [B] running | [C] to walk | [D] to hear |
| 49. [A] earlier | [B] later | [C] in time | [D] better |
| 50. [A] see | [B] hear | [C] know | [D] understand |
| 51. [A] regretted | [B] surprised | [C] sorry | [D] mercy |
| 52. [A] It | [B] Life | [C] Things | [D] We |
| 53. [A] way | [B] ground | [C] time | [D] streets |
| 54. [A] with | [B] as | [C] like | [D] being |
| 55. [A] nothing | [B] a reply | [C] much | [D] something |

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 1 上将该项涂黑。

A

The bus was crowded with passengers going home from market, most of them carrying heavy bags and baskets full of fruits and vegetables they had bought there. There were no seats left when Jane got on the bus, and she was forced to stand beside a very fat woman on one side and on the other side a thin, serious-looking man in dark glasses. There was nothing to hold on to, and the bus was going so fast that if it had not been for the people on each side of her, Jane would have fallen over. Suddenly she felt her bag slipping down(滑落) her arm but could not move to pull it up again.

"Oh, dear," She said, "I'm losing my bag." "Don't worry," said the thin man, "I'm see if I can get it for you." Somehow he managed to bend down and pull the bag up round her shoulder again. "Thanks a lot," said Jane. "Not at all," the man spoke hurriedly. "Anyway, I'm getting off in a moment. You'll have more room."

At the next stop the man and half a dozen people got off. Jane was at last able to get a seat. She felt so tired and hungry that she opened her bag to find the chocolate(巧克力) she had bought in the market.

The chocolate was there, but her wallet with all her money and the return ticket in it had gone.

56. As the bus was going fast, Jane managed _____.

- [A] to stop her bag from falling
- [B] not to fall
- [C] to pull her bag up again

- [D] to hold on to the fat woman and the thin man
57. The word "room" in the story means _____.
 [A] space [B] seat [C] ground [D] position
58. Jane was seated to find _____ had gone.
 [A] all her money [B] her return ticket
 [C] her wallet [D] all the above
59. Who do you think was most probably the thief?
 [A] The thin man. [B] Nobody.
 [C] The fat woman. [D] Someone else.

B

"Depend on yourself" is what nature says to every man. Parents can help you. Teachers can help you. Others still can help you. But all these only help you to help yourself.

These have been many great men in history. But many of them were very poor in childhood, and had no uncles, aunts or friends to help them. Schools were few and not very good. They could not depend upon them for an education. They saw how it was, and set to work with all their might(力量) to know something. They worked their own way up to fame(名声).

One of the famous teachers in England used to tell his pupils, "I cannot make worthy men of you, but I can help you make men of yourselves."

Some young men have no ambition(雄心) to excel(拔尖) in anything, and they are to be pitied that they can never achieve much unless they see their weak points and change their course. They are nothing now, and will be nothing as long as they live, unless they accept the advice of their parents and teachers, and depend on their own honest efforts.

60. Many of the great men in history succeeded because _____.
 [A] they were very poor in childhood
 [B] they could not depend on schools for an education
 [C] they made great efforts to learn and work
 [D] they wanted very much to become famous
61. According to the famous teacher in England, a teacher can _____.
 [A] make his pupils worthy men
 [B] help his pupils make themselves useful men
 [C] make his pupils men of strength and courage
 [D] help his pupils find a way to fame
62. If young people depend on their own efforts, _____.
 [A] they are to be pitied
 [B] they are nothing now and will be nothing in the future
 [C] they can be ambitious
 [D] they can be successful in their careers(事业)
63. Which title best fits the passage?

- [A] How to Be Famous.
- [B] Dare to Excel.
- [C] Depend on Yourself.
- [D] What Nature Says to Every Man.

C

Archimedes was a famous Greek mathematician and scientist. He was born about 287 BC and died in 212 BC.

Archimedes is well-known for one specific (精确的) idea that he came up with. "Archimedes' principle" tells us that a solid object which is immersed in a liquid is pushed up by a force which is equal to the weight of the water that moves. For example, if you put a piece of wood and a piece of metal of the same size in water, only the wood will float. Both the wood and metal move the same amount (量) of water, but the water moved by the wood weighs less than that of the water moved by the metal. It is believed that Archimedes discovered this principle when the King of Syracuse asked him to solve a problem. The King wanted to know if his crown (皇冠) was pure gold or a mixture of gold and silver. The King, of course, did not want to melt his crown to find out. The idea came to Archimedes as he lowered himself into his bath. He noticed how the water spilled out of the tub. He decided to use the same idea for the crown. He knew that a gold crown immersed in water would weigh more than the one made of silver. The experiment was done and the goldsmith was proved guilty of trying to cheat the King.

64. The best title for this passage is _____.

- [A] Archimedes
- [B] Archimedes's principle
- [C] A Gold and Silver Crown
- [D] The King of Syracuse

65. We drop a piece of metal into a jar full of water. The metal will float if it weighs less than _____.

- [A] an equal amount of gold
- [B] the water that leave the jar
- [C] all the water in the jar
- [D] an equal amount of wood

66. From this passage we may conclude the King's Crown _____.

- [A] moved more water than pure gold of the same weight
- [B] moved less water than pure gold of the same weight
- [C] moved more water than pure gold of the same size
- [D] moved less water than pure gold of the same size

67. Which of the following orders is true?

- a. Archimedes took a bath.
- b. Archimedes discovered his principle.
- c. The King of Syracuse asked him to solve a problem.
- d. Archimedes did the experiment on the crown.

- [A] b, c, a, d
- [B] c, a, b, d
- [C] c, a, d, b
- [D] b, c, d, a

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D

The most frightening words in the English language are "our computer is down". You hear it more and more when you are on business. The other day I was at the airport waiting for a ticket to Washington and the girl in the ticket office said, "I'm sorry, I can't sell you a ticket. Our computer is down."

"If your computer is down, just write me out a ticket."

"I can't write you out a ticket. The computer is the only one allowed to do so."

I looked down the counter and every passenger was just standing there drinking coffee and staring at the black screen. Then I asked her, "What do all the people do?"

"We give the computer the information about your trip, and then it tells us whether you can fly with us or not."

"So when it goes down, you do down with it."

"That's what happens, sir."

"How long will the computer be down?" I wanted to know.

"I have no idea. Sometimes it's down for ten minutes, sometimes for two hours. There is no way we can find out without asking the computer, and since it's down it won't answer us."

After the girl told me they had no backup computer, I said, "Let's forget the computer. What about your planes? They're still flying, aren't they?"

"I couldn't tell without asking the computer."

"Maybe I could just go to the gate and ask the pilot if he's flying to Washington." I suggested.

"I wouldn't know what gate to send you to. Even if the pilot was going to 'Washington', he couldn't take you if you didn't have a ticket."

"Is there any other airline flying to Washington within the next few hours?"

"I wouldn't know," she said, pointing at the dark screen. "Only 'it' knows. 'It' can't tell me."

By this time there were quite a few people standing in lines. The word soon spread to other travelers that the computer was down. Some people went white, some people started to cry and still others kicked their luggage (行李).

68. The computer is important to the air line because _____.

- [A] it sells tickets
- [B] it writes out tickets
- [C] it gives the information needed
- [D] it knows when a plane takes off

69. According to this passage, how long would the computer be down?

- [A] For 10 minutes.
- [B] Between 10 minutes and 2 hours.
- [C] It would be down for two hours.

[D] It wasn't clear.

70. The last paragraph suggests that _____.

[A] a modern computer won't be down

[B] computers can take the place of humans

[C] sometimes a computer may bring suffering to people

[D] there will be great changes in computers

71. If you heard the computer was down then, you would ____ _.

[A] still wait in line

[B] felt very excited and cross

[C] forget the computer

[D] help to repair the computer

E

An allowance(零用钱) is an important tool for teaching kids how to budget(预算), save and make their own decisions. Children remember and learn from mistakes when their own dollars are lost or spent foolishly.

How large an allowance is appropriate? Experts say there is no right amount. Actual amounts differ from area to area, and from family to family.

To set an appropriate allowance for your child, work up a weekly budget. Allow for entertainment expenditures such as movies and snacks(快餐). Next, include everyday expenses such as lunch money, bus fare, school supplies. "If you make the child responsible for these bills," says Josephine Swanson, a consumer specialist, "he or she will learn to budget for necessary expenditures."

Finally, add some extra money to make saving possible. If you can, keep your child's allowance in line with(与……一致) at of his friends. A child whose purchasing power falls away below his peers' can feel left out(受冷落).

It can be tough, but avoid excusing your children when they make a mistake with their allowance. When Brooke Stephens was ten and growing up in Jacksonville, her mother gave her \$5 a week, \$1.75 of which was for bus fare and lunch, "If you lose your money," Brooke's mother told her, "you walk home."

One week the girl spent all her allowance in a candy(糖果) store; then she called home for a ride. "Mom made me walk home," recalls Stephens, now a financial planner in Brooklyn, "At first I was angry. But I finally realized that she was trying to teach me an important lesson."

Experts advise that an allowance should not be tied directly to a child's daily chores(家庭杂务). Kids should help around the house not because they get paid for it but because they share responsibilities as members of a family. You might, however, pay a child for doing extra jobs at home, that can develop his or her initiative.

72. It can be inferred from the passage that if a child is given an allowance, he or she