

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 (第二级)

..... 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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全国英语等级考试全真预测试题

(第二级)

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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, 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

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第一部分

笔 试 部 分

笔试全真预测试题(一)

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。每段对话后有一道小题,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] £19.5

[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. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?
[A] Manager and clerk.
[B] Director and secretary.
[C] Professor and student.
2. What is the population of that city?
[A] 800,000.
[B] 813,000.
[C] 813,400.
3. What color is the woman's car?
[A] Red.
[B] Red and blue.



[C]Blue.

4. Who were the books ordered by?

[A]John.

[B]Bill.

[C]The man.

5. When does the man start work today?

[A]At 9:30.

[B]At 10:15.

[C]At 9:00

第二节 听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几道小题,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 秒钟的时间阅读各道小题;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。

6. What time is it now?

[A]7:45

[B]8:15

[C]8:45.

7. What can we learn from the conversation?

[A]The man's watch was fast.

[B]The man's watch was slow.

[C]The woman's watch needs repairing.

8. What did the widow do to the police and the County Council officials?

[A]She greeted them with a bunch of flowers.

[B]She entertained them with hot tea.

[C]She poured hot water on them.

9. Why did all the other residents agree to move?

[A]Because they could move into new flats with more rooms than their old ones.

[B]Because they liked to move into new flats.

[C]Because they could move into new flats not far from their old homes.

10. What number did the man want to dial?

[A]123-4567.

[B]132-4567.

[C]123-4567.

11. Why couldn't the man find the person he wanted?

[A]There was no person by the name.

[B]He dialed a wrong number.

[C]Mr. Hatton was out for dinner.

12. Where and when did the dialogue take place?

[A]In a hotel, in the morning.

[B]On a train, in the evening.

[C]On the phone, in the evening.



13. What is the woman looking for?
[A] Glasses.
[B] Telephone.
[C] Grass.
14. Where did the woman leave her glasses?
[A] In the living room.
[B] By the telephone.
[C] By the television.
15. Has the woman found her glasses?
[A] Yes, she has.
[B] Yes, she has found it by the telephone.
[C] No, she hasn't.
16. Where does this conversation most probably take place?
[A] In a professor's office.
[B] In a medical doctor's office.
[C] In an auditorium.
17. When does this conversation take place?
[A] Just before the semester begins.
[B] After the first week of classes.
[C] In the middle of the semester.
18. Why has the woman come to see Dr. Tyler?
[A] She had promised that she would.
[B] She has been sick.
[C] She needs his approval for her schedule.
19. Why did the woman drop her chemistry course?
[A] It wasn't a requirement.
[B] She already knew the material.
[C] She entered the hospital.
20. What does Dr. Tyler seem most concerned about?
[A] The woman's musical background.
[B] The woman's economic situation.
[C] The woman's decision to take on so much work.

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] [B] [C] [D]

21. You're always late. You _____ late three times this week.
[A]are being [B]were [C]had been [D]have been
22. What was the matter with you this morning? you looked _____ you hadn't slept for the last twenty-four hours.
[A]so as [B]that [C]as if [D]like that
23. —Please don't tell anybody.
—I _____, I promise.
[A]can't [B]don't [C]won't [D]mustn't
24. Keep in _____ that all people are different and some may progress faster than others.
[A] head [B] brain [C] heart [D] mind
25. He keeps on with physical training in winter _____ cold it is.
[A] whatever [B] no matter how [C] whether or not [D] although
26. We often hear old people wishing they _____ young again.
[A] are [B] were [C] had been [D] will be
27. Without air, there would be no atmosphere to protect us _____ the sun's deadly rays.
[A] from [B] under [C] to [D] in
28. The old movie reminded them _____ the wonderful time they had spent together.
[A] to [B] for [C] in [D] of
29. Up to now there have been many explanations _____ the cause of sleepwalking.
[A] in view of [B] in line with [C] apart from [D] as to
30. More and more Chinese people are _____ wildlife conservation and environmental protection.
[A] certain of [B] concerned about [C] capable of [D] crazy about
31. —Can you speak Russian?
—I can speak a little _____ I can't understand much.
[A]and [B]but [C]otherwise [D]or
32. If it rains, we should not go out, but the sky _____ perfectly clear.
[A]is [B]will be [C]was [D]had been
33. We must finish the job, no matter _____ difficult it is.
[A]however [B]how [C]whatever [D]what
34. —Have you got any idea for the summer vacation?
—I don't mind where we go _____ there's sun, sea and beach.
[A]as if [B]if only [C]now that [D]as long as



35. I've decided to _____ your advice and stop smoking for good.

[A]take

[B]receive

[C]believe

[D]consider

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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

There was one true shark(鲨鱼)story that Jack could never forget. It happened 36 the Second World War. A British 37, called the Nova Scotia, was going from the Red Sea to Burban in South Africa. It was 38 more than a thousand South African soldiers and Italian 39 of war. There was no 40 warship(护航舰), because the danger of enemy attack(攻击)seemed 41. It was a long way from Europe. 42 a German submarine(潜艇) had 43 the Indian Ocean. It was waiting outside Burban when the Nova Scotia appeared.

The submarine 44 the Nova Scotia to the 45 of the sea. Many men were 46 at once. Many others were badly hurt, and they died after a few minutes. But hundreds were 47. They were not greatly 48. The sea was 49 and warm they thought, "A ship will find us in the morning. We'll soon be saved." A ship did find them, but it saved only 83 men. The 50 had taken the rest.

Thirty-five years later, Jack spoke to one of these men. "I was on a raft(筏子)," the man said, "There were men all 51 me in the water. They were swimming, or 52 on to pieces of wood. Suddenly I heard a 53. It came from a man who was a few hundred meters away from me. He threw his arms 54 the air. Then he 55 beneath the water. He never came up again. That was the scene. The sharks had smelled the blood of the dead and the dying men. There seemed to be hundreds of them. Man after man gave a terrible shout and then disappeared. I even saw sharks attack men on the rafts. They jumped right out of the water."

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 36. [A]during | [B]before | [C]after | [D]between |
| 37. [A]officer | [B]official | [C]ship | [D]boat |
| 38. [A]controlled | [B]organized | [C]carrying | [D]containing |
| 39. [A]people | [B]prisoners | [C]enemies | [D]weapons |
| 40. [A]protecting | [B]guarding | [C]guarding | [D]preventing |
| 41. [A]limited | [B]small | [C]unable | [D]little |
| 42. [A]So | [B]Therefore | [C]But | [D]Instead |
| 43. [A]attacked | [B]taken | [C]studied | [D]reached |
| 44. [A]called | [B]put | [C]forced | [D]sent |
| 45. [A]bottom | [B]depth | [C]water | [D]surface |
| 46. [A]killed | [B]murdered | [C]gone | [D]wounded |
| 47. [A]awaken | [B]suffering | [C]alive | [D]floating |
| 48. [A]disappointed | [B]anxious | [C]worried | [D]eager |
| 49. [A]still | [B]calm | [C]quiet | [D]smooth |
| 50. [A]sharks | [B]men | [C]ship | [D]water |



- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------|------------|
| 51. [A]over | [B]around | [C]on | [D]below |
| 52. [A]catching | [B]grasping | [C]seizing | [D]holding |
| 53. [A]shout | [B]murmur | [C]voice | [D]whistle |
| 54. [A]to | [B]through | [C]in | [D]with |
| 55. [A]dived | [B]disappeared | [C]returned | [D]went |

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

Robert was born in a small town in England. His father has a farm and can supply him enough money to finish university where he's studying law. The young man studies hard and hopes to be a famous lawyer.

Last Monday their term was over. Robert said to his father on the telephone that he was going to travel in a small country during his summer holiday. His father agreed to his plan and posted some money to him. So he started four days ago. Their plane landed the only airport of the country safely. He took a taxi and got to a hotel in the centre of the capital. He felt hungry and tired. So he had a dinner and then a good sleep. This morning he was all right and was going to visit some places of interest. He met an English visitor while he was having breakfast and the man told him to be careful of thieves.

Robert thanked the man and left. But he thought he was smart(机灵的)and strong and he decided to have a try. He brought out a piece of paper and wrote on it, "A pig has stolen my wallet(钱包)!" Then he put the note into his empty wallet. After that he put the wallet into a pocket and set off. He did all carefully and hoped to find out who would steal it.

"Everything went well," Robert thought to himself after he had returned to the hotel. He brought out his wallet and put his money into it again. He had a look at the note. To his surprise, it was rewritten. It said, "Your uncle has touched your wallet!"

56. Robert can study in the university because _____.
[A]he wants to be a lawyer [B]his father is a rich farmer
[C]he's smart and strong [D]he keeps his wallet well
57. Robert went to the small country to _____.
[A]make fun of the thieves [B]catch some thieves
[C]visit the places of interest [D]have a nice meal and a good sleep there
58. The English visitor thought _____.
[A]there were a lot of thieves in the city
[B]Robert could deal with the thieves
[C]it was dangerous to travel in the city
[D]Robert had to take good care of himself



59. Robert brought his money out of his wallet because _____.

- [A] he had to pay for the meals and room
- [B] he had to find a place to put the note
- [C] he wanted to buy something for his parents
- [D] he was afraid to lose his wallet

B

George and Charlie lived in the same town before they joined the army. They were sent to an island and stayed there for more than ten months. They had to get up early in the morning and go to bed on time in the evening. They had to be on sentry duty whether it was a cold night or it was a hot afternoon. They could see nothing except the sea. Of course there weren't any drinks though they liked to drink very much. The two young men were tired of life on the island and hoped to have a holiday in a city.

One night it was very cold. George and Charlie saw a man swimming towards the bank where their military camp(军营) stayed while they were on sentry duty. They didn't say anything and followed him gently(悄悄地) and caught him when he was taking an important map away. The two young soldiers were allowed to have a week's holiday in the capital. They were both very happy and went there after that. As soon as they left the airport, they found a restaurant in the centre of the city and decided to drink something first. They stayed there for about four hours before it was closed. They drank too much to stand and had to sit near a garden for half an hour. Then they stood up and began to look for a hotel. It was one o'clock at night and they could see few cars. They walked in the middle of the street.

"I've never seen such a long ladder in my life," said George. "I'm sure the heavy wind blew it down!"

"Nonsense(胡说八道)!" said Charlie, "It's not a ladder, but a fence(篱笆)!"

60. The phrase "be on sentry duty" in the story means _____

- [A] 值班 [B] 站岗 [C] 上班 [D] 娱乐

61. George and Charlie wanted to have a holiday because _____.

- [A] they were very busy in the military camp
- [B] they hoped to see their parents
- [C] they didn't like the life in the military camp
- [D] they needed to have a good rest

62. The man wanted to _____.

- [A] spy the military secret
- [B] travel on the island
- [C] have a joke with the two soldiers
- [D] find out if the soldiers were on duty

63. The two young men were happy because _____.

- [A] they weren't on sentry duty any longer
- [B] they allowed to return to their hometown



- [C] they would leave the military camp forever
[D] they were allowed to stay in the capital for a week

C

No one knows for sure why birds migrate (定期迁徙). One theory of migration says that ancient birds of the northern part of the earth were forced southward during the Ice Age, when ice covered large parts of Europe, Asia and North America. As the ice melted, the birds came back to their homelands, spent the summer, and then went south again in winter. Gradually, these comings and goings became habits, and birds now migrate though much of the ice has gone.

Another theory proposes that the ancient home of all modern birds was the tropic areas. There they lived so well that the region became overcrowded. Many species had to move northward. During the summer, these birds found plenty of room and food. In winter, however, food became scarce and they had to return to the south.

A newer theory is that increasing daylight stimulates certain glands (腺) in the bird's body and prepares it for migration. One scientist is able to make birds migrate in midwinter by exposing them for two months to artificial daylight. Recoveries of marked birds indicate that they fly north as soon as they are set free. The conclusion is that the urge to migrate is determined by changes in the bird's body which take place under seasonal changes in the length of daylight.

This theory would account for the fact that not all birds migrate at the same time. Each species seems to have its own schedule. The theory would also account for the regular time and routes of migration. Birds arrive at a given place year after year. Unfavorable weather delays them only a few days. Total hours of daylight, rather than weather, start them on the way.

How birds find their way to the same place year after year and why they follow their own particular route are still mysteries. They evidently do not follow known landmarks (地面标志), for many young birds migrate alone without the help of experienced adults.

64. We can conclude from the first paragraph that _____.
[A] during the Ice Age, the whole Europe was covered with ice
[B] the south used to be the homelands of all birds
[C] scientists can confidently explain why birds migrate now
[D] migration of birds can be explained by the change of ice on earth
65. The birds mentioned in the third paragraph fly north in midwinter because _____.
[A] they are specially trained by a scientist
[B] they are affected by seasonal changes
[C] there is a change in their body temperature
[D] they are exposed to extra daylight
66. The phrase "account for" (Para. 4) most probably means _____.
[A] indicate [B] explain [C] prove [D] provide