

EPT

# 英语水平考试样题与详解

主 审:宋万年、米瑞恒

主 编:李珍果、钟吉秀

副主编:席艳丽、王 莉

警官教育出版社

# EPT

## 英语水平考试样题与详解

主 审:宋万年、米瑞恒

主 编:李珍果、钟吉秀

副主编:席艳丽、王 莉

参编人员:(按姓氏笔划为序)

王 莉 边俐玲

印远方 李珍果

何文瑞 范德华

钟吉秀

警官教育出版社

1997 年·北京

书 名: EPT《英语水平考试样题与详解》

---

著 者: 李珍果、钟吉秀

责任编辑: 殷 杰

责任校对: 汪晓峰

封面设计: 广 路

---

出版发行: 警官教育出版社

(北京西城木樨地北里 2 号 100083)

印 刷: 廊坊市腾达印刷厂

经 销: 新华书店总店北京发行所

---

版 次: 1997 年 6 月第 1 版

印 次: 1997 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

印 张: 13.5

开 本: 32 开

字 数: 33 万字

印 数: 5000 本

ISBN 7-81027-849-5/G·316

定 价: 22 元

# 前 言

“英语水平考试”(EPT)是为我国对出国留学的进修生、研究生和高级访问学者设置的一种外语标准化考试。其命题依据并非某一具体课程的教学内容,而是国家教委颁布的《“英语水平考试”考试大纲》(修订本)。通过了 EPT 考试,达到了大纲要求,就基本上具备了中国留学生在英语国家生活和学习的英语水平。

为了满足出国人员培训的要求,帮助广大应考人员熟悉、通过 EPT 考试,我们特组织中国人民警官大学“公安部出国人员 EPT 培训班”的任课教师、专家、教授编写了这本《英语水平考试样题与详解》。这些试题曾在教学实践中经过多次试用、修改,逐步完善,形成了较为成熟的考试准备和训练材料。

本题集共包括最新模式英语水平考试标准样题六套,均配有试题答案和详细解释。样题的素材大多选自新近出版的英文原版书籍、报纸、杂志和教材,题材广泛,涉及社会科学和自然科学的诸多方面。试题从形式到内容,均未脱离国家教委考试中心的新大纲要求,针对性强,实用性强,有利于提高考生的应试能力和英语水平。鉴于 EPT 考试和其他一些标准化考试有不少共同之处,本书也可供参加 TOEFL 考试、高校专业英语四级考试、大学英语四、六级考试和英语自学考试的读者使用。具有中等以上英语水平的大中专院校师生、科技工作者,涉外工作人员以及广大英语爱好者和自学者也可以用本

书进行英语水平自测。

本题集由公安部教育局院校处组织编写。美籍教师罗伯特·肯尼迪·尼克尔斯先生对书稿进行了审校,并作了重要更正。

1997年3月18日

## Contents

Test 1 .....	1
Test 2 .....	41
Test 3 .....	82
Test 4 .....	121
Test 5 .....	164
Test 6 .....	203

## 试卷作文范文、听力原文及试题详解

试卷一.....	245
试卷二.....	268
试卷三.....	291
试卷四.....	315
试卷五.....	338
试卷六.....	365

## Key to Test

Test 1 .....	389
Test 2 .....	390
Test 3 .....	392
Test 4 .....	394
Test 5 .....	395
Test 6 .....	397

# ENGLISH PROFICIENCY TEST 1

## Part I Guided Writing(30 minutes)

请用英语按下列内容写一篇 150 字左右的短文。通过这篇短文让人们了解希望工程的意义以及三年来该工程所取得的成绩。

内容:说明以下三点。

1. 希望工程的意义;
2. 三年来希望工程的成绩;可参考下列数字:

年度	捐款额(元)	资助失学儿童(个)
1992	94,844,636.37	231,359
1993	89,142,493.17	238,041
1994	182,136,841.74	466,382

3. 对于有 8 亿多农民的中国来说,希望工程活动还得继续开展。

## Part II . Listening Comprehension (25 minutes)

### Section A

Directions:

In this section, you will hear 10 short statements. The statements will be spoken just once. They will not be written out for you, and you must listen carefully in order to un-

derstand what the speaker says.

When you hear a statement, you will have a period of 15 to 20 seconds to read the four sentences in your test book and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and mark your answer by drawing with a pencil a short bar across the corresponding letter in the brackets.

Listen to the following example:

You will hear:

He is no longer living in Beijing.

You will read:

[A] He's been living in Beijing.

[B] He used to live in Beijing for a short visit.

[C] He's gone to Beijing for a short visit.

[D] He should stay longer in Beijing.

Sentence [B] "He used to live in Beijing." is closest in meaning to the statement "He is no longer living in Beijing." Therefore you should choose answer [B].

Sample Answer

[A][~~B~~][C][D]

1. [A] She left there fifteen years ago.

[B] She is going to live there.

[C] She has been living there for fifteen years.

[D] She is living there now.



2. [A] These clothes are sold at a regular price.  
[B] They are sold cheaply.  
[C] These shoes are for free.  
[D] They are sold at a 10% discount.
3. [A] She is not going to take them.  
[B] She has taken them.  
[C] She was taking them.  
[D] She is going to take them.
4. [A] Mary woke Tom at 4:16.  
[B] Tom woke Mary at 5:15.  
[C] Tom's mother telephoned him at 4:16.  
[D] Mary's mother waited for her at 5:15.
5. [A] They must read the book.  
[B] They have it.  
[C] They've already read many of them.  
[D] They'd like to read the books.
6. [A] This red necktie costs much more money.  
[B] The black one is not dear.  
[C] They both cost the same.  
[D] None of them is expensive.

7. [A] She'd like to.  
[B] He'd like to.  
[C] He didn't.  
[D] She had to.
8. [A] Your horse is older.  
[B] My horse is older.  
[C] Your horse is younger.  
[D] Our horses are of the same age.
9. [A] She bought a fine watch.  
[B] She could not afford the watch.  
[C] She can't buy it.  
[D] She can of course afford it.
10. [A] It's 6:17 now.  
[B] It's 7:18 now.  
[C] It's 7:06 now.  
[D] It's 10:11 now.

## Section B

### Directions:

In this section you will hear 10 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. You will hear the question only once. When you have heard the

question, you will have a period of 15 to 20 seconds to read the four possible answers marked [A], [B], [C] and [D] and decide which is the best answer. Mark your answer on the answer sheet by drawing with a pencil a short bar across the corresponding letter in brackets.

Example:

You will hear:

Man: Hello, Mary. This is John Smith from the office. Is Bill feeling any better today?

Woman: Oh, yes, John. He's feeling much better now. But the doctor says he'll have to stay in bed until Monday.

Question: Where is Bill now?

You will read:

[A] At the office.

[B] On his way to work.

[C] Home in bed

[D] Away on vacation.

From the conversation, we know that Bill is sick and will have to remain in bed until Monday. The best answer, then, is [C] "Home in bed." Therefore, you should choose answer [C].

Sample Answer

[A][B][C][D]

11. [A] In the bedroom.

[B] In the classroom.

[C] In the hospital.

[D] In the kitchen.

12. [A] On Monday and Thursday.

[B] On weekends.

[C] From Monday to Thursday.

[D] From Monday to Friday.

13. [A] No, she can't.

[B] Yes, she can.

[C] No, her mother doesn't like her to.

[D] Yes, but she has to go and get some groceries.

14. [A] He moved the desk himself.

[B] He had the desk moved.

[C] The desk was too heavy to move.

[D] He asked some roommates to help him.

15. [A] 9:57

[B] 8:57

[C] 9:30

[D] 9:03

16. [A] To read the textbook.

[B] To see a movie and write a comment.

- [C] To write a composition.  
[D] To read a novel.
17. [A] At a hotel.  
[B] At the post office.  
[C] In a restaurant.  
[D] At a drugstore.
18. [A] Put a coin in a slot and press the button.  
[B] Go to a nearby bar to buy one.  
[C] Press the button and wait.  
[D] Find a person to repair the machine.
19. [A] He wanted to speak to Mr. Pak.  
[B] He wanted to speak to the woman.  
[C] He wanted to leave a note for Mr. Pak.  
[D] He wanted to have a private discussion with the woman.
20. [A] Yes, he will.  
[B] No, he won't.  
[C] It depends.  
[D] No, she won't.

Section C

Directions :

In this section you will hear several brief talks and/or conversations. You will hear them once only. After each one, you will hear some questions. You will hear each question once only. After you hear the question, you will have 15 to 20 seconds to choose the best answer from the four choices given. Mark your answer on the answer sheet by drawing with a pencil a short bar across the corresponding letter in the brackets.

Questions 21 to 23 are based on the talk you have just heard.

21. [A] A piece of paper from education is rather important.  
[B] Practical skills play more important role in one's work.  
[C] An experienced person is easy to get a promotion in a humble job.  
[D] A certificate or a diploma is not necessary.
22. [A] He was too clever.  
[B] He used to argue with his colleagues.  
[C] He was too lazy to take painstaking effort.  
[D] He wouldn't spend time and energy on unpractical things.

23. [A] Humorous.  
[B] Sarcastic.  
[C] Careless.  
[D] Sympathetic.

Questions 24 to 27 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

24. [A] Africa.  
[B] America.  
[C] Australia.  
[D] England.
25. [A] He was good at maths and art.  
[B] He had a certain feeling for design.  
[C] He supposed that his personal quality was suitable for this job.  
[D] All of the above.
26. [A] He is sorry.  
[B] He doesn't care.  
[C] He isn't sorry.  
[D] He is happy.
27. [A] He will go back home and practise there.  
[B] He will go to America.  
[C] He will stay in England.

[D] He will continue to study English there.

Questions 28 to 30 are based on the talk you have just heard.

28. [A] Technological innovations have changed women's position.

[B] Technological innovations have changed the evaluation of women's work.

[C] Technological innovations have not improved women's position.

[D] Technological innovations have not been achieved.

29. [A] Experienced women.

[B] Teen-age girls.

[C] Single women.

[D] Women with certain diploma.

30. [A] Becoming mostly white-collar instead of blue-collar work.

[B] The segregation of occupations by gender.

[C] Low pay for women as a group.

[D] Jobs that require relatively low levels of skill.



Part III Grammatical Structure and Vocabulary (30 minutes)

Section A

Directions:

There are 10 sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are 4 words or phrases marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the answer sheet by drawing with a pencil a short bar across the corresponding letter in the brackets.

Example:

I have been to the Great Wall three times \_\_\_\_\_  
1979.

[A] from [B] after [C] for [D] since

The sentence should read, "I have been to the Great Wall three times since 1979." Therefore you should choose [D]

Sample Answer

[A][B][C][~~D~~]

31. They cannot help \_\_\_\_\_ feel that two diametrically opposed points of view about an event cannot both be right.

[A] to

[B] but

[C] for

[D] except