



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

第三级



北京邮电大学出版社  
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清华大学名师指导

全国英语等级考试

(第三级)

# 标准预测试卷

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# PETS 三级考试简介

PETS 第三级考试由笔试试卷和口试试卷组成。

笔试试卷(120 分钟)分四部分: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。

笔试试卷和口试试卷都使用英文指导语。

## (一) 听力

该部分由 A、B 两节组成,考查考生理解英语口语的能力。

A 节(10 题):考查考生理解事实性信息的能力。要求考生根据所听到的 10 段简短对话(总长约 400 词,总持续时间约 3'30"),从每题所给的 4 个选择项中选出最佳选项。每题有 15 秒答题时间(5 秒用作听前读题,10 秒用作听后答题)。

B 节(15 题):考查考生理解总体和特定信息的能力。要求考生根据所听到的 4 段对话或独白(每段平均约 200 词,持续 1'40"~2'10",总长约 800 词,持续 8'30"),从每题所给的 4 个选择项中选出最佳选项。每题有 20 秒答题时间(5 秒用作听前读题,10 秒用作听后答题。每篇对话或独白的听前读题和听后答题时间,都按题数累计给出)。

每段录音材料只播放一遍。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 3 分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡 1 上。该部分所需时间约为 25 分钟(含转涂时间)。

## (二) 英语知识运用

该部分考查考生对语法结构、词汇知识和表达方式的掌握情况。

共 20 小题。在 1 篇 200~250 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。其中有 13~15 道题考查词汇和表达方式,5~7 道题考查语法结构。

该部分所需时间约为 15 分钟。考生在答题卡 1 上作答。

## (三) 阅读理解

该部分由 A、B 两节组成,考查考生理解书面英语的能力。

A 节(15 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 3 篇文章的内容(平均长度为 350 词左右),从每题所给的 4 个选择项中选出最佳选项。

B 节(5 题):考查考生理解文章(约长 350 词)的主旨要义的能力。考生须从 7 个选择项中排除两个干扰项,将正确的概括与 5 段文字逐一搭配成对。

该部分所需时间约为 40 分钟。考生在答题卡 1 上作答。

#### (四) 写作

该部分由 A、B 两节组成,考查考生的书面表达能力。

A 节:考生根据所给情景(英/中文)写出约 100 词(不计算标点符号)的简单信件、便笺等。

B 节:考生根据所给情景(英文),写出 1 篇不少于 120 词(不计算标点符号)的文章。提供情景的形式有图画、图表、文字等。

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 A、B、C 三节,测试考生用英语进行口头交际的能力。

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。

A 节:考查考生提供个人信息、回答有关他们日常生活、家乡、家庭、工作、学习等问题的能力。该节约需 3 分钟时间。

B 节:考查考生就信息卡上的图片或文字讨论有关问题的能力。该节约需 3 分钟时间。

C 节:要求考生就信息卡上的图片或文字作简短描述,之后另一考生就同一话题阐述个人观点。该节约需 4 分钟时间。

(六) 笔试结构表

部分	节	为考生提供的信息	指导语语言	考查要点	题型	题目数量	采分点	权重(%)	时间(分钟)
I 听力* (接受)	A	10 段短对话(约 400 词) (只放一遍录音)	英语	事实性信息	多项选择题(四选一)	10	10	30	25
	B	4 段长对话或独白(约 800 词)(只放一遍录音)	英语	总体与特定信息	多项选择题(四选一)	15	15		
II 英语知识运用(接受)		1 篇文章(200 ~ 250 词)	英语	语法和词汇	完形填空 多项选择题(四选一)	20	20	15	15
III 阅读理解(接受)	A	3 篇文章(每篇约 350 词)	英语	总体与特定信息	多项选择题(四选一)	15	30	30	40
	B	一篇文章(约 350 词)	英语	理解主旨要义	搭配题	5	5		
IV 写作(产出)	A	中/英文提示信息	英语	写简单信件 写便笺等	应用文	1	10	25	40
	B	英文提示信息	英语	写短文	记叙或议论文	1	20		
总计						65 + 2	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
A	3	口试教师与考生对话	口试教师提出的问题(使用标准语言)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* 回答询问</li> <li>* 提供个人信息</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* 提供个人信息</li> <li>* 谈论过去及现在的经历</li> <li>* 谈论将来的打算</li> </ul>	5
B	3	两位考生对话	信息卡(图片或文字)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* 与他人交流</li> <li>* 讨论一般性质的问题</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* 交换信息</li> <li>* 表达观点</li> <li>* 提出建议</li> </ul>	
C	4	考生连续表达	信息卡(图片或文字)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* 描述事物</li> <li>* 阐述观点或论证</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* 事物的描述</li> <li>* 观点的阐述或论证</li> </ul>	

**PETS 第三级  
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

第三级

Public English Test System (PETS)

Level 3

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. 答客观题时,一律用 2B 铅笔,按照答题卡 1 上的要求答题。如要改动答案,必须用橡皮擦干净。
4. 答写作题时,必须用黑色签字笔在答题卡 2 上答题。
5. 注意字迹清楚,保持卷面整洁。
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。



# Model Test One

## 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 has 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. Where is she going?

A. To a doctor.      B. To a nurse.      C. To a dentist.      D. To a neurosurgeon.

2. What is the woman going to have?  
A. Some help.      B. A party.      C. Many things.      D. A dinner.
3. What are the two speakers doing?  
A. Arguing.      B. Protesting.      C. Complaining.      D. Bargaining.
4. What probably caused the man's stomach ache?  
A. The pear.      B. The seafood.      C. The weather.      D. The cold.
5. When does this conversation take place?  
A. At four-thirty.      B. At five-thirty.      C. At five o'clock.      D. At four o'clock.
6. Where do you think the article is going to appear?  
A. In a book.      B. In a magazine.      C. In a newspaper.      D. On the notice-board.
7. What does the woman mean?  
A. She could help him with the problems.  
B. He should go out for a while.  
C. She could go out together with him.  
D. He should do the problems himself.
8. What time is it now?  
A. 7:05.      B. 6:55.      C. 6:45.      D. 7:15.
9. What happened to the man?  
A. He had to work overtime.      B. His car ran out of gas.  
C. He was held up by traffic.      D. He had a traffic accident.
10. How does the woman feel the concert?  
A. She likes the concert.      B. She doesn't like the concert.  
C. She can't make up her mind.      D. She thinks the musicians are very good.

## 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.

**Questions 11 ~ 14 are based on the following conversation.**

11. Where did the accident happen?  
A. In Newtown.      B. At the airport.  
C. Not far from the airport.      D. Not far from the Newtown.
12. Which of the following is true?  
A. Nobody was injured.  
B. Nobody was seriously injured.  
C. Some glass cut the taxi-driver's face.  
D. Both of the drivers were injured.

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13. What did the taxi-driver mean?
- A. That he caused the accident.
  - B. That a cat caused the accident.
  - C. That the accident was caused by two cars.
  - D. That the lorry-driver caused the accident.
14. Which of the following is true if Tom is telling the truth?
- A. The taxi-driver is not wrong.
  - B. The lorry-driver is wrong.
  - C. The taxi-driver is not telling the truth.
  - D. The lorry-driver is not telling the truth.

**Questions 15 ~ 19 are based on the following conversation.**

15. Which of the following is true of Brian?
- A. He is a coward.
  - B. He enjoys adventures.
  - C. He is a brave man.
  - D. He is a man of much experience.
16. Where did the accident Brian described take place?
- A. In Asia.
  - B. In America.
  - C. In Europe.
  - D. In Africa.
17. What was the cause of the accident?
- A. There were too many passengers on the bus.
  - B. The driver drank some beer.
  - C. There were too much luggage on the bus.
  - D. The driver was too careless.
18. What was the reaction of the passengers when the accident happened?
- A. They all screamed.
  - B. They took their suitcases and possessions and ran away.
  - C. They were shocked into silence.
  - D. They remained on the bus.
19. Who came to the rescue?
- A. A truck took them to a hospital.
  - B. An ambulance came to take them to a hospital.
  - C. The people in the village nearby.
  - D. The people in a town nearby.

**Questions 20 ~ 23 are based on the following passage.**

20. Where did Lisa go for her vacation?
- A. In a small town.
  - B. In a large city.
  - C. In the mountains.
  - D. In a village.
21. What worried Lisa on her vacation?
- A. She didn't have enough money.
  - B. She had forgotten her checkbook.

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C. She didn't know how to cash a checkbook.

D. She didn't know where the bank was.

22. Why did the bank teller ask Lisa to identify herself?

A. Because she didn't bring her checkbook with her.

B. Because he had never seen Lisa before.

C. Because he suspected that she had stolen the checkbook.

D. Because she was an attractive woman.

23. How did Lisa feel when she was asked to identify herself?

A. She felt worried.

B. She felt happy.

C. She felt nervous.

D. She felt puzzled.

**Questions 24 ~ 25 are based on the following passage.**

24. When would this talk most likely be given?

A. During registration.

B. On the first day of class.

C. At mid-semester.

D. During the final week.

25. What relationship does the speaker probably have with the students in the class?

A. He leads their small group discussions.

B. He advises them individually.

C. He teaches them laboratory classes.

D. He meets with them for large group lectures.

## 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

An interesting theory in economics is demonstrated by the Head Man of a small mountain tribe. It seems that this tribe was very good at making straw mats that had great sales potential in the 26 market. The representative of an American company 27 to visit the tribe and 28 to make a good business deal. He 29 to the Head Man and 30 that his company would like to 31 several thousand pieces. Undoubtedly, he said, the business 32 would be profitable to the 33. After some thought the Head Man 34, but announced that the price per 35 would be higher on such a 36 order than it would be if 37 a small order were placed. The representative was 38 than a little shocked 39 the business sense of the Head Man 40 insisted that the price should be 41 because of the large volume, and 42 not higher. "No," replied the Head of tribe 43. "But why not?" asked the American. "Because 44 is so tiresome to make the 45 article over and over," answered the Head Man.

- |                   |              |               |              |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 26. A. world      | B. global    | C. worldly    | D. globe     |
| 27. A. walked     | B. went      | C. left       | D. made      |
| 28. A. strained   | B. wrote     | C. wired      | D. tried     |
| 29. A. addressed  | B. spoke     | C. asked      | D. told      |
| 30. A. declared   | B. confirmed | C. demanded   | D. claimed   |
| 31. A. order      | B. sell      | C. dispose    | D. make      |
| 32. A. treaty     | B. matter    | C. pact       | D. deal      |
| 33. A. country    | B. company   | C. tribe      | D. Americans |
| 34. A. disagreed  | B. agreed    | C. refused    | D. received  |
| 35. A. head       | B. piece     | C. each       | D. dollar    |
| 36. A. small      | B. big       | C. vast       | D. high      |
| 37. A. certainly  | B. stronger  | C. only       | D. more      |
| 38. A. greater    | B. less      | C. stronger   | D. more      |
| 39. A. from       | B. of        | C. at         | D. with      |
| 40. A. who        | B. and       | C. then       | D. therefore |
| 41. A. lower      | B. little    | C. higher     | D. raised    |
| 42. A. never      | B. really    | C. certainly  | D. yet       |
| 43. A. hopelessly | B. happily   | C. stubbornly | D. willingly |
| 44. A. that       | B. it        | C. what       | D. which     |
| 45. A. some       | B. different | C. any        | D. same      |

### 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

In only two decades Asian-Americans have become the fastest-growing US minority. As their children began moving up through the nation's schools, it became clear that a new class of academic achievers was emerging. Their achievements are reflected in the nation's best universities, where mathematics, science and engineering departments have taken on a decidedly Asian character. (This special liking for mathematics and science is partly explained by the fact that Asian-American students who began their education abroad arrived in the U. S. with a solid grounding in mathematics but little or no knowledge of English.) They are also influenced by the promise of a good job after college. Asians feel there will be less unfair treatment in are-

as like mathematics and science because they will be judged more immediate in something like engineering than with an arts degree.

Most Asian-American students owe their success to the influence of parents who are determined that their children take full advantage of what the American educational system has to offer. An effective measure of parental attention is homework. Asian parents spend more time with their children than American parents do, and it helps. Many researchers also believe there is something in Asian culture that breeds success, such as ideals that stress family values and emphasize education.

Both explanations for academic success worry Asian-Americans because of fears that they feed a typical racial image. Many can remember when Chinese, Japanese and Filipino immigrants were the victims of social isolation. Indeed, it was not until 1952 that laws were laid down giving all Asian immigrants the right to citizenship.

46. While making tremendous achievements at college, Asian-American students \_\_\_\_\_
- A. feel they are mistreated because of limited knowledge of English.
  - B. are afraid that their academic successes bear a strong Asian character.
  - C. still worry about unfair treatment in society.
  - D. generally feel it a shame to have to depend on their parents.
47. What are the major factors that determine the success of Asian-Americans?
- A. A solid foundation in basic mathematics and Asian culture.
  - B. Hard work and intelligence.
  - C. Hard help and a limited knowledge of English.
  - D. Asian culture and the American educational system.
48. Few Asian-American students major in human sciences mainly because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. their English is not good enough.
  - B. they are afraid they might meet with unfair judgment in these areas
  - C. there is a wide difference between Asian and Western cultures
  - D. they know little about American culture and society
49. Why do the two "explanations" (Para. 3, Line 1) worry Asian-Americans?
- A. They are afraid that they would again be isolated from American society in general.
  - B. People would think that Asian students rely on their parents for success.
  - C. Asian-Americans would be a threat to other minorities.
  - D. American academic achievements have taken on too strong an Asian character.
50. The author's tone in this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. sympathetic      B. doubtful      C. critical      D. objective

## Text 2

Auctions are public sales of goods conducted by an officially approved auctioneer. He asks the crowd assembled in the auction-room to make offers, or "bids", for the various items on

sale. He encourages buyers to bid higher figures, and finally names the highest bidder as the buyer of the goods.

Practically all goods whose qualities vary are sold by auction. Among these are coffee, skins, wool, tea, furs, spices, fruit, vegetables and wines. Auction sales are also useful for land, property, antique furniture, pictures, rare books, old china works of art.

An auction is usually advertised beforehand with full particulars of the articles to be sold and where and when they can be viewed by prospective buyers. If the advertisement cannot give full details, catalogs are printed, and each group of goods to be sold together, called a "lot"; is usually given a number. The auctioneer need not begin with Lot 1 and continue in numerical order; he may wait until he registers the fact that certain dealers are in the room and then produces the lots they are likely to be interested in. The auctioneer's services are paid for in the form of a percentage of the price the goods are sold for. The auctioneer therefore has a direct in pushing up bidding as high as possible.

The auctioneer must know fairly accurately the current market values of the goods he is selling, and he should be acquainted with regular buyers of such goods. He will not waste time by starting the bidding too low. He will also play on the rivals among his buyers and succeed in getting a high price by encouraging two business competitors to bid against each other. It is largely in his advice that a seller will fix a "reserved" price, that is, a price below which the goods cannot be sold. Even the best auctioneers, however, find it difficult to stop a "knock-out", whereby dealers illegally arranged beforehand not to bid against each other, but nominate one of themselves the only bidder, in the hope of buying goods at extremely low prices. If such a "knock-out" comes off, the real auction sale takes place privately afterwards among the dealers.

51. At what prices are auctioned goods usually sold?

- A. The highest prices offered by the buyers.
- B. The fixed prices advertised beforehand.
- C. The prices higher than their true value.
- D. The prices demanded by the seller.

52. What kind of goods can not be sold in auctions?

- A. Those produced in the same factories.
- B. Those provided by the same sellers.
- C. Those which have the same qualities.
- D. Those which have only one bidder.

53. What can the prospective buyer learn from an auction catalog?

- A. The current market values of the goods.
- B. The order in which goods are to be sold.
- C. All the details of the goods to be sold.
- D. All the information about the prospective buyers.

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54. Why does the auctioneer decide to sell the "lots" out of their numerical order?
- A. He wants to confuse some dealers and make them bid the highest price.  
B. He can hold back certain goods until the interested dealers arrive.  
C. He wants to keep certain people waiting in order to reduce the number of buyers.  
D. He is sometimes bribed by certain dealers who want to buy certain articles cheap.
55. The reason why even the best auctioneer cannot stop the "knock-out" is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he has been deeply involved in it  
B. the dealers do not know the true value of the article  
C. he is not familiar with the regular buyers of the goods  
D. the dealers make the arrangement behind his back

### Text 3

Amtrak (美国铁路客运公司) was experiencing a downswing in ridership (客运量) along the lines comprising its rail system. Of major concern to Amtrak and its advertising agency DDB Needham, were the long-distance western routes where ridership had been declining significantly.

At one time, trains were the only practical way to cross the vast areas of the west. Trains were fast, very luxurious, and quite convenient compared to other forms of transportation existing at that time. However, times change and the automobile became America's standard of convenience. Also, air travel had easily established itself as the fastest method of traveling great distances. Therefore, the task for DDB Needham was to encourage consumers to consider other aspects of train travel in order to change their attitudes and increase the likelihood that trains would be considered for travel in the west.

Two portions of the total market were targeted: 1) anxious fliers—those concerned with safety, relaxation, and cleanliness and 2) travel-lovers—those viewing themselves as relaxed, casual, and interested in the travel experience as part of their vacation. The agency then developed a campaign that focused on travel experiences such as freedom, escape, relaxation, and enjoyment of the great western outdoors. It stressed experiences gained by using the trains and portrayed western train trips as wonderful adventures.

Advertisements showed pictures of the beautiful scenery that could be enjoyed along some of the more famous western routes and emphasized the romantic names of some of these trains (Empire Builder, etc). These ads were strategically placed among family-oriented TV shows and programs involving nature and America in order to most effectively reach target audiences. Results were impressive. The Empire Builder, which was focused on in one ad, enjoyed a 15 percent increase in profits on its Chicago to Seattle route.

56. What's the author's purpose in writing this passage?
- A. To show the inability of trains to compete with planes with aspects of speed and convenience.



- B. To stress the influence of the automobile on America's standard of convenience.  
 C. To emphasize the function of travel agencies in market promotion.  
 D. To illustrate the important role of persuasive communication in changing consumer attitudes.
57. It can be inferred from the passage that the drop in Amtrak ridership was due to the fact that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. trains were not suitable for short distance passenger transportation  
 B. trains were not the fastest and most convenient form of transportation  
 C. trains were not as fast and convenient as they used to be  
 D. trains could not compete with planes in terms of luxury and convenience
58. To encourage consumers to travel by train, DDB Needham emphasized \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the freedom and convenience provided on trains  
 B. the practical aspects of train travel  
 C. the adventurous aspects of train trips  
 D. the safety and cleanliness of train trips
59. The train ads were placed among family-oriented TV programs involving nature and America because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. they could focus on meaningful travel experiences  
 B. they could increase the effectiveness of the TV programs  
 C. their profits could be increased by some 15 percent  
 D. most travel-lovers and nervous fliers were believed to be among the audiences
60. According to the passage, the Empire Builder enjoyed an increase in ridership and profits because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the attractiveness of its name and route was effectively advertised  
 B. it provided an exciting travel experience  
 C. its passengers could enjoy the great western outdoors  
 D. it was widely advertised in newspaper and magazines in Chicago and Seattle

## Part B

### Directions:

Read the following texts in which five Italian festivals are introduced. For Questions 61 to 65, match the name of each festival (61 to 65) to one of the statements (A to G) given below. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1.

The national delight in gregarious ritual means that hardly a day passes in Italy without some community of even a few hundred souls celebrating some village shaking events. Here are some of the most colorful festivals of Italian festivals.

### Florence's Calcio in Costume:

It has been played in the city since it was a Roman colony and it is said to be the ancestor