



全国英语等级考试系列辅导丛书



配高教最新版

全国英语等级考试 教程 (第一级) 同步强化练习

全国英语等级考试指定教材配套用书编委会 编



北京大学出版社

PETS 全国英语等级考试系列辅导丛书

Coursebook for PETS Level 1

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出版说明

全国英语等级考试(简称 PETS)是教育部考试中心设计并负责实施的全国性英语水平考试体系,是我国惟一面向全社会的多级别权威英语测试体系。因其对考生无年龄、职业以及受教育程度的限制,人们可以根据自己的英语水平选择参加任何一个级别的考试,且等级证书有较高的权威性,推出之后,该考试受到了全社会的广泛欢迎,考生人数逐年增加。

全国英语等级考试是以自学为主,内容繁多,考生应考有相当的难度,为帮助考生很好的掌握大纲和教材内容,顺利通过考试,我们和北京大学出版社合作推出了全国英语等级考试系列配套用书。

丛书包括五个系列:

(一)全国英语等级考试教程同步配套精讲:对教程中的每课内容进行透彻讲解,既有全部内容的准确翻译,又有对词汇、语法、句子的详细讲解,并配有例句。考生通过学习精讲可全面理解掌握教程内容。

(二)全国英语等级考试教程同步强化练习:按照考试题型,每课内容以各种题型的形式予以覆盖,并配以答案解析。考生通过做题检查自己对知识的掌握程度,加深对知识的理解。答案解析让考生知其然,更知其所以然。

(三)全国英语等级考试标准预测试卷:通过做预测试卷,考生可检测自己对全书内容的学习情况,同时又能增强实战经验,并从心理上适应考试。

以上三个系列环环相扣,层层训练,既符合学习规律,又符合记忆规律。

(四)全国英语等级考试口试全程训练:由基本知识讲解,同步强化训练,全真模拟试题几部分组成,深入浅出,贴近考试,实用高效。

(五)全国英语等级考试词汇手册:对每级新增单词进行分析和讲解,并配有例句和译文,帮助学生融会贯通,灵活掌握。

参加丛书编写的人员全部是有较深英语造诣的高校教师。既有国内英语界一流学者,又有专门从事英语等级考试辅导,阅卷的专家教授,有些还参加了大纲的制订。他们对英语等级考试规律的把握准确、全面。

北京大学出版社外语编辑部在丛书出版过程中做了大量工作,为图书的出版把好了最后一道关。

可以说,系列配套用书是一套质量上乘的辅导用书,对考生的学习、考试定会有很大的帮助。当然,书中不足之处在所难免,恳请读者批评、指正。

全国英语等级考试指定教材配套用书编委会

前 言

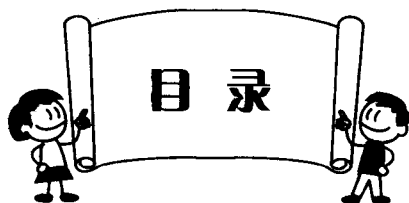
本书是严格按照《全国公共英语等级考试大纲》的要求,根据高等教育出版社出版的《全国公共英语等级考试教程》(第一级)编写的同步配套辅导用书,旨在帮助有志于参加全国英语等级考试一级考试的考生在平时学习过程中进行同步强化练习。本书针对性强,设计精巧,图文并茂,难易适中,充分体现了全国英语一级考试的宗旨、目标 and 设计原则。全书主要分三部分:第一部分是“重点导航”,总结出需要掌握的重点单词、词组和句型;第二部分是仿真模拟试题部分“同步强化练习”;第三部分是听力原稿和试题答案及部分试题答案的解析,特别对单项填空、完形填空和阅读理解试题进行了逐题解析,点拨解题思路,提供了具体而实用的考试技巧,可使考生不断提高解题技巧和解题水平,从而取得优异成绩,实现自己美好的愿望。本书听力部分另配有磁带。

在本书编写的过程中,编者参考了教育部考试中心提供的有关数据及信息,参考了数种英语工具书和有关的英语学习辅助材料,借鉴了有关图像素材,在此特表示衷心的感谢。

由于时间紧迫,编者水平有限,书中肯定会有不尽如人意的地方,还望读者和从事外语教学 and 研究的专家及同行能不吝赐教,以便今后再版时修正 and 完善。

编 者

2004 年 6 月



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Units 1 - 3

重点导航

一、重点单词

another 另一, 再一; 别的; 另一个

start 开始, 着手; 出发

friend 朋友

free 空闲的; 自由的

telephone 电话; 打电话

remember 记得

great 伟大的; 很好的

give (gave, given) 给

surprise 使惊奇, 令人惊奇的事

forget (forgot, forgot/forgotten) 忘记

neither (两者) 都不(的); 也不

ask 问, 询问

talk 说话; 谈话

mind 想法; 思想/关心; 介意

listen 听

interesting 有趣的, 令人感兴趣的

write (wrote, written) 写; 写信

二、重点短语

one after another 一个接一个

think about 考虑, 思考

enjoy doing sth. 喜欢做某事

give back 归还

by the way 顺便说(问)一下

arrive in/at 到达

forget to do sth. 忘记要做某事

believe 相信; 认为

kind 种类, 类型; 善良的

spend (spent, spent) 花费(金钱、时间、精力等)

think (thought, thought) 想, 思考

speak (spoke, spoken) 讲话; 说话; 说(某种语言)

leave (left, left) 离开; 留下

so 这样, 如此; 非常; 很; 也; 因此, 所以

way 方式, 道路

arrive 到达

drive (drove, driven) 开车, 驾驶

knock 敲打

important 重要的

stop (stopped, stopped) 停止; 阻止

teach (taught, taught) 教, 教学

holiday 假日

enough 足够的(地); 充分的(地)

decide 决定

make friends with sb. 和某人交朋友

help sb. with sth. / (to) do sth. 帮某人做某事

fill in 填写

give up 放弃

on one's way to... 在……途中

neither... nor... 既不……也不……

forget doing sth. 忘记做过某事

stop sb. from doing sth. 阻止某人做某事

teach oneself 自学

listen to... 注意听

write down 写下, 记下

三、重点句型

1. Most of them are from the United States, and the others are from England, Canada and Australia.
2. The foreigners often help her with her English.
3. All Han Li's foreign friends enjoy working and living in China.
4. Then it will be much easier to contact you.
5. He parked his car where he usually parked it.
6. Have I forgotten to pay an important bill?
7. You're very busy these days, aren't you?
8. What a pity!
9. An eleven-year-old girl wrote him a letter.
10. Lincoln was too tall to fit in most beds.

同步强化练习

一、听力理解

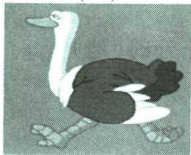


(一) 图片判断

在本节中, 你将听到 10 个句子, 每句话配有 A, B, C 三幅图片, 请选择与句子内容相符的一幅图片, 并标在试卷的相应位置。每句话后有 15 秒钟的停顿, 以便选择图片并看下一组图片。每个句子或对话读两遍。下面请听这些句子。

1.

(A)



(B)



(C)

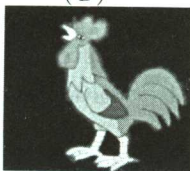


2.

(A)



(B)



(C)

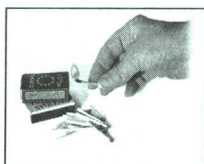


3.

(A)



(B)

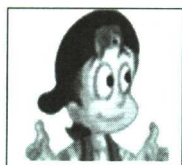


(C)



4.

(A)



(B)



(C)



5.

(A)



(B)



(C)



6.

(A)



(B)



(C)



7.

(A)



(B)



(C)



8.

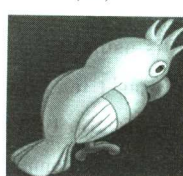
(A)



(B)

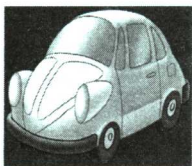


(C)



9.

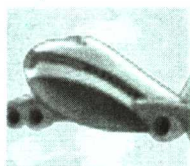
(A)



(B)



(C)



10.

(A)



(B)



(C)



(二) 对话理解

在本节中,你将听到 15 个对话,每个对话有一个问题。请从 A,B,C 三个选项中选出答案。每个对话后有 15 秒钟的停顿,以便回答问题和阅读下一个问题。每个对话读两遍。

例如,你将听到:

Man: Morning, Madam. Can I help you?

Woman: Oh, good morning. I'd like to buy a shirt for my father. (两遍)

请看问题和选项:

Where are they talking?

A. At a school.

B. In a shop.

C. On a bus.

显然,该对话发生在商店里,因此 B 是正确答案。

下面请听这些对话。

11. What's the relationship between Susan and the man?

A. Workmates.

B. Schoolmates.

C. Roommates.

12. Why does the man refuse the woman?

A. He doesn't have an English dictionary.

B. He is using it.

C. He won't lend his dictionary to her.

13. Where are the two speakers?

A. They're at home.

B. They're in the street.

C. They're in an office.

14. What're the two speakers going to do?

- A. They're going to plant trees.
B. They're going to climb the west hill.
C. They're going to have a party.
15. What will the man do?
A. He will watch TV.
B. He will read some newspapers.
C. He'll read some books.
16. Why will the woman buy a new pair of shoes?
A. The old shoes are too small.
B. The old shoes are too big.
C. The old shoes are worn out.
17. What will the man drink?
A. Some coffee. B. Some tea. C. Some water.
18. Where should she turn left?
A. At the first crossing. B. At the third crossing. C. At the end of the street.
19. What are they talking about?
A. They're talking about the time.
B. They're talking about the weather.
C. They're talking about the work.
20. What is the man going to buy?
A. A bike. B. A book. C. A TV set.
21. What're they doing?
A. They're talking.
B. They're making a telephone call.
C. They're watching TV.
22. What will the woman do this evening?
A. Meet her Mum at the airport.
B. Say goodbye to her Mum at the airport.
C. Fly to another city with her Mum.
23. When does the man suggest they go?
A. At 7:00. B. At 7:30. C. At 8:30.
24. What does the man think of the film?
A. Not interesting. B. Interesting. C. Very interesting.
25. What does the woman like very much?
A. Swimming. B. Shopping. C. Travelling.

- A. a friend B. friends C. friend
39. The students enjoyed _____ with each other in English.
- A. to talk B. talking C. have a talk
40. Mr. Wang often helps me _____ my English.
- A. to learn B. with C. learning



(二) 完形填空

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给的 A, B, C 三个选项中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项,并在客观题答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

How can we practice our spoken English?

The first and the most important thing is 41 yourself. You should always be full of 42 or you will 43 improve your English. You should often encourage yourself, "Come on, don't be afraid!" You should never lose heart and never give up.

Maybe you are afraid 44 losing face, but you should think that since we are students, we're learning, there is no need 45 about anything. You must always be active in practice. There is no problem if your pronunciation and intonation(语调) can't be 46 good as the native people because we are Chinese, and we don't have 47 to live in foreign countries and talk with the people there all the time. But you must know that the main way to study English is to make ourselves 48 and understand other people. You should believe that native speakers will not laugh 49 you, instead they will encourage you. So if you're 50, you will certainly make a rapid progress in your spoken English.

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 41. A. believe | B. to believe | C. believes |
| 42. A. confidence | B. ideas | C. mind |
| 43. A. be able to | B. can't | C. never be able to |
| 44. A. of | B. in | C. for |
| 45. A. worried | B. to worry | C. worrying |
| 46. A. very | B. much | C. as |
| 47. A. chance | B. time | C. reason |
| 48. A. understand | B. to understand | C. understood |
| 49. A. at | B. with | C. to |
| 50. A. brave enough | B. enough brave | C. clever enough |

三、阅读理解



(一) 词语配伍

从右边一栏所给出的选项中选出与左边一栏各项意义相符的选项,并在客观题答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 51. He is head of a company. | A. worker |
| 52. He gives students lessons at a school. | B. manager |
| 53. His job is driving a car, a bus or a train and so on. | C. shop assistant |
| 54. He sells things in a shop. | D. teacher |
| 55. He steals something from somebody. | E. student |
| | F. driver |
| | G. thief |



(二) 短文理解 1

阅读下面短文,从 A(Right), B(Wrong), C(Doesn't say) 三个判断中选择一个正确选项,并在客观题答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

Mr. Smith is an old man. He lives alone. He has a dog and a small car. He likes playing cards for three hours in his friend's house. One day when it was getting dark, he left his friend's house in a hurry and jumped into a car. His dog followed him, but it didn't jump into the same car. It jumped into another car. "Come here! What a fool!" Mr. Smith shouted at it. But the dog still stayed there. Mr. Smith wanted to start his car, but the key didn't turn. Then he looked the car again. It was not his. He was in the wrong car! And the dog was in the right one. Mr. Smith laughed.

56. Mr Smith lives with his friends.

A. Right.

B. Wrong.

C. Doesn't say.

57. He often plays cards at home.

A. Right.

B. Wrong.

C. Doesn't say.

58. There were three cars outside his friend's house at least.

A. Right.

B. Wrong.

C. Doesn't say.

59. Mr. Smith jumped into his friend's car.

A. Right.

B. Wrong.

C. Doesn't say.

60. The dog jumped into Mr. Smith's car.

A. Right.

B. Wrong.

C. Doesn't say.



(三) 短文理解 2

阅读下列短文,从 A, B, C 三个选项选择一个答案,并在客观题答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

One day a businessman was going to another town to sell his goods(货物). He decided to take ten servants(仆人) with him. They would carry his goods and also some food to eat on the way. He said to one of the servants, "You are the smallest and the shortest one. You may carry the lightest load(担子)." The servant thanked him but took the biggest load. This was the bread to eat on the way.

The man said, "You're foolish. That is the heaviest load." But the servant took up the load happily, and

so they set off. After four hours they stopped for a rest. They all ate some of the bread. Then there was less bread for the servant to carry. Every time they ate some bread, the load became smaller and lighter. At the end of the trip, the servant had nothing to carry, and all the other servants still had a lot of things to carry.

61. The businessman lived in _____.

A. a village

B. a town

C. a city

62. One day the rich man went to _____.

A. buy something

B. sell something

C. eat some food

63. On their way to the other town _____.

A. one of the servants carried food but the others didn't

B. no one carried food

C. all carried some food

64. They stopped _____ to eat some bread and have a rest.

A. three times

B. twice

C. some times

65. The servant who carried food was a _____ man.

A. kind

B. foolish

C. clever

There are thousands of different languages in the world. Everyone seems to think that his native(本国的) language is the most important one, as it is their first language. For many people it is even their only language all their lives. But English is the world's most widely used language.

As a native language, English is spoken by nearly three hundred million people in the U. S. A., England, Australia and some other countries.

For people in India and many other countries, English is often necessary for business, education and other activities(活动). So English is the second language there.

As a foreign language, no other language is more widely studied or used than English. We use it to listen to the radio, to read books or to travel. It is also one of the working languages in the United Nations and is more used than the others.

66. The native language is a person's _____ language.

A. first

B. only

C. foreign

67. People in China use English as a _____ language.

A. first

B. second

C. foreign

68. People in _____ use English as their second language.

A. the U. S. A.

B. India

C. China

69. English is _____ used working language in the United Nations.

A. much

B. more

C. the most

70. English is used in _____ ways by people all over the world.

A. one

B. two

C. three