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二级

PETS真题预演 新趋势题型预测
名师考前伴你行

全国公共英语等级考试
全真模拟试题与解析

12套

丛书主编 刘鹏飞
本书主编 李 昕 马丽娟

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中国宇航出版社

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全真模拟试题与解析

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本书是《全国公共英语等级考试(PETS)全真模拟试题与解析》系列丛书的第 2 套, 旨在帮助考生了解考试题型, 掌握解题技巧, 提高应试能力。本书由刘鹏飞主编, 马丽娟、李昕副主编。本书共分 12 套模拟试题, 每套试题均严格按照 PETS 二级考试大纲的要求编制, 题型、题量、难度均与真题相当。本书可作为考生考前自测、模拟考试的参考用书, 也可作为教师命题、阅卷的参考。

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PETS(公共英语等级考试)是由教育部考试中心主办,面向社会,以全体公民为对象的非学历性英语证书考试。PETS 是一种从题型到测试形式全新的社会性英语水平测试体系,分 5 部分评定语言学习者的水平。考查的内容包括听力、英语知识运用、阅读理解、写作和口语,力求学生不但能读得懂,而且能听得懂,最终实现自由流利地交谈会话,完整地用英语表达思想。

按照最新修订的大纲要求,PETS 二级相当于高中英语水平,考生需要掌握 2000 左右词汇及相关词组。本套模拟题专门为参加 PETS 二级的考生编写,包括 11 套与考试范围和难度非常接近的模拟试题和一套大纲样题。为了让考生在考试中取得优异成绩,本套模拟题从考生复习的实际出发,以模拟题为基本框架,配以详细解析,通过大量反复的实践从而为考生构建考试临界状态,可谓考前的“热身活动”。

本套模拟题的解析详实,在英语知识运用和单项选择题部分都配有汉语翻译,在完型填空与阅读理解部分均归纳了文章大意,在书面表达部分则辅以经典范文供考生借鉴。

建议考生在分项学习的基础上按部就班的使用本套模拟题练习,并强化时间观念;我们相信通过本套模拟题的训练,考生一定会取得事半功倍的效果。

由于编者水平所限,编写时间较短,书中疏漏和错误在所难免,敬请广大读者提出宝贵意见。

编者

2005 年 1 月

于北京公寓

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全国公共英语等级考试(二级)

全真模拟试题(一)

第一部分 听力

第一节

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中给出的[A],[B],[C]三个选项中选择最佳选项,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。

1. What does the man mean?

- [A] He has another meeting to attend on that day.
- [B] He is OK either day.
- [C] He can't attend a four-day conference.

2. Who was injured?

- [A] Jerry's wife.
- [B] Jerry's father-in-law.
- [C] Jerry's father.

3. Which day does the woman like best?

- [A] Monday.
- [B] Wednesday.
- [C] Saturday.

4. How much was the driver's tip?

- [A] \$3.5.
- [B] \$0.5.
- [C] \$1.5.

5. How would Jack get to the United States?

- [A] He'll go by plane.
- [B] He'll go by train.
- [C] He'll go by bus.

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,从题中所给出的三个选项中选择最佳选项,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段材料,回答第6至第7题。

6. What should the man drink a lot?

- [A] Coffee.
- [B] Hot tea.
- [C] Pure water.

7. When will the man go to see the doctor again?

- [A] On Monday.
- [B] On Tuesday.
- [C] On Thursday.

听第7段材料,回答第8到10题。

8. What is the woman most likely to be?

- [A] A teacher.
- [B] A student.
- [C] A manager.

9. Which would the woman like to apply for next year?

- [A] Economics.
- [B] Engineering.
- [C] Science.

10. What's the purpose of the woman talking with the man?

- [A] For a good record of her studies this year.
- [B] For a recommendation of him.
- [C] To get some advice about the recommendation.

听第8段材料,回答第11至第13题。

11. When did the woman go to the seaside for the last time?

- [A] Last June.
- [B] Last July.
- [C] Last month.

12. Why will the woman not go to the seaside?

- [A] Because she will have no spare time.
- [B] Because she has not earned enough money.
- [C] Because her father will have no spare time.

13. What will the man and the woman do tomorrow?

- [A] Go to the seaside.
- [B] Go to Guangzhou.
- [C] Go swimming.

听第9段材料,回答第14至第16题。

14. Where does the conversation most likely take place?

- [A] In the classroom.
- [B] In the dormitory.
- [C] In the library.

15. What does the man want to borrow?

- [A] A novel.
- [B] A magazine.
- [C] A chemistry book.

16. When will the book be returned?

- [A] May 18th.
- [B] May 8th.
- [C] May 10th.

听第10段材料,回答第17到第20题。

17. Where did she go yesterday?

- [A] To school.
- [B] To a hotel.
- [C] To the hospital.

18. Why did she go home?

- [A] To see a friend.
- [B] To see a doctor.
- [C] To see her relatives.

19. What did they talk about?

- [A] Weather.
[B] Weather and language.
[C] Languages.
20. How long has she been there?
[A] An hour.
[B] An hour and a half.
[C] Half an hour.

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。
21. Reading is an experience quite different from watching TV; there are pictures _____ in your mind instead of before your eyes.
[A] to form
[B] form
[C] forming
[D] having formed
22. —I would never ever come to this restaurant again. The food is terrible!
—_____.
[A] to form
[B] form
[C] forming
[D] having formed
23. It is reported that the United States uses _____ energy as the whole of Europe.
[A] as twice
[B] twice much
[C] twice much as
[D] twice as much
24. The nurse treated the naughty boy very kindly, but her patience _____ at last.
[A] as twice
[B] twice much
[C] twice much as
[D] twice as much
25. I do every single bit of housework _____ my husband Bob just does the dishes now and then.
[A] since
[B] while
[C] when
[D] as
26. When you finish reading the book, you will have _____ better understanding of _____ life.
[A] a; the
[B] the; a
[C] /; the
[D] a; /
27. The final examination is coming up soon. It's time for us to _____ our studies.
[A] get down to
[B] get out
[C] get back for
[D] get over
28. John was late for the business meeting because his flight had been _____ by a heavy storm.
[A] kept
[B] stopped
[C] slowed
[D] delayed
29. —_____ I didn't hear you clearly. It's too noisy here.
—I was saying that the party was great.

- [A] Repeat.
[B] Once again.
[C] Sorry!
[D] So what?
30. The factory produces half a million pairs of shoes every year, 80% _____ are sold abroad.
[A] of which
[B] which of
[C] of them
[D] of that
31. Only _____ according to the directions _____ can the medicine be quite effective.
[A] taking
[B] taken
[C] being taken
[D] having been taken
32. John waited at the bus-stop for nearly half an hour _____ the bus finally arrived.
[A] when
[B] as
[C] before
[D] while
33. —Is there a fog in the evening?
—There _____ be. I'll make a phone call to find it out.
[A] must
[B] would
[C] will
[D] might
34. All of the guests _____ by 9 o'clock, but the host _____ until 15 minutes later.
[A] arrived; didn't turn up
[B] had arrived; didn't turn up
[C] arrived; hadn't turned up
[D] had arrived; hadn't turned up
35. _____ has ridden on a railway train knows how _____ another train flashes by when it is traveling in the opposite direction.
[A] Anyone who; rapid
[B] Whoever; rapidly
[C] Anything that; rapid
[D] Whatever; rapidly

第二节 完型填空

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给出各题的四个选项中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

While Americans 36 pride in having risen to a position where it is no longer necessary to depend on manual labor for 37 a living, they find real delight in 38 they are able to 39 with their hands. This attitude toward 40 above is seen in many aspects (方面) of American life. One is invited to dinner at a home 41 is not only comfortably but even luxuriously (豪华的) furnished, and 42 which there is every evidence (证据) of the fact 43 the family has been able to afford foreign travel, 44 hobbies, and college educations for the children; 45 the hostess probably will cook the dinner herself, will serve it 46, and will wash the dishes afterward 47 she does most of 48 household work; and 49 her husband may be a professional man, he talks about washing the car, digging in his flower 50 or painting the house. His wife may even help him 51 these things, 52 he often helps her with the dish washing. The son 53 college may wait on tables and wash dishes at a 54 for his board, or during the summer he may work with a construction group on a new highway in order to 55 his next year's school expenses.

36. [A] have [B] take [C] make [D] feel
37. [A] as [B] for [C] like [D] over
38. [A] what [B] that [C] which [D] how
39. [A] compose [B] enjoy [C] compete [D] finish
40. [A] mental [B] skilled [C] hard [D] manual
41. [A] where [B] that [C] and [D] it

42. [A] at [B] in [C] to [D] for
 43. [A] which [B] how [C] that [D] and
 44. [A] cheap [B] dear [C] exchangeable [D] expensive
 45. [A] and [B] all [C] yet [D] furthermore
 46. [A] her [B] itself [C] herself [D] oneself
 47. [A] Besides [B] But [C] Any way [D] Though
 48. [A] her some [B] her other [C] all [D] other
 49. [A] as if [B] as though [C] just as [D] even though
 50. [A] bed [B] land [C] plants [D] seeds
 51. [A] to [B] at [C] with [D] in
 52. [A] just as [B] like [C] if [D] therefore
 53. [A] for [B] at [C] on [D] around
 54. [A] restaurant [B] teachers' office [C] airport [D] workshop
 55. [A] win [B] afford [C] obtain [D] earn

第三部分 阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

In this experiment, Robert Rosenthal and Lenore Jacobson studied the way that innocent subjects might be affected by another person's expectations. First, they gave an intelligence test to the entire student body at an unnamed primary school in the San Francisco area. Then, they selected students at random (随便) and told their teachers that the students' tests had shown that they were about to experience a period of rapid learning. Teachers did not change their methods or materials for teaching the selected students, but, at the end of the year, when the test was administered (实施) again, first and second graders who had been selected had, in fact, gained twice as many IQ points as the other children. The experimenters concluded that they had performed better because they had been given more attention. Teachers had challenged them and had given them more positive reinforcement because they had expected more from them.

56. What was tested in this experiment?

72. [A] The influence of IQ test.
 [B] The influence of selected teachers.
 [C] The influence of teacher expectations.
 [D] The influence of teaching methods and materials.
 57. The children who were selected for the experiment gained more IQ points than the others because they were _____.
 [A] more clever
 [B] taught by different teachers
 [C] taught with new materials and methods
 [D] given more encouragement by their teachers
 58. Teachers gave the selected children more attention because _____.
 [A] they were not as clever as the other children

- [B] they were told to teach them in a different way
 [C] they expected them to learn faster
 [D] they did not want to challenge them
 59. What was the conclusion drawn by the experimenters?
 [A] A clever child scores higher on IQ tests.
 [B] Teachers should use different teaching methods and materials for clever children.
 [C] The expectations of teachers influence children's learning.
 [D] The IQ test used in San Francisco schools should be changed.

Keep Up with the Joneses B

WASHINGTON—Laura Straub is a very worried woman. Her job is to find families for French teenagers who expect to live with American families in the summer.

"We have many children left to place: 40 out of 75," said Straub, who works for a Paris-based foreign-exchange program called LEC.

When exchange programs started 50 years ago, family life was more accommodating. For one thing, more mothers stayed home.

But now, increasing numbers of women work outside the home. Exchange-student program have struggled in recent years to sign up host families for the 30,000 teenagers who annually come from abroad to spend an academic year in the US, as well as the thousands more who take part in summer programmes.

School systems in many parts of the US, unhappy about accepting non-taxpaying students, have also strictly limited the number of exchange students they accept. At the same time, the idea of hosting foreign students is becoming less exotic (异国情调的).

In searching for host families, who usually receive no pay, exchange programs are increasingly broadening their appeals to include everyone from young couples to retirees. "We are open to many different types of families," said Vickie Weiner, eastern regional director for ASSE, a 25-year-old program that sends about 30,000 teenagers on academic-year exchange programs worldwide.

For elderly people, exchange students "keep us young—they really," said Jean Foster, who is hosting 16-year-old Nina Porst from Denmark.

60. Foreign teenagers come to American families with the purpose of _____.
 [A] finding their parents in America
 [B] finding good jobs in America
 [C] learning the culture of America
 [D] enjoying the life of America
 61. In the past, Straub's job was easy, because _____.
 [A] American families needed more money to live
 [B] American families had fewer children to support
 [C] American families had spare rooms to rent
 [D] American families were not as busy as now
 62. To deal with the problem in recent years, Straub and her workmates have to _____.
 [A] ask different kinds of families for help
 [B] limit the number of the exchange students

- [C] borrow much money to pay for the costs in order to start the exchange program.
 [D] force some families to accept students from other countries.
63. From the last two paragraphs we can conclude that .
 [A] exchange students are welcome in America
 [B] exchange students must pay much money to the host families
 [C] American students don't want to join the exchange programs
 [D] old Americans can benefit from hosting exchange students

Keep Up with the Joneses

In the United States, when one becomes rich, he wants people to know it. And even if he does not become very rich, he wants people to think that he is. That is what keeping up with the Joneses is about. It is the story of someone who tries to look as rich as his neighbors.

The expression was first used in 1913 by a young American called Arthur Momand. He told this story about himself: He began earning \$125 a week at the age of 23. That was a lot of money in those days. He got married and moved with his wife to a very wealthy neighborhood outside New York City. When he saw that rich people rode horses, Momand went horseback riding every day. When he saw that rich people had servants, Momand and his wife also hired a servant and gave big parties for their new neighbors.

It was like a race, but one could never finish this race because one was always trying to keep up. The race ended for Momand and his wife when they could no longer pay for their new way of life. They moved back to an apartment in New York City.

Momand looked around him and noticed that many people do things just to keep up with rich life-style of their neighbors. He saw the funny side of it and started to write a series of short stories. He called it "Keeping up with the Joneses", because "Jones" is a very common name in the United States. "Keeping up with the Joneses" came to mean keeping up with rich life-style of the people around you. Momand's series appeared in different newspapers across the country for over 28 years.

People never seem to get tired of keeping up with the Joneses. And there are "Joneses" in every city of the world. But one must get tired of trying to keep up with the Joneses because no matter what one does, Mr. Jones always seems to be ahead.

64. Some people want to keep up with the Joneses because they .
 [A] want to be as rich as their neighbors
 [B] want others to know or to think that they are rich
 [C] don't want others to know they are rich
 [D] want to be happy
65. It can be inferred from the story that rich people like to .
 [A] live outside New York City
 [B] live in New York City
 [C] live in apartments
 [D] have many neighbors
66. Arthur Momand used the name "Jones" in his series of short stories because "Jones" is .
 [A] an important name

- [B] a popular name in the United States
 [C] his neighbor's name
 [D] not a good name
67. According to the writer, it is to keep up with the Joneses.
 [A] correct [B] interesting [C] impossible [D] good

D

Here is a poster on a middle school web site.
 Going, Going, Gone!

The Haynes Middle School Parent-Teacher Organization
 invite you to attend our latest fund(基金)-raiser.
 The fourth Annual(一年一度的) Haynes School Auction(拍卖)!

Saturday, May 10

6:00 p. m.—11:00 p. m.
 in the school hall
 6:00 p. m.—6:30 p. m.; All items for auction are previewed.
 6:30 p. m.—7:00 p. m.; Silent auction begins.
 7:00 p. m.—7:30 p. m.; Highest bidders(出价人) from silent auction are determined.
 7:30 p. m.—11:00 p. m.; Main auction begins

Items up for bid in the silent auction range in value from \$5 to \$30.
 Items up for bid in the main auction include the following:

- Airline tickets to a place of your choice
 - Weekend gateways at first-class hotels
 - Season tickets to the Chicago Bears football game
 - \$50 gift tickets to local gift shops, restaurant, and salons
 - Theater tickets to The Merchant of Venice
- Don't miss the beat! Book your tickets today.
 last year, tickets sold out in five days!
 Tickets are sold on a first-come, first-served basis.

Each ticket costs \$15 per person.
 All the money from the auction will be given to the Haynes School computer lab.

68. Which of the following is not mentioned as being up for bid at the auction?
 [A] A movie pass to the local cinema.
 [B] A weekend stay at a hotel.
 [C] A ticket to a restaurant.
 [D] Airline tickets.
69. The more items that are given or bought for auction .
 [A] the less money that will be charged for the tickets to the auction
 [B] the more money that can be raised to support the computer lab
 [C] the faster the ticket will be sold to the auction
 [D] the higher the value that will be placed on the items in the silent auction
70. Which of the following is most likely to happen at the year's auction?
 [A] The airline tickets will receive higher bids than any other item.

- [B] All items up for bid will be sold for at least twice their value.
 [C] More money will be raised this year than in any other year before.
 [D] Tickets for the event will be sold out in less than one week.
71. The phrase "first-come, first-served" tells you that _____.
 [A] people can buy the tickets on the first day only
 [B] the person who is first to arrive will receive a ticket at no charge
 [C] food and drinks will be served at the auction
 [D] tickets are sold in the order of arriving time

E

In the desert world, the seasons differ from one region to another. The Gobi, which lies roughly between 35°C and 55°C north of the equator, is a good example of seasonal change.

Four seasons are characteristic of the Gobi: spring, summer, fall, and winter, with usually a false spring at the end of winter. These seasons are distinct, with extremes of temperature, as much as 150 between the hottest day in summer and the coldest day in winter.

Spring in the Gobi usually begins about the second week April. For 2 or 3 weeks there is a period of delightful weather, with warm, sunny days and not too much wind. But these are the days of false spring. About the first of May, the tail end of winter returns, and cold, blustery days of dust-burdened winds are the rule then, until early or middle June. The latter part of June, for 2 or 3 weeks after the blowy end of winter is the real spring. It spreads its rather comfortable warmth over the desert, and occasional light rains help the desert grass to come along nicely.

July, or sometimes mid-June to mid-August is summer. Hot days are the rule, but the nights are cool. Wind and dust again govern the desert, but this is the season when hard rains, if they come at all, are most likely to dump water on the plains.

Fall usually may be recognized by the encouraging, bright days beginning in mid-August and lasting until mid-September or the first of October. This is the time of year when both men and beasts feel best in the Gobi. The clear air, bright sun, and frosty temperatures make you glad to be alive.

Winter comes with a rush anytime after the middle of September. One day you may be enjoying a pleasant temperature near the eighties. But suddenly the air cools. In a few hours the temperature has slipped below 50; and a little later cold rain changes to snow and blustering wind.

72. In this passage the author briefly describes _____.
 [A] the different seasonal changes
 [B] the effects of climatic change on men and beasts
 [C] the Gobi as a terrible place to live in
 [D] the seasonal cycle of the Gobi
73. The word "distinct" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
 [A] quite the same
 [B] extremely bad
 [C] clearly different
 [D] unclearly separate
74. In the Gobi, the most frequent changes in the weather occur _____.
 [A] after mid-September or the first of October
 [B] about the second week in April
 [C] in early or middle June

- [D] in mid-August to mid-September
75. From the passage we can infer that _____.
 [A] no water and no plant can be found in the Gobi.
 [B] both men and animals grow well in the Gobi.
 [C] life may be hard for most of the year in the Gobi.
 [D] climate changes irregularly in the Gobi.

第四部分 写作

第一节 短文改错

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误,对标有题号的每一行作出判断:如无错误,在该行右边横线上划一个勾(✓);如有错误(每行只有一个错误),则按下列情况改正:

该行多一个词:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉,在该行右边横线上写出该词,并用斜线划掉。

该行缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

该行错一个词:在错的词下划一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意:原行没有错的不要改。

Jack London was famous American Writer. He was born in January 12th, 1876. His family was very poor, and he had to leave school in order make money. He worked hard in many different job. Later, Jack returned back to school, but he didn't stay. He wrote, "Life and pocketbooks was too short." In 1897, he went to Alaska (阿拉斯加) hunt for gold. Instead, he found ideas there for his books and stories. He returned home but started to write. His writings were very good, and he became rich and famous in his twenty.

第二节 书面表达

China Daily 有一“读者来信”专栏。现在你写信给此专栏,反映学校图书馆把许多旧英文杂志当成废纸卖了,你觉得很可惜,你想呼吁学校不要这样处理这些杂志,而应以适当价格卖给生阅读,这样对学校和学生都有益。(词数在 100 字左右)

全国公共英语等级考试(二级)

全真模拟试题(二)

第一部分 听力

第一节

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中给出的[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。

1. How did the man like the dress?

- [A] It was good.
- [B] It looked like a match.
- [C] It was the wrong color.

2. What is the man's name?

- [A] Wittner.
- [B] Witner.
- [C] Wittmer.

3. Where are the speakers now?

- [A] At a department store.
- [B] At a ticket office.
- [C] At a cleaner's.

4. Why is Tom being invited to the party?

- [A] Because Tom likes the woman.
- [B] Because the man's mother likes him.
- [C] Because Tom is the man's good friend.

5. What will the woman do next?

- [A] Turn down the radio.
- [B] Close the window.
- [C] Go to bed.

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,从题中所给出的三个选项选出最佳选项,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段材料,回答第6至第7题。

6. How does Linda know that Lee is at her city?

- [A] Lee called her and told her about it.
- [B] Lee let Smith to tell her about it.
- [C] Smith wrote to her and told her about it.

7. When will Linda see Lee?

- [A] In an hour.
- [B] In one and half an hour.
- [C] In half an hour.

听第7段材料,回答第8至第10题。

8. What was the weather forecasted to be?

- [A] Hot.
- [B] Cool.
- [C] Humid.

9. How is the summer here generally?

- [A] Hot and rainy.
- [B] Hot and dry.
- [C] Cool and rainy.

10. What will the man and the woman do this weekend?

- [A] Go swimming.
- [B] Go out for a picnic.
- [C] Have a party.

听第8段材料,回答第11至第13题。

11. Which of the following is not mentioned?

- [A] The teacher.
- [B] A pop star.
- [C] Playing the guitar.

12. What can you learn according to what you hear?

- [A] The man doesn't like country music, but he has to learn.
- [B] The man didn't know the bad news.
- [C] The man didn't like John Denver.

13. Which is the reason for John Denver's death?

- [A] The traffic jam.
- [B] The plane accident.
- [C] The car crash.

听第9段材料,回答第14至第16题。

14. Why does the man go to see the woman?

- [A] Because he will go back to England.
- [B] Because his son will go back to England.
- [C] Because he is concerned about his son's studies.

15. What suggestion does the woman give him?

- [A] To leave his son in China.
- [B] To hire a Chinese teacher.
- [C] To take along some homework.

16. How well about the boy's Chinese?

- [A] He is a little weak in it.
- [B] He is good at it.
- [C] He is not good at it.

听第10段材料,回答第17到第20题。

17. What does the woman want to be after she leaves school?
[A] A musician. [B] A clerk. [C] A vet. [D] A teacher.
18. What does the man want to be?
[A] An engineer. [B] A clerk. [C] A vet. [D] An animal doctor.
19. What is the woman's attitude to the man?
[A] Cold. [B] Jealous. [C] Admired. [D] Dislike.
20. When will the woman leave the school?
[A] At the beginning of the term. [B] At the end of the term. [C] At the middle of the term. [D] At the end of the year.

第二部分 英语知识运用

第一节 单项填空

21. The women carrying babies come in first, ?
[A] will you [B] will they [C] do you [D] don't you
22. Not that I'm unwilling to lend you a hand, I'm too busy for the moment.
[A] because [B] but [C] so [D] while
23. —Mark broke his leg when he was playing football.
— was that?
[A] Since when [B] Since when ago [C] How long [D] How long ago
24. —I really don't know how to thank you enough.
— .
[A] No problem [B] Think nothing of it [C] Not at all [D] It doesn't matter
25. At the seventh International Ballet Competition, Fernando Buñones won the first gold medal to an American male dancer.
[A] awarded [B] to be awarded [C] being awarded [D] to award
26. Maybe you have been to many countries, but nowhere else such a beautiful place.
[A] can you find [B] you could find [C] you can find [D] could you find
27. We were told that we should follow the main road we reached the central railway station.
[A] whenever [B] until [C] while [D] wherever

28. It is said in the book that Thomas Edison (1847—1931) the world leading inventor for sixty years.
[A] would be [B] has been [C] had been [D] was
29. —Mum, I've been studying English since 8 o'clock.
—I go out and play with Tom for a while?
—No, I'm afraid not. Besides, it's raining outside now.
[A] Can't [B] Wouldn't [C] May not [D] Won't
30. by the beauty of nature, the girl from London decided to spend another two days on the farm.
[A] Attracting [B] Attracted [C] To be attracted [D] Having attracted
31. To enjoy the scenery, Irene would rather spend long hours on the train travel by air.
[A] as [B] to [C] than [D] while
32. Mr. White at 8:30 for the meeting, but he didn't show up.
[A] should have arrived [B] should arrive [C] should have had arrived [D] should be arriving
33. The journey around the world took the old sailor nine months, the sailing time was 226 days.
[A] of which [B] during which [C] from which [D] for which
34. When we plan our vacation, mother often offers suggestions.
[A] careful [B] practical [C] effective [D] acceptable
35. I hope you don't mind me asking, where did you buy those shoes?
[A] so [B] and [C] yet [D] but

第二节 完型填空

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给出各题的四个选项中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

"Perhaps you have read about Robinson Crusoe. Many children like to read about this man who lived alone for years on an island far out in the ocean. His ship was driven on the rock in a storm and all the other men on board 36 drowned alone 37 island. It is a long story and 38 of the many brave and clever 39 he did as he lived 40 his family of animals. When he first swam to the island, he did not know 41 he would find in this strange place. Here is 42 of his story.

"What should I do? I was very wet and had no 43 of clothes. I was 44 and thirsty and didn't know 45 to turn to find anything to eat or drink. Were there 46 wild animals on the island? Would they attack me?"

"Night was coming on and I had to look 47 a place to sleep in. I stood there 48 didn't know 49 to do."

"After a 50 I made up my 51 to do as the birds do. I would sleep 52 a tree. I looked round and found a tree with strong, heavy branches 53 I could 54 without falling."

"Though I had no gun, 55 I had my knife with me, and with it I cut off a thick stick. I

wanted to be able to drive off animals. Then I climbed the tree, and as I was tired, I fell asleep and didn't wake up till the sun was high in the sky."

36. [A] are [B] would be [C] was [D] were
37. [A] arrived [B] get to [C] reach [D] got to
38. [A] told [B] tell [C] telling [D] tells
39. [A] things [B] everything [C] anything [D] thing
40. [A] and [B] without [C] with [D] or
41. [A] that [B] which [C] why [D] what
42. [A] parts [B] part [C] the part [D] other part
43. [A] change [B] to change [C] changed [D] changing
44. [A] anger [B] hunger [C] hungry [D] exciting
45. [A] which [B] what [C] that [D] where
46. [A] some [B] any [C] plenty of [D] a great deal
47. [A] after [B] for [C] at [D] into
48. [A] thought [B] think [C] thinking [D] to think
49. [A] when [B] where [C] how [D] what
50. [A] when [B] while [C] time [D] hour
51. [A] minds [B] minding [C] mind [D] head
52. [A] in [B] on [C] above [D] over
53. [A] on which [B] in which [C] which [D] under which
54. [A] comfortably [B] comfortably [C] comfort [D] uncomfortable
55. [A] / [B] but [C] so [D] when

第三部分 阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

There is a story of a British official who was asked to marry a young French sailor and a Chinese girl—none of the three knowing much about the other languages. The official said to the girl, "This man want to take you home-side make wife. Can do, no can do?" She said shyly, "Can do", and the official pronounced them man and wife.

Pidgin English, though sometimes regarded as "baby talk", is a useful language spoken in a large part of Pacific Islands. About 30 to 50 million people speak some form of it.

Pidgin English we know today was born on the Chinese coast 300 years ago when the Western nations first began to trade there. The Western merchants and the Chinese communicated with each other by using Westerner's words and Chinese sentence patterns. The result became known as "business" language, or because the closest Chinese could come to pronounce business as "bishin" or later "bijin"—at last "pidgin". It has nothing to do with a pigeon though it's sometimes spelt that way.

56. What do you think the British official's words mean?
[A] "This man wants to marry you. Is it possible? No, it's not possible."
[B] "This man wants to know if you are married. If not, will you marry me?"

- [C] "This man wants you to find a wife for him. Can you help him?"
[D] "This man wants to marry you and take you to his homeland. Do you agree?"

57. The British official had to use pidgin English because
[A] his spoken English was poor
[B] the Chinese girl did not know French
[C] it was the language all of them partly understood
[D] the story happened in China
58. The oldest spelling form of pidgin is
[A] bishin [B] business [C] bijin [D] pigeon
59. From the passage we learn that pidgin English
[A] had something to do with the pigeon's language
[B] is spoken in the way English babies talk
[C] is used only along the Chinese coast
[D] is a mixture of languages

B

Everyone has got two personalities—the one that is shown to the world and the other that is secret and real. You don't show your secret personality when you're awake because you can control your behavior, but when you're asleep, your sleeping position shows the real you. In a normal night, of course, people frequently change their positions. The important position is the one that you go to sleep in.

If you go to sleep on your back, you're a very open person. You normally trust people and you are easily influenced by fashion or new ideas. You don't like to displeased people, so you never express your real feelings. You're quite shy and you aren't quite sure of yourself.

If you sleep on your stomach, you are a rather secretive person. You worry a lot and you're always easily upset. You always stick to your own opinions and judgements, but you don't raise your hopes too much. You usually live for today not tomorrow. This means that you enjoy having a good time.

If you sleep curled up you are probably a very nervous person. You have a low opinion of yourself and so you're often defensive. You're shy and you don't normally like meeting people. You prefer to be on your own. You're easily hurt.

If you sleep on your side, you have usually got a well-balanced personality. You know your strengths and weaknesses. You're usually careful. You believe in yourself. You sometimes feel anxious, but you don't often get sad. You always say what you think even if it makes people rather angry.

60. According to the passage, a person who is not willing to change his mind and hard to deal with, probably sleeps
[A] on his side [B] on his back [C] curled up [D] on his stomach
61. If a person prefers to sleep curled up rather than on his back, he may be well content to
[A] do things personally [B] stay alone
[C] keep things secret [D] trust others easily
62. Which of the following people, in the author's opinion, most likely have personalities opposite

site to each other?

- [A] The people sleeping on their stomachs and those sleeping on their backs.
[B] The people sleeping on their sides and those sleeping curled up.
[C] The people sleeping on their backs and those sleeping on their sides.
[D] The people sleeping curled up and those sleeping on their stomachs.

63. What the author mainly intends to tell us is that _____.

- [A] one's sleeping position has something to do with one's character
[B] everyone has got both real and secret personalities
[C] the position in which one goes to sleep is the most important one
[D] when awake, one does not show one's secret personality

C

Crime has its own cycles, a magazine reported some years ago. Police records that were studied for five years from over 2,400 cities and towns show a surprising link between changes in the season and crime patterns. The pattern of crime has varied very little over a long period of years. Murder reaches its high during July and August, as do other violent attacks. Murder, moreover, is more than seasonal; it is a weekend crime. It is also a night-crime 62 percent of murders are committed (干, 犯) between 6 p. m. and 6 A.m.

Unlike the summer high in crimes of bodily harm, robbing has a different cycle. You are most likely to be robbed between 6p. m. and 2am, on a Saturday night in December, January, or February. The month with least crimes of all is in May except for one strange fact. More dog bites are reported in this month than in any other month of the year.

Clearly our seasonal cycles of knowledge are completely different from our tendencies for crimes. Professor Huntington made extensive studies to discover the seasons when people read serious books, attend scientific meetings and get highest results on examinations. In all cases, he found a spring high and autumn high separated by a summer low.

Possibly, high temperature and high humidity (湿度) cause our strange and violent summer actions, but police officials are not sure. "There is, of course, no proof of a connection between humidity and murder," they say, "Why murder's high time should come in the summer time we really don't know."

64. A good title of the passage would be _____.

- [A] Crime Cycles [B] Summer Crimes
[C] A Time for Murder [D] The Most Peaceful Month

65. According to the passage, _____.

- [A] there is a link between changes in the seasons and crime patterns
[B] crime is not linked to the cycle of the weekdays
[C] there is sure connection between robbing and murder
[D] there is a connection between murder and cold weather

66. A murder would most likely occur _____.

- [A] on a weekend night in summer
[B] on a weekend afternoon in summer
[C] on a weekend night in winter
[D] on a weekend afternoon in spring

67. Which of the following statements is not true?

[A] The police records were collected from a large number of cities and towns.

[B] The pattern of crime varies from year to year.

[C] Our cycles of learning are different from those of wrong action.

D

In this crisis (危机) I think I may be pardoned if I do not address the House at any length today, and I hope that any of my friends and colleagues or former colleagues who are affected by the political reconstruction will make all allowances for any lack of ceremony (礼仪) with which it has been necessary to act.

I say to the House as I said to Ministers who have joined this government, I have nothing to offer but blood, toil (辛苦), sweat and tears. We have before us an ordeal (考验) of the most grievous (极大的) kind. We have before us many, many months of struggle and suffering.

You ask, what is our policy? I say it is to wage (开展) war by land, sea and air. War with all our might and with all the strength God has given us, and to wage war against a monstrous tyranny (残暴) never surpassed (超越) in the dark and lamentable (可恶的) catalogue of human crime. That is our policy.

You ask, what is our aim? I can answer in one word. It is victory. Victory at all costs—victory in spite of all terrors—victory, however long and hard the road may be, for without victory there is no survival.

Let that be realized. No survival for the British Empire, no survival for all that the British Empire has stood for, no survival for the urge, the impulse (动力) of the ages, that mankind shall move forward toward its goal.

I take up my task in buoyancy (快乐) and hope. I feel sure that our cause will not be suffered to fail among men.

I feel entitled (有权利的) at this juncture, at this time, to claim the aid of all and to say, "come then, let us go forward together with our united strength".

68. The first paragraph tells mainly about _____.

- [A] the crisis [B] the political reconstruction
[C] lack of ceremony [D] all allowances

69. From the second paragraph we know that the possible title is _____.

- [A] joining this government [B] blood, toil, sweat and tears
[C] an ordeal of the most grievous kind [D] struggle and suffering

70. The underlined word "survival" (para. 4) possibly means _____.

- [A] things which are adapted to their surrounding
[B] belonging to past times
[C] state of continuing to live
[D] person who has survived

71. The writer of the passage perhaps is _____.

- [A] Bill Gates [B] Abraham Lincoln
[C] Pierre Curie [D] Winston Churchill

E

Today's trumpet is one of the world's oldest instruments. It is result of many centuries of development. Although it looks nothing like its ancestors, there are many similarities. All trumpets are hollow tubes. They all use the player's lips to produce the basic sound.

The trumpets developed as players and makers worked to improve its design, size, shape, material, and method of construction. They wanted to create an instrument that would produce a beautiful and attractive tone, enable the performer to play all the notes of the scale, extend the range higher and lower, make it possible to play more difficult music, and, in general, be easier to play well. The remarkable way in which the modern trumpet achieves these goals is a measure of the success of all those who struggled to perfect this glorious instruments.

The trumpet is actually the leading member of an entire family of related instruments. There are trumpets of several different sizes, and in several different keys. There are trumpets of several different sizes, and in several different keys. There are cornets, bugles, flugelhorns, and a number of others that are all similar to the trumpet in the way they are made and played.

The trumpet family is much more than a group of related instruments that stir one with their sound, or narrow tubes of metal capable of producing a variety of musical sounds. It is a link to many different periods of history and to people of many cultures. From the use of trumpets in accident religious ceremonies to the part they play in modern rock bands the trumpet family of instruments has much to tell about civilization and its development.

72. It can be inferred from the passage that in order to make the trump work, air is needed.

[A] air pressure [B] daily cleaning [C] keen eyesight [D] long fingers

73. Which of the following can be inferred about the first trumpet players?

[A] They had difficulty improving upon the trumpet.
[B] They could not play simple tunes.
[C] They were not able to pick up the trumpet.
[D] They could not play all the notes of the scale.

74. The author believes that the trumpet is particularly important because it has historical significance.

[A] is a religious instrument [B] has historical significance (意义)
[C] can be used in rock bands [D] has a narrow range

75. Which of the following is NOT true about the trumpet?

[A] It has a long history.
[B] It has a large family.
[C] It produces a beautiful tone.
[D] It is the most popular musical instrument.

第四部分 写作

第一节 短文改错

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误,对标有题号的每一行作出判断:如无错误。在该行右

边横线上划一个勾(✓);如有错误(每行只有一个错误),则按下列情况改正:
该行多一个词:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉,在该行右边横线上写出该词,并也用斜线划掉。

该行缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

该行错一个词:在错的词下划一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意:原行没有错的不要改。

It was very fine when I got up early on last Sunday morning. 76.

So I decided to go for a walk and took some photos in the 77.

beautiful country. After breakfast, I carried my camera with 78.

me and set off. Everything went smooth. I enjoyed my trip 79.

so much that I didn't realize the weather had been turned 80.

bad. I began to run and it was too late. I was caught 81.

by the rain and was wet through. I kept on running until 82.

I got to a bus stop. I stood there waiting a long time for the bus 83.

shivering(颤抖) in cold. Shortly after I got home, I 84.

had high fever, which made me stay in bed for a whole week! 85.

第二节 书面表达

假定你叫王力,你的朋友在南京大学教英语。现在你接到了他的来信,盛情邀请你去南京过暑假。要求你用英文写一封100字左右的回信,婉言谢绝他的邀请。回信必须包含以下内容:

1. 感谢盛情邀请。

2. 说明自己不能去的原因。

3. 介绍自己的学习和生活情况。你还可以增加其他相关内容。

全国公共英语等级考试(二级)

全真模拟试题(三)

第一部分 听力

第一节

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中给出的[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。

- What does the man mean?
[A] The football players have done very well.
[B] The next competition starts this week.
[C] The team needs more experience.
- What is the possible relationship between the man and the woman?
[A] Hostess and guest.
[B] Waitress and customer.
[C] Wife and husband.
- Who is the woman likely to be?
[A] The man's secretary.
[B] The woman wearing the jacket.
[C] A shop assistant.
- What did the woman do last year for her brother's birthday?
[A] Took a photo of him.
[B] Bought him a picture.
[C] Held a birthday party.
- When can the man change his money?
[A] He must wait until tomorrow.
[B] He must wait till the day after tomorrow.
[C] He can change his money on weekend.

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,从题中所给出的三个选项选出最佳选项,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段材料,回答第6到7题。
- When does the man work everyday?
[A] From eight to five.

- [B] From nine to five.
[C] From eight to four.
- What does the man usually do to spend his weekends in summer?
[A] Goes to swimming.
[B] Does some odd jobs.
[C] Sits in the park.

- 听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。
- What is Jenny going to do?
[A] Go to a math class.
[B] Go to the lab.
[C] Go swimming.
 - Why can't Don go with Jenny?
[A] He has to talk with Professor Smith.
[B] He has to finish a paper.
[C] He has to take a math test.
 - What does Jenny offer to do for Don?
[A] Teach him how to write a poem.
[B] Help him with his math.
[C] Walk with him to the library.

听第8段材料,回答第11至13题。

- How long has the speaker been in Finland?
[A] The whole winter.
[B] For two weeks.
[C] For three weeks.
- What did she come to Finland for?
[A] To buy clothes.
[B] To attend a meeting.
[C] To experience the weather.
- What was the speaker's biggest problem while preparing for the trip?
[A] Getting the right kind of clothes.
[B] Getting used to the weather.
[C] Selling warm clothes.

听第9段材料,回答第14至第16题。

- What did the woman buy at last?
[A] Insect guards.
[B] Some insect nets.
[C] A can of insect spray.
- Where are the man and the woman probably talking?
[A] In a store.
[B] In an office.
[C] In a camp.

16. What is the man?
 [A] A company manager.
 [B] A shop assistant.
 [C] A house keeper.
- 听第10段材料, 回答第17到第20题。
17. Where did the strange noise come from?
 [A] A baby in the waste basket.
 [B] A mouse under a piece of paper.
 [C] Pieces of paper on the windows.
18. What did she do when she found the noise came from the waste-paper basket?
 [A] She turned on the light.
 [B] She closed the window.
 [C] She closed the door.
19. Did she go back to bed afterwards?
 [A] No, She opened the door and lay in the passage.
 [B] No, she didn't go to bed until the next morning.
 [C] Yes, after she had left the basket beside the door.
20. When did she look at the basket again?
 [A] Saturday morning.
 [B] Sunday morning.
 [C] Saturday night.

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。
21. I often see lights in that empty house. Do you think I report it to the police?
 [A] should [B] may [C] will [D] can
22. Helen had to shout above the sound of the music.
 [A] making herself hear [B] to make herself hear
 [C] making herself heard [D] to make herself heard
23. —I'd like to take a week's holiday.
 — , we're too busy.
 [A] Don't worry [B] Don't mention it
 [C] Forget it [D] Pardon me
24. We needed a new cupboard for the kitchen. So Peter made from some wood we had.
 [A] it [B] one [C] himself [D] another
25. —The window is dirty.
 —I know. It for weeks.
 [A] hasn't cleaned [B] didn't clean
 [C] wasn't cleaned [D] hasn't been cleaned

26. There are many kinds of sports, my favorite is swimming.
 [A] as [B] then [C] so [D] but
27. John Smith, a successful businessman, has a car.
 [A] large German white [B] large white German
 [C] white large German [D] German large white
28. —Guess what! I came across an old friend at the party last night.
 [A] Sounds good! [B] Very well.
 [C] How nice! [D] All right.
29. I have done much of the work. Could you please finish in two days?
 [A] the rest [B] the other
 [C] another [D] the others
30. I don't know whether you happen , but I'm going to study in the U. S. A. this September.
 [A] to be heard [B] to be hearing
 [C] to hear [D] to have heard
31. Our ancestors celebrated birth of child by giving away red eggs.
 [A] the; a [B] the; the
 [C] 不填; a [D] 不填; the
32. It is hard for me to imagine what I would be doing today if I in love, at the age of seven, with the library in my hometown.
 [A] wouldn't have fallen [B] should not fall
 [C] had not fallen [D] were not to fall
33. The brake of your bicycle has come loose. You'd better it.
 [A] settle [B] fix [C] pick [D] correct
34. The door . Better have it repaired.
 [A] isn't shut [B] hasn't been shut
 [C] won't be shut [D] won't shut
35. If we can our present difficulties, then everything should be all right.
 [A] get away [B] get over [C] get off [D] get on

第二节 完型填空

阅读下面短文, 从短文后所给出各题的四个选项中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

If your mother wants to tell you something, she uses "36". Birds cannot "37" as we do. But some birds can make sounds to "38" their young of danger. They have their own "39" to make the young birds do "40" things.

The jackdaw (寒鸦) is a kind of blackbird that "41" in Europe. Jackdaws live together "42" flocks (群). Young jackdaws do not know their "43". When an older jackdaw "44" a dog, it makes a "45" rattling (咯咯响的) sound. The younger birds know this sound means an enemy is "46". The sound warns them and "47" them to know their enemies.

If a young jackdaw is in a "48" place, a jackdaw parent flies "49" him from behind. The parent bird flies low over the young birds back. The parents tail feathers move quickly from side "50" side. It is trying to say, "51" me."

At the same time, the parent calls "52", "Key-aw, key-aw." The parents means, "Fly "53" with me." The young bird then follows the older one home.

Young jackdaws do not have to learn 54 certain sounds mean. They know the 55 of these sounds from the time they hatch.

36. [A] sound [B] whistle [C] signs [D] words
 37. [A] talk [B] say [C] tell [D] shout
 38. [A] warn [B] enjoy [C] like [D] call
 39. [A] expressions [B] sentences [C] ways [D] theory
 40. [A] important [B] certain [C] interesting [D] difficult
 41. [A] remains [B] stays [C] lies [D] lives
 42. [A] on [B] by [C] with [D] in
 43. [A] friends [B] enemies [C] partners [D] brother
 44. [A] sees [B] looks [C] searches [D] fights
 45. [A] low [B] small [C] loud [D] little
 46. [A] dead [B] far [C] gone [D] nearby
 47. [A] teaches [B] gives [C] learns [D] forces
 48. [A] safe [B] nice [C] good [D] dangerous
 49. [A] over [B] into [C] away [D] off
 50. [A] in [B] on [C] with [D] to
 51. [A] Follow [B] Leave [C] Learn [D] Fly
 52. [A] on [B] at [C] in [D] out
 53. [A] out [B] away [C] home [D] low
 54. [A] how [B] what [C] which [D] why
 55. [A] meaning [B] sign [C] design [D] advice

第三部分 阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

In 1492, Columbus sailed the Atlantic Ocean. Up to that time, men from central Europe did not dare to sail west across the sea. Sailors were held back because they feared many dangers. Their maps showed the unexplored parts of the world as dangerous and frightening.

In those days, the men who made maps did not know what the world was really like. They used their imagination. They showed the earth as a large circle with Europe and Asia in the center. Around the edges of the circle, they showed swamps (沼泽), deserts, and the ocean. One-eyed men and terrible monsters (怪兽) were supposed to live there.

The ocean itself was called the Sea of Darkness. Sailors believed that if they sailed far north they would reach mountains made of ice. They thought that far south the ocean turned into fire and boiling water. They were afraid to sail east or west. They thought they would fall off the earth.

A sailor had to face some dangers that were quite real. At that time, ships were not made with metal as they are today. Shipworms could attack a boat's wooden planking (船壳板). A sailing ship might look strong but eaten through. It might go to pieces at sea and sink.

56. Men who made the early maps showed that the center of the earth as

[A] the Sea of Darkness [B] Europe and Asia

[C] swamps and deserts [D] ice mountains

57. As is mentioned in the passage, a real danger that sailors faced was

[A] sea of boiling water

[B] terrible monsters in the sea

[C] wooden ships filled with shipworms

[D] the big waves where there was a wind

58. From the story we can see that

[A] sailors thought the world was flat

[B] the man who made maps had seen one-eyed monsters

[C] easily sailing ships were made of metal

[D] the water in the sea was boiling a long time ago

59. Why did the men who made maps have to use their imagination?

[A] Each man wanted to have a different map.

[B] They did not like to draw the world as it really was.

[C] No one knew what the world was really like.

[D] They did not remember what they had seen.

60. Which of the following is true?

[A] Fear keeps people from doing things.

[B] Early sailors could not read maps.

[C] The oceans of the world were once dark.

[D] The monsters in the oceans were really terrible.

B

Today, men have reached the top of the world's highest mountains. But for many years, even people who lived among the mountains did not climb them. Indeed, people believed that men could not climb mountains.

For a long time, mountains were thought to be the home of evil spirits (幽灵). People believed dragons lived on the mountainside. They thought these dragons would gobble up anyone coming near.

When men began to climb mountains, they faced many dangers. The air high on a mountain was freezing cold. There were deep cracks (裂缝) into which a climber could fall. Roaring winds and terrible storms could sweep a man off the mountainside.

At first, men did not have the proper equipment to climb high mountains. They did not have ice axes, ropes, or the right kind of clothing.

Later, men could not reach the top of the highest peaks for another reason. As a man climbed higher, the air became thinner. There was less oxygen to breathe. Above 1800 feet, a climber had to stop every few steps to catch his breath. His heart beat faster and his blood became thicker. Above 25,000 feet, a climber would begin to see things that were not there. He could no longer think clearly about what he had to do.

61. This passage mainly tells us about

[A] the dangers of climbing high mountains

[B] the evil spirits and dragons that live on mountains

[C] the proper equipment needed to climb mountains

16. [D] people who live in mountains
62. In this passage the words "gobble up" mean _____.
 [A] eat up very fast [B] catch up with
 [C] get rid of [D] hold back
63. Why didn't men climb mountains long ago?
 [A] Because it was very cold on mountains.
 [B] Because they couldn't breathe on mountains.
 [C] Because they were afraid of spirits and dragons.
 [D] Because they were afraid of falling into the cracks.
64. From this passage we can see that _____.
 [A] men no longer face dangers when they climb mountains
 [B] only men who lived near mountains climbed mountains long ago
 [C] mountain climbing can be a dangerous sport
 [D] dragons once ate people who tried to climb mountains
65. Which of the following is NOT true?
 [A] The higher one climbs, the less oxygen he will breathe.
 [B] The higher one climbs, the more dangerous it will be.
 [C] The faster one climbs, the less oxygen he needs.
 [D] The faster one's heart beats, the thicker one's blood becomes.
66. Why did the teacher ask them to write a short essay?
 [A] She wanted to know who was the best student in the class.
 [B] She wanted to improve their writing ability.
 [C] She wanted to keep them in the classroom.
 [D] She wanted them to be proud of the country.
67. In this passage the word "departure" means _____.
 [A] the action of leaving
 [B] the voices of the students
 [C] the lesson being taught
 [D] the class which the teacher was giving
68. Which of the following is not true?
 [A] The girl was clever enough to find an excuse to leave the room.

- to 22. [B] The teacher was satisfied with the girl.
 [C] The students have the right to leave classroom freely.
 [D] That might be the first time the teacher gave a lesson to that class.

D

In March of 1981, John Hinckley tried to murder United States President Ronald Reagan. Reagan was coming out of a hotel after making a speech when suddenly six loud shots rang out. One of the bullets entered the President's left lung. His security (安全) men sent him to the hospital where doctors operated on him for two hours. Reagan became well rapidly and was back in the White House after a few weeks.

The gunman was a young man from a well-to-do family. After the shooting, police searched his hotel room and found a letter. The letter was addressed to Jody Foster, a young film star. In the letter Hinckley explained that he wanted to shoot the president in order to impress Miss Foster and to make her pay attention to him. The police later discovered that Hinckley had a history of the mind problems.

69. Hinckley was _____.
 [A] a skilled killer [B] a famous film star
 [C] not quite right in the head [D] a man who liked sports
70. The murder happened _____.
 [A] in the hotel [B] in the hospital
 [C] when the President left the hotel for his car [D] when the security men ran into the hospital
71. Reagan did die by pure luck because of the following reasons except _____.
 [A] that he didn't have a deadly wound
 [B] that his security men gave first-aid to the President in no time
 [C] a successful operation
 [D] that he was regarded as a wise leader

E

In many parts of the world, a young person's husband or wife is chosen by the person's parents. In the United States, the choice is usually made by the young people themselves. A few people now pay private companies to help them in their search for the right husband or wife. Such a company collects a great deal of information about each man and woman who is interested in marrying and puts the information on a card, which is called an IBM card. All the cards are then classified (分类) by a computer, a machine which organizes the cards into groups. The theory is that such a machine can make the best decision about matching the right man with the right woman because machines are not influenced by emotions (情感). Mr. Walker and Miss Brown are such a couple. When they first met, they did not have much to talk of since everything was written on their cards. They are so perfectly matched that they seem to have everything in common. For instance, they have the same interests, future plans and even living styles.

72. This passage is mainly about _____.
 [A] how to choose a husband or wife
 [B] how to choose a wife or husband
 [C] how to choose a husband or wife
 [D] how to choose a wife or husband