

● 应试指导、技巧 ● 标准预测试卷 ● 实考试卷展示 ● 口试模拟考场

根据教育部最新考试大纲编写

# PETS

## 全国英语等级考试

### 标准预测试卷

#### 第一级



中国教育考试网  
PETS命题研究中心 联合编写

光盘版



外文出版社





# 北大飞腾PETS系列用书

## 光盘使用说明



**1** 将光盘放入光驱后，光盘自动运行，出现主界面（如图1所示）。请输入序列号（序列号：**6829-8513-8099-7638**）。鼠标点击【进入】，即进入使用环境（如图2所示），由此可进入【听力训练基地】【笔试模拟考场】【口试学习园地】【单项技能训练】【趣味小游戏】【英语经典赏析】的使用界面。



图1

**赠送38元  
下载卡**



图2



图3

**2** 单击【听力训练基地】，进入听力训练的系统（如图3所示）。这里将本试卷的全部录音材料汇集，通过功能全面的播放设置，可以反复听、分段听地训练听力。

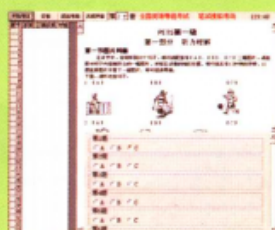


图4

**3** 单击【笔试模拟考场】，进入模拟考试系统（如图4所示）。考生可以选择试卷，通过自动组卷、自动出题、自动播放录音、自动评分的考试体系可以提前感受真实考试的氛围。



图5

**4** 分别单击【口试学习园地】【单项技能训练】，进入了相应的辅导和训练系统（如图5所示）。



图6

**5** 分别单击【趣味小游戏】【英语经典赏析】，分别可以进入了游戏娱乐地带（如图6所示）和英语电影、歌曲欣赏空间。

网站支持 中国教育考试网

[www.eduexam.cn](http://www.eduexam.cn)



ISBN 7-119-03660-2/H.1575(外)

定价：15.00元(含光盘)

ISBN 7-119-03660-2



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## 第一级

中国教育考试网 联合编写  
PETS 命题研究中心

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外 文 出 版 社

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

全国英语等级考试标准预测试卷. 第一级/王智铃主编. —北京:外文出版社,2004

ISBN 7-119-03660-2

I. 全... II. 王... III. 英语-水平考试-习题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 018218 号

外文出版社网址:

<http://www.flp.com.cn>

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## 全国英语等级考试标准预测试卷(第一级)

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封面设计 久久度企划

出版发行 外文出版社

社 址 北京市百万庄大街 24 号 邮政编码 100037

电 话 (010) 68320579 (总编室)

(010) 68329514/68327211 (推广发行部)

印 刷 北京昌平百善印刷厂

经 销 新华书店/外文书店

开 本 16 开

字 数 222 千字

印 张 8.25

版 次 2005 年 1 月第 1 版第 2 次印刷

装 别 袋装

书 号 ISBN 7-119-03660-2/H·1575(外)

定 价 15.00 元

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说出你的困惑、你的迷茫,道出你的喜悦、你的收获,点明你的意见、你的建议,让“北大飞腾”与你一同成长,一起面对风雨的洗礼和考验……

## 读者来信选登

——原文刊登

各位编委老师:

你们好!我是“北大飞腾”的忠实读者,可以说是渊源颇深,自从考 PETS 二级开始我就一直在用你们的图书。现在我已经顺利地通过了 PETS 三级考试,并且成绩绝对优秀,笔试 95 分,口试 4 分,这些成绩证明了此套丛书的一流品质。所以我把“北大飞腾”推荐给了我的所有朋友,希望他们也能顺利过关。我现在正在备战 PETS 四级考试,已买到了“北大飞腾”部分图书,包括外文版《教材》及配套辅导、《笔试 口试考点详解与强化训练》、《标准预测试卷》……现在我正在做《标准预测试卷》,一天一套,已经快做完了,有点意犹未尽。鉴于对你们的好感,现就此书提出我的几点愚见,或许会对下一步修订工作有所帮助:

第一,该套试卷所选试题非常精辟,不仅让我温习了课本的重要知识,也让我明白了自己的不足之处,可以有重点地练习,遗憾的是题量不够,能否增加几套预测试卷?最好能增加几套实考试卷,~~呵呵,是否有点得寸进尺。

第二,能否在试卷的后面配上几套口试试卷,最好是口试考试的真实场景,这样就少买口试辅导书,能省下一点“银子”。

第三,最后一点,相信也是广大“穷”学生的心声,希望“加量不加价”。

最后,我要谢谢“北大飞腾”的所有编委老师们,谢谢你们给予我的帮助,也衷心祝愿“北大飞腾”的明天更加灿烂!

——西北工业大学成教院 卢虹

卢虹同学:

你好!来信已获悉,我们为你取得的优异成绩而感到欣慰,也非常高兴能够分享你成功的喜悦。

你的建议非常中肯,也代表了广大读者的心声。根据你的建议我们及时组织了所有的编委老师,修订后的《标准预测试卷》内容如下:

1. 考前应试指导。让你一览应试精华和应试技巧,从理论到实践全副武装;

2. 10 套标准预测试卷。涵盖了大纲规定的所有考点和重要知识点,是 PETS 命题研究专家在研究历年真题的基础上精心编写而成;

3. 实考试卷。让你在临考前彻底感受真实的考试环境,增加了口试试卷,使你得到更多练习口试的机会;

4. “加量不加价”。考虑到学生的实际情况,我们已经制订了完善的图书出版方案,让考生用最少的钱买最优品质的图书;

5. 随书赠送价值 38 元的上网卡。你可以通过“中国教育考试网”注册成为“飞腾读者俱乐部”成员,享受优惠的网上 VIP 购书价格及在线答疑的增值服务。

“质量铸就品质,价格服务考生”是我们永远不变的宗旨,相信“北大飞腾”会被更多考生所认可。

祝愿你在四级考试中再接再厉,取得更加优异的成绩!

PETS 命题研究中心

# PETS 第一级应试指导

## 一、大纲要求

### 1. 概述

PETS 第一级考试由笔试(90 分钟,满分 100 分)和口试(8 分钟,满分 5 分)两种独立考试组成。PETS 第一级的笔试使用中文指导语。口试信息卡上使用英文指导语。

### 2. 关于答题时间

PETS 第一级考试的答题时间分配如下:

时间\部分 考试	听 力	英语知识运用	阅读理解	写 作	总 计 (分钟)
笔试	20	20	30	20	90
口试	8				

### 3. 关于试卷的题量与采分点(原始赋分)

PETS 第一级考试各部分的题量与采分点(原始赋分)如下表所示。除特殊情况外,原则上每题一分。

部 分	题 量	原始赋分	备 注
听力	25	25	
英语知识运用	25	25	
阅读理解	20	20	
写作	3 + 1	13	第二节原始赋分满分为 10 分
笔试(合计)	73 + 1	83	
口试		5	

### 4. 关于分数权重

为处理好考试中题目数量、赋分与各种技能的考查关系,PETS 第一级考试采用了分数加权的办法。即对各部分题目的原始赋分分别给予不同的权重,使之能够平衡各种技能的考查关系。

PETS 第一级考试笔试中各部分所占分数权重如下表所示:

部 分	权 重(%)
听力	30
英语知识运用	25
阅读理解	30
写作	15
合计	100

考生得到的笔试成绩是其各部分所得原始分分别经过加权处理后的分数总和。如:

某考生听力部分原始得分为 20 分,经加权处理后的分数应为 24 分( $20 \div 25 \times 30 = 24$  分);

其英语知识运用部分原始得分为 20 分,经加权处理后的分数应为 20 分( $20 \div 25 \times 25 = 20$  分);

其阅读理解部分原始得分 15 分,经加权处理后的分数应为 22.5 分( $15 \div 20 \times 30 = 22.5$  分);

其写作部分原始得分 10 分,经加权处理后的分数应为 11.5 分( $10 \div 13 \times 15 \approx 11.5$  分);

该考生未经加权的原始总分为 65 分,各部分加权后的总分应为 78 分。

### 5. 关于成绩合格证书

(1)任何考生只要参加 PETS 第一级考试的笔试或口试,均能得到有关的成绩通知书。

考生的单项(笔试或口试)合格成绩将允许保留到下一考次。在同一次考试或相邻两次考试中,相同级别的口试和笔试成绩均合格的考生,由教育部考试中心核发相应级别的《全国英语等级考试合格证书》。在一次考试中没有获得全国英语等级考试合格证书而单项考试成绩合格的考生,将获得由教育部考试中心核发的相应合格项目的单项成绩合格证(指《全国英语等级考试笔试成绩合格证》或《全国英语等级考试口试成绩合格

证》)。

(2)笔试成绩是听力、英语知识运用、阅读理解和写作四部分原始得分的总和,考生成绩 60 分以上(含 60 分)为合格。

(3)口试成绩单独计算,不列入笔试总分。PETS 第一级的口试采取 5 分制评分,3 分以上(含 3 分)为合格。对 PETS 第一级而言,口语并非必考。这主要取决于用人单位以及考生的需求。

## 二、题型分析

PETS 第一级考试笔试(90 分钟)的全部试题都在一份试卷中,包括听力、英语知识运用、阅读理解和写作四部分。

### 听 力

#### 1. 题型介绍

该部分由两节组成,考查考生理解英语口语的能力。

第一节:图片判断(10 题)考查考生识别和理解单词、词组的能力。要求考生根据所听到的 10 个单句,从每题所给的 3 个选择项中选出最佳选项。每个单句播放两遍。

题型示例如下:

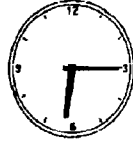
例如,你将听到: M: The train goes at six fifteen. (两遍)  
请看选项:



[A]



[B]



[C]

图片[A] 是 6 点差 10 分,图片[B] 是 6 点 10 分,图片[C] 是 6 点 15 分。因此,应该选 [C]。

第二节:对话理解(15 题)考查考生理解简单的事实性信息的能力。要求考生根据所听到的 15 段短对话,从每题所给的 3 个选择项中选出最佳选项。每段对话播放两遍。

题型示例如下:

例如,你将听到:

M: Morning, Madame. Can I help you?

F: 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。

#### 2. 应试技巧

无论什么材料,考生都没有必要逐词听懂,而只要听懂“关键词”问题也就解决大半。必要时边听边记录下来这些词语。问题看懂了,答案就好选出,从而有的放矢地去捕捉、理解关键性的信息。

(1)图片判断题是考查考生识别和理解单词、词组的能力,考生只要能从听到的单句中识别出与所给图形相关的单词、词组,就不难选出正确答案。

(2)对话理解主要考查考生理解简单的事实性信息的能力。

另外,考生在进行英语听力训练时,还应注意:进行多种目的的听力训练,强化解题技能;广泛听取不同人讲英语,训练自己语音语调的辨认能力;加强模仿性朗读,培养英语语感;结合其他类型题(单项选择、阅读理

解、英语写作、英语口语等),听说读写相互渗透。

## 英语知识运用

### 1. 题型介绍

该部分由两节组成,考查考生对英语语法、词汇知识和简单表达方式的掌握。

#### 第一节:单项填空(15题)

每题在一句或两句话中留出空白,要求考生根据句子或简短对话从每题所给的3个选择项中选出最佳选项。其中有10~12道题考查语法结构,3~5道题考查单词和表达方式。

题型示例如下:

例:

0. John and I made \_\_\_\_\_ agreement last Friday.

[A] a [B] an [C] the

答案:[B]

#### 第二节:完形填空(10题)

在一篇90~120词的短文中留出10个空白,要求考生从每题所给的3个选择项中选出最佳选项。使补后的短文意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。其中约6道题考查语法结构,约4道题考查单词和表达方式。

### 2. 应试技巧

#### 1) 单项填空

单项填空主要考核语法知识、名词、代词、数词、冠词等的用法以及时态、语态的实际应用。这一点需要考生认真学习语法知识,多记忆一些固定搭配和习惯用法,多看一些例子以增强自身的应试能力。

#### 2) 阅读理解

首先通读全文,了解文章,意思不明处可暂时搁下,不必进行精读。抓住文章中心及关键句子以利判断。其次按先后顺序进行初步分析,大致了解带空格的句子缺少什么成分,应注意形式对证,确定范围,前后对照,连贯思索,从上下文中找到启示,挑出所需要的语句。然后将难以确定答案的空格,待其完成后用已做出的答案信息去帮助解决这个难题,还可以从结构、词义、推理等多方面去分析。最后当一篇文章做完以后,要反复读几遍,检查所选的答案是否与文章相符,文章是否通顺,前后是否呼应,同时从语意、句法、词法、惯用法、固定搭配和逻辑关系等方面逐句验证,对所选答案分析。

## 阅读理解

### 1. 题型介绍

该部分由三节组成,考查考生理解书面英语的能力。

#### 第一节:词语配伍(5题)

考查考生对两个话题领域内简单单词的理解能力。考生须将5个定义与7个选项中正确的单词搭配成对。

#### 第二节:短文理解1(5题)

考查考生理解具体信息的能力。要求考生根据所提供的1篇长度为175~200词的短文(例如通知、消息、简单故事、图表等)的内容,从每题所给的“正、误、未提及”三个选项中选择其一。

#### 第三节:短文理解2(10题)

考查考生理解总体和具体信息的能力。要求考生根据所提供的2篇短文(例如通知、消息、简单故事、图表等)的内容,从每题所给的3个选择项中选出最佳选项。每篇短文长度为175~200词。

### 2. 应试技巧

(1)词语配伍要求考生将5个定义与7个选项中正确的单词搭配成对。5个定义一般以You/People do something there/here. You/People do something with/in it. You/People go there to do something等类似句型出现。7个选项为大纲词汇附表范围内的名词。该部分看似考查考生对名词的理解,实则也涉及到对其他词类,特别是对动词的认知。

(2)阅读理解题可分为两大类:客观题和主观题。前者用来测试读者对文章中所叙述的事实、情节、信息的理解情况,后者用来测试读者对文章理解的深度和广度。短文理解1考查考生理解具体信息的能力,对短文细节的理解与把握。选项主要有正(Right)、误(Wrong)、未提及(Doesn't say)三种。短文题材主要涉及日常生活,5个题句与短文内容密切相关。短文理解2以三选一的方式,主要考查考生对短文的总体信息的把

握,即大纲所要求的理解总体和具体信息的能力。

(3) 阅读文章是一个分解过程,了解和把握了文章的写作特点,对理解其内容、掌握要点、提高速度是大有益处的。考生必须在读完全篇文章之后,对有关内容进行归纳、概括、分析、推断才能得出答案,提高了答题的准确性。

## 写作

### 1. 题型介绍

该部分由两节组成,考查考生的书面表达能力。

#### 第一节:改写句子(3题)

考查考生在意思相同的情况下,对不同句型和表达方式的掌握。考生根据所提供的三个句子,在给出的每个新句子的空白处填上一至五个关键的单词而不改变原有句子的意思。

#### 第二节:书面表达(1题)

考查考生写出含有三至五条信息的简短信函和便条(标点符号不计算在内,约50词)的能力。

### 2. 应试技巧

(1) 改写句子最基本的要求是保证改写后的句子和原句的意思大体相同,以填空的形式命题,考生须填补空白并使补全的句子与原句意思一致。要求考生要仔细阅读原句,准确理解其含义,将原句和目标句相互比较,才能找出需要补全的内容,保证改写正确。

(2) 书面表达采用“情景作文”的形式。题目的设计者首先用简单的文字为考生提供了写作情景,然后又明确提出对考生的具体要求,即需要完成的任务。考生必须紧扣所给信息的要求和大意,用自己熟悉的语言进行表达,不可脱离情景随意发挥,也不可逐字翻译所给材料。

考生要注意把题目中所规定的要点全部表达清楚。语言正确恰当,意思清楚连贯,格式要正确,字数要符合要求。

①先仔细地分析和考虑写作的情景和任务。正确地把握对象和场所,抓住要点,做到言简意赅。

②一定要按照规定的字数、体裁、格式来写作。

③设想在此规定的情景下,按一般规律发生的情况,再按正确的逻辑排列你的构思,然后选择适当的时态、句型结构和词汇来表达。

④考生要用最熟悉的语句,不可用太复杂的句式,也不可先用汉语思维,再翻译成英语。这样写出的句子,或者错误百出,或者完全不符合英语的表达习惯。

⑤考生在语言表达方式上不要受限制,有自己造句的自由。因此,如遇到想不起的句型和词语时,可找同义词和同义结构表达,不可在一个词或句型结构上花太多的时间。

⑥写完后要仔细检查全文,看内容是否扣题,格式是否符合要求,有无遗漏之处,是否有重复和多余的部分等。还要检查语法、拼写、标点是否正确。

(3) 合理安排时间;明确写作内容;尽量控制字数;保证卷面清洁;完卷严格检查。

(4) 便条写作方法:

①请假条(Request for leave)常采用书信格式,比较正式,需写明日期、称呼、结尾和请假人的姓名,正文一定要写明请假的原因。

②留言条(Message left)一般用于熟人之间在某一场合直接留言。留言时往往简明扼要,格式也较简单。日期可写年、月、日,也可写星期几、上下午或几点钟。称呼语中 Dear 可用可省。名字一般只用姓或名,如双方不熟悉,也可用全名。语言特点是用词随便通俗,比较接近口语。

③通知(通告)(Notice)是要告知某种信息而使用的一种文体。形式有:在通知(通告)上方居中写上 Notice 字样作为标题;无称呼语,通知中用第三人称;出通知单位或负责人名字应写在正文最后的右下方,或放在标题之上,作为标题的一部分,这样最后不再署名;出通知的日期写在正文右下方,应在单位具名的下一行。

④启事(Notice)是一种公告性的通知,需要向公众说明什么事情,要求什么帮助都可以采用。把启事内容的要点作为标题写在启事的上方正中;启事的日期写在右上方;启事者具名在右下方;不用称呼语。

⑤书信(Letter)的格式是:信头(发信人的地址和日期),位于信纸的右上角;信内地址(收信人的地址,私人信件可省去),位于左边信头下两行;称呼,位于信内地址下;正文,位于称呼下,缩进两个字符;结尾,位于右边正文下两行;签名,位于结尾下。

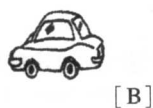
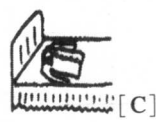
# PETS 第一级

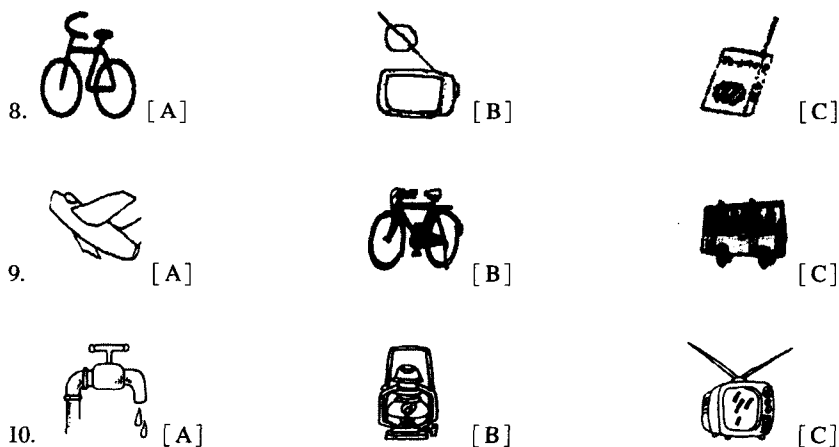
## 标准预测试卷(1)

### 第一部分 听力理解

#### 第一节 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合的一幅图片,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。每句话读两遍。下面,请听这些句子。





## 第二节 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,并标在试卷的相应位置。每段对话后有 15 秒钟的停顿,以便回答问题和阅读下一问题及其选项。每段对话读两遍。

下面,请听这些对话。

11. How old is Mary?

[A] 11.

[B] 12.

[C] 13.

12. How do they like the computer lessons at their school?

[A] Very well.

[B] Fine.

[C] Very much.

13. What will they do next?

[A] They will have a rest.

[B] They will have a walk.

[C] They will have a game.

14. What does the man mean?

[A] He agrees with the woman.

[B] He doesn't quite agree her.

[C] He prefers to travel by ship.

15. Where is Mary going?

[A] To the cinema.

[B] To the library.

[C] To the playground.

16. What does the man want?

[A] Ice cream.

[B] Sugar.

[C] Wine.

17. What will the man do?

[A] Turn off the light.

[B] Turn on the light again.

[C] Open the window.

18. What do they want to do?

- [A] Have a basketball match.  
[B] Have a football match.  
[C] Have a volleyball match.
19. What does Micky feel?  
[A] It's a terrible film. [B] It's just so so. [C] It's a good film.
20. What's the time now?  
[A] 9:00. [B] 7:30. [C] 7:00.
21. How many students are there in Class One?  
[A] There are twenty.  
[B] There are twenty-five.  
[C] There are forty-five.
22. Can the man buy the bike now?  
[A] Yes, he can.  
[B] No, because he hasn't enough money.  
[C] Yes, because he has lots of money.
23. What does the woman want to write down?  
[A] She wants to write down her name.  
[B] She wants to write down the man's name.  
[C] She wants to write down a telephone number.
24. What do we know about the weather?  
[A] It's still raining.  
[B] The wind has stopped.  
[C] The rain stopped.
25. What will help her carry things easily?  
[A] Shoes. [B] Dresses. [C] Bags.

## 第二部分 英语知识运用

### 第一节 单项填空

阅读下面的句子和对话,从[A]、[B]、[C]三个选项中选出一个能填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡1上将该项涂黑。

26. September 10th is \_\_\_\_\_ Teacher's Day.  
[A] / [B] the [C] a
27. Don't worry, the children are now old enough to \_\_\_\_\_ themselves.  
[A] look round [B] look after [C] look for

28. Now, Wei Fen \_\_\_\_\_ Class 3 was running very fast.  
[ A ] from [ B ] of [ C ] at
29. Dad, this is \_\_\_\_\_ friend, Lin Tao.  
[ A ] mine [ B ] my [ C ] me
30. —Do you mind if I use your English book?  
—\_\_\_\_\_. I'm not using it now.  
[ A ] Yes, I do [ B ] Of course I do [ C ] Of course not
31. Tom is tall, \_\_\_\_\_ he isn't strong.  
[ A ] and [ B ] but [ C ] so
32. I shall start the work \_\_\_\_\_ he comes. I don't know what to do first.  
[ A ] after [ B ] until [ C ] unless
33. The Chinese food \_\_\_\_\_ to be the healthiest in the world.  
[ A ] considers [ B ] is considered [ C ] is considering
34. —Can you come here again next Sunday evening?  
—Sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_.  
[ A ] can't [ B ] may not [ C ] mustn't
35. She came into the room while they \_\_\_\_\_ television.  
[ A ] have watched [ B ] have been watching [ C ] were watching
36. Please ask Jim \_\_\_\_\_ a picture here.  
[ A ] to bring [ B ] to take [ C ] bring
37. Tell Mr. Wang to go to Mr. Li's office when you \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
[ A ] saw [ B ] will see [ C ] see
38. Everyone in his class \_\_\_\_\_ him "know all".  
[ A ] call [ B ] calls [ C ] to call
39. Han Meimei \_\_\_\_\_ two American friends.  
[ A ] has [ B ] is [ C ] have
40. He was very tired and stopped \_\_\_\_\_ a rest.  
[ A ] to have [ B ] having [ C ] have

## 第二节 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,并在答题卡1上将该项涂黑。

(Example: 0 ) these years, computer games have become more and more popular in many cities and

towns. A lot of small shops along busy 41 have changed(更换)into 42 game houses in order to get more money. These places are always crowded with 43 especially(特别) young boys.

In the computer game houses, people 44 a lot of money competing(竞赛) with the machines. It's 45 for one to win against a computer, but one can make progress(进步) after 46 again and again. People have a kind of gambling psychology(赌博心理) when they play computer games. The more they 47, the more they want to win, and at last they even cannot live if they don't play with it. For school boys, they have to 48 for their lessons. When class is over, they run to the nearby computer game house. Some of them can get enough money from their parents. But some of them are not 49 enough to get the money. They begin to take away 50 students' money and become thieves(贼).

例:

0. [A] In [B] On [C] At

答案:[A]

- |                   |            |               |
|-------------------|------------|---------------|
| 41. [A] rivers    | [B] cities | [C] streets   |
| 42. [A] small     | [B] big    | [C] computer  |
| 43. [A] people    | [B] person | [C] women     |
| 44. [A] win       | [B] use    | [C] spend     |
| 45. [A] easy      | [B] hard   | [C] important |
| 46. [A] driving   | [B] making | [C] trying    |
| 47. [A] hope      | [B] lose   | [C] do        |
| 48. [A] different | [B] secret | [C] mind      |
| 49. [A] bad       | [B] angry  | [C] lucky     |
| 50. [A] other     | [B] others | [C] another   |

### 第三部分 阅读理解

#### 第一节 词语配伍

从右栏所给选项中选出与左栏各项意义相符的选项,并在答题卡 1 上将该项涂黑。

例:

0. You hope others borrow something from you.

答案:[F]

- |                                                             |                |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| 51. You know what other people mean.                        | [A] understand |
| 52. You think what other people have said is right.         | [B] lie        |
| 53. You look forward to seeing somebody or doing something. | [C] suggest    |
| 54. You give some advice or opinions.                       | [D] agree      |
| 55. You don't tell truth.                                   | [E] expect     |
|                                                             | [F] lend       |

## 第二节 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,并在答题卡 1 上将该项涂黑。

Henry was from England and he had come to New York for a holiday.

One day, he was not feeling well, so he went to the clerk(职员) at the desk of his hotel and said, "I don't feel well. I want to see a doctor. Can you give me the name of a good one?"

The clerk looked in a book and then said, "Dr. Lardo, 61212."

Henry said, "Thank you very much. Is he expensive?"

"Well," the clerk answered, "His patients have to pay ten dollars for their first visit to him, and six dollars for later visits."

Henry wanted to save four dollars, so when he went to see the doctor, he said, "I've come again, doctor."

For a few seconds the doctor looked at his face carefully without saying anything. Then he nodded(点头) and said, "Oh, yes." He examined him and then said, "Everything is going fine. Just continue(继续) with the medicine I gave you last time."

56. Henry wanted the clerk to send a good doctor to his room.

[A] Right.

[B] Wrong.

[C] Doesn't say.

57. Henry wanted to know how much it cost to go to the doctor.

[A] Right.

[B] Wrong.

[C] Doesn't say.

58. All the patients have to pay six dollars for their first visit to the doctor.

[A] Right.

[B] Wrong.

[C] Doesn't say.

59. The doctor knew that he had not seen Henry before.

[A] Right.

[B] Wrong.

[C] Doesn't say.

60. Henry stayed in the hotel with his wife.

[A] Right.

[B] Wrong.

[C] Doesn't say.

## 第三节 短文理解 2

阅读下列短文,从[A]、[B]、[C]三个选项中选择一个正确答案,并在答题卡 1 上将该项涂黑。

请根据下面短文回答第 61 ~ 65 题:

One day a farmer went out for a walk with his son. The farmer put on a pair of wrong shoes, one with a thick sole(鞋底) and the other with a thin one. So as he began to walk, he felt very uncomfortable(不舒服). When he was just out of the house, he turned to his son and said, "Why should one of my legs be longer than the other today?"

The son looked at his father's legs carefully as he was walking and then laughed, "Oh, no, Daddy, your legs are all right. You have put on the wrong shoes."

The farmer was very happy to hear that and said to himself, "What a clever son I have got!" Then he asked his son to go back and get the other pair of shoes for him. The farmer had only two pairs of shoes.

When the son ran back to the house, he found that the other pair was also a pair of wrong shoes.

He had to return to his father with nothing in his hands and said out of breath(上气不接下气), "It's no use changing them, Daddy! The shoes at home were not a pair, either!"

61. One day a farmer went out for a walk \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] with his wife

[B] with his son

[C] with his daughter

62. He put on a pair of wrong shoes. Here it means \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] he didn't like the color of shoes

[B] he put on other people's shoes

[C] one of his shoes belongs to another pair

63. When the farmer began to walk, he felt very uncomfortable because \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] he put on a pair of wrong shoes

[B] he was ill

[C] he quarreled with his wife

64. The father thought his little son was a clever boy because \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] he could go out for a walk with his father

[B] he could help the father by going back and getting the other pair of shoes

[C] he could find out that his father had put on the wrong shoes

65. When the little son came back to his father \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] he had the other pair shoes in his hands

[B] he had only one shoe in his hands

[C] he had nothing in his hands

请根据下面短文回答第 66 ~ 70 题:

An English tourist found that he had only enough money in his pocket to buy the ticket. As he knew that it took only two days to go back to England he decided to spend the two days without having meals. So he bought the ticket and got on the ship. He closed his ears to the sound of the lunch bell. When dinner time came, he refused to go to the dining hall, saying that he didn't feel well. The next morning he didn't go to breakfast and lunch. At dinner time he was so hungry that he could not stand(忍受) it any longer. "I'm going to eat," he said, "even if they throw me into the sea."

At dinner he ate everything the waiter put out in front of him and got ready for the coming quarrel(争吵). "Bring me the bill(账单)," he said.

"The bill, sir?" said the waiter.

"Yes," answered the tourist.

"There isn't any bill," was the answer. "On the ship meals are included in the money for the ticket."

66. The tourist decided to have no meals these two days because \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] he wanted to be thinner

[B] he didn't feel well

[C] he had no money for food

67. When lunch was ready the waiter \_\_\_\_\_ to let people know.

[A] rang the bell

[B] wrote down on the blackboard

[C] cried and shouted

68. The next day at dinner time the tourist was too hungry to \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] stand up

[B] get up

[C] bear it

69. He ate everything the waiter put out in front of him because \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] the food was very nice

[B] he was too hungry

[C] he was a big eater

70. At last \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] the waiter had a big quarrel with him

[B] they threw him into the sea

[C] he found he needn't pay for any meal on the ship

## 第四部分 写 作

### 第一节 改写句子

下面是关于一次生日聚会时的三对句子。每对句子中,第一句是原句,第二句是对第一句的改写。要求根据原句和第二句中已经给出的部分补全第二句,把补出的部分写到答题卡2上各题的序号后。注意不能改变原句的意思。

71. I think he doesn't like the colour.

I \_\_\_\_\_ the colour.

72. I'll go there tonight.

I'll go there \_\_\_\_\_.

73. I have much work to do.

I have \_\_\_\_\_ work to do.

### 第二节 书面表达

74. 情景:

你因病不能去上课。

任务:

请你用英语给老师写一张 50 字左右的便条,告诉他:

- 你不能去上课的原因;
- 你请同学把假条捎给老师;
- 你会自己把上课应学的内容好好看一遍。