

● 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

第三级



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



全国英语等级考试 标准预测试卷

第三级

中国教育考试网 联合编写
PETS 命题研究中心

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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卷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

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PETS 第三级应试指导

一、大纲要求

1. 概述

PETS 第三级考试由笔试(120 分钟,满分 100 分)和口试(10 分钟,满分 5 分)两种独立考试组成。

笔试试卷分 4 部分:听力、英语知识运用、阅读理解和写作。口试试卷分 3 节考查考生的口语交际能力。

2. 关于考试指导语和题目用语

PETS 第三级考试中,笔试、口试的指导语均为英文。写作题中所提供的引导性材料可能会涉及到少量的中文。

3. 关于答题时间

PETS 第三级考试的答题时间分配如下表所示:

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	25	15	40	40	120
口试	10				

4. 关于试卷的题量与采分点(原始赋分)

PETS 第三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	20	20	
阅读理解	20	35	A 节中的 15 道多项选择题,每题 2 分
写作	1 + 1	30	A 节原始赋分满分为 10 分 B 节原始赋分满分为 20 分
笔试(合计)	65 + 2	110	
口试		5	

5. 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 第三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 第三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	15
阅读理解	30
写作	25
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:

其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 15 分,经加权处理后的分数应为 11.3 分($15 \div 20 \times 15 \approx 11.3$ 分);

其阅读理解部分原始得分 25 分,经加权处理后的分数应为 21.4 分($25 \div 35 \times 30 \approx 21.4$ 分);

其写作部分原始得分 18 分,经加权处理后的分数应为 15 分($18 \div 30 \times 25 = 15$ 分)。

该考生未经加权的原始总分为 78 分,各部分经加权后的总分应为 71.7 \approx 72 分。

6. 关于成绩合格证书

(1)任何考生只要参加 PETS 第三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 4 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 第三级的口试采取 5 分制评分,3 分以上(含 3 分)为合格。对 PETS 第三级而言,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 第三级考试笔试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 4 部分。

听力

1. 题型介绍

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 秒用做听前读题,10 秒用做听后答题)。每段录音材料只播放一遍。

题型示例如下:

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] ☐

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 15 秒答题时间(5 秒用做听前读题,10 秒用做听后答题)。每段录音材料只播放一遍。

2. 应试技巧

1) 树立信心,沉着冷静

一些考生在考试中带有恐惧心理,由于心情紧张使精神不能集中,甚至原来很熟悉的信息都变得陌生,从而影响正常水平的发挥。因此考生务必保持沉着冷静,使自己充满信心,排除一切心理负担,积极主动地迎接考试。

2) 浏览题目,预见内容

考生在拿到试卷后,要利用正式放音前的一段时间和录音间的停顿,迅速“浏览”问题和选项,找出关键词,预见一下录音的内容,确定要听的重点。通过浏览试卷上的问题和选项,考生划出关键词,并预见一下对话内容,从而确定要听的重点。

3) 当机立断,勇敢选择

听力考试中录音只能听一次,答题时间都很短,需要考生迅速做出判断,选择答案。

4) 预读

首先应扫视问题并在脑中记住这个问题,这样在听音时就可以有的放矢地捕捉所需要的信息。接着速读4个选项,4个选项中多次重复的词,通常是原对话中的关键词,应加以注意。

5) 排除干扰项

答案的4个选择项中3个为干扰项。在遇到难题无法抉择时,利用排除干扰项法来选择不失为上策。方法如下:

(1) 排除与原文读音相似或字形相似的选择项。

(2) 排除不合情理、不合逻辑的选项。

(3) 排除与主题无关的选项。

听力是一个复杂的思维过程。掌握准确的语音、丰富的词汇、正确的语法知识是做好听力理解题的根本。同时还必须掌握丰富的英语国家文化背景知识,这对于做出正确的预见和推理十分重要。在此基础上,个别词句的遗漏或费解对听力理解不会造成太大的障碍。在听的过程中一定要心态平和、不急不躁、集中精力,这是做好听力理解的心理基础。

英语知识运用

1. 题型介绍

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。在一篇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。

2. 应试技巧

1) 首先通读全文,对文章做基本了解

短文开头的一至两句话往往是短文的主题句,必须认真理解,短文将围绕这一主题展开。理解这一两句话,有助于预测短文的大致内容,然后快速通读整篇短文。

2) 针对答案读文

考生首先要提醒自己是完成综合填空部分,没必要逐字逐句去翻译完后再理解,否则将影响答题速度。

3) 把握短文关系

要求对文章的主要观点、逻辑关系和层次有一个清楚的把握,如果选择项是4个起连接作用的词,则需认真分析该空前两句话的逻辑关系,选出正确答案。如果文中出现连接词,这些词往往是关键词,有助于考生正确把握全文的逻辑关系,如并列、转折、对比、因果、递进关系等,不容忽略。

4) 全面考虑

答题时应从上、下文综合理解,从语法、语义、惯用法等几个方面来全面考虑。因为所选答案不仅要使一句话的语法结构正确、意义恰当,还要使整篇文章前后观点一致、结构完整、语义通顺。

5) 善于预测

养成期待心理,即通过阅读理解主题句和前段文章。在内容、语法方面对下文做个预测,在脑海中形成一种期待。在遇到难题时,要期待下文有照应或线索。

做题时先易后难,先做那些容易的、有把握的题,比如单个语法点搭配、近义词辨析题等,这样有助于把文章连通。对文章大致意思清晰后,再做那些较难的题。

阅读理解

1. 题型介绍

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(平均长度约350词),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。

2. 应试技巧

1) 略读技巧

简单地说,“略读技巧”就是快速把握全文大意的办法。具体地说,就是如何快速把握文章的中心,弄清作者通过几个方面来说明和阐述这个中心。这时可以忽略细节,快速浏览句子中的关键词语,重点看文章的首尾段和每段的首尾句,捕捉语言材料的中心意思。这个过程要求在 1~2 分钟之内完成,为下一步的读题、查读选项打好基础。在做略读(skimming)时,对一篇文章的了解程度只要做到以上提及的就可以了,其他的具体内容先一眼扫过,不需细看。留出 5~7 分钟的时间做选择,那时再对有关细节稍加细看,也就是进行查读(scanning)。

2) 查读技巧

查读或细读与略读不同,它不求通篇地了解中心内容,只需了解某一特定内容。通过查读,仔细地阅读相关部分,了解其内容,理解其深层含义。在回答每篇文章后所附的 5 个问题,就需要运用查读或细读的方法,在文章中找到与答案相关的部分,然后在 4 个选项中找到答案。查读或细读可以帮助考生准确地阅读原文中找到问题的出处,稍加细读,就能找出正确答案。

写作

1. 题型介绍

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(标点符号不计算在内)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(标点符号不计算在内)的文章。提供情景的形式有图画、图表、文字等。

2. 应试技巧

要想在写作部分获取高分,除了平时的积累外,还有一个重要的因素就是要通晓写作方法,并具备良好的临场发挥能力。这样考生才能合理地分配时间,以适当的节奏在要求的时间内完成写作。

1) 考前做好充分准备

英语写作能力的培养与其他听、说、读能力的培养是相同的,是靠平时一点一滴的积累与考前一段时间的强化训练得来的,临阵磨枪写不出好文章。

2) 合理分配考试时间

在 PETS 第三级考试中,笔试共 120 分钟。其中,分配给写作的时间有 40 分钟,虽然这部分时间相当于整份笔试试卷的 1/3,但要在 40 分钟的时间内阅读完全部的英文指示,理解图表、图形或文字的说明,然后完成内容毫不相干的两篇作文,时间是非常紧张的。这就更需要考生合理分配时间,充分利用这有限的 40 分钟。

考试时,考生可以大致把这 40 分钟的时间分为两段:一段大约为 15 分钟,用于 A 节应用文的写作;另一段大约为 25 分钟,用于理解 B 节的信息和写作。

3) 打腹稿

无论是应用文还是叙述性、描述性或说明性的文章,在动手写之前,都应先整理出文章的主要脉络。由于考试时间紧张,很难有足够的时间在纸上打草稿,所以,考生只能在脑海中完成这项工作。

4) 控制字数

PETS 第三级大纲对写作部分 A、B 两节的字数有着明确的规定:A 节字数少于 70 词、B 节字数少于 80 词的作文将被直接归入第三档;而字数过多的作文,评分人员只对规定字数内的文章做评价。所以,考生既应保证字数达到大纲的要求,又应适可而止,以免浪费宝贵的考试时间。

5) 保持卷面整洁

大纲中的评分标准明确指出:如书写较差,以至影响交际,将分数降低一个档次。所以,考生一定要保证卷面整洁,避免因卷面污浊而造成文章的档次降低。这也是要求打腹稿的原因之一。

6) 写完后检查

最后,在写作完成后,还需要从头到尾再将文章审读一遍。这样能找出在写作过程中发现不了的一些问题,如单词拼写错误、词组搭配错误和句子语法结构错误等。同时,还需要注意自己的文章能否使目标读者理解,是否准确地表达出了自己想要表达的内容。

PETS 第三级

标准预测试卷(1)

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 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.

Now look at Question 1.

1. On what day of the week will the magazine arrive?
[A] Monday. [B] Tuesday. [C] Wednesday. [D] Thursday.
2. Where does this conversation most probably take place?
[A] In a restaurant. [B] In an army unit.
[C] At a reservation office. [D] At home.
3. Where does this conversation most probably take place?
[A] At a railway station. [B] In a classroom.
[C] In an airport. [D] In Chicago.
4. What is wrong with the apartment?
[A] It isn't big enough.
[B] There are only two bedrooms.
[C] It is too near the freeway.
[D] It has a fine view and plenty of space.
5. How does the man feel about the problem?
[A] Unconcerned. [B] Upset.
[C] Confused. [D] Responsible.
6. Where does the conversation take place?
[A] At a drug store. [B] In a supermarket.
[C] At the dentist's. [D] At the police station.
7. What is the present price of the bookcase?
[A] You can buy two bookcases for \$9.90 each.

- [B] One bookcase will cost her \$9.90 if she only buys one. If she buys two, they will cost \$15.00.
 [C] A bookcase costs \$15.00.
 [D] Bookcases cost \$14.95 for two.
8. Why didn't the woman eat?
 [A] She was not hungry. [B] She didn't like the food.
 [C] She was in too much pain. [D] She was on a diet.
9. What is the man's profession?
 [A] A waiter. [B] A cook.
 [C] A salesman. [D] A shop assistant.
10. What does the woman suggest the man to do?
 [A] Go to bed earlier at night.
 [B] Try to get up as early as possible.
 [C] Go for the class the night before.
 [D] Get up quickly in the morning.

Part B

You will hear four dialogues or monologues. Before listening to each one, you will have 5 seconds to read each of the questions which accompany it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have 10 seconds to check your answer to each question. You will hear each piece ONLY ONCE.

Questions 11 ~ 13 are based on the following dialogue.

11. According to the conversation, what kind of weather is usual for March?
 [A] Cold.
 [B] Very hot.
 [C] Cooler than the day of this conversation.
 [D] Drier than the day of this conversation.
12. Where does this conversation take place?
 [A] Florida. [B] New York.
 [C] California. [D] Indiana.
13. How often is the bus scheduled to pass their stop?
 [A] Every ten minutes. [B] At twenty to one.
 [C] Every half hour. [D] Once a day.

Questions 14 ~ 17 are based on the following dialogue.

14. When does this conversation most probably take place?
 [A] At the beginning of the semester.
 [B] At the middle of the semester.
 [C] During the vacation.
 [D] At the end of the semester.
15. What does the woman suggest the man to do?
 [A] Study hard. [B] Take his mind off his test.
 [C] Go to get his tennis bats. [D] Try to take every exam.
16. What are both speakers planning?
 [A] To play tennis. [B] To discuss the test.
 [C] To play table tennis. [D] To go swimming.
17. What is the result of their last game?
 [A] The man lost his ball. [B] The woman won.
 [C] The man won. [D] The woman was a beginner.

Questions 18 ~ 21 are based on the following dialogue.

18. Where is the woman planning to go on vacation?

- [A] Europe. [B] California. [C] Florida. [D] The UK.

19. Where was she planning to go originally?

- [A] Europe. [B] California. [C] The UK. [D] Florida.

20. Why has she changed her mind?

- [A] Her accountant advised against taking such a trip.
[B] Her annual bonus was disappointingly low.
[C] The value of the dollar has gone down.
[D] She didn't have sufficient funds.

21. What does the man recommend?

- [A] He recommends that she go camping rather than buying a trailer.
[B] He recommends that she buy a trailer rather than go camping.
[C] He recommends that she buys a more reliable trailer than the one she has.
[D] He recommends that she buys a cooler tent than the one she has.

Questions 22 ~ 25 are based on the following dialogue.

22. How did the woman do on her driving test?

- [A] She failed. [B] She barely passed.
[C] She passed easily. [D] She wouldn't say.

23. What does the woman believe she did well?

- [A] Changing lanes. [B] Starting on a hill.
[C] Parking at the curb. [D] Keeping a proper distance.

24. What was the woman's problem when making a turn?

- [A] Not using the signal. [B] Being on the wrong lane.
[C] Driving too slowly. [D] Not looking over her shoulder.

25. Why did the woman bump a car in the traffic?

- [A] It hit her from behind. [B] She rolled backwards.
[C] She shifted into reverse. [D] She went through a red light.

Now you have 3 minutes to transfer your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

That is the end of the listening comprehension section.

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 ANSWER SHEET 1.

Text

In Britain, winter is the season not only for visits to the theatre, opera, concerts and ballet, but also for shopping or for sightseeing.

London, one of the 26 cities in the world, has plenty to offer during the winter months, 27 in the way of entertainment—and the 28 act like a magnet with 29 array of presents for the Christmas 30, followed by large scale bargains in the January 31. But it's not only London that 32 value shopping most of our suburban and 33 centres have just as much to offer to the 34 shopper.

Even if you're based 35 London, you don't have to spend all your 36 there—and that goes for all the year 37, too. Take a train or coach and 38 what else Britain has to offer; 39 are many excursions, even in winter, and among the great country houses 40 keep their stately front doors open 41 the year are Longleat and Woburn Abbey. 42 a car and drive 43 into the beauty of the winter landscape, the scenery will be 44

beautiful and the people will have more time to chat to you 45 this time of the year.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 26. [A] busiest | [B] noisiest | [C] coldest | [D] foggiest |
| 27. [A] generally | [B] especially | [C] occasionally | [D] normally |
| 28. [A] pubs | [B] shops | [C] clubs | [D] restaurants |
| 29. [A] their | [B] its | [C] that | [D] the |
| 30. [A] spender | [B] caller | [C] shopper | [D] visitor |
| 31. [A] sales | [B] bargains | [C] selling | [D] trading |
| 32. [A] opens | [B] grants | [C] presents | [D] offers |
| 33. [A] international | [B] divisional | [C] national | [D] provincial |
| 34. [A] eager | [B] nervous | [C] lazy | [D] lonely |
| 35. [A] in | [B] at | [C] outside | [D] on |
| 36. [A] time | [B] money | [C] energy | [D] holiday |
| 37. [A] over | [B] then | [C] there | [D] round |
| 38. [A] view | [B] see | [C] watch | [D] look |
| 39. [A] which | [B] they | [C] here | [D] there |
| 40. [A] what | [B] where | [C] who | [D] which |
| 41. [A] for | [B] within | [C] throughout | [D] by |
| 42. [A] Let | [B] Take | [C] Hire | [D] Lend |
| 43. [A] back | [B] on | [C] across | [D] out |
| 44. [A] still | [B] even | [C] yet | [D] ever |
| 45. [A] with | [B] after | [C] at | [D] beyond |

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 answers on ANSWER SHEET 1.

Text 1

Meals around the family are less common today than in the past. As a result of small families and working wives, more than half of all Americans eat more than half their meals away from homes.

The main advantages of this new pattern of American eating are the fast food chains where edible things roll out like car parts on an assembly line. The fast food industry has been growing at a rate of 15 percent a year. Pizza has become a staple (主食), and the hamburger billions sold annually has replaced the hot dog as the American national dish.

In addition to pizza and hamburger, American appetites are regularly whetted by such fast food as fried fish and chicken, French fries, onion rings, soft drinks and shakes. Many of these foods have been attacked by nutritionists and public health physicians because they are high in fat and sugar. But no matter what is said about them by health professionals, the 140,000 fast food companies and shops are likely to continue to prosper and multiply because they are fast, inexpensive, attractive to youngsters and let's be honest millions like the taste of what's dished up.

The main problem with most fast food meals is that they're not nutritionally balanced. Those of pizza, chicken or beef usually contain more than enough protein for a child or adult for one meal. But for the number of calories they provide—generally more than a third of an adult's daily requirements they tend to oversupply you with fats and salt and to undersupply you with vitamins A and C, several B vitamins and iron. While pizza is one of the better, balanced fast foods, with plenty of protein and less fat than other types of meals, it is especially high in salt content, a negative factor for those who are easy to develop high blood pressure. Fast food meals are also sadly deficient in vegetables (except potatoes) and fruit. Thus a good rule of thumb is to eat salad, vegetables and fruit with your other meals on the days when you eat fast food.

Selecting a nutritious drink at a fast food restaurant is often difficult. Milk and fruit juice (not fruit drink), if on the menu are probably the best choices.

Another pitfall (隐藏的危險) is French fried potatoes. As they come from the ground, potatoes are a nutritional

bargain low in fat, high in desirable complex carbohydrates. But when fried in deep fat, potatoes become a high fat, high calorie food. A typical fast food serving of fries contains 200 or more calories, too many of them fat calories.

46. The author's purpose in writing this article is to _____.
[A] describe the new pattern of American eating
[B] show why the fast food industry has been growing fast
[C] list the most popular fast foods
[D] present some facts and guidelines to help consumers choose wisely from the fast foods available
47. According to the passage, a suggested way to balance a fast food meal is to _____.
[A] eat salad, vegetables and fruit during other meals
[B] eat salad, vegetables and fruit with fast foods
[C] put some potatoes on your hamburger
[D] select a nutritious drink
48. What is the tone of the passage about fast foods?
[A] Subjective. [B] Objective. [C] Exaggerated. [D] Argumentative.
49. Which of the following is TRUE?
[A] Since fast foods have less nutrition, people should try their best not to eat them.
[B] The fast food industry is taking advantage of small families with working wives.
[C] Fast foods taste good though they have too much fat.
[D] Since Americans are faced with a growing fast food industry, they should remember some basic facts about it.
50. The word "whetted" in Paragraph 3 can be replaced by _____.
[A] attracted [B] spoiled [C] guided [D] cheated

Text 2

There seems never to have been a civilization without toys, but when and how they developed is unknown. They probably came about just to give children something to do.

In the ancient world, as in today, most boys played with some kinds of toys and most girls with another. In societies where social roles are rigidly determined, boys pattern their play after the activities of their fathers and girls after the tasks of their mothers. This is true because boys and girls are being prepared, even in play to step into the roles and responsibilities of the adult world.

What is remarkable about the history of toys is not so much how they changed over the centuries but how much they have remained the same. The changes have been mostly in terms of craftsmanship, mechanics and technology. It is the universality of toys with regard to their development in all parts of the world and their persistence to the present that is amazing. In Egypt, the America, China, Japan and among the Arctic people, generally the same kinds of toys appeared. Variations depended on local customs and ways of life because toys imitate their surroundings. Nearly every civilization had dolls, little weapons, toy soldiers, tiny animals and vehicles.

Because toys can be generally regarded as a kind of art form, they have not been subject to technological leaps that characterize inventions for adult use. The progress from the wheel to the ox cart to the automobile is a direct line of ascent (进步). The progress from a rattle (拨浪鼓) used by a baby in 3,000 B. C. to one used by an infant today, however, is not characterized by inventiveness. Each rattle is the product of the artistic tastes of the times and subject to the limitations of available materials.

51. The reason why the toys most boys play with are different from those that girls play with is that _____.
[A] their social roles are rigidly determined
[B] most boys would like to follow their fathers' professions
[C] boys like to play with their fathers while girls with their mothers
[D] they like challenging activities
52. One aspect of "the universality of toys" lies in the fact that _____.
[A] technological advances have greatly improved the durability of toys
[B] the improvement of craftsmanship in making toys depends on the efforts of universities

- [C] the exploration of the universe has led to the creation of new kinds of toys
[D] the basic characteristics of toys are the same over the world
53. Which of the following is the author's view on the historical development of toys?
[A] The craftsmanship in toy-making has remained essentially unchanged.
[B] Toys have remained basically the same all through the centuries.
[C] The toy industry has witnessed great leaps in technology in recent years.
[D] Toys are playing an increasingly important role in shaping a child's character.
54. Regarded as a kind of art form, toys _____.
[A] follow a direct line of ascent
[B] also appeal greatly to adults
[C] are not characterized by technological progress
[D] reflect the pace of social progress
55. The author uses the example of a rattle to show that _____.
[A] in toy-making there is a continuity in the use of materials
[B] even the simplest toys can reflect the progress of technology
[C] it often takes a long time to introduce new technology into toy-making
[D] even a simple toy can mirror the artistic tastes of the times

Text 3

Pigs have always had a bad press. Such expressions as "piggishness", "pig-headed", "buy pig-in-a-poke", "hog-wash", "hog-wild" and "hog-heaven" suggest how low is their esteem. Several religions proscribe (排斥) the animal entirely.

Pigs have been around for 35 million years and the pig's brain is thought to be inferior only to those of primates (灵长目动物) and dolphins. Because people and pigs have similar digestive, cardiovascular (心血管的) and respiratory systems, they suffer from many of the same illnesses. Pigs are extensively used in medical laboratory experiments for the benefit of humans and they also supply some body substances and parts for humans.

Pigs have served mankind mainly as food. Pigs can live from 12 to 15 years but are slaughtered at seven months. The selective breeding of pigs caused them to lose their natural immunities (免疫力) and they must be given shots to ward off diseases.

Pigs are relatively clean when given the opportunity, can be house-broken, are affectionate, and communicative. Some people have adopted a pig as a pet and a few pigs have become famous. Perhaps the pig is gaining a new respect—thanks to movie and TV antics of *Porky Pig* and *Miss Piggy*. "Pigs are beautiful" is the motto of porcine (像猪的) pet owners and members in 22 states and five nations, and each is the booster (支持者) of pet pigs.

56. The author of this article maintains _____.
[A] pigs are not very intelligent
[B] the owners of pet pigs have their own society
[C] pigs can never be popular
[D] pigs live short lives because of their diet
57. The expression "hog-wild" means _____.
[A] untamed [B] unclean [C] untouch [D] untrue
58. Some anatomical features of a pig are similar to those of a human. Therefore _____.
[A] pigs can live as long as people
[B] pigs are becoming popular as movie and TV stars
[C] medical research on pigs help humans
[D] pigs and people naturally get fat
59. One may assume from this article that _____.
[A] pigs have remained unchanged for centuries
[B] pigs are naturally vicious animals
[C] pigs make a significant contribution to modern life

[D] pigs are better than any other animal for laboratory

60. According to the above article _____.

[A] to like a pig is to be "piggish"

[B] immunization of pigs is commonplace

[C] eating pork is unhealthy

[D] pet owners would never think of eating their pigs

Part B

Directions:

Read the texts from a magazine article in which five books are recommended. For Questions 61 to 65, match the number of each book (61 to 65) to one of the statements (A to G) given below. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1.

Book One

Planning your time effectively means getting more out of everything you do. This book shows you simply and quickly how to master the techniques and skills that are essential in taking control of your time and your life.

If you can cut down on the time you spend meeting people, talking on the phone, writing and reading reports, you can use the time saved for creative work and the really important elements of your job.

Learn how to deal with interruptions, manage your boss, and cut the length of meetings. Above all how to minimize paperwork. You'll be amazed how following a simple guideline, will improve the quality of your working life and your leisure time.

Book Two

A carefully prepared plan is essential to the success of any company. Planning ahead means you make better decisions today, and helps you take into account as many of the relevant factors as possible.

Planning is vital to the people who finance the company but above all it's vital to the people who carry out its day to day management.

The book provides a planning framework and shows you how to complete it for your own business in 100 short, easy to follow steps. It's written in simple clear language and is designed to be of immediate, practical benefit to readers.

The author Ron Johnson is an independent management consultant specializing in corporate strategy and the management of change.

Book Three

In a world where job opportunities are continually shrinking, it's more important than ever before to actively manage your work. More time is spent at work than in any other activity, so it's vital to make sure that you are following the correct path.

The book adjusts the balance in your favour. First it helps you to make a thorough analysis of your skills, experiences and values, then it provides practical strategies to enable you to achieve your ambitions.

Book Four

What does assertiveness really mean? Read the book and you'll know.

This book helps you to understand more about assertiveness and aggression, and teaches you to understand more about yourself, the possibilities of change and the potential for improvement in personal, social, family and work-place relationships.

Book Five

At some stage in their job or life, everyone is asked to organize a larger scale of activity—it may be running the company's annual sales conference, preparing the launch of a new product, or planning a move to new offices. Or it may be outside work like organizing the local school fete.

Faced with something new, most people are often puzzled about where to start and worried about taking it on. This book provides a straightforward road map for organizing most kinds of activities in detail.

It offers examples at core skills such as planning, scheduling, progress chasing, choosing and coordinating the team budgeting, handling unforeseen problems.

Now match each of the books (61 to 65) to the appropriate statement.
Note: There are two extra statements.

Statements

- 61. Book One [A] The Perfect Wisdom
- 62. Book Two [B] The Perfect Confidence
- 63. Book Three [C] The Perfect Career
- 64. Book Four [D] The Perfect Opportunity
- 65. Book Five [E] The Perfect Project Manager
- [F] Perfect Time Management
- [G] The Perfect Business Plan

Section IV Writing
(40 minutes)

You should write your responses to both Part A and Part B of this section on ANSWER SHEET 2.

Part A

66. You have read the following magazine advertisement in which an American girl is looking for pen-friends and you want to contact her.

Name: Andy Lewis
Age: 21
Interests: collecting coins, stamps and postcards; learning foreign languages
All letters will be answered.
Address: 20 Staten Street, Eylandt, DF 8 3LF, USA

Write a letter to her (Andy Lewis), telling her about:

- (1) Your family.
- (2) Your schooling or work.
- (3) Your hobbies.

You should write approximately 100 words. Do not sign your own name at the end of your letter. Use "Li Ping" instead. You do not need to write the address.

Part B

67. Study the following chart carefully and write a composition of about 120 words on Estimated Lifetime Earnings in 1998. Your composition must be based on the information given in the chart:

- (1) Discuss the earnings of different ages.
- (2) Discuss the earnings of different educations.
- (3) Draw your own conclusion.

