



考试辅导专家



考试辅导专家

〔本书五大特色推荐〕

- ◎ PETS 命题专家亲自执笔，权威性高，命中率高
- ◎ 紧扣考试大纲要求，经典名题尽编其中，各种考查要点面面俱到
- ◎ 十套考题，完全适合考生考前全套模拟训练，如同亲临考试现场
- ◎ 模拟真实考题的形式，题型、题量、分值等均与真实考题完全一致
- ◎ 印刷精美，编排合理，活页装订，适合考生及培训班统一测试

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根据教育部最新考试大纲编写

全国英语等级考试

全真模拟考卷

第一级

主编 北京大学 王旭琰

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天津大学出版社
TIANJIN UNIVERSITY PRESS

第一级

一封重庆考生的来信

——原文登载

编辑老师：

你们好！

我是重庆市财经商贸学校的一名学生，自去年参加 PETS 考试以来，一直在用你们出版的《全真模拟考卷》。我认为你们出版的《全国英语等级考试全真模拟考卷》质量非常好，无论是题型还是知识点都充分体现了预测的准确性，更可贵的是它给了考生一个“练兵”的机会，让我们在考试前对题型、分值和时间安排有一个总体的把握，避免盲目性，让我们提前“适应”考试。总之，我认为贵编辑部编写的全真模拟考卷有以下三大特点：

- 一、紧扣考试大纲，重点突出，命中率高；
- 二、以活页考卷形式出现，可以在我们测试时提前进入考试状态，严格按照评分标准来检测自己能否过关；
- 三、在突出重点的同时还顾全到一些较“偏”的题目。

另外，为使本书更加实用，更趋完美，能否增加一些试题解析，好让我们知其然，也知其所以然。再次感谢你们，各位老师辛苦了！

最后衷心祝愿你们的事业蒸蒸日上！

重庆 李光

2005 年 5 月 15 日

给李光同学及全国其他考生的回信

李光同学：

您好！

首先非常感谢您对“北大阳光”系列考试用书的认可和支持！

收到您的来信，我们编辑部各位同仁都欢欣鼓舞，能够帮助您们顺利通过考试是我们最大的慰藉，也是对我们工作的最大的肯定！我们组织编辑对该系列图书内容进行了认真仔细的修订。现在，修订版本已经推出，并给您寄去一本，希望对您有所帮助。

“北大阳光”系列考试用书自推出以来热销大江南北，广大读者纷纷来电来函，像您一样给我们提出了许多宝贵的意见和建议。正是你们的支持和鼓励，坚定了我们“打造阳光精品图书”的信念。我们对每一封读者来信都非常重视，组织专人分类输入电脑，并编入我们“北大阳光读者俱乐部”。恭喜您成为我们第 4088 名会员！

最后，为了方便我们之间的交流，我们会将您的会员编号和密码通知您。通过这个号码您可以登录我们的“阳光教育在线”<http://www.ygbook.com.cn>，享受优惠的网上购书价格，并可免费下载历年试题、全真模拟试题、全程跟踪辅导等参考资料。

北大阳光读者俱乐部

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全国英语等级考试

全真模拟考卷

第一级

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注意：
因以下项目填写不清
而影响成绩责任自负

准考证号

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姓名

--	--	--	--	--	--

考试

地点

考场

号

归属

区县

(领准考证的区县)

(密

封

线

内

不

要

答

题)

PETS 第一级简介

(一) 概述

1. 关于考试的组成

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。

2. 关于考试指导语

PETS 第一级考试的笔试使用中文指导语。口试中的教师用语为英文, 口试信息卡上使用英文指导语。

3. 关于答题卡 and 登分卡的使用

PETS 第一级考试采用特别设计的答题卡和登分卡。

笔试中, 使用的是用于光电阅读器(OMR)评分的答题卡 1 和用于人工阅卷(阅读器评分)的答题卡 2。

口试使用的是口试成绩登分卡。口试开始前考生在卡上填好自己的考号等有关信息, 口试结束时口试教师在卡上填上考生的口试成绩。

PETS 第一级考试所需答题卡和登分卡的种类如下表所示:

部 分		答题卡 and 登分卡种类
听力	英语知识运用	答题卡 1 (OMR)
	阅读理解	
	写作	答题卡 2 (人工)
	口试	登分卡

4. 关于答题时间

PETS 第一级考试的答题时间分配如下表所示:

时间	部 分	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

5. 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	

6. 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 ($15 \div 20 \times 30 = 22.5$); 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)。该考生未经过加权的原始总分为 65 分, 各部分经加权后的总分应为 78 分。

7. 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单。

考生的单项(笔试或口试)合格成绩将允许保留到下一考试。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》。在一次考试中未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书(指《全国英语等级考试笔试成绩合格证书》或《全国英语等级考试口试成绩合格证书》)。

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分别经过加权处理后的分数总和, 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。

(二) 笔试试卷内容与结构

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。

第一部分 听力

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 个选项选出最佳选项。每个单句播放两遍。

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 个选项选出最佳选项。每段对话播放两遍。每段对话后的问题不在录音中播放, 仅在试卷上印出。

听力考试进行时, 考生将答案标在试卷上。每段录音材料播放前、后都有适当停顿, 用作读题和答题时间。听力部分结束后, 考生有 3 分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡 1 上。该部分所需时间约为 20 分钟(含转涂时间)。

第二部分 英语知识运用

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 个选项选出最佳选项。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。

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 个选项选出最佳选项。使补足后的短文意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。其中约 6 道题考查语法结构, 约 4 道题考查单词和表达方式。

该部分所需时间约为 20 分钟。考生在答题卡 1 上作答。

第三部分 阅读理解

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 个选项正确的单词搭配成对。给出的定义类似供英语初学者使用的词典中的定义。

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。选取的短文已根据该级别的要求在原文上作了改动或是特意为该级而作。

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 个选项选出最佳选项。每篇短文长度为 175~200 词。选取的短文已根据该级别的要求在原文上作了改动或是特意为该级而作。

该部分所需时间约为 30 分钟。考生在答题卡 1 上作答。

第四部分 写作

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 1~5 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 3~5 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。

该部分所需时间约为 20 分钟。考生在答题卡 2 上作答。

(三) 口试试卷内容与结构

口试分为两节, 测试考生用英语进行口头交际的能力。考试时间约 8 分钟。

每次口试采取两名口试教师和两名考生的形式¹。一名口试教师不参与交谈, 专事评分; 另一名主持口试, 随时与考生交谈并评总体分。专事评分的教师所给分数的权重占考生口试成绩的三分之二, 主持口试的教师所给分数的权重占考生口试成绩的三分之一。

第一节: 考查考生初次见面时向他人提供个人的事实性信息(如姓名、出生地、职业、家庭等)的能力。考生还应能谈论他们的日常生活及兴趣爱好等。该节约需 3 分钟时间。

第二节: 考查考生根据信息卡内容就具体事实互相问答的能力。信息卡分为提问卡和回答卡, 内容涉及日常生活、爱好等。考生 A 根据提问卡提出问题, 考生 B 根据对应的回答卡或个人的具体情况回答。其后考生 B 根据另一张信息卡提出问题, 考生 A 根据对应的回答卡或个人的具体情况回答。信息卡上的指示语为英文。该节约需 5 分钟时间。

PETS 第一级口试试卷结构如下表所示:

节	时间(分钟)	形式	为考生提供的信息	考查要点	考生需提供的信息	分数
第一节	3	口试教师与考生对话	口试教师提出的问题	回答问题 补充阐述	提供个人信息 谈论个人目前状况 谈论个人以往的经历	5
第二节	5	两考生对话	信息卡(图片和少量英语文字)	询问具体事情 回答有关具体事情的询问	交流信息 谈论个人目前 谈论个人以往的经历 谈论个人将来的打算	

1 如果某考点的实考人数为单数, 最后一组考生人数应为 3 人。这种形式的考试所用材料与两名考生的形式基本相同。3 人组的考试时间为 12 分钟: 第一节, 4.5 分钟; 第二节, 7.5 分钟。

注意：
因以下项目填写不清
而影响成绩责任自负

准考证号

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

姓名		
----	--	--

考试地点

考场_____
号_____
归属区县

(准考证证的区县)

姓名_____ 准考证号_____

PETS 第一级

全真模拟考卷(一)

绝密★启用前

机密★长期

试卷号：

全国英语等级考试

第一级

Public English Test System (PETS)

Level 1

考生注意事项

1. 严格遵守考场规则，考生得到监考人员指令后方可开始答题。
2. 答题前考生须将自己的姓名和准考证号写在试卷和答题卡上。
3. 答卷时，一律用2B铅笔，按照答题卡1上的要求答题。如需改动答案，必须用橡皮擦干净。
4. 答卷时，必须用黑色签字笔在答题卡2上答题。
5. 注意字迹清楚，保持卷面整洁。
6. 考试结束时，将试卷和答题卡放在桌上，不得带走。待监考人员收毕清点后，方可离场。

* 本试卷任何单位或个人不得保留、复制和出版，违者必究。

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。

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

[A]



[B]



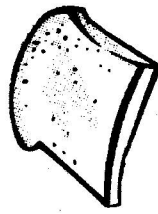
[C]



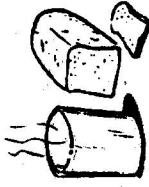
图片[A]是6点50分，图片[B]是7点15分，图片[C]是6点15分。因此，应该选[C]。

下面，请听这些句子。

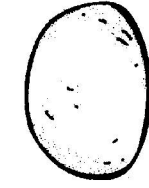
1. [A]



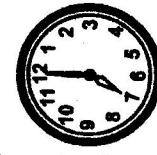
[B]



[C]



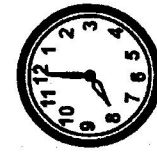
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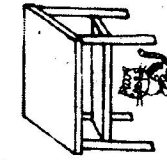
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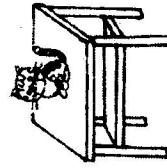
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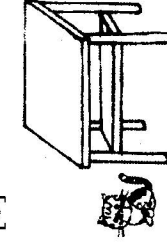
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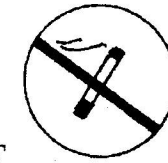
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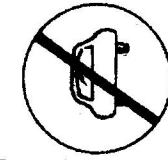
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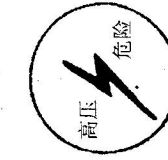
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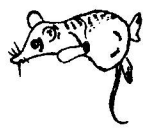
[B]



[C]



5. [A]



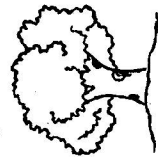
[B]



[C]



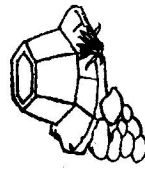
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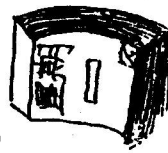
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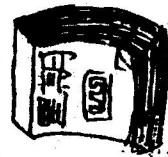
[C]



7. [A]



[B]



[C]



8. [A]



[B]



[C]



9. [A]



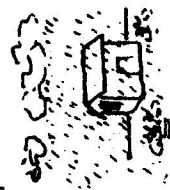
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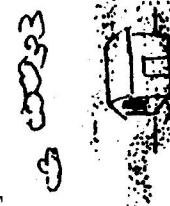
10. [A]



[B]



[C]



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]三个选项中选出一个答案,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。

例如,你将听到:

M: Morning, Madam. 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] On a bus.

[B] In a shop.

[C] At home.

显然,该对话发生在商店里。因此[B]是正确答案。

下面,请听这些对话。

11. What are sold out in that shop?

[A] Colour TV sets.

[B] All the TV sets.

[C] Some colour TV sets.

12. What did Mary say?

[A] She said she wouldn't come.

[B] She said she would go.

[C] She said she would come.

13. Where are they talking?

[A] At a bus stop.

[B] At a railway station.

[C] At an airport.

14. What has happened to the woman?

[A] She got off the bus.

[B] She is not feeling well.

[C] She has lost her umbrella.

15. What will Jack do?

[A] Go to the cinema.

[B] Sleep.

[C] Stay at home and watch TV.

16. What does the woman mean?

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。

例:

0. Bob and I made _____ agreement last Monday.

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

答案:[B]

26. There is _____ apple on the desk.

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

27. December is _____ month of the year.

[A] the twelve
[B] the twelfth
[C] a twelfth

28. The radio say that it will be _____ tomorrow.

[A] rain
[B] rained
[C] rainy

29. There are only _____ people in the library today.

[A] not many
[B] a little
[C] a few

30. _____ animals do you like best?

[A] Which
[B] What
[C] When

31. You will miss the bus if you _____ hurry.

[A] not
[B] don't
[C] aren't

32. Thomas Edison, a great _____ inventor, was born in 1874.

[A] French

[A] She is asking the way.
[B] She is looking for the bank.
[C] She is asking a question.

17. Who could answer the telephone?

[A] Neither of them.
[B] Father.
[C] Daughter.

18. What does the man suggest?

[A] Buying a new kind of coffee.
[B] Drinking some tea.
[C] Giving up drinking coffee.

19. What does the woman want her friend to buy?

[A] Three kilos of pears.
[B] Three kilos of rice.
[C] Three kilos of apples.

20. What does Alice's father want to buy for her?

[A] A sweater.
[B] A watch.
[C] A red bike.

21. What is the man doing?

[A] He is writing.
[B] He is looking for Jim.
[C] He is walking around.

22. What did the woman do yesterday?

[A] She did her homework.
[B] She went to a flower show.
[C] She showed her flowers.

23. What did the speakers plan to do?

[A] Stay at home.
[B] Have a walk.
[C] Go out.

24. What room is the man trying to find?

[A] Room 4151.
[B] Room 4171.
[C] Room 4115.

25. What can you learn from this conversation?

[A] The man can not help the woman now.
[B] The man doesn't want to help.
[C] The woman can do it herself.

- [B] American
[C] British

33. —Where is Li Ping?

—She _____ Beijing.

- [A] has gone to
[B] has been to
[C] went

34. Pens _____ by people for writing.

- [A] use
[B] using
[C] are used

35. It's really nice _____ you _____ help me _____ my biology.

- [A] of; to; with
[B] for; to; in
[C] of; for; on

36. —Have you got a new desk?

—No, I _____.
[A] don't
[B] haven't
[C] doesn't

37. They _____ English for 5 years.

- [A] have learned
[B] learned
[C] learn

38. The car _____ yesterday.

- [A] repaired
[B] is repaired
[C] was repaired

39. I didn't hear of it, he didn't _____.

- [A] neither
[B] too
[C] either

40. —How do you go to school?

—I go to school _____.
[A] every day
[B] from my home
[C] by bus

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。

In some parts (Example: 0) the world there are large deserts (沙漠). There are no trees 41 water there. Travellers must take 42 and water with them. The only animal who can walk 43 the desert is the camel (骆驼). He can go 44 food and water for a long time, and can carry heavy things. People call the 45 "the ship of the desert".

The camel is very big. He has one or two humps (驼峰) on his back, short ears and a long 46. The camel's humps hold fat (脂肪), and his stomach (胃) holds water in twelve deep pockets. Each pocket 47 a mouth. When the camel 48 some water, he can get it out of the 49. The camel's food is 50.

例:

0. [A] of [B] in [C] on

答案: [A]

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 41. [A] and | [B] and no | [C] any |
| 42. [A] meat | [B] food | [C] milk |
| 43. [A] out of | [B] across | [C] through |
| 44. [A] without | [B] with | [C] into |
| 45. [A] dog | [B] elephant | [C] camel |
| 46. [A] nose | [B] neck | [C] mouth |
| 47. [A] has | [B] have | [C] there is |
| 48. [A] wanted | [B] want | [C] wants |
| 49. [A] bags | [B] pockets | [C] mouth |
| 50. [A] bread | [B] meat | [C] grass and leaves |

第三部分 阅读理解

第一节 词语配伍

从右栏所给选项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 can stay here on holidays.

答案: [D]

51. People can get news from it.

[A] school

52. People can cut things into pieces with it.
53. People can learn how to read and write there.
54. People play it in autumn and spring when it's windy.
55. People can tell the length of an object with it.

- [B] ruler
[C] paper
[D] hotel
[E] newspaper
[F] knife
[G] kite

第二节 短文理解 1

阅读下面短文,从[A] (Right), [B] (Wrong), [C] (Doesn't say) 三个判断中选择一正确选项,并在答题卡 1 上将该项涂黑。

Leonardo da Vinci began painting(画画) the *Mona Lisa* in 1503. He was working on a painting for a church(教堂) at the time, but the church painting was not going well. An Italian businessman(商人) asked da Vinci to paint a picture of the businessman's second wife. This is the woman who can be seen in the *Mona Lisa*.

The *Mona Lisa* is a very good example of da Vinci's work. Da Vinci uses darkness and light in a clever way in the painting.

The woman in the painting is sitting on a balcony, and mountains(山) can be seen behind her. Da Vinci loved to study rocks and mountains, so these can be seen over and over in his other paintings.

The woman is sitting with her knees to the side. Her head is turned to look out of the painting. Her hands are held together in front of her. This way of sitting is now used by artists(艺术家) when they are painting a picture of a man or a woman today.

56. Leonardo da Vinci painted the *Mona Lisa* for a church.

[A] Right.

[B] Wrong.

[C] Doesn't say.

57. Leonardo da Vinci was good at using darkness and light in the painting.

[A] Right.

[B] Wrong.

[C] Doesn't say.

58. Leonardo da Vinci painted pictures for money.

[A] Right.

[B] Wrong.

[C] Doesn't say.

59. Mountains can be often seen in da Vinci's paintings.

[A] Right.

[B] Wrong.

[C] Doesn't say.

60. The woman in the painting is an artist.

[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:

Tom was a poor boy. He made a living by cleaning leather shoes for others in the street. Tom was also a clever boy.

One day, a very rich man with the name Miser appeared in front of Tom. He watched his dirty shoes

for a while, and then looked at Tom. Tom knew this kind of people well: they love the money very much and hate to spend it.

Tom said, "Let me clean your shoes, sir."

"For nothing?" the rich man asked.

"Only two pence, sir."

Mr. Miser shook his head and then walked away.

Tom thought for seconds and then called out, "I'd like to clean it for nothing!" This time Mr. Miser agreed. And soon one of his shoes was shining brightly.

When the rich man put his other shoe on the stool, Tom said he wouldn't clean it for him unless he was paid two pence for his work. Mr. Miser was very angry. He refused to pay anything and went away, with a smile on his face.

But to his surprise, the well-cleaned shoe was so bright that it made the other one look even dirtier. Mr. Miser took a look round. The people in the street were laughing at him. He couldn't walk on any further.

Finally the rich man returned and gave Tom two pence. In a very short time his two shoes shone brightly.

61. The story happened _____.

[A] in a shoe-shop

[B] in the street

[C] near the rich man's house

62. The boy called the man back and agreed "to clean it for nothing", why? Because _____.

[A] he was sure he could get his pay from Mr. Miser

[B] he liked to get something else instead of money

[C] he was afraid of the rich man

63. Why did Mr. Miser smile when he couldn't have his other shoe cleaned? Because _____.

[A] he liked to walk with only one shoe cleaned

[B] he had one of his shoes cleaned without paying for it

[C] he thought his other shoe needn't to be cleaned at all

64. Which of the following is true?

[A] The boy was waiting for the rich man that day.

[B] Mr. Miser didn't want to have his shoes cleaned.

[C] The rich man had to pay the boy for his work.

65. From the passage we know _____.

[A] Mr. Miser was a generous(慷慨的) man

[B] the boy was clever enough to have his work paid

[C] it is good manners to have one's shoes cleaned before he or she goes out

请根据下面短文回答第 66~70 题:

NOTICE

Golden Sun Hotel

Welcome to the **Golden Sun Hotel**. To make your stay as enjoyable as possible, we hope you will use our facilities(便利)to the full.

Dining Room

Breakfast is served in the dining room from 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m.

Lunch: 11:00 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.

Dinner: 6:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Room Service

This operates 24 hours a day; phone the front desk, and your message will be passed on to the room staff(职员).

Telephones

To make a phone call, dial 0 for the front desk and ask to be connected. We are sorry for delays in putting calls through when the staff is very busy. There are also public telephone boxes near the front desk.

Shop

The hotel shop is open for small things, gifts and toiletries(化妆品)from 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Laundry(洗衣服)

We have a laundry here and will wash, iron and return your clothes within 24 hours. Ask the room staff to collect them.

Bar

The hotel bar is open from 12:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., and 7:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m.

Banking

The front desk will cash(兑现)checks and exchange(兑换)money in many foreign currencies(货币).

66. You may possibly see this notice in _____.

[A] a hotel bar [B] a hotel dining-room [C] a hotel room

67. You arrived at the hotel at 3:30 p.m. and want a meal, you should go to _____.

[A] a restaurant outside the hotel

[B] the hotel bar

[C] the dining-room

68. The line is always busy when you are making a phone call. You'd better _____.

[A] dial 0 for the front desk

[B] call the room staff

[C] go to the public telephone box in the hall

69. You can ask _____ if you want to have your clothes washed.

[A] the front desk

[B] the room staff

[C] the hotel bar

70. If you want to exchange some dollars, you can go to _____.

[A] the hotel shop

[B] the room staff

[C] the front desk

第四部分 写作

第一节 改写句子

下面有三对句子。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. Nobody can live on the moon.

Nobody is _____ live on the moon.

72. This jacket doesn't fit me. That jacket doesn't fit me, either.

_____ this jacket _____ that one fits me.

73. Kate lent Joan five pounds this morning.

Joan _____ five pounds _____ Kate this morning.

第二节 书面表达

74. 情景:

你是高明。由于昨天不慎得了感冒,所以今天不能来听课。

任务:

请你给老师写一张50字左右的便条,告诉他:

•不能来上课的原因;

•表示歉意;

•希望病好以后就来上课。

便条写在答题卡2上该题的序号后。请用下面格式。

Dear Sir,

...

Gao Ming

注意：
因以下项目填写不清
而影响成绩责任自负

准考证号

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

姓名

--	--	--

考试

地点

考场

号

归属

区县

(领准考证的区县)

PETS 第一级

全真模拟考卷(二)

绝密★启用前

机密★长期

试卷号：

全国英语等级考试

第一级

Public English Test System (PETS)

Level 1

姓名

准考证号

(密封线内不要答题)

考生注意事项

1. 严格遵守考场规则,考生得到监考人员指令后方可开始答题。
2. 答题前考生须将自己的姓名和准考证号写在试卷和答题卡上。
3. 答卷时,一律用 2B 铅笔,按照答题卡 1 上的要求答题。如要改动答案,必须用橡皮擦干净。
4. 答卷时,必须用黑色签字笔在答题卡 2 上答题。
5. 注意字迹清楚,保持卷面整洁。
6. 考试结束时,将试卷和答题卡放在桌上,不得带走。待监考人员收毕清点后,方可离场。

* 本试卷任何单位或个人不得保留、复制和出版,违者必究。

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。

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

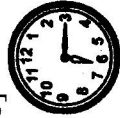
[A]



[B]



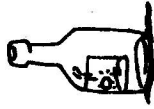
[C]



图片[A] 是 6 点 50 分,图片[B] 是 7 点 15 分,图片[C] 是 6 点 15 分。因此,应该选[C]。

下面,请听这些句子。

1. [A]



[B]



[C]



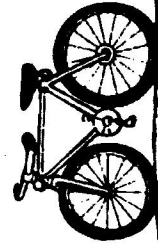
2. [A]



[B]



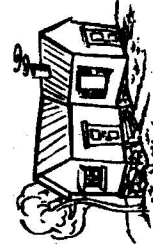
[C]



3. [A]



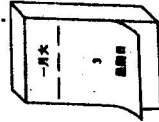
[B]



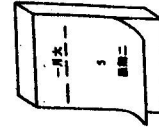
[C]



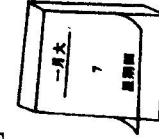
4. [A]



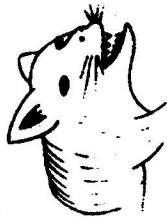
[B]



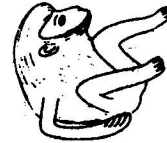
[C]



5. [A]



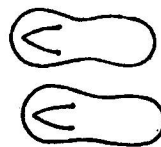
[B]



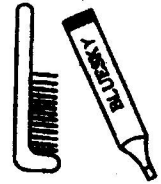
[C]



6. [A]



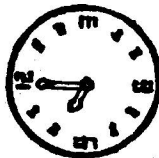
[B]



[C]



7. [A]



[B]



[C]



8. [A]



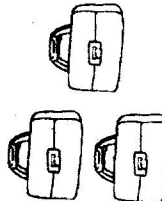
[B]



[C]



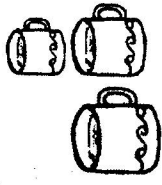
9. [A]



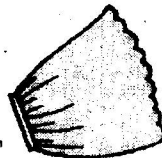
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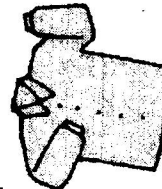
[C]



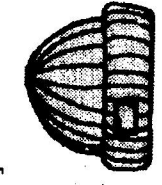
10. [A]



[B]



[C]



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]三个选项中选出一个答案,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。

例如,你将听到:

M: Morning, Madam. 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] On a bus.

[B] In a shop.

[C] At home.

显然,该对话发生在商店里。因此[B]是正确答案。

下面,请听这些对话。

11. Where are they talking?

[A] At a bus station.

[B] In a shop.

[C] In a classroom.

12. Who will probably move the chair?

[A] The man.

[B] The woman.

[C] The teacher.

13. What is the man going to buy?

[A] A T-shirt.

[B] A white coat.

[C] A white shirt.

14. What does the woman mean?

[A] She wants to meet him on Friday.

[B] She wants to meet him tomorrow night.

[C] She will be busy every day this week.

15. Who is telephoning Mary?

[A] Mary's friend.

[B] Mary's classmate.

[C] Mary's teacher.

16. How is Mary?

[A] She is ill.

[B] She feels happy.

[C] She is sad.

17. How much does one cup cost if you buy two?

[A] 8 yuan.

[B] 4 yuan.

[C] 3.5 yuan.

18. When is Carl's birthday?

[A] July 2.

[B] July 22.

[C] June 2.

19. Who will get the stamps at last?

[A] The woman.

[B] The woman's sister.

[C] The man's classmates.

20. What does the woman want the man to do?

[A] To repeat it.

[B] To show the passport.

[C] To go to the garden.

21. What will the woman do?

[A] Buy some juice.

[B] Bring a cup of tea.

[C] Bring a cup of coffee.

22. When did Linda do some washing?

[A] She did it this morning.

[B] She did it yesterday.

[C] He did it this morning.

23. Where's Kate?

[A] He's walking to the tree.

[B] He's resting under the tree.

[C] She is under the tree.

24. What does the man say about Jim?

[A] He will return the following week.

[B] He'll be back immediately after the holiday.

[C] He's coming back for the holiday.

25. Who is the man?

[A] Guest.

[B] The host.

[C] The teacher.

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。

例:

0. Bob and I made _____ agreement last Monday.

[A] a

[B] an

[C] the

答案:[B]

26. The white shirt is as _____ as the yellow one.

[A] cheap

[B] cheaper

[C] cheapest

27. _____ trees are cut down in the forests every year.

[A] Thousands

[B] Thousands of

[C] Thousand of

28. The little boy looked _____ at the broken glass.

[A] in sad

[B] sad

[C] sadly

29. —Is the boy by the window your brother?

—It _____ him.

[A] maybe

[B] may be

[C] would be

30. Mr. White will visit China _____ August 15, 2004.

[A] on

[B] in

[C] at

31. There _____ some boys on the playground.

[A] is

[B] are

[C] have

32. Something is wrong with my bike. I must have it _____ this afternoon.

[A] repair

[B] repaired

[C] repairing

33. This blouse is not _____ that one.

[A] as expensive than

[B] so expensive than

[C] as expensive as

34. —How far is it from here to your school?

—About six _____ walk.

[A] minute

[B] minutes

[C] minutes'

35. Will you go and _____ the football match?

[A] have a look

[B] look at

[C] watch

36. She began to _____ something, but stopped when she heard the teacher speaking.

[A] tell

[B] speak

[C] say

37. I know something about Xi'an. I _____ there many times.

[A] have gone

[B] went

[C] have been

38. Jim Green has been a student in this school for _____.

[A] three and a half year

[B] three and a half years

[C] three year and a half year

39. The old teacher _____ in this school since 1962.

[A] worked

[B] works

[C] has worked

40. "You made a mistake, Tom." She said. She _____ Tom that he _____ a mistake.

[A] said to...made

[B] told...had made

[C] said...had made

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。

A young man once went (Example: 0) town and bought himself 41 trousers. When he got home, he went to his room and put them 42. He found that they were about two inches too long. He went into the kitchen, and his mother and two sisters were doing some washing there. He said to them, "The new trousers are too 43. They need cutting by two inches. Would one of you mind 44 this for me?" His mother and sisters were busy and none of them said 45. But as soon as his mother had finished washing up, she went to 46 silently and cut the trousers by two inches. She came back without saying anything to her daughters. After supper, the elder sister 47 her brother's trousers. She went to his room and cut the trousers by two inches 48 saying anything to anyone. The younger sister went to the cinema. But when she came back, she also remembered her brother's 49. 50 she went to his room and cut them by two inches too.

例:

0. [A] to [B] in [C] at

答案:[A]

41. [A] a pair

[B] a pair of

[C] /

42. [A] on

[B] off

[C] away

43. [A] expensive

[B] warm

[G] long

44. [A] selling

[B] doing

[C] returning

45. [A] anything

[B] nothing

[C] something

46. [A] the kitchen

[B] her son's room

[C] her room

47. [A] cut

[B] remembered

[C] bought

48. [A] by

[B] not

[C] without

49. [A] film

[B] trousers

[C] room

50. [A] But

[B] Because

[C] So

第三部分 阅读理解

第一节 词语配伍

从右栏所给选项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 can stay here on holidays.

答案:[A]

51. People eat it when they are hungry.
 52. It is used to carry things across water.
 53. People do it to make a living.
 54. Students do it after class.
 55. People go there to see a film.
- [A] hotel
 [B] cinema
 [C] homework
 [D] job
 [E] train
 [F] ship
 [G] food

第二节 短文理解 1

阅读下面短文,从[A] (Right), [B] (Wrong), [C] (Doesn't say)三个判断中选择一一个正确选项,并在答题卡 1 上将该项涂黑。

An eleven-year-old boy in a small town wanted to be a train-driver. But the boy was born without arms. He was taught by his uncle to use his feet as "hands". He couldn't go to school so he spent all his time watching trains coming and going because he lived near the station. How he wished he could be a train-driver! One day he saw an empty train and he climbed in. He started it with his feet easily. Soon the train was travelling at forty kilometers an hour. Nobody could see the boy in the train and stop the train. The train reached a small station a little way away from the town and then the boy drove it back. When he was near the town, a worker caught up with the train and stopped it. At first he was very angry, but when he saw the boy, he was so surprised that he hardly thought it was true. "I like trains," said the boy quietly.

56. The boy was born near the station.
 57. The boy couldn't go to school because he had no arms.
 58. The boy wished to be a train-driver because he wanted to use his feet as well as his hands.
 59. The story tells us something mainly about a boy's uncle.
 60. The worker didn't know the driver was a boy without arms at first.
- [A] Right. [B] Wrong. [C] Doesn't say.
 [A] Right. [B] Wrong. [C] Doesn't say.
 [A] Right. [B] Wrong. [C] Doesn't say.
 [A] Right. [B] Wrong. [C] Doesn't say.
 [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 三个判断中选择一个正确选项,并在客观题答题卡上将该项涂黑。

请根据下面短文回答第 61 ~ 65 题:

There was an old pear tree in a man's garden. In the past, the tree fruited every year. So the man

would get many pears. But now, the tree got old. There were no more pears for the man. So the ungrateful (忘恩负义的) man decided to cut the tree down. When he walked toward the tree with an axe (斧子) in his hand, the tree said to him, "Please don't cut me down. I have borne so many pears for you in the past years. Now I will die soon. I only have a short time to live. Please don't kill a dying tree that has done so much for you."

"I'm sorry. I have to do so," the man said, "because I need wood to make a chair." Then he began to wave his axe. At that moment, a bird in the old tree shouted at him, "Don't cut it down! Every time you go out and your wife feels lonely, she will come out to the garden and sit under the tree to enjoy its cool shade (树阴), and I sing songs to make her happy. We give much pleasure to your wife when you are away from home."

The man didn't listen to the bird and drove it away. Just when he was about to cut the tree, some bees flew out of it and said, "Listen! If you agree not to kill this tree, we will give you delicious honey every day. Would you please leave the tree with us?"

The man was moved (感动). He said, "You are so kind to the tree although it has become old. Now I see that I shouldn't cut it down. It has done so much for me and my wife. Let the tree stay here, and let the bird continue to sing songs here." With these words, the man left. And the old tree lived there to its last day.

61. Which can be the best title (标题) of the story?

- [A] The Singing Bird.
 [B] The Man's Wife.
 [C] The Old Tree.

62. Which is the most important reason (理由) for the man to cut down the tree?

- [A] The tree was getting old.
 [B] The man needed wood to make a chair.
 [C] The man couldn't get any pears from it.

63. What made his wife happy when the man was not at home?

- [A] The tree and its shade.
 [B] The tree and the bird.
 [C] The bird and its song.

64. In the story, the word "continue" means _____.

- [A] start again
 [B] go on
 [C] move further

65. What can we learn from the story?

- [A] People should never be ungrateful.
 [B] Good wood comes from pear trees.

[C] Old people are kind and friendly.

请根据下面短文回答第 66 ~ 70 题:

Scientists are trying to make the desert into good land again.

They want to bring water to the desert, so people can live and grow food. They are learning a lot about the desert. But more and more of the earth is becoming desert all the time. Scientists may not be able to change the desert in time.

Why is more and more land becoming desert? Scientists think that people make desert. People are doing bad things to the earth.

Some places on the earth don't get very much rain. But they still don't become desert. This is because some green plants are growing there. Small green plants and grass are very important to dry places. Plants don't let the hot sun make the earth even drier. Plants don't let the wind blow the dirt away. When a little bit of rain falls, the plants hold the water. Without plants, the land can become a desert much more easily.

66. Desert _____.

[A] get very little rain

[B] never have any plants or animals in them

[C] can all be turned into good land before long

67. Small green plants are very important to dry places because _____.

[A] they don't let the sun make the earth even drier

[B] they don't let the wind blow the earth away

[C] all of the above

68. Land is becoming desert little by little because _____.

[A] plants can't grow there

[B] there is not enough rain

[C] people haven't done what scientists wish them to do

69. What is the main idea of the first two paragraphs?

[A] Green plants are very important to dry places.

[B] Land is becoming desert faster than scientists can change it back into good land.

[C] If scientists can bring water to desert, people can live and grow food there.

70. From this passage, we learn that _____.

[A] plants can keep dry land from becoming desert

[B] it is good to get rid of the grass in the desert

[C] all places without much rain will become desert

第四部分 写作

第一节 改写句子

下面有三对句子。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. Our headmaster took the American guests to visit our school.

Our headmaster _____ the American guests _____ our school.

72. It is five years since he bought the TV set.

He _____ the TV set _____ five years.

73. Go along the road, and take the first turning on the right.

Go along the road, and _____ the first turning.

第二节 书面表达

74. 情景:

高丽华是清华附中高三的学生。她的朋友 Mary 来信告诉她,她很快就要来中国,并询问高丽华的联系方式。Mary 的地址是 No. 50, 43rd Street, New York, NY 100017。

任务:

假定你是高丽华,用英语给她写一封 50 字左右的回信,告诉她:

• 你家里的电话号码是 62775858;

• 要她一到北京就给你打电话;

• 你每天晚上肯定在家。

要求:格式正确,表达清楚,字迹工整。

请写在答题卡 2 上该题的序号后,请用下面格式。

Dear Mary,

Yours sincerely,

Gao Lihua