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模拟试题

钟君铃 连哲或

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PETS

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模拟试题(三级)

MODEL TESTS FOR PETS LEVEL III

钟君铃 连哲彧 编

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前言

本书是严格按照教育部考试中心所制定的《全国公共英语等级考试 3 级考试大纲》、由富有教学经验的大学教师精心编写而成,旨在帮助考生复习巩固原有知识,熟悉题型,获得解题技巧,以最佳的成绩通过全国公共英语 3 级考试。

全国公共英语等级考试体系(Public English Test System,简称 PETS),是面向社会的含有 5 个等级的英语考试体系。PETS3 级是其中的中级,其考试标准相当于我国普通高校大学英语四级的水平或自学了同等程度英语课程的水平。PETS 各级考试的测试重点是英语交际能力,全面考查考生的听、说、读、写能力。在试卷结构上,设置了考查听、说、读、写各种能力的题型。本书根据大纲要求设置了考查听、读、写能力的各种题型。由于口语考试自身的特点,本书没有设计考查说的题型。

本书分为 3 部分。第一部分由 10 套模拟试题组成,每套试题之后都附有该试题的参考答案。每套试题都经过精心设计、挑选,具有一定的代表性和实用性。第二部分为听力测试的全部录音材料。其中既有简短的对话,也有有趣的小故事。第三部分为试题注释,说明解题缘由,给予相关的背景知识,以期达到举一反三、触类旁通的效果。

本书编写的对象为所有欲参加全国公共英语等级考试 3 级考试的广大考生。我们希望本书能对广大考生顺利通过考试并促进

英语学习尽微薄之力。但由于编者水平有限,加之时间仓促,书中难免有错误和不足之处,敬请读者和专家批评指正。

编 者

2000 年 6 月

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Model Test 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 your 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 is 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 questions and you will hear each dialogue ONLY ONCE.

Example:

You Will hear:

W: Could you please tell me if the Beijing will be arriving on time?

M: Yes, Madam. It should be arrive 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] ~~[B]~~ [C] [D]

1. Where will the woman have her lunch?
[A] In the restaurant [B] At the kitchen
[C] In the office [D] At the cafeteria
2. What is the man's attitude toward the service?
[A] He feels satisfied [B] He feels dissatisfied
[C] He enjoys waiting [D] He feels relaxed
3. What is the possible relationship between the two speakers?
[A] Husband and wife [B] Doctor and patient
[C] Customer and salesman [D] Teacher and student

4. Why doesn't the man turn up the radio?
 - [A] Not to make a complaint
 - [B] Not to disturb the neighbors
 - [C] Not to let the neighbors know it
 - [D] Not to annoy the woman
5. What will the man probably do?
 - [A] Ask Jack to change his mind
 - [B] Leave Jack alone
 - [C] Persuade Jack to stay
 - [D] Arrange for a change
6. What do we learn about Jim according to the woman?
 - [A] He wouldn't listen
 - [B] He was attentive
 - [C] He was agreeable
 - [D] He was warm-hearted
7. What do we learn from the conversation?
 - [A] He bought the book
 - [B] He didn't get the book
 - [C] He didn't want to buy the book
 - [D] There are a few copies on sale
8. What are the trade union members going to do?
 - [A] To hold a strike
 - [B] To ask for a higher salary
 - [C] To vote on a strike
 - [D] To protest against the management
9. What is the price of one watch?
 - [A] 5 dollars
 - [B] 9 dollars
 - [C] 10 dollars
 - [D] 18 dollars
10. What did the man do the day before yesterday?
 - [A] He went to the park despite the rain

- [B] He was caught in the rain
- [C] He played chess
- [D] He didn't do anything

Part B

You are going to hear four conversations. Before listening to each conversation, you will have 5 seconds to read each of the questions which accompany it. After listening, you will have time to answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. You will hear each conversation ONLY ONCE. Mark your answers in your test booklet.

Questions 11—13 are based on the following dialogue.

11. What is the relationship of the speakers?
- [A] Lawyer and client
 - [B] Teacher and student
 - [C] Office mates
 - [D] Store clerk and customer
12. What did the woman suggest to the man?
- [A] Get some disks from the Supplies
 - [B] Go and buy some disks from a shop
 - [C] Make copies of documents and reports
 - [D] Ask someone in the Supplies
13. Where does this conversation probably take place?
- [A] A computer store
 - [B] A department store
 - [C] An office supply shop
 - [D] An office

Questions 14—17 are based on the following dialogue.

14. What is the man planning to see?
- [A] An art exhibit
 - [B] A Broadway play

- [C] A modern dance production
[D] An opera
15. What can be inferred about the man?
[A] He is a jazz musician
[B] He wants to join the woman's club
[C] He is in his twenties
[D] He was born in New York
16. What does the word "Apple" in the phrase "The Big Apple" refer to?
[A] An instrument [B] A city
[C] A theater [D] A concert
17. Who gave New York its nickname?
[A] Painters [B] Tour guides
[C] Musicians [D] Grocers

Questions 18—21 are based on the following dialogue.

18. What was the woman's problem?
[A] She was sick
[B] She couldn't make up her mind as to which countries she could visit
[C] She couldn't think of a topic for her composition
[D] She was totally disorganized
19. What does the man suggest?
[A] that she take a cruise
[B] that she try to get organized
[C] that she ride a camel
[D] that she write about her trip
20. Which of the following places did the woman not visit?

[A] Hungary

[B] North America

[C] Egypt

[D] The Holy Land

21. Why does the man have to leave?

[A] to pack his bags for his trip

[B] to write his own compositions

[C] He's not feeling well

[D] to pick up some photographs

Questions 22 to 25 are based on a dialogue between a landlord and a man seeking an apartment.

22. If the man decides to rent an apartment from the woman, what will his deposit be?

[A] One hundred dollars

[B] Thirty-five dollars

[C] Fifty dollars

[D] One hundred and fifty dollars

23. If the man decides to take a two-bedroom apartment, how much the rent will be?

[A] \$150 a month

[B] \$165 a month

[C] \$175 a month

[D] \$185 a month

24. How long will the man have to wait for a one-bedroom apartment?

[A] For a week

[B] For two weeks

[C] For three weeks

[D] For a month

25. When will the man go to see the apartment?

[A] At 3:30

[B] At 1:30

[C] At 4:00

[D] At 5:00

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 your ANSWER SHEET 1.

Text

A student is called in to see her adviser, who wants to know why she had received A's in chemistry and math, 26 D's in English and history. 27 a moment's reflection the student explains, "I 28 do better in courses that I like." In this 29 of cause-and-effect reasoning, the student isolates one cause to account 30 what is probably a more 31 situation. (This is oversimplification.) Actually, her liking chemistry and math 32 be an effect of her 33 well in those courses, and not a cause 34 all. She may do well 35 she has a greater aptitude for sciences 36 for the humanities, she may have had better preparation for those courses, 37 she may have better teachers (or teachers she likes better) in math and chemistry this semester. There may 38 be other factors she has not 39, like the time of day the 40 are given. Perhaps math and chemistry are given in the morning, when 41 student is alert, and English and history in the afternoon, when she is 42 and preoccupied with after school activities. The 43 to the adviser's question is probably some 44 of reasons, not just the one the student quickly came up 45.

26. [A] but [B] and
[C] or [D] nor
27. [A] For [B] On
[C] After [D] Before
28. [A] never [B] always
[C] sometimes [D] seldom
29. [A] event [B] matter
[C] condition [D] example
30. [A] on [B] with
[C] for [D] about
31. [A] complicated [B] difficult
[C] familiar [D] special
32. [A] would [B] will
[C] must [D] may
33. [A] done [B] doing
[C] does [D] do
34. [A] in [B] at
[C] for [D] of
35. [A] because [B] although
[C] once [D] whenever
36. [A] as [B] except
[C] than [D] and
37. [A] while [B] so
[C] or [D] but
38. [A] even [B] ever
[C] just [D] always
39. [A] concluded [B] considered
[C] remembered [D] supposed

- A 40. [A] courses [B] meals
[C] A's [D] D's
- C 41. [A] one [B] the
[C] no [D] a
- C 42. [A] excited [B] relaxed
[C] tired [D] energetic
- B 43. [A] reaction [B] answer
[C] key [D] objection
- O 44. [A] knowledge [B] explanation
[C] kind [D] combination
- C 45. [A] by [B] for
D [C] to [D] with

come up with this

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 and D. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by drawing a thick line across the corresponding letter in the brackets.

Text 1

Acting is such an over-crowded profession that the only advice that should be given to a young person thinking of going on the stage is "Don't!" But it is useless to try to discourage someone who feels that he must act, although the chances of his becoming famous are small. The normal way to begin is to go to a drama school.

Usually only students who show promise and talent are accepted, and the course lasts two years. Then the young actor or actress takes up work with a play company, usually as assistant stage manager. This means doing everything that there is to do in the theatre: painting scenery, looking after the furniture, taking care of the clothes, and even acting in very small parts. It is very hard work indeed, the hours are long and the salary is tiny. But young actors with the stage in their blood are happy, waiting for the chance of work with a better company, or perhaps in films or television.

Of course, some people have unusual chances that lead to fame and success without this long and dull training. Connie Pratt, for example, was just an ordinary girl working in a bicycle factory. A film producer happened to catch sight of her one morning waiting at a bus stop, as he drove past in his big car. He told the driver to stop, and he got out to speak to the girl. He asked her if she would like to go to the film company to do a test, and at first she thought he was joking. Then she got angry and said she would call the police. It took the producer twenty minutes to tell Connie that he was serious. Then an appointment was made for her to go to the company the next day. The test was successful. They gave her some necessary lessons and within a few weeks she was playing the leading part in a film, which made her well-known overnight throughout the country. Of course, she was given a more dramatic name, which is now world-famous. But chances like this happen once in a blue moon!

46. The main reason why young people should be discouraged from

becoming actors is that D.

- [A] actors are very unusual people
- [B] the course at the drama school lasts too long
- [C] acting is very hard work
- [D] there are already too many actors

47. An assistant stage manager's job is difficult because he has to _____.

- [A] do all kinds of stage work
- [B] work for long hours
- [C] wait for a better opportunity
- [D] have a talent for acting

48. "Young actors with the stage in their blood are happy" means _____.

- [A] they don't care if their job is hard
- [B] they like the stage naturally
- [C] they are born happy
- [D] they are easily satisfied

49. Connie Pratt thought the film producer was joking, for she _____.

- [A] didn't know who the man was
- [B] never wanted to become an actress
- [C] couldn't believe what the man said
- [D] had no interest in art

50. The phrase "once in a blue moon" in the last sentence means _____.

- [A] immediately
- [B] unexpectedly
- [C] slowly