

原书缺页

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相加而成。如:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} \text{第一部分} & \text{第二部分} & \text{第三部分} & \text{第四部分} & \text{第五部分} & & & & \\ 28 & + & 24 & + & 30 & + & 10 & + & 12 & = & 104 \end{array}$$

分数报告为量表分数, 它并不是答对题目的数目或百分比。104 分并不意味着答对题目的 65% (104/160)。下面的 EPT 分数比较表可以帮助你解释分数。

EPT 分数比较表		EPT 分数比较表	
你的得分	低于你的考生有%	你的得分	低于你的考生有%
155	99.9	95	60
150	99.8	90	50
145	99.7	85	40
140	99.4	80	31
135	98.7	75	27
130	97.7	70	16
125	96	65	10
120	93	60	6
115	89	55	2
110	84	50	1.5
105	77	45	1
100	69		

如果得分为 104, 在“你的得分”一栏中找最接近 104 分的那一行。在表中为 105, 在“低于你的考生有%”的那一栏相应的行里, 可得 77, 这说明在考试中你所得的分数比 77% 的考生要高。从表中亦可看到得 90 分意味着比 50% 的考生高, 90 分实际为全体考生的平均分, 而 20 分则为一个标准差。

每一个需要 EPT 分数的机构可自行决定多少分是可接受的。目前我国的做法将 100 分作为取得资格的分。考分超过 100 分者可获准到我国语言培训中心接受三个月的英语口语的强化训练。在训练后, 考试及格者可作为公费留学生派遣出国。

每份试卷的题目数, 所占的百分比和考试时间列表如下:

	题目数	百分比	考试时间 (分钟)
第一部分: 听力		25%	25
A	10		
B	10		
C	10		

	题日数	百分比	考试时间 (分钟)
第二部分: 语法结构与词汇		20%	30
A	10		
B	10		
C	20		
第三部分: 阅 读	30	30%	35
第四部分: 完形填空	20	10%	20
第五部分: 书面表达	1(或)2	15%	30
总 数	120+1(或 2)	100%	140

20/60/64

28

第一部分 听 力

(Part I: Listening Comprehension)

这一部分测试考生能否听懂正常语速的句子、对话和一般性题材的讲话。具体要求是:

- ① 了解所听到的句子、对话和讲话的大意;
- ② 抓住其中的主要事实;
- ③ 根据所听材料进行推理和判断;
- ④ 理解说话人的目的和态度。

听力部分的考试方法是: 先听预先录制好的材料, 只听一遍。听完每题后有 15-20 秒的间隙, 要求考生在试卷里所提供的四个选择项中挑选出最佳答案, 然后把挑出的项目题号按答题卷要求在相应位置作出标记。

这一部分共有三节:

A 节(10 个项目): 每题为一句陈述句, 听完后考生应在试卷中的四个选择项中挑出意义上最接近题目的那个答案。

B 节(10 个项目): 每题为一段两个人的对话, 对话后有一句由第三人提出的口头问句, 听完后考生应在试卷的四个选择项中选出最佳答案。

C 节(10 个项目): 题目分别安排在若干篇较长的讲话或会话之后, 每篇后有一些口头问句, 听完后考生应在试卷里的四个选择项里选出最佳答案。

一、A 节 陈述句部分

从近几年来 EPT 考题听力部分 Part A 的题型分析来看, 主要有以下试题类型: 辨音、否定、计算、时间、让步、条件、比较以及其它关系的试题。考生在考试之前练习听力的同时, 要注意出题的方式、关键所在, 自然可容易答对。

1. 辨音题

掌握语音是训练听力的首要环节, 考生要能够辨别元音和辅音、长短元音以及连读, 在没有上下文的情况下, 要注意关键性的词, 准确地听清楚单词的发音。同时, 在选择答案上要注意形式上相近和意义上容易混淆的词。

Set 1

Objective: To identify words heard in a sentence on the basis of sound.

Example: You hear: (Did you get a good slip?)

You read: A. I had a good sleep.

B. I got a good slip.

C. I got a good slope.

D. I got a good ship.

You have to choose B.

1. A. There are five high hills.
B. The heels are high enough for her.
C. Those nails belong to her.
D. Those whales are enough for a five-year-old girl.
2. A. Tom is sad because he does not like the dress.
B. Tom sat on the dress.
C. Tom is going to wear that dress.
D. Tom will give that dress to his brother.
3. A. His father is a handsome man.
B. His father is hungry now.
C. His father is living by selling hats.
D. His father always wears his hat.
4. A. They saw her this afternoon.
B. They looked after her this afternoon.
C. They solved her problem this afternoon.
D. They thought of her this afternoon.
5. A. You should come home .
B. The mother seldom stays at home.
C. The mother never comes home late.
D. Tidy your hair before you leave.
6. A. This is a beautiful sofa.
B. They will go for two miles for the dinner.
C. It is a long distance.
D. There are four bases on a baseball diamond.
7. A. We will collect that part .
B. We will go there and have a look.
C. We will go to the harbor on Sunday.
D. We seldom go to see that part.
8. A. He lives next to Roy.
B. He lives in the next row of the building.
C. He lives on rye and soda.
D. He lives in the rain.
9. A. He nodded his head when he left.
B. He took a bowl away .

- C. It was a big bough from the tree.
 - D. The beau was very pleased when he left.
10. A. Thirty students attended the party.
- B. Thirteen students came to the party.
 - C. Three students came to the party.
 - D. Fourty students came to the party.

2. 否定题

考生要注意表示否定意义的词：如 barely...not, seldom, scarcely, little, few 等词。除此以外，还要注意词的缩略形式：如 don't, weren't, wasn't, hasn't, haven't, aren't, isn't。同时要注意双重否定意思是肯定的。

Set 2

Objective: To identify the meanings of the negative sentences.

Example: You hear: (I barely work on Sundays.)

- You read:
- A. I like to work on Sundays.
 - B. I possibly work on Sundays.
 - C. I do not work on Sundays.
 - D. I don't like to work on Saturday.

You have to choose C.

1. A. I really cannot tolerate the taste of cigarettes.
- B. I don't like to be honest.
- C. I can stand the smell of cigarettes.
- D. I like to have cigarettes.
2. A. I do not go to the beach very often.
- B. I go to the beach everyday.
- C. I sometimes go to the beach.
- D. No one likes to go to the beach.
3. A. It is likely that we will go there before May.
- B. We cannot finish the project before May.
- C. It is unlikely we will work in May.
- D. It is impossible that we cannot accomplish the work.
4. A. She came yesterday.
- B. She did not come.
- C. She liked to come.
- D. She felt bad yesterday.
5. A. Everyone is willing to climb the mountain.
- B. Everyone is unwilling to climb the mountain.
- C. No one is willing to climb the mountain.

- D. No one is likely to climb the mountain.
6. A. Linda is respectable.
B. Linda is considerate.
C. Linda is careful.
D. Linda is not so respectful.
7. A. Sometimes I dream when I sleep.
B. I never talk when I sleep.
C. I like to talk in my sleep.
D. I like to dream when I sleep.
8. A. Until 11 o'clock I left the office.
B. I never left the office.
C. I liked to stay in the office.
D. Last night I stayed in the office.
9. A. This road is not far away.
B. You cannot reach that road.
C. This road is near.
D. That road is not even.
10. A. Tom was rich enough to buy the car.
B. Tom hadn't got enough money to buy the car.
C. Other men could buy the car.
D. Only Tom could not buy the car.

3. 计算题

这一类题要求考生在听懂数字的基础上, 进行加、减、乘、除等方面的计算。考生要注意表示比率、倍数关系的词: 如 half, double, quarter, score, a third, three times, 等。

Set 3

Objective: To identify and count the numbers

Example: You hear: (At the end of the year, many of these eighty-dollar dresses will be half price.)

- You read: A. The dresses will cost 20 dollars.
B. The dresses will cost 40 dollars.
C. The dresses will cost 60 dollars.
D. The dresses will cost 80 dollars.

You have to choose B.

1. A. Teachers get less than office workers do.
B. Teachers get as much as office workers do.
C. Teaching pay is as good as office pay.

- D. Office pay is not as good as teaching pay.
2. A. The train left at 9 : 10 a.m.
B. The train left at 9 : 20 a.m.
C. The train left at 9 : 30 a.m.
D. The train left at 9 : 40 a.m.
3. A. It costs nineteen dollars to go to Los Angeles.
B. Ninety dollars is the price of a ticket to Los Angeles.
C. A ticket to Los Angeles costs nine dollars.
D. One way to go to Los Angeles is to buy a ticket.
4. A. The camera cost me \$ 900.
B. The camera cost me as much as the television set.
C. The camera is not so expensive as the television set.
D. The camera cost me \$ 600.
5. A. Mary visited three European cities.
B. Mary visited London only.
C. Mary visited Paris and Rome, but not London.
D. Mary visited London more often than Paris and Rome.
6. A. Sandy saved \$ 165 when she bought the camera.
B. Sandy paid too much for the camera.
C. Sandy spent \$ 200 for the camera.
D. Sandy paid \$ 35 less than the regular price for the camera.
7. A. Jane types half as fast as Judy.
B. Judy types as fast as Jane.
C. Both Jane and Judy type eighty words a minute.
D. Jane is a faster typist than Judy.
8. A. One end table costs \$ 85.
B. Each end table costs \$ 75.
C. A pair of end tables cost \$ 170.
D. A pair of end tables cost \$ 300.
9. A. Bill gets to class at eight o'clock.
B. Bill does not have a class in the morning.
C. Bill gets to class at eight-fifteen.
D. Bill gets to class fifteen minutes before it begins.
10. A. We sold forty tickets.
B. We expected to sell twenty tickets.
C. We expected to sell eighty tickets.
D. We sold eighty tickets.

4. 时间题

要求考生能够听清楚事件发生的先后顺序, 考生要从一些表示时间的连词、介词和副词来判断动作发生的时间顺序。表示时间的词如: after, before, not...until, sooner, then, later 等。

Set 4

Objective: To identify the order of time and sequence of events.

Example: You hear: (On the way to work, Tom went to the post office to get some stamps.)

- You read: A. Tom bought some stamps after work.
B. Tom bought some stamps before work.
C. Tom bought some books.
D. Tom bought some magazines.

You have to choose B.

1. A. The teacher has canceled the test.
B. The teacher will not give the test on Friday.
C. The teacher has proposed to give the test on Friday.
D. The teacher will give the test on Friday.
2. A. John left before Mary did.
B. John left the house soon after Mary did.
C. Mary left the house before John did.
D. John's payment for an apartment is \$ 115 a month.
3. A. Our classes finished last week.
B. We haven't been to class in over a week.
C. Our classes will end in two weeks.
D. We will go back to class the end of next week.
4. A. Five students passed the test.
B. The students only took half of the test.
C. The test was taken by half the students.
D. The students had the test at ten-thirty.
5. A. We were late.
B. The soloist was late.
C. The soloist practiced two hours.
D. We arrived two hours later.
6. A. We began our bicycle trip early in the morning.
B. We finished our bicycle trip ahead of time.
C. We had to leave one of the bicycles behind.
D. We left our bicycles on the dawn.

7. A. The conversation takes place on Monday.
B. The conversation takes place on Friday.
C. The conversation takes place on Thursday.
D. The conversation takes place on Saturday.
8. A. I pay my rent before the middle of each month.
B. All of my bills are paid on the fifteenth of each month.
C. I have fifteen bills a month including my rent.
D. I never remember to pay my rent on time.
9. A. Will you be travelling tomorrow?
B. Who will be with you tomorrow?
C. What are your plans for tomorrow?
D. Do you have to do it tomorrow?
10. A. Mr. Smith will have dinner with us.
B. Mr. Smith will speak after the dinner.
C. Mr. Smith will speak before the dinner.
D. Mr. Smith will hold a dinner party.

5. 让步题

在听这类试题时，考生要注意表示让步关系的连词、介词和副词：如 although, even though, in spite of, despite, nevertheless, however 等。

Set 5

Objective: To identify the sentences of concession.

Example: You hear: (Mr. Black always wore old clothes, even though he had a sizeable bank account.)

- You read: A. He wore old clothes to the bank.
B. His bank was old and large.
C. He wore old clothes in a large size.
D. He did not spend money on clothes.

You have to choose D.

1. A. My grandma watches TV when the show is good.
B. She never watches TV.
C. She is not interested in TV shows.
D. She likes watching TV.
2. A. David was born in Los Angeles but was brought up in Boston.
B. David was born and brought up in Los Angeles, but he spent most of his life in Boston.
C. David was born in Los Angeles, but was brought up in Boston.
D. David spent most of his life in Los Angeles, but he was born and brought up

in Boston.

3. A. The roads are bad because of the weather.
B. The weather has cleared, but the roads are still bad.
C. The weather is good now, and the roads are clear.
D. The roads are clear despite the bad weather.
4. A. The speaker does not believe that Betty and Paul will get a divorce.
B. The speaker believes that Betty will divorce Paul because of their problems.
C. The speaker does not believe that Betty and Paul have any problems.
D. Betty and Paul doubt that they will get a divorce.
5. A. The doctor thinks that you are better.
B. The speaker thinks that you should see a doctor.
C. The speaker thinks that he should see a doctor in spite of feeling better.
D. The doctor does not think that you should see him since you are feeling better.
6. A. I thought that the trip would be fun, and it was.
B. The trip was more fun than I thought it would be.
C. The trip was not as much fun as I thought it would be.
D. I did not think that the trip would be fun, and it was not fun.
7. A. I bought tomatoes.
B. I bought soup.
C. I bought beef.
D. I bought stew.
8. A. Although she has a scholarship, Ellen cannot attend the University.
B. If Ellen gets a scholarship, she can attend the University.
C. Ellen attends the University on a scholarship.
D. Ellen cannot get a scholarship until the University accepts her.
9. A. Since Anna speaks English very well she will not study at the Institute.
B. Anna will study at the Institute until she speaks English well.
C. Anna will continue studying at the Institute in spite of speaking English well.
D. Although she does not speak English well, Anna does not want to study at the Institute.
10. A. Mr. Smith stopped drinking when his doctor told him that he had to.
B. Mr. Smith's doctor did not stop drinking.
C. Mr. Smith agreed to follow his doctor's advice.
D. Mr. Smith drinks in spite of his doctor's advice.

6. 条件题

这类题主要包括真实条件句和非真实条件句。真实条件句往往表示很可能发生的事情；非真实条件句往往表示与事实相反，这主要体现在虚拟语气上。

虚拟语气有以下情况：

① 表示与现在事实相反

主句和从句的主谓构成:

从句: If + 主语 + 动词过去时 (be 用 were)

主句: 主语 + {
would
could
should + 原形动词
ought to
might

② 表示与过去事实相反

从句: If + had + 过去分词

主句: 主语 + {
would
could
should + have + 过去分词
ought to
might

③ 表示与将来事实相反

从句: If + 主语 + should / were to + 原形动词

主句: 主语 + {
would
could
should + 原形动词
ought to
might

除此以外, 还要注意 wish 等词所表示的与事实相反的句子。

Set 6

Objective: To identify the real and unreal conditional sentences.

You hear: (Had John known about the test, he wouldn't have missed class.)

Example: You read: A. John didn't go to class because he didn't know there was going to be a test.

B. John didn't want to take the test, so he skipped class.

C. John went to class although he didn't want to take the test.

D. John was happy that yesterday's test was postponed.

You have to choose A.

1. A. She has finished her paper.

B. She hasn't finished her paper yet.

C. She has plenty of time to finish her paper.

D. She will finish her paper in time.

2. A. I have finished the novel.

B. I haven't finished the novel yet.

- C. I have plenty of time to finish the novel.
 - D. I shall finish the novel in time.
3. A. The weather forecast was not reliable.
B. We listened to the weather forecast.
C. We were soaked to the skin.
D. We only just escaped the rain.
 4. A. Photocopying makes proofreading unnecessary.
B. Copies made on a copypine machine need proofreading.
C. If you make copies of a photomachine, you needn't do any proofreading.
D. If you make photocopying machines, you'll have to prove their usefulness.
 5. A. You will need a smaller size in this style.
B. You will need a size six in this style.
C. This style runs a little smaller than usual.
D. Your usual size is a size seven.
 6. A. We got good seats although we were late.
B. We did not get good seats because we were late.
C. We were too late to get good seats.
D. We got good seats because we arrived on time.
 7. A. She did not go with him because he did not ask her.
B. She went with him although he did not ask her.
C. He asked her to go with him.
D. She asked him to go with her.
 8. A. Fur coats should be cared for properly to last.
B. The woman does not care for fur coats.
C. A good fur coat does not need much care.
D. She lost her fur coat years ago.
 9. A. It is usually easy to get up early.
B. It is easier to get up early if you have an alarm clock.
C. It is hard to get up early.
D. Even with an alarm clock it may be difficult to get up early.
 10. A. We were sorry that Mr. Williams didn't teach the class.
B. We enjoyed attending Mr. Williams's class.
C. It was better that Mr. Williams did not teach the class.
D. The woman believes that Mr. Williams is not a good teacher.

7. 比较题

在听比较句时，须注意主语常是比较对象，表语、定语、状语是比较的内容，要注意表示比较关系的连词：如 as ... as, more than, the same as, like 等。

Set 7

Objective: To identify the comparative sentences.

Example: You hear: (The truck is practically as cheap as the van.)

- You read: A. The van and the truck are the same price.
B. The van is more expensive than the truck.
C. The truck is as practical as the van.
D. The truck is more expensive than the van.

You have to choose D.

?

1. A. Both John and Bob were surprised.
B. Neither John nor I was surprised.
C. John was more surprised than I was.
D. Bob surprised us.
2. A. Sam likes to go to the beach by himself.
B. Sam does not like anything.
C. Sam does not like to go to the beach with his children.
D. Sam likes to go to the beach with his children.
3. A. The new students are not homesick.
B. The new students used to be homesick, but they are not homesick now.
C. The new students have not been here very long.
D. Since I have been here longer than the new students, I am not homesick.
4. A. Kathy can see better than Ann.
B. Kathy is prettier than Ann.
C. Kathy has a better room than Ann.
D. Kathy is a better roommate than Ann.
5. A. I think that the University is far away.
B. The University is nearer than I thought.
C. I think that I will go to the University.
D. The University is not as near as I thought.
6. A. Bill should exercise more.
B. Bill gets more exercise than he used to.
C. Bill should not exercise so much.
D. Exercise should help Bill lose weight.
7. A. Ellen does not like her husband.
B. Ellen and her husband are alike.
C. Joe does not like Ellen's husband.
D. Ellen and Tom are very different.
8. A. Ann likes neither cold weather nor hot weather.
B. Ann likes hot weather better than cold weather.

- C. Ann likes hot weather just as much as cold weather.
- D. Ann likes cold weather better than hot weather.
- 9. A. We have not lived here long, and neither have the Smiths.
- B. We have lived here longer than the Smiths.
- C. The Smiths have not lived here very long.
- D. The Smiths have lived here longer than we have.
- 10. A. Aspirin is good for colds but not for flu.
- B. Anything is good for a cold.
- C. Aspirin is not good for colds and flu.
- D. One of the best remedies for colds and flu is aspirin.

8. 其它类题

这类题包括使役结构：如让某人做某事；宾语的补充说明、非谓语动词与逻辑主语以及表示其它关系的句子。

Set 8

Objective: To identify different kinds of sentences and the relationship among the elements of sentences.

Example: You hear: (Tom's father made him speak careful English.)

You read: A. Tom's father speaks careful English.

B. Tom can't speak English.

C. Tom speaks careful English.

D. Tom never speaks English.

You have to choose C.

1. A. John wants us to meet him.
- B. John met us at the airport.
- C. We met John at the airport.
- D. John wants to meet us at the airport.
2. A. She bought him a gift.
- B. He bought himself a gift.
- C. He bought her a gift.
- D. She bought herself a gift.
3. A. Dick sang to John.
- B. John sang to Mary.
- C. Mary sang to John.
- D. John sang to Dick.
4. A. Paul hit Mary.
- B. Mary hit Paul.
- C. Tom hit Mary.
- D. Tom hit Paul.
5. A. She is going to buy a present for her boss's daughter.
- B. She is going to look after her boss's daughter.
- C. Her boss's daughter will give her something.
- D. Her boss's daughter wants her to buy a gift for her.
6. A. The boy has a pair of shoes.

- B. The boy has a pair of new shoes.
 - C. The boy's shoes wear out too quickly.
 - D. He bought some pairs of shoes a month ago.
7. A. Susan was injured in an accident.
 B. Susan couldn't work for three months.
 C. Susan broke her lacquer vase.
 D. Susan had an accident three months ago.
8. A. My sister is a teacher. B. My sister is an actress.
 C. My sister is an athlete. D. My sister plays tennis badly.
9. A. She looked very pretty when I saw her.
 B. I saw her being hit by a car.
 C. She seemed in poor health when I saw her.
 D. She saw me and stopped to give me a lift.
10. A. John owns a pair of cars. B. John was run down by a car.
 C. John's expert at mending cars. D. John's good at playing cars.

二、B 节 对话部分

对话部分要求考生抓住对话的主要内容和对话者是谁，能够辨别事件发生的不同场所，听出说话人的观点和感情。根据 EPT 考试听力对话部分近年来的分析，下面分类阐述：

1. 理解对话中心思想

抓住其中的主要事实。考生要进行推理判断和鉴别真伪。如对重点词、句的理解，判断与事实是与非；推断某事物的前景或结论等。常常用下列问句：

What are they discussing?

What can we conclude from the talk?

What will they do next?

Set 1

1. A. To have a haircut.
 B. To have a jacket made.
 C. To have his trousers shortened.
 D. To buy a pair of scissors.
2. A. Mary and Bill have missed the bus to town.
 B. Mary and Bill are arguing about Mr. Green's car.
 C. Mary and Bill can go to town either by bus or in Mr. Green's car.
 D. Bill is always late because he likes to pick Mary up.