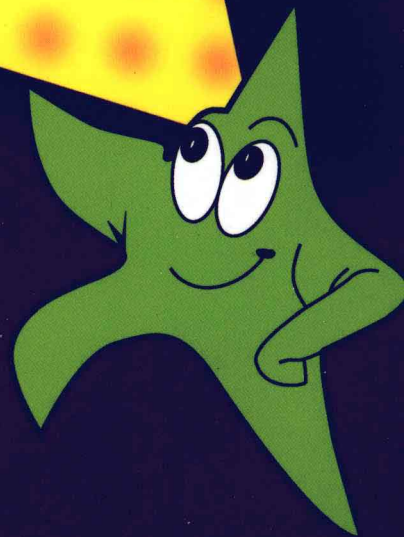


PETS

全国英语等级考试 全真预测试题

第二级

全国英语等级考试命题研究组 编



◎紧扣大纲编写 ◎模拟试题仿真 ◎效果立竿见影

中国石化出版社

[HTTP://WWW.SINOPEC-PRESS.COM](http://www.sinopec-press.com)

教·育·出·版·中·心

全国英语等级考试全真预测试题

第二级

全国英语等级考试命题研究组 编

中国石化出版社

[HTTP://WWW.SINOPEC-PRESS.COM](http://www.sinopec-press.com)

教 · 育 · 出 · 版 · 中 · 心

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

全国英语等级考试全真预测试题. 第二级/全国英语等级考试命题研究组编. —北京: 中国石化出版社, 2011. 6

ISBN 978 - 7 - 5114 - 0962 - 1

I. ①全… II. ①全… III. ①全国公共英语等级考试—习题集 IV. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2011)第 112134 号

未经本社书面授权, 本书任何部分不得被复制、抄袭, 或者以任何形式或任何方式传播。版权所有, 侵权必究。

中国石化出版社出版发行

地址: 北京市东城区安定门外大街 58 号

邮编: 100011 电话: (010) 84271850

读者服务部电话: (010) 84289974

<http://www.sinopec-press.com>

E-mail: press@sinopec.com.cn

北京科信印刷有限公司印刷

全国各地新华书店经销

*

787 × 1092 毫米 16 开本 14.5 印张 366 千字

2011 年 6 月第 1 版 2011 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

定价: 32.00 元(赠送 MP3 盘)

目 录

第一部分 笔试部分

笔试全真预测试题(一)	2
笔试全真预测试题(一)参考答案	13
笔试全真预测试题(二)	21
笔试全真预测试题(二)参考答案	32
笔试全真预测试题(三)	38
笔试全真预测试题(三)参考答案	48
笔试全真预测试题(四)	54
笔试全真预测试题(四)参考答案	65
笔试全真预测试题(五)	72
笔试全真预测试题(五)参考答案	83
笔试全真预测试题(六)	88
笔试全真预测试题(六)参考答案	99
笔试全真预测试题(七)	107
笔试全真预测试题(七)参考答案	117
笔试全真预测试题(八)	122
笔试全真预测试题(八)参考答案	132
笔试全真预测试题(九)	138
笔试全真预测试题(九)参考答案	149
笔试全真预测试题(十)	155
笔试全真预测试题(十)参考答案	166

第二部分 口试部分

口试全真预测试题(一)	174
口试全真预测试题(一)答案	176
口试全真预测试题(二)	178
口试全真预测试题(二)答案	180

口试全真预测试题(三)	182
口试全真预测试题(三)答案	185
口试全真预测试题(四)	187
口试全真预测试题(四)答案	190
口试全真预测试题(五)	193
口试全真预测试题(五)答案	196
口试全真预测试题(六)	199
口试全真预测试题(六)答案	202
口试全真预测试题(七)	205
口试全真预测试题(七)答案	208
口试全真预测试题(八)	211
口试全真预测试题(八)答案	214
口试全真预测试题(九)	217
口试全真预测试题(九)答案	220
口试全真预测试题(十)	223
口试全真预测试题(十)答案	226

第一部分

笔 试 部 分

笔试全真预测试题(一)

本试卷分第一卷(选择题)和第二卷(非选择题)两部分。考试时间为 120 分钟。

第一卷

第一部分 听力理解

第一节 听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一道小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例如,你将听到以下内容:

M: Excuse me. Can you tell me how much the shirt is?

W: Yes, it's nine fifteen.

请看选项:

How much is the shirt?

[A] £19.5

[B] £9.15

[C] £9.18

衬衫的价格为 9 镑 15 便士,所以你选择 B 项,并在试卷上将其标出。

Answer: [A] [■] [C]

1. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?
[A] Manager and clerk.
[B] Director and secretary.
[C] Professor and student.
2. What is the population of that city?
[A] 800,000. [B] 813,000. [C] 813,400.
3. What color is the woman's car?
[A] Red. [B] Red and blue. [C] Blue.
4. Who were the books ordered by?
[A] John. [B] Bill. [C] The man.
5. When does the man start work today?
[A] At 9:30. [B] At 10:15. [C] At 9:00



第二节 听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几道小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有 5 秒钟的时间阅读各道小题;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

6. What time is it now?

[A] 7:45

[B] 8:15

[C] 8:45.

7. What can we learn from the conversation?

[A] The man's watch was fast.

[B] The man's watch was slow.

[C] The woman's watch needs repairing.

8. What did the widow do to the police and the County Council officials?

[A] She greeted them with a bunch of flowers.

[B] She entertained them with hot tea.

[C] She poured hot water on them.

9. Why did all the other residents agree to move?

[A] Because they could move into new flats with more rooms than their old ones.

[B] Because they liked to move into new flats.

[C] Because they could move into new flats not far from their old homes.

10. What number did the man want to dial?

[A] 123-4567.

[B] 132-4567.

[C] 123-5467.

11. Why couldn't the man find the person he wanted?

[A] There was no person by the name.

[B] He dialed a wrong number.

[C] Mr. Hatton was out for dinner.

12. Where and when did the dialogue take place?

[A] In a hotel, in the morning.

[B] On a train, in the evening.

[C] On the phone, in the evening.

13. What is the woman looking for?

[A] Glasses.

[B] Telephone.

[C] Grass.

14. Where did the woman leave her glasses?

[A] In the living room. [B] By the telephone. [C] By the television.

15. Has the woman found her glasses?

[A] Yes, she has.

[B] Yes, she has found it by the telephone.

[C] No, she hasn't.

16. Where does this conversation most probably take place?

[A] In a professor's office.

[B] In a medical doctor's office.

[C] In an auditorium.



17. When does this conversation take place?
 [A] Just before the semester begins.
 [B] After the first week of classes.
 [C] In the middle of the semester.
18. Why has the woman come to see Dr. Tyler?
 [A] She had promised that she would.
 [B] She has been sick.
 [C] She needs his approval for her schedule.
19. Why did the woman drop her chemistry course?
 [A] It wasn't a requirement.
 [B] She already knew the material.
 [C] She entered the hospital.
20. What does Dr. Tyler seem most concerned about?
 [A] The woman's musical background.
 [B] The woman's economic situation.
 [C] The woman's decision to take on so much work.

第二部分 英语知识运用

第一节 单项填空

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Example:

It is generally considered unwise to give a child _____ he or she wants.

[A] however [B] whatever [C] whichever [D] whenever

Answer: [A] [■] [C] [D]

21. You're always late. You _____ late three times this week.
 [A] are being [B] were [C] had been [D] have been
22. What was the matter with you this morning? You looked _____ you hadn't slept for the last twenty-four hours.
 [A] so as [B] that [C] as if [D] like that
23. —Please don't tell anybody.
 —I _____, I promise.
 [A] can't [B] don't [C] won't [D] mustn't
24. Keep in _____ that all people are different and some may progress faster than others.
 [A] head [B] brain [C] heart [D] mind



25. He keeps on with physical training in winter _____ cold it is.
[A] whatever [B] no matter how [C] whether or not [D] although
26. We often hear old people wishing they _____ young again.
[A] are [B] were [C] had been [D] will be
27. Without air, there would be no atmosphere to protect us _____ the sun's deadly rays.
[A] from [B] under [C] to [D] in
28. The old movie reminded them _____ the wonderful time they had spent together.
[A] to [B] for [C] in [D] of
29. Up to now there have been many explanations _____ the cause of sleepwalking.
[A] in view of [B] in line with [C] apart from [D] as to
30. More and more Chinese people are _____ wildlife conservation and environmental protection.
[A] certain of [B] concerned about [C] capable of [D] crazy about
31. —Can you speak Russian?
—I can speak a little _____ I can't understand much.
[A] and [B] but [C] otherwise [D] or
32. If it rains, we should not go out, but the sky _____ perfectly clear.
[A] is [B] will be [C] was [D] had been
33. We must finish the job, no matter _____ difficult it is.
[A] however [B] how [C] whatever [D] what
34. —Have you got any idea for the summer vacation?
—I don't mind where we go _____ there's sun, sea and beach.
[A] as if [B] if only [C] now that [D] as long as
35. I've decided to _____ your advice and stop smoking for good.
[A] take [B] receive [C] believe [D] consider

第二节 完形填空

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给各题的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

There was one true shark(鲨鱼) story that Jack could never forget. It happened 36 the Second World War. A British 37, called the Nova Scotia, was going from the Red Sea to Burban in South Africa. It was 38 more than a thousand South African soldiers and Italian 39 of war. There was no 40 warship(护航舰), because the danger of enemy attack(攻击) seemed 41. It was a long way from Europe. 42 a German submarine(潜艇) had 43 the Indian Ocean. It was waiting outside Burban when the Nova Scotia appeared.

The submarine 44 the Nova Scotia to the 45 of the sea. Many men were 46 at once. Many others were badly hurt, and they died after a few minutes. But hundreds were 47. They were not greatly 48. The sea was 49 and warm they thought, "A ship will find us in the morning. We'll soon be saved." A ship did find them, but it saved only 83 men. The 50 had taken the rest.



Thirty-five years later, Jack spoke to one of these men. "I was on a raft(筏子)," the man said, "There were men all 51 me in the water. They were swimming, or 52 on to pieces of wood. Suddenly I heard a 53. It came from a man who was a few hundred meters away from me. He threw his arms 54 the air. Then he 55 beneath the water. He never came up again. That was the scene. The sharks had smelled the blood of the dead and the dying men. There seemed to be hundreds of them. Man after man gave a terrible shout and then disappeared. I even saw sharks attack men on the rafts. They jumped right out of the water."

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 36. [A] during | [B] before | [C] after | [D] between |
| 37. [A] officer | [B] official | [C] ship | [D] boat |
| 38. [A] controlled | [B] organized | [C] carrying | [D] containing |
| 39. [A] people | [B] prisoners | [C] enemies | [D] weapons |
| 40. [A] protecting | [B] guarding | [C] guarding | [D] preventing |
| 41. [A] limited | [B] small | [C] unable | [D] little |
| 42. [A] So | [B] Therefore | [C] But | [D] Instead |
| 43. [A] attacked | [B] taken | [C] studied | [D] reached |
| 44. [A] called | [B] put | [C] forced | [D] sent |
| 45. [A] bottom | [B] depth | [C] water | [D] surface |
| 46. [A] killed | [B] murdered | [C] gone | [D] wounded |
| 47. [A] awaken | [B] suffering | [C] alive | [D] floating |
| 48. [A] disappointed | [B] anxious | [C] worried | [D] eager |
| 49. [A] still | [B] calm | [C] quiet | [D] smooth |
| 50. [A] sharks | [B] men | [C] ship | [D] water |
| 51. [A] over | [B] around | [C] on | [D] below |
| 52. [A] catching | [B] grasping | [C] seizing | [D] holding |
| 53. [A] shout | [B] murmur | [C] voice | [D] whistle |
| 54. [A] to | [B] through | [C] in | [D] with |
| 55. [A] dived | [B] disappeared | [C] returned | [D] went |

第三部分 阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Robert was born in a small town in England. His father has a farm and can supply him enough money to finish university where he's studying law. The young man studies hard and hopes to be a famous lawyer.

Last Monday their term was over. Robert said to his father on the telephone that he was going to travel in a small country during his summer holiday. His father agreed to his plan and posted some money to him. So he started four days ago. Their plane landed the only air-



port of the country safely. He took a taxi and got to a hotel in the centre of the capital. He felt hungry and tired. So he had a dinner and then a good sleep. This morning he was all right and was going to visit some places of interest. He met an English visitor while he was having breakfast and the man told him to be careful of thieves.

Robert thanked the man and left. But he thought he was smart(机灵的)and strong and he decided to have a try. He brought out a piece of paper and wrote on it, "A pig has stolen my wallet(钱包)!" Then he put the note into his empty wallet. After that he put the wallet into a pocket and set off. He did all carefully and hoped to find out who would steal it.

"Everything went well," Robert thought to himself after he had returned to the hotel. He brought out his wallet and put his money into it again. He had a look at the note. To his surprise, it was rewritten. It said, "Your uncle has touched your wallet!"

56. Robert can study in the university because _____.
[A] he wants to be a lawyer [B] his father is a rich farmer
[C] he's smart and strong [D] he keeps his wallet well
57. Robert went to the small country to _____.
[A] make fun of the thieves [B] catch some thieves
[C] visit the places of interest [D] have a nice meal and a good sleep there
58. The English visitor thought _____.
[A] there were a lot of thieves in the city
[B] Robert could deal with the thieves
[C] it was dangerous to travel in the city
[D] Robert had to take good care of himself
59. Robert brought his money out of his wallet because _____.
[A] he had to pay for the meals and room
[B] he had to find a place to put the note
[C] he wanted to buy something for his parents
[D] he was afraid to lose his wallet

B

George and Charlie lived in the same town before they joined the army. They were sent to an island and stayed there for more than ten months. They had to get up early in the morning and go to bed on time in the evening. They had to be on sentry duty whether it was a cold night or it was a hot afternoon. They could see nothing except the sea. Of course there weren't any drinks though they liked to drink very much. The two young men were tired of life on the island and hoped to have a holiday in a city.

One night it was very cold. George and Charlie saw a man swimming towards the bank where their military camp(军营)stayed while they were on sentry duty. They didn't say anything and followed him gently(悄悄地)and caught him when he was taking an important map away. The two young soldiers were allowed to have a week's holiday in the capital. They were both very happy and went there after that. As soon as they left the airport, they found a



restaurant in the centre of the city and decided to drink something first. They stayed there for about four hours before it was closed. They drank too much to stand and had to sit near a garden for half an hour. Then they stood up and began to look for a hotel. It was one o'clock at night and they could see few cars. They walked in the middle of the street.

"I've never seen such a long ladder in my life," said George. "I'm sure the heavy wind blew it down!"

"Nonsense(胡说八道)!" said Charlie, "It's not a ladder, but a fence(篱笆)!"

60. The phrase "be on sentry duty" in the story means _____

- [A] 值班 [B] 站岗 [C] 上班 [D] 娱乐

61. George and Charlie wanted to have a holiday because _____.

- [A] they were very busy in the military camp
[B] they hoped to see their parents
[C] they didn't like the life in the military camp
[D] they needed to have a good rest

62. The man wanted to _____.

- [A] spy the military secret
[B] travel on the island
[C] have a joke with the two soldiers
[D] find out if the soldiers were on duty

63. The two young men were happy because _____.

- [A] they weren't on sentry duty any longer
[B] they allowed to return to their hometown
[C] they would leave the military camp forever
[D] they were allowed to stay in the capital for a week

C

No one knows for sure why birds migrate (定期迁徙). One theory of migration says that ancient birds of the northern part of the earth were forced southward during the Ice Age, when ice covered large parts of Europe, Asia and North America. As the ice melted, the birds came back to their homelands, spent the summer, and then went south again in winter. Gradually, these comings and goings became habits, and birds now migrate though much of the ice has gone.

Another theory proposes that the ancient home of all modern birds was the tropic areas. There they lived so well that the region became overcrowded. Many species had to move northward. During the summer, these birds found plenty of room and food. In winter, however, food became scarce and they had to return to the south.

A newer theory is that increasing daylight stimulates certain glands (腺) in the bird's body and prepares it for migration. One scientist is able to make birds migrate in midwinter by exposing them for two months to artificial daylight. Recoveries of marked birds indicate that they fly north as soon as they are set free. The conclusion is that the urge to migrate is



determined by changes in the bird's body which take place under seasonal changes in the length of daylight.

This theory would account for the fact that not all birds migrate at the same time. Each species seems to have its own schedule. The theory would also account for the regular time and routes of migration. Birds arrive at a given place year after year. Unfavorable weather delays them only a few days. Total hours of daylight, rather than weather, start them on the way.

How birds find their way to the same place year after year and why they follow their own particular route are still mysteries. They evidently do not follow known landmarks (地面标志), for many young birds migrate alone without the help of experienced adults.

64. We can conclude from the first paragraph that _____.
[A] during the Ice Age, the whole Europe was covered with ice
[B] the south used to be the homelands of all birds
[C] scientists can confidently explain why birds migrate now
[D] migration of birds can be explained by the change of ice on earth
65. The birds mentioned in the third paragraph fly north in midwinter because _____.
[A] they are specially trained by a scientist
[B] they are affected by seasonal changes
[C] there is a change in their body temperature
[D] they are exposed to extra daylight
66. The phrase "account for" (Para. 4) most probably means _____.
[A] indicate [B] explain [C] prove [D] provide
67. Which of the following can NOT be inferred from the passage?
[A] Birds do not migrate at the same time.
[B] Birds usually follow regular routes for migration.
[C] Each species has a special reason for migration.
[D] Birds migrate to their own particular places every year.

D

Many visitors find the fast pace at which American people move very troubling. One's first impression is likely to be that everyone is in a rush. City people always appear to be hurrying to get where they are going and are very impatient if they are delayed even for a brief moment. At first, this may seem unfriendly to you. But drivers will rush you; store-keepers will be in a hurry as they serve you; people will push past you as they walk along the street. You will miss smiles, brief conversations with people as you shop or dine away from home. Do not think that because Americans are in such a hurry they are unfriendly. Often, life is much slower outside the big cities, as is true in other countries as well.

Americans who live in cities such as New York, Chicago, or Los Angeles, often think that everyone is equally in a hurry to get things done; they expect others to "push back", just as city people do in Tokyo, Singapore or Paris, for example. But when they discover that you are a stranger, most Americans become quite kindly and will take great care to help



you. Many of them first came to the city as strangers and they remember how frightening a new city can be. If you need help or want to ask a question, choose a friendly looking person and say, "I am a stranger here. Can you help me?"

Most people will stop, smile at you, and help you find your way or answer your questions. But you must let them know that you need help. Otherwise they are likely to pass you by, not noticing that you are new to the city and in need of help. Occasionally, you may find someone too busy or perhaps too rushed to give you aid. If this happens, do not be discouraged; just ask someone else. Most Americans enjoy helping a stranger.

68. Many people who first visit the United States will find that ____.

- [A] America is a highly developed country
- [B] American city people seem to be always in a rush
- [C] the fast pace in American life often causes much trouble
- [D] Americans are impatient and unfriendly people

69. When the author says "You will miss smiles", he means ____.

- [A] you will fail to notice that Americans are pleasant and happy
- [B] you will be puzzled why Americans do not smile at you
- [C] you will feel that Americans do not seem very friendly
- [D] you will find that Americans don't have much sense of humor

70. In the author's opinion, ____.

- [A] it is true that life in New York is much faster than that in any other city
- [B] people living outside big cities are lazy and miserable
- [C] most American people enjoy living in the suburbs of big cities
- [D] those who are busy are not necessarily unfriendly

71. The author mentions big cities such as Tokyo, Singapore and Paris ____.

- [A] to show that city people all over the world have a lot in common
- [B] to let his readers be aware that they are some of the world's biggest cities
- [C] to illustrate their difference from American cities
- [D] because they are some of the cities that attract visitors most

E

Mark felt that it was time for him to take part in his community, so he went to the neighborhood meeting after work. The area's city councilwoman (女议员) was leading a discussion about how the quality of life was decreasing. The neighborhood faced many problems.

Mark looked at the charts taped to the walls. There were charts for parking problems, crime, and for problems in vacant buildings. People were supposed to suggest solutions to the councilwoman.

It was much for Mark. "The problems are too big," he thought. He turned to the man next to him and said, "I think this is a waste of my time. Nothing I could do would make a difference here."



Mark thought some more on his way to the bus stop. "People should just take care of themselves," he decided. "That's enough to do. I can't take on all the problems of the world."

As he neared the bus stop, Mark saw a woman carrying a grocery bag and baby. She was trying to unlock her car, but she didn't have a free hand. As Mark got closer, her other child, a little boy, suddenly darted into the street. The woman tried to reach for him, but as she moved, her bag shifted and groceries started to fall out. Mark ran to take the boy's arm and led him back to his mother. Then he picked up the groceries while the woman smiled in relief. "Thanks!" she said. "You've got great timing!"

"Just being neighborly," Mark said. As he rode home, he glanced at the walls of the bus. On one of them was "Small acts of kindness add up." Mark smiled and thought, "Maybe that's a good place to start."

72. It is known from the passage that _____.

- [A] Mark played an active part in community activities
- [B] the city councilwoman was responsible for the falling of life quality
- [C] visual aids were used to display the seriousness of problems
- [D] many people were discouraged by the many problems facing them

73. The word "darted" in paragraph 5 can be best replaced by

- [A] "walked" [B] "marched" [C] "wandered" [D] "dashed"

74. What is the implication of the words on the bus wall?

- [A] You should be kind to your neighbors and they will treat you the same way.
- [B] Everyone can play his own part to make things better.
- [C] All small acts will add up to kindness.
- [D] It's a small act to help a person in need.

75. The passage is mainly about _____.

- [A] how individuals can help make a difference
- [B] running a neighborhood meeting to solve its problems
- [C] citizens' reactions to the problems they face
- [D] solving problems through group action

第二卷

第四部分 写作

第一节 短文改错

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断,如无错误,在该行右边横线上画勾(✓);如有错误(每行只有一个错误),则按下列情况改正:

多一个词:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉,在该行右边横线上写出该词,并也用斜线划掉。



缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

错一个词:在错的词下划一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意:原行没有错的不要改。

When the sun started to set, Jim headed
for home. He had hunted long enough. Just then
he saw it. There, 30 feet in front of him, a wolf.
Jim looked around. There were wolves in the 76 _____
woods in his right, who were waiting for their 77 _____
leader move. The boy did not lift his gun. His 78 _____
heart beaten like a drum(鼓). Jim walked on 79 _____
with a wolf in front and others following him. The 80 _____
wolf full of fright in back of Jim. Jim turned 81 _____
and shot at the front wolf suddenly. And the others 82 _____
stopped short(突然的), Jim started to run. He looked back 83 _____
and saw the beasts stand round the body of 84 _____
their leader. With their leader, they were not 85 _____
so brave.

第二节 书面表达

6月1日是个星期天,天气晴朗,李明和李红一起去参观首都动物园,请以李明的口气写一篇日记,内容要点如下:

- (1)距离:离家约4公里。
 - (2)交通工具:坐公共汽车。
 - (3)时间:9点出发,15分钟后到达。
 - (4)动物:象、熊、狮、猴、鸟等,对猴略作描述。
- 注意:词数100左右。