

全国公共英语等级考试应试指南

四  
级

# 全国公共英语等级考试 词汇与英语知识应用

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PETS



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✻ Passage One ✻

Each of us has a complex and continuous interior language, a constantly flowing stream of words, phrases, images, and ideas—an 1 monologue, a stream of consciousness that needs no direction to shape it into writing. A journal is a 2 notebook that attempts to capture this 3 internal flow. A journal differs from a diary, 4 is a daily written account of activities, yet a journal can include a diary. A journal also 5 from an autobiography, which is the story of a person's life written 6 that person, yet a journal is often used as the 7 for an autobiography.

A journal, like a self-adjusting compass, can 8 you in seeking direction for your life. 9 of age, social background, or education, a journal enables you 10 begin wherever you are and move at your own tempo, 11 whatever goes through your mind. It is an instrument that can be used in privacy, giving its 12 a wealth of feedback to crystallize (明确) decisions and help create meaning in life. At times an exciting awareness breaks 13 like the dawn of a new day. The journal records this 14 as part of a continuous process, as the writer reconstructs the past, records the present, and imagines the future. At a 15 date, re-reading journal entries helps the writer to discover personal growth and 16.

The journal can also 17 inner capacities as the writer recognizes his or her own identity. Like a thread of movement, inner resources 18 and reveal themselves as the writer records what has just been recognized. Writing 19 the impulse of the moment, gives it form, makes it

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- 20 . Ultimately the journal is a relationship with the self.
- |                  |                 |                    |                |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. external   | B. internal     | C. outside         | D. eternal     |
| 2. A. personal   | B. personnel    | C. personification | D. personality |
| 3. A. instant    | B. often        | C. constant        | D. rare        |
| 4. A. which      | B. what         | C. whose           | D. each        |
| 5. A. suffers    | B. obtains      | C. engages         | D. differs     |
| 6. A. with       | B. for          | C. of              | D. by          |
| 7. A. findings   | B. foundation   | C. found           | D. finding     |
| 8. A. lead       | B. help         | C. guide           | D. assist      |
| 9. A. regardless | B. unless       | C. despite         | D. untill      |
| 10. A. with      | B. to           | C. for             | D. /           |
| 11. A. record    | B. recorded     | C. recording       | D. records     |
| 12. A. writer    | B. reader       | C. descendant      | D. precedent   |
| 13. A. into      | B. up           | C. down            | D. through     |
| 14. A. insight   | B. imagination  | C. sight           | D. perspective |
| 15. A. previous  | B. later        | C. certain         | D. some        |
| 16. A. change    | B. passage      | C. evolution       | D. progress    |
| 17. A. strength  | B. strength     | C. wide            | D. widen       |
| 18. A. grows     | B. increase     | C. accelerate      | D. unfold      |
| 19. A. taken     | B. took         | C. taking          | D. takes       |
| 20. A. temporary | B. contemporary | C. permanent       | D. instant     |

## ❖ 答案·词汇·分析 ❖

### 1. 答案 B。

词汇: external *adj* 外部的

internal *adj* 内部的

outside *adj* 外部的, 外面的, 外表的

eternal *adj* 永久的, 不朽的

## Passage One

分析:据文章第一句话中 *interior language* 得知所描述为内部语言, 从下文中 *a stream of consciousness* 又可知所描述对象为意识, 也是内部物质, 故选 B。

### 2. 答案 A。

词汇: *personal adj.* 私人的, 个人的, 亲自的, 人身的

*personnel n.* 人员, 职员

*personification n.* 化身

*personality n.* 人格, 个性

分析:本空考察词汇, 此处需要一个形容词, 四个选项中只有 *personal* 符合。而 *personnel* 与 *personal* 形似, 需特殊记忆。

### 3. 答案 C。

词汇: *instant adj.* 立即的, 直接的, 紧迫的

*often adv.* 常常, 经常

*constant adj.* 不变的, 持续的, 坚决的

*rare adj.* 稀罕的

分析:此空要填 *this consciousness flow* 的特点、属性。从上文中的 *a constantly flowing stream of words, phrases...*, 我们得知 *this internal flow* 的特点应为 *constant*。此题关键在于要考虑上文, 而 *instant* 与 *constant* 形似, 也应特殊记忆。

### 4. 答案 A。

词汇: *which pron.* 哪个, 哪几个

*adj.* 哪个

*what pron.* 什么

*int.* 怎么, 多么

*adj.* 什么

*whose pron.* 谁的

*each adj.* 各自的, 每个的

*pron.* 各自, 每个

分析:此空所在分句前后各有一逗号, 表明它为插入语。其所作

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成分为 *dairy* 的非限定性定语从句, 起补充说明作用。四项中, 只有 *which* 具有这一功能。

### 5. 答案 D。

词汇: *suffer vt./vi.* 受苦, 受难

*obtain vt./vi.* 得到, 获得

*engage vt.* 使忙碌, 使从事于

*differ vi.* (常与 *from* 连用) 不同; (常与 *with* 连用) 不同意

分析: 上文中提到过 *A journal differs from a diary*, 本句与其结构类似, 语义连贯, 而且有 *also* 作提示, 考虑上下呼应, 故选 *differs*。

### 6. 答案 D。

词汇: *with prep.* 和……一起

*for prep.* 给, 为

*of prep.* ……的, 属于……的

*by prep.* 在附近, 按照, 通过

分析: 本题关键在于理解 *autobiography* (自传) 的词义。其中 *auto* 为前缀, 意为自己的, 自动的, 如 *automobile*。而 *biography* 为传记之义。故可理解 *the story of a person's life* 与 *that person* 之间的关系为被动关系, 所以选 *by*。

### 7. 答案 B。

词汇: *findings n.* 发现, 发现物

*foundation n.* 基础, 根本

*found find* 的过去式和过去分词

分析: 本题考察 *journal* 与 *autobiography* 的关系。从上下文中可推断出 *journal* 可作 *autobiography* 的基础。

### 8. 答案 C。

词汇: *lead vt./vi.* 领导, 引导, 致使。例如: *After the first half of the race I was leading.* (跑了一半赛程后我领先了。)

*help vt./vi.* 帮助, 援助

guide *vt.* 指导, 支配

*vi.* 任向导, 强调指引, 指路。例如: They guided us to the office. (他们带领我们到了办公室。)

assist *vt., vi.* 帮助, 支援。例如: We all assisted in mending the roof. (我们都帮助修理屋顶。)

分析: guide(抽象名词 guidance, 具体名词 guide“向导”)是通用词, 可以用于“为别人带路”、“指导别人的学习、品行修养”, 它的内涵是避免走弯路或遇到危险。上文中提到 a journal is like a compass, 而 compass 的特性就是指引, 故选 guide。

9. 答案 A。

词汇: regardless *adj.* 不管, 不顾, 不注意。例如: He says what he thinks, regardless of other people's feelings. (他怎么想就怎么说, 不考虑别人的情绪。)

unless *conj.* 如果不, 除非。例如: My baby sister never cries unless she is hungry. (我刚出生的妹妹除非饿了, 否则是从来不哭的。)

despite *prep.* 不管, 尽管, 不论。例如: Despite the bad weather we enjoyed our holiday. (尽管天气不好, 我们的假期仍过得很愉快。)

untill *prep.* 到……为止。例如: We can't start the job until we have the approval from the authority concerned. (没有有关当局的批准, 我们不能开始这项工作。)

分析: 从上下文中分析, 此处应为不管, 不顾之义, 选项中 regardless 和 despite 符合词义, 但只有 regardless 与 of 连用。

10. 答案 B。

词汇: with *prep.* 有, 以, 用, 同……, 由于

to *prep.* 向, 往, 给……, 比, 对, [表示程度、范围] 到, 为不定式符号

for *prep.* (表示目的)为了, 因为, 适合于

conj. 因为

分析: 本题考察 enable 的用法, 其正确用法为“enable sb. to do sth.”。

11. 答案 C。

词汇: record *n.* 履历, 档案, 诉状, 最高纪录, 报告, 唱片

*vt.* 记录, 标明, 将……录音

*vi.* 录音

分析: 此空所填动词的逻辑主语是 journal, 它与 record 的关系是主动的, 所以选 recording, 用动词的现在分词作状语。

12. 答案 A。

词汇: descendant *n.* 子孙, 后裔, 后代

precedent *n.* 先例

分析: 上一分句中提到 It is an instrument that can be used in privacy, 而 privacy 肯定是作者本人的。而由后一分句 crystallize decisions and help create meaning of life 来看, 是决定具体化, 也明显是对写 journal 的本人的作用。本句意为, 它是作者可以用来处理个人事务的工具, 它给作者许多反馈信息来使决定具体化, 并创造生命的意义。

13. 答案 D。

词汇: through *adj.* 向下的

*adv.* 向下

*prep.* 往下, 沿着

分析: 这里需要弄清几个短语:

break down: 破坏, 拆散。例如: The Congressmen of the Republican tried to break down the opposition from their opponents to their proposal. (共和党的议员们试图使他们的反对派不再反对他们的提案。)

break up: 分裂, 结束, 解散。例如: The crowd started to break up when the night fell. (天快黑时人群开始散开了。) The ice will break up when the warm weather comes. (天气转暖,

## Passage One

冰层就会破裂。) Their marriage broke up. (他们的婚姻破裂了。)

break into: 闯入。例如: The thieves broke into the office and stole some money. (小偷闯入办公室,偷了一些钱。)

break through: 突破。例如: After the storm the sun broke through the clouds. (风暴过后太阳冲破了云层。) At last, those physicians and specialists broke through in their fight against heart disease. (那些内科医生和专家们终于在同心脏病的斗争中取得了突破。)

通过本句中比较 like the dawn of a new day 可以推测出此处应选有“突破”含义的 break through。

### 14. 答案 A。

词汇: insight *n.* 洞察力, 见识。例如: a man of insight (有洞察力的人)

imagination *n.* 想像, 空想, 想像力。例如: His imagination played round that queer idea. (他老是想那个怪念头。)

sight *n.* 视力, 视觉, 见, 瞥见, 视域, 眼界。例如: I caught sight of an empty seat at the back of the bus. (我看到公共汽车的后面有一个空座位。)

perspective *n.* 透视图, 远景, 观点。例如: a perspective of lakes and hills (湖山远景)

分析: 根据上下文, journal 的作者通过 reconstructs the past, records the present, and imagines the future, 而得到了 insight。这里 insight 的解释是洞察力。

### 15. 答案 B。

词汇: previous *adj.* 在前的, 早先的

later *adj.* 更迟的, 更后的

certain *adj.* 确定的, 某一个, 无疑的, 必然的, 可靠的

some *adj.* 一些, 少许, 若干, 有些, 大约, 相当的

分析: 从下文中的 rereading 可知, 该动作发生的时间是在后来,

更迟的时候。

16. 答案 C。

词汇: change *n.* 改变, 变化。例如: You will see many changes in the village since last year. (你会看见自去年以来村里发生的变化。)

passage *n.* 通路, (一)段。例如: He forced a passage through the crowd. (他从人群中强挤出一条通路来。)

evolution *n.* 发展, 演变, 进化。例如: the evolution of the modern car (近代汽车的发展)

progress *n.* 前进, 进步。例如: You have made progress with your English. (你的英语进步了。)

分析: 与此空所呼应的词是 growth, 生物是不断发展进化的, 由此逻辑判断出应为 evolution。

17. 答案 A。

词汇: strengthen *v.* 加强, 巩固

strength *n.* 力量, 实力

wide *adj.* 广阔的

widen *v.* 放宽, 扩展

分析: 此空的宾语是 capacities, 所以选 strengthen inner capacity (加强能力)。

18. 答案 D。

词汇: grow *vi.* 生长, 成长, 渐渐变得。例如: Rice grows in warm climates (稻子生长在温暖的地区。)

*vt.* 种植, 栽培

increase *vt.* 增加, 加大

*vi.* 增加, 繁殖。例如: His employer has increased his wages. (他的雇主增加了他的工资。)

accelerate *v.* 加速, 促进。例如: He decided to accelerate his advertising. (他决定增加广告的数量。)

## Passage One

unfold *vt.* 打开,显露,开展,阐明。例如:She unfolded the cloth.

(她摊开了这块布。)unfold one's intentions(表明意向)

*vi.* 伸展,开花,呈现

分析:此空的后续动作是 reveal,从逻辑上讲,应首先打开,再展现,所以选 unfold。

19. 答案 D。

词汇: taken *vbl.* take 的过去分词

took *vbl.* take 的过去式

taking *vbl.* take 的现在分词

take *v.* 拿,取,接受

分析:此空考察文章前后呼应,后面出现动词第三人称单数,所以选 takes。

20. 答案 C。

词汇: temporary *adj.* 暂时的,临时的

contemporary *adj.* 当代的,同时代的

permanent *adj.* 永久的,持久的

instant *adj.* 立即的,直接的,紧迫的

分析:由整句话来看,写作记录当时的冲动,给予它形式,从而使之永久保留下来。所以选 permanent。

## 易混淆的词

personal ['pɜːsən(ə)l] *adj.* [语法]人

称的 *adj.* 私人的,个人的,亲自的,

personnel [pɜːsə'nel] *n.* 人员,职员

personification [pɜːsənifi'keɪʃ(ə)n] *n.*

化身

personality [pɜːsə'næləti] *n.* 个性,人

格,人物,名人

break into 闯入打断;插话,突然……  
起来

break up 分裂,结束,解散

break down 破坏,拆散

break through 突破

✻ **Passage Two** ✻

The laws set up certain specific standards in 1 to age—in some states you can get married at 18, drive a car at 16, drink liquor at 21. These are helpful and even 2 rulings to have. But we need to 3 minimum ages for a wider range of activities. Too many people are confused 4 to whether they are old enough to do what they want to do.

What is the minimum age at 5 you can refuse invitations by saying, “I don’t want to go?” The generally 6 answer is 70. You may find that it is perfectly legal to turn 7 things you don’t want to do as early as 55. On the other hand, certain 8 communities 9 that you have to keep on finding excuses for not going places until you are 85 10 dead, whichever occurs first.

Some things can’t be too accurately pinpointed.

When are you old enough to sit down at a cocktail party 11 everybody else is standing up and complaining that their feet, legs or backs are killing them? 47. I say 47 12 it was at this age that I first sat down and discovered you could get 13 with it.

At what age is it considered proper to begin complaining about the 14 kids today? It 15 to be you were over 30. Now you find some people of 17 16 when kids of 18 are going go show some signs of 17.

When is it 18 to talk about the Good Old Days? Never. Except in some counties in Florida and Southern California.

## Passage Two

We need to tighten our rules in these 19 matters. Otherwise we will have utter chaos, for which our society has long passed the 20 age.

- |                   |              |                |               |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. response    | B. respond   | C. aspect      | D. regard     |
| 2. A. necessary   | B. assisting | C. profitable  | D. lousy      |
| 3. A. make        | B. set       | C. operate     | D. produce    |
| 4. A. in          | B. so        | C. as          | D. about      |
| 5. A. which       | B. that      | C. when        | D. there      |
| 6. A. received    | B. ignored   | C. neglected   | D. accepted   |
| 7. A. to          | B. out       | C. down        | D. in         |
| 8. A. forward     | B. backward  | C. wealthier   | D. poorer     |
| 9. A. suggest     | B. insist    | C. propose     | D. resist     |
| 10. A. than       | B. before    | C. or          | D. above      |
| 11. A. there      | B. when      | C. otherwise   | D. against    |
| 12. A. for        | B. since     | C. because     | D. out of     |
| 13. A. away       | B. off       | C. out         | D. on         |
| 14. A. rot        | B. rotting   | C. rotten      | D. beating    |
| 15. A. uses       | B. used      | C. is used     | D. is using   |
| 16. A. asking     | B. asked     | C. ask         | D. quized     |
| 17. A. mature     | B. innocent  | C. innocence   | D. maturity   |
| 18. A. permissive | B. permit    | C. possible    | D. impossible |
| 19. A. trivial    | B. vital     | C. detailed    | D. obsolete   |
| 20. A. maximum    | B. suitable  | C. approximate | D. minimum    |

## ❖ 答案·词汇·分析 ❖

### 1. 答案 D。

词汇: response *n.* 回答, 反应。例如: in response to (作为对……的反应)