◎ 全国公共英语等级考试必备丛书

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(一级)

主编 王长喜 副主编 钱 清

一中国人民大学出版社

全国公共英语等级考试必备丛书

模拟试题分册(一级)

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总序

本丛书是社会上所有有志于全面提高自己的英语听、说、读、写、译能力的人士的学习指导用书和参加全国公共英语等级考试的考生的复习指导用书。它是为了配合我国的外语教学改革和新型考试体系的推广而编写的。在编写思路上和编排形式上都充分体现了全国公共英语等级考试体系(Public English Test System 简称 PETS)的背景、目标和宗旨,以及设计原则。为了让大家更好地了解 PETS 这种全新的考试和更自觉地用国内、国际外语教学界的最新研究成果来指导自己的外语学习,我们有必要对 PETS 考试和它的指导原则以及本丛书的编写思路做一个简要的介绍。

一、前景美好的 PETS 考试体系

PETS 考试必将成为全国最具影响力的外语考试,而且其影响力是深远的,它一定会极大地巩固和提高我国的外语教育成果,有力地推动外语教学改革,普遍提高全社会的外语水平。该考试 1999 年开始在北京、天津、山东、浙江、广东等省、市试点后,立即引起强烈反响。报名期间,各考点门前报名应试者都排起了长长的队伍。

1.PETS 考试权威性强, 适用面广

它由教育部考试中心主持,以全国性"学业证书"的形式推出。它的第五级已经于1999年9月正式替代了主要用于评价公派出国留学人员英语水平的全国外语水平考试 (WSK) 中的英语水平考试 (EPT); 它的其他级别的考试将逐渐替代现有的自学考试中的公共英语考试和同级水平的入学招生考试; 可以预见 PETS 考试将成为所有用人单位评价其工作人员英语水平的统一标准。另外,分级别的英语考试体系,也符合当今社会终身学习、终身教育的时代潮流。

2. PETS 考试所改革的就是以往外语教学的低效率

我国的外语教学在过去的几十年里积累了相当的经验也取得了许多成绩,但总的来说效率是不高的。大多数英语学习者经过多年的学习虽然能获得一定的语法和词汇知识,听、说、读、写的语言技能却十分低下,这种情形根本不能适应现实社会的需要,不改革不行。 PETS考试的目的是用新型的考试来推动外语教学改革,它不但要考查学习者的外语知识,更着重考查他们全面的语言能力。

3.PETS 考试依据科学理论,获得国际权威考试机构技术支持

PETS考试的出发点是考查语言运用能力,其语言运用能力的分类和定义建立在交际性语言活动模式的基础上。交示性语言活动模式是近20年来在国际外语教学界发展起来的一种新模式。PETS在开发过程中得到了英国国际发展部的资助以及剑桥大学地方考试委员会的技术支持。

二、交际性语言活动模式

交际性语言活动模式以语言交际需要为掌握外语的目的。交际法承认学习者有必要掌握 语法规则,但强调指出,学习规则的目的是用来做事情,完成一定的功能;交际法还认为不 同的学习者有不同的学习要求;学习者犯些错误是学习过程的一部分,应该尽量鼓励学习者使用语言进行有意义的交际活动;书面语言和口头语言将来都是学习者所需要的。

三、《全国公共英语等级考试必备丛书》

- 1. 本丛书严格按照第一级到第五级 PETS 考试大纲编写, 共 15 册, 每级都包括《词汇分册》、《综合分册》和《模拟试题分册》。
- 2. 每级的《词汇分册》都包括大纲词汇表的所有词汇,并配有国际音标、词素分析、词性、英文例句及其中文解释、相关词组和短语以及派生词。

语言记忆规律告诉我们,对语言加工的程度越深记忆就越深刻,我们在每一个词条下所加以上内容就是为了让读者了解一个单词的方方面面从而加深记忆。语言记忆规律还告诉我们,一切语言输入必须是有意义的,音必须在词中学,词必须在许多不同的句子语境中去学。因此我们所列的例句不仅是为了让读者了解单词的用法还可以帮助记忆单词本身。个人兴趣也会影响人的记忆,我们的例句大多与我们的现实生活紧密联系,目的就是为了提高大家的学习兴趣。

3. 每级的《综合分册》都包括听力、语言知识运用、阅读理解、写作和口语等五部分。 这五部分内容就是 PETS 书面考试四种题型和口试。

听力部分依据考试大纲所列的功能意念表和语言技能表,首先详细讲述了各种听力能力的标准和培养方法,在每一种方法后面都有相应的练习题;然后根据 PETS 考试出题形式和试题结构作了细致的题型分析和应试指导,每一部分后面也提供了与考试大纲样题完全一致的模拟训练题。

语言和知识运用部分体现在完形填空这种题型上,它是综合考查应试者英语水平的题型。针对此种题型,我们分别从词汇、语法和语篇层次上阐述了应对方法,帮助读者提高对连贯性和一致性等语段特征的掌握和对一定语境下规范的语言成分的掌握。每部分后配有相应的练习题。

阅读理解部分全面介绍了大纲规定的阅读能力的构成和培养,包括(1)理解主旨要义; (2)理解文中具体信息;(3)根据上下文推测生词的词义;(4)进行有关的判断、推理和引申;(5)理解文中的概念性含义;(6)理解文章的结构以及单词之间、段落之间的关系;(7)快速略读较长的文字材料,获取有关信息;(8)理解作者的意图、观点或态度;(9)区分观点、论点和论据;(10)与作者形成有意识的交流。针对考查每一种能力的题型,我们还介绍了具体的应试技巧,每部分之后还有专项阅读训练。整个部分之后还有和大纲样题形式完全一致的阅读理解模拟训练题。

写作在 PETS 考试中被称做语言产生能力的一种,也就是以书面的形式与他人交流的能力。我们从选词造句、连句成段和连段成篇等方面全面介绍了英语写作基础知识和现实交际所需的各种实用文体的写作。以作文实例分析了优秀文章的写作技巧,写作练习部分提供了范文。

口语部分详尽介绍了各种功能意念在口语表达中的运用,以及 PETS 口试的三个部分,即考生与口试教师的交流、两个考生的相互交流和每个考生的连续表达及两个考生的相互提问的试题形式、考查内容和应试技巧。本部分也提供了相应的模拟练习及参考对话和范文。

每级的《模拟试题分册》包括 15 套全真模拟题,每套题都包括该级考试的所有题型,各种题都提供了参考答案和详解,听力部分提供听力材料;写作部分提供参考范文。

最后我们感谢教育部考试中心推出 PETS 考试,它使我们从事外语教学与研究的高校教师和英语语言研究的同志明确了教学和研究方向,也使得我们能为我国的外语教育改革和对外交流事业尽一分绵薄之力;感谢中国人民大学出版社领导对本丛书的出版给予的大力支持;感谢丛书的项目负责人刘敏博士对我们的指导和帮助。丛书由中国人民大学外语系王长喜和北京师范大学从事英语语言学和英语教学研究的赵万鹏博士、马秋武博士及何宏华博士组成的编委会多次召开研讨会,论证编写思路和编写体例,选定北京大学、北京外国语大学、北京师范大学和中国人民大学以及天津部分高校的教授和专家为编写者,大家都投入了大量的时间和精力将自己从事交际教学的研究成果融入丛书之中。由于时间仓促,编写工作量大加上水平有限,丛书存在的不完善和错误之处,恳请广大读者和外语教学与研究方面的同行批评指正。

王长喜 1999 年 11 月于人大红楼

前 言

该书是根据国家教育部考试中心 1999 年 6 月颁发的《全国公共英语等级考试体系第一级考试大纲》的精神编写的一本全真模拟试题集,附有答案及解析,旨在帮助该级别考生少走弯路,顺利通过考试。本书的编写原则是紧扣考纲,题型与考纲的规定完全一致。全书试题编审仔细,设计精心,内容涵盖全面,重点、难点突出,评析科学准确。每一道题都倾注着编者的斟酌与思考,如重点、难点的重现率,词汇的覆盖率,句型结构的变化,情景的多样化,文章的趣味性等等。使用该书有助于考生熟悉题型,巩固知识,激发兴趣,掌握技能,增强信心。既提高了英语水平,又能从容应试。学在其中,乐在其中。没有枯燥感,又能深受其益,其实用性不言而喻。

编者 1999 年 10 月于北大

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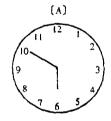
模拟试题一

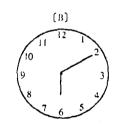
第一部分 听力理解

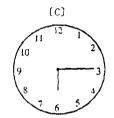
第一节 图片判断

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: 男: The train goes at six fifteen. (两遍) 请看选项:



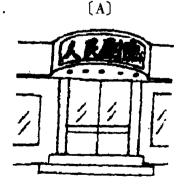


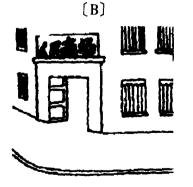


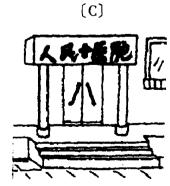
图片 [A] 是 6 点差 10 分,图片 [B] 是 6 点 10 分,图片 [C] 是 6 点 15 分。因此, 应该选〔C〕。

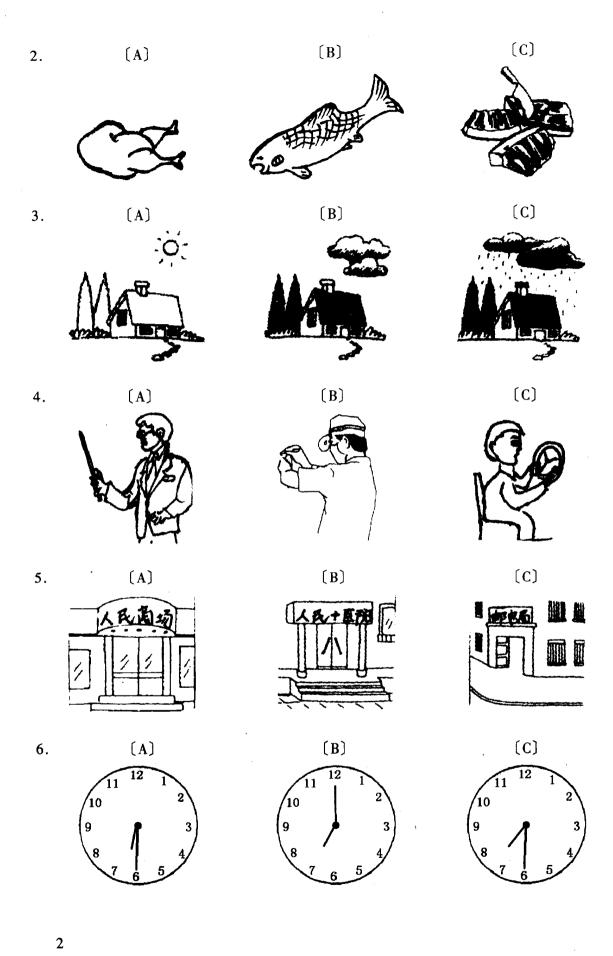
下面, 请听这些句子。

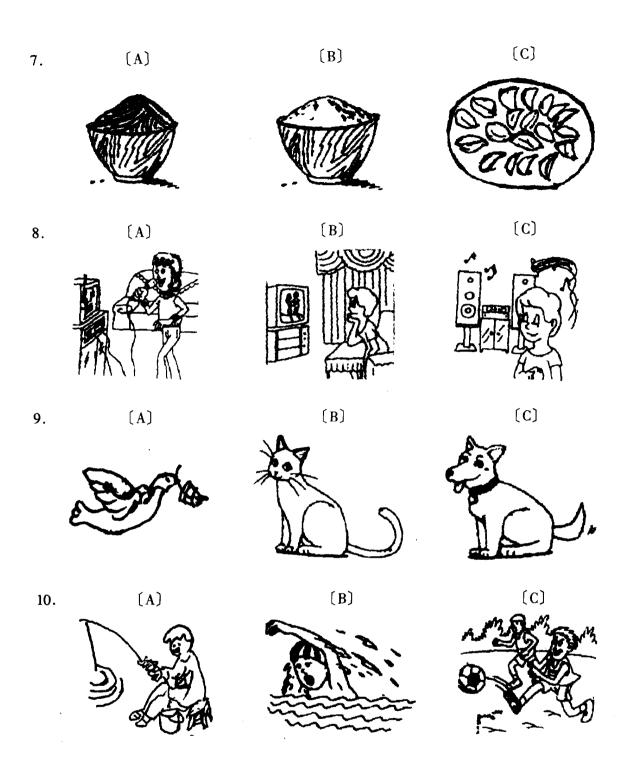
1.











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] 三个选项中选出答案。每段话后有 15 秒钟的停顿,以便回答问题和阅读下一问题。每段对话读两遍。

例如, 你将听到:

男: Morning, Madame. Can I help you?

女: 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) At a school.
- [B] In a shop.
- (C) On a bus.

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 does the man mean?
 - (A) He doesn't like the story.
 - (B) He has nothing to say about the story.
 - (C) He agrees with the woman.
- 12. When did the woman go to the Great Wall?
 - (A) She went there last spring.
 - (B) She went there last summer.
 - (C) She went there last winter.
- 13. What time is it?
 - (A) It's eight o'clock.
 - (B) It's eight twenty.
 - (C) It's seven forty.
- 14. Where is the woman?
 - (A) She's in a shop.
 - (B) She's in a classroom.
 - (C) She's in a library.
- 15. What did the man want to do?
 - [A] He wanted to buy a bike.
 - (B) He wanted to borrow a bike.
 - (C) He wanted to sell a bike.
- 16. Why hasn't the woman cooked supper?
 - (A) Because she doesn't like cooking.
 - (B) Because she doesn't know how to cook.
 - [C] Because she doesn't know what to cook.
- 17. Who is Robert?
 - (A) The man's uncle.
 - (B) The man's brother.
 - [C] The woman's brother.

- 18. Waht does the woman mean?
 - (A) She is not good at English.
 - (B) She is not good at Chinese.
 - [C] She is good at Chinese.
- 19. What will the man do after supper?
 - (A) He will go to the cinema.
 - (B) He will watch TV.
 - (C) He will read newspapers.
- 20. Is Mr. Green in?
 - [A] Yes, he is.
 - (B) No, he isn't.
 - [C] We are not sure.
- 21. Where does uncle Wang work?
 - [A] On a small farm.
 - (B) In a school.
 - (C) In a car factory.
- 22. What would the woman like to drink?
 - [A] Tea.
 - [B] Coffee.
 - (C) Milk.
- 23. What does the man mean?
 - (A) He can't speak English.
 - (B) He can speak good English.
 - (C) He can speak a little English.
- 24. What does the woman suggest?
 - (A) She suggests that the man take a bus.
 - (B) She suggests that the man take a taxi.
 - (C) She suggests that the man walk home.
- 25. What will they do?
 - (A) They will go swimming.
 - (B) They will go for a walk.
 - (C) They will go to the cinema.

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。

选项。		
例:		
O. Bob and I made	$agreement\ last\ Monday.$	
(A) a (B)	an	(C) the
答案: [B]		
26. — Whose T shirt is on the table?		
Oh, that's		
(A) my father		
(B) my father's		
(C) my fathers'		
27. It's to go to school.		
(A) the time		
(B) a time		
(C) time		
28. Let's play games		
(A) in home		
(B) home		Section 1
(C) at home		
29. Could you these books	to the classroom?	
(A) take		
(B) put		
(C) bring		
30. ——Are you Jim Green?		
[A] Nice to meet you.	V V	
(B) My name is Black.		
(C) No, I'm not.		
31. It is hard to answer a f	ew words.	
(A) with		
6		

(R)	in			
(C)	by			•
This i	s	book .		
(A)	English			
(B)	a English			
(C)	an English			
Are _		coats on his b	ed?	
(A)	the			
(B)	this			
(C)	that			
Please	e	the baby w	nile Iam away.	
(A)	look for			
(B)	look up			
(C)	look after			
I thin	k Chinese is	3	than maths.	
(A)	interesting			
(B)	more interes	ting		
(C)	the most int	eresting		
We b	ought grandr	na a present,	sl	ne didn't like it.
(A)	but			
(B)	and			
I	a	letter when mo	ther came in.	
(A)	am writing			•
(B)	was writing			
(C)	will write			
	=		?	
		_		
		_		
	_			
		in Beiji	ng since 1990.	
` '				
		is the shirt?		
	• •			
			,	
	(C) This is (A) (B) (C) Are (A) (B) (C) Please (A) (B) (C) I thin (B) (C) (A) (B) (C) (B) (C) (B) (C) (B) (C) (A) (B) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C	(A) English (B) a English (C) an English Are (A) the (B) this (C) that Please (A) look for (B) look up (C) look after I think Chinese is (A) interesting (B) more interes (C) the most int We bought grands (A) but (B) and (C) so Ia (A) am writing (B) was writing (C) will write Could you tell me (A) where does (B) where Mr K (C) Mr King live Mr Brown (A) works (B) worked (C) has worked	This is book. [A] English [B] a English [C] an English Are coats on his bound for the labor with the labor wit	This is book. [A] English [B] a English [C] an English Are coats on his bed? [A] the [B] this [C] that Please the baby while I am away. [A] look for [B] look up [C] look after I think Chinese is than maths. [A] interesting [B] more interesting [C] the most interesting We bought grandma a present, sl [A] but [B] and [C] so I a letter when mother came in. [A] am writing [B] was writing [C] will write Could you tell me ? [A] where does Mr King lives. [C] Mr King lives where. Mr Brown in Beijing since 1990. [A] works [B] worked [C] has worked is the shirt? —Forty yuan. [A] How much [B] How long

第二节 完形填空

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给的〔A〕、〔B〕、〔C〕三个选项中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

Once there was a clever farmer. Though he was poor, he decided one day to take the king a roast duck (烤鸭) as a present. He had not had <u>41</u> to eat that day, and soon the <u>42</u> of the roast duck became too much for him as (当……时) he carried it to the king, so he ate one of its legs. When he came before the king and gave him the duck, the king <u>43</u> saw that it had only one leg.

Now, the king __44 was born with one bad leg, so he had never been able to __45 properly (正常地). When he saw the duck with only one leg, he thought the farmer had __46 this to laugh at him. Of course he became very __47 _. The farmer knew that if anybody laughed at the king, he would be __48 __ at once.

"Where is 49 leg of the duck?" the king asked.

"All the ducks in this 50 of the country have one leg only," the farmer answered.

- 41. (A) all (B) litlle [C] much 42. [A] neck (B) smell [C] temperature 43. [A] at once (B) at last [C] on time 44. (A) once (B) really [C] himself 45. (A) walk (B) see [C] eat 46. [A] done (B) made (C) kept
- 47. [A] worried [B] sad [C] angry
 48. [A] saved [B] killed [C] helped
- 49. (A) another (B) other (C) the other
- 50. (A) farm (B) village (C) part

第三部分 阅读理解

第一节 词语配伍

从右栏所给选项中选出与左栏各项意义相符的选项。

51. Go away from some place.

52. Let somebody see something.

53. Think something is true.

54. Give somebody something for money.

55. Put food into one's mouth.

(A) believe

(B) eat

(C) leave

(D) study

(E) sell

- (F) return
- [G] show

第二节 短文理解1

阅读下面短文,从[A](Right)、[B](Wrong)、[C](Doesn't say)三个判断中选择一个正确选项。

Peter was a small boy. He lived with his parents in a small house near some hills. The people there were all poor. One night it was very dry and windy. When everybody was asleep, Peter suddenly heard some noise. It came from the kitchen. He got up and walked to the kitchen. He found that the wood beside the stove (火炉) was burning. There was no water tap (水龙头) in the house, so he could not put out the fire. He shouted loudly to wake up everyone in the house. Then he ran out of his house and knocked on the doors of many houses to wake the people up. They all left their houses quickly.

At last the fire was put out by the firemen. Many houses were burnt down. But nobody was hurt in the fire.

- 56. Peter lived with his grandparents.
 - (A) Right
 - (B) Wrong
 - (C) Doesn't say
- 57. One night Peter found that the wood beside the stove was burning.
 - (A) Right
 - (B) Wrong
 - [C] Doesn't say
- 58. Peter was a good pupil at school.
 - (A) Right
 - (B) Wrong
 - (C) Doesn't say
- 59. The kitchen was too big, so Peter couldn't put out the fire.
 - (A) Right
 - (B) Wrong
 - (C) Doesn't say
- 60. Peter knocked on the doors of many houses because he liked to visit people.
 - (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]三个选项中选择一个正确答案。