

全国公共英语 等级考试教程 同步测试卷



- 本套试卷由我们特邀从事《全国公共英语等级考试教程》教材教学研究多年的名师名家倾心而著。
- 试卷题目立足于教材基础，深入挖掘其内涵，紧扣重点和难点，简明扼要地对教材内容进行了归纳、总结 and 拓展。
- 本套试卷内容全面，与新版教材同步，梯度分明，对所学知识，可达到及时巩固深化的目的。
- 试卷内容及题量的设计切合实际，能满足各类教学及自学需求，可用于自行巩固练习，也可用于班级统测。
- 试卷后附有正确答案，方便学生及时核对，易于操作，利于教学。

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全国公共英语 等级考试教程 同步测试卷

examination paper for PETS

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第二级

最新版

WE WIN

中国对外翻译出版公司



TEST

公共英语等级考试教程同步测试卷

★ Book 2 Test 1 (Chapter 1)

分 数 _____

一、听力理解

听下面 5 段对话，回答问题。

- Where does the woman like to live?
A. A hotel. B. A company. C. Her friend's home.

- What time will the film begin?
A. 7: 20 B. 6: 40 C. 7: 00

- When will Mr. Black return?
A. Monday. B. Friday. C. Thursday.

- When does the shop close?
A. At 8: 30. B. At 9: 00. C. At 9: 30.

- Who is from Canada?
A. Mrs. Brown. B. Mrs. Johnson. C. Mr. Brown.

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

- How did the woman feel about the weather?
A. It was windy. B. It was sunny. C. It was rainy.

- What did the woman probably do?
A. She did some washing. B. She just returned from a trip. C. She did some shopping.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

- What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?
A. Salesman and customer. B. Friends. C. Bank clerk and customer.

- What will probably happen at the end of the conversation?
A. The man bought the table at the price of 100 Yuan. B. The man bought the table in cash. C. The man didn't buy the table.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 ~ 12 题。

- Why is the woman waiting?
A. She is waiting for the man. B. She is waiting for her boyfriend. C. She is waiting for a bus.

- According to the conversation, what kind of weather is usual for March?
A. Cool. B. Very hot. C. Dry.

- How often should the bus come to their stop?
A. Every twenty minutes. B. Every half an hour. C. Once a day.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 ~ 16 题。

- Where do they offer the man the job?
A. At a restaurant. B. At a company. C. At a hotel.

- What does the man think of the job?
A. He thinks it is good. B. He thinks it is interesting. C. He thinks it is not a good job.

- How much will he be paid a week?
A. \$200 a week. B. \$ 200 a day. C. \$ 20 a week.

- What will possible happen later?
A. The man perhaps will not accept the job. B. The man will take the job. C. The man already has found a better job.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 ~ 20 题。

- What happened to the woman?
A. Her car broke down. B. She changed her idea. C. She caught a cold.

- What was the weather like at that time?
A. Fine. B. Windy. C. Rainy.

- What did the man offer to do?
A. He would cancel the date. B. He would drive to meet the woman. C. He would lend her the car.

- What would they probably do at last?
A. They might catch the late show. B. They would have dinner together. C. They would attend a party.

二、单项填空

- She wants to _____ her daughter to a rich man.
A. marry B. separate C. divorce D. widow

- How long have you been _____ the National Youth Team?
A. with B. at C. in D. under

- The car broke down two days after the guarantee had _____.
A. input B. expired C. finished D. end

- They thought he was a _____ football fan.
A. small B. much C. big D. little

- He had the good _____ to go by train rather than drive after hearing the forecast of icy conditions.
A. idea B. thought C. sense D. hearing

- Mike tried to do this work to the _____ of his ability.
A. better B. good C. well D. best

- He likes listening to pop music _____ classical music.
A. as well as B. as well C. if D. whether

28. Mr. Smith isn't always patient. People who do not do their full ____ of the work make him angry.

- A. share B. same C. difficult D. similar.

29. She may forget to come ____ She's ____.

- A. rely B. relevant C. reliance D. unreliable.

30. Jane's bad results were partly due to illness, but in John's ____, no such excuse is possible.

- A. case B. thing C. example D. point.

31. When it comes to politics my mother and I are on ____ ground.

- A. same B. common C. similar D. special

32. We aim to provide the kind of variety and value for money that the ____ is looking for.

- A. wife B. husband C. housewife D. child.

33. Those who have too high an opinion of their own importance are ____.

- A. silly B. big-headed C. wise D. fool

34. These boxes of yours are ____ too much space.

- A. taking off B. taking back C. taking after D. taking up.

35. A steady ____ of visitors came to the house.

- A. line B. stream C. word D. streak.

三、完形填空。

Mr. Brown was very good ____ 36 ____ fixing things ____ 37 ____ the house when they ____ 38 ____ One day he went to another city to do ____ 39 ____ work there, and his wife was ____ 40 ____ in the house. ____ 41 ____ Mr. Brown was away, one of the faucets broke. Mrs. Brown did not know ____ 42 ____ about fixing ____ 43 ____ faucets. So she telephoned a plumber.

The plumber came to the house ____ 44 ____ afternoon and ____ 45 ____ the faucet in a few minutes. When he finished, he ____ 46 ____ Mrs. Brown his bill ____ 47 ____ the work.

She looked at it for several ____ 48 ____ and then said, "Your prices are very ____ 49 ____ aren't they? Do you know the doctor costs ____ 50 ____ than ____ 51 ____ When he ____ 52 ____ to the house?"

"Yes, I know," answered the plumber, "I know that very well, because I ____ 53 ____ a doctor until I was ____ 54 ____ enough ____ 55 ____ this job a few years ago."

36. A. in B. on C. to D. at.

37. A. around B. by C. into D. behind

38. A. stopped B. broke C. dropped D. tore

39. A. any B. some C. the other D. a kind of

40. A. free B. lonely C. alone D. sad

41. A. Since B. For C. While D. Until

42. A. less B. more C. nothing D. much

43. A. broken B. broke C. breaking D. break

44. A. in the B. this C. that D. the

45. A. fixing B. fix C. fixed D. to fix.
46. A. sent B. took C. gave D. told
47. A. for B. to C. in D. with
48. A. seconds B. second C. time D. minute
49. A. expensive B. high C. cheap D. low
50. A. more B. less C. much D. many
51. A. anyone else B. any other C. these D. this
52. A. went B. goes C. comes D. came
53. A. am B. is C. was D. had been
54. A. lucky B. unlucky C. brave D. discouraged
55. A. to find B. finding C. looking of D. to look for

四、阅读理解

(A)

As you research music, you will find much that is familiar to you. You will find music which tells of interesting places and exciting things to do. You will find music which expresses feelings that are often your own.

Music is an expression of the people. As you research, you will find music of people at work or at play. You will find music expresses love of the country, love of nature and love of home. Music is also expression of the composer. The composer expresses his own musical ideas. He studies the materials of music and discovers ways of using them. He looks for new kinds of musical expression.

Music can suggest actions and feelings which we all share. We can enjoy playing and singing music, dancing and listening to the music of the people and the composers of different times and places.

56. In the first paragraph, the writer tells us ____.
A. to find pleasure and our feeling in music B. how to research music
C. how to express your feelings in music D. to discover the things and places in music
57. From the second paragraph we know that ____.
A. music sings of the country, nature and home B. if we love music, we'll love the country, nature and home
C. We may listen to music at work or at play D. music can express how people live, work and think
58. The last paragraph shows that music makes it possible ____.
A. that music can express actions and feelings
B. people can enjoy singing and dancing to the music
C. to bring understanding between people of different times and places
D. to make people of different times and places happy

1. 学生要写清校名、班级、姓名。
2. 用钢笔答题，字迹要清楚，卷面要整洁。
3. 仔细审题，认真解答。

学校 _____
班级 _____ 姓名 _____

线 订 装

59. Through music, the composer _____.
A. wishes you to study music with him
C. studies the materials of music
60. The best title of this passage may be _____.
A. Enjoy Singing and Dancing
C. Research Music

- B. expresses his feelings and ideas
D. shows his love of the country
B. Music - Expression of the composer
D. Music - Suggestions of Feelings

(B)

Overhead bridges are found in many parts of Shanghai, especially in places where traffic is very heavy and crossing the road is dangerous.

These bridges are used to enable pedestrians to cross roads safely. Overhead bridges are used in very much the same way as zebra crossings. They are more efficient although less convenient because people have to climb up a long flight of steps. This is inconvenient especially to older people. When pedestrians use an overhead bridge, they do not hold up traffic. However, when they cross a busy road using a zebra crossing, traffic is held up. This is why the government has built many overhead bridges to help pedestrians and to keep traffic moving at the same time.

The government of Shanghai has spent numerous money in building these bridges. For their own safety, pedestrians should be encouraged to use them instead of risking their lives by running across the road. Old people, however, may find it a little difficult to climb up and down the steps, but it is still much safer than walking across the road with all the danger of moving traffic.

Overhead bridges are very useful. Pedestrians, old and young, should make it a habit to use them. This will prevent unnecessary accidents and loss of life.

61. What is the advantage of overhead bridges mentioned in this passage?

A. Taller trucks can pass under them.

B. Pedestrians can climb up and have a view of the city.

C. They are safe for pedestrians and can keep traffic moving at the same time.

D. They are easier and more convenient for the pedestrians.

62. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

A. Overhead bridges are found in every part of Shanghai.

B. Overhead bridges are only found in the centre of Shanghai.

C. Overhead bridges are found in many parts of big cities in China.

D. Overhead bridges are found in places where traffic is heavy.

63. The underlined words "zebra crossing" probably means _____.
A. a safe place across a road for pedestrians to walk across the road
B. a wild animal from Africa that looks like a horse with broad dark brown and white stripes on its body
C. a safe place across a road for a zebra to walk across the road
D. a safe place across a road for children to play a game

64. What is the writer's attitude towards overhead bridges?

- A. It is inconvenient for older people to walk across the road.
B. It is much safer for pedestrians though climbing up and down the steps may be a little difficult.
C. An overhead bridge is more beautiful than a zebra crossing.
D. To build overhead bridges is the business of the government.

(C)

About three hundred years ago, there were approximately half a billion people in the world. In the two centuries that followed the population doubled, and by 1850 there were more than a billion people in the world. It took only 75 years for the figure to double once more, so that now the population figure stands at the approximately three and one half billion. Each day the population of the world increases by about 150,000.

In former centuries the population grew slowly. Famines (饥荒), wars, and diseases, such as plague and cholera, killed many people. Today, although the birth rate has not changed significantly, the death rate has been lowered considerably by various kinds of progress. Machinery has made it possible to produce more and more food in vast areas, such as the plains of North America and China. Crops have been increased almost everywhere and people are growing more and more food. New forms of food preservation have also been developed so that food need not be eaten as soon as it is grown. Meat, fish, fruit and vegetables can be dried, tinned or frozen, then stored for later use.

Improvement in communications and transportation has made it possible to send more food from the place where it is produced to other places where it is needed. This helps reduce the number of famines.

Progress in hygiene (卫生保健) and modern medicine has made it possible for people to live longer. Babies, especially, have a far better chance of growing up because of increased protection against infant disease. Doctors are discovering new drugs which even include those to make people become more intelligent.

65. In which century was there a population of half a billion in the world?

A. 19th century B. 17th century C. 15th century D. 16th century

66. Why did the population grow slowly in the past centuries?

A. Many people died from famines, wars and diseases.

B. Many people didn't have enough to eat.

C. Many people were killed in the wars.

D. There were no hospitals and medicine.

67. The main purpose of this text is to _____.
A. tell us why the population grows so quickly now
B. tell us the improvements in communications
C. show us the great progress in hygiene and modern medicine
D. show us the population in the past and at present

(D)

This old story is about an old man and a clever monkey. Aesop, a Greek writer first told the story many years ago. This monkey belonged to the old man. The old man liked the garden very much. When birds came to the garden, the monkey chased them away. He also helped the old man in many other ways. The old man often fell asleep during the day in his chair. Then the monkey sat at the old man's side and chased the flies away from the old man's face.

One hot afternoon in the summer, the old man was asleep in his chair. A fly came and sat on the end of the old man's face. The monkey chased it away. Soon the fly came back and sat on the old man's face again. The monkey chased it away. This continued about four or five times. The monkey at last became very angry. He jumped up, ran to the garden, and picked up a large stone. The next time when the fly sat on the old man's face, the monkey hit it hard with the stone. He killed the fly. But unfortunately he broke the old man's face.

68. When birds came to the garden, the monkey chased them away. The verb "chased" means ____.

- A. drive out B. get rid of C. catch up with D. keep up with

69. The monkey picked up a large stone, because he wanted ____.

- A. to fight the death B. to put the fly to death
C. to hit at a mark D. to strike the old man on the face

70. The monkey at last became angry because ____.

- A. the old man didn't give his monkey everything
B. the old man made the monkey do everything
C. the old man often fell asleep during the day
D. he couldn't drive the fly away

71. From this story we can learn: Sometimes things done out of ____ will may be ____.

- A. harmful; good B. good; good
C. harmful; harmful D. good; harmful

(E)

Before you bring home a goldfish, be sure to let some water stand in your fishbowl for a day or two.

When you bring the goldfish home, put it and the container of water in which you brought it from the store into your goldfish bowl for an hour or more. This will allow the water temperature in the container to become the same as that in the bowl. Then pour the goldfish and the water out into the bowl.

Feed your goldfish every day, but be sure not to feed it more than it will eat right away.

When you clean your goldfish bowl, you should always put the goldfish in a container of water which has been standing for about a day in the room where you keep your goldfish.

72. The above directions tell you how to ____.

- A. buy a goldfish B. carry a goldfish home
C. get food for your goldfish D. take care of your goldfish

73. Before you bring the goldfish home, remember to ____.

- A. let some water stand in your fishbowl for a day or two.
B. feed your goldfish whenever you want to.
C. use cooled water to fill your goldfish bowl.
D. buy a new container.

74. After you bring the goldfish home, ____.

- A. be sure to put it into the fishbowl at once.
B. put some fresh water from faucet into your fishbowl and pour the goldfish right in.
C. let it stay in the container you brought it home in and put the container into the fishbowl for a while.
D. let it stay outside the container for a while.

75. You should feed your goldfish ____.

- A. as much as it wants to eat
B. once a week
C. every day and only as much as it will eat right away
D. every day and a lot than it will eat right away

五、短文改错

One day a cap maker was on way to the market selling his caps. The day is very hot and the man wanted a rest. He saw a large tree and went back to it. He put his caps on ground, took one of them and put it on his head. Then he laid down and soon fell asleep. When the man woke up, he could find his caps. "Where are my caps?" he cried and looked at. And what did he see? He saw many monkeys on the tree, and each monkey had a cap on his head.

六、书面表达

请你根据下面的提纲写一篇短文,回忆一场你曾亲眼目睹的车祸。约80~100个词。
(1)时间:去年3月 (2)地点:学校门口 (3)事件:两辆不同牌子的车相撞。 (4)后果:一司机当场死亡;另一司机重伤,被送往医院。 (5)事因:死亡的司机酒后驾车(drive drunk)。要求:文章必须包括以上所有内容。情节可酌情增加,使文章前后连贯。语言简洁、通顺。

公共英语等级考试教程同步测试卷

★ Book 2 Test 2 (Chapter 2)

分数 _____

一、听力理解

听下面5段对话，回答问题。

1. What will the man probably do next?

- A. Ask the woman for the recipe. B. Get a receipt for the recipe.

C. Call the woman's mother.

2. What time does the man think they will leave?

- A. 7: 33 B. 7: 13 C. 7: 23

3. What is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. They are friends B. They are strangers C. They are brother and sister.

4. How is Tom?

- A. Tom is happy. B. Tom is sick. C. Tom is very well.

5. What do we learn from the conversation?

- A. Tim Smith isn't at home right now. B. The caller dialed the wrong number.

C. Tim Smith can't come to the phone right now.

听第6段材料，回答6、7题。

6. What time did Mr. Huang ring?

- A. 8: 00 am B. 8: 30 am C. 3: 00 pm

7. What's the most probable job of the woman?

- A. A school teacher. B. A manager's secretary. C. Manager of a company.

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

8. What was in the box?

- A. A lot of books. B. A book. C. Some paper.

9. What did the girl do?

- A. She carried the box.

B. She did nothing. C. She opened the door for the boy.

听第8段材料，回答10~12题。

10. What color of carpet does the woman suggest?

- A. Blue B. White C. Cream

11. What does the man worry about?

- A. Not being able to return the carpet if he doesn't like it.

B. Not being able to choose the right color for the carpet.

C. Not being able to afford the high price of the carpet.

12. Which of the following is most probably TRUE?

- A. The speakers talk in their office during break time.

B. The speakers talk when one is visiting the other at her home.

C. The speakers talk while meeting by chance in the street.

听第9段材料，回答第13~16题。

13. Why did the girl invite Uncle Smith to dinner?

- A. She liked him. B. She had no other friends.

C. She wanted to have a birthday party.

14. When would Uncle Smith be free?

- A. On Saturday. B. From Monday to Friday. C. On Sunday.

15. Why wouldn't Uncle Smith come on Saturday?

- A. He only wanted to come on Sunday.

B. He would be very busy on Saturday.

C. His car was broken down.

16. What time would they meet on Sunday?

- A. about 6: 30 or 7: 00. B. About 7: 30. C. About 6: 00

听第10段材料，回答第17~20题。

17. What was the first great invention?

- A. Electric light. B. Wheel. C. Camera

18. When was radio invented?

- A. In the 19th century. B. In mid-20th century. C. In the 18th century.

19. Why can people live long lives now according to the passage?

- A. People eat better now. B. There are more hospitals and advanced equipment.

C. People have discovered more ways to help people to fight against diseases.

20. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. How inventions affect people's lives. B. What is the first invention?

C. When electric light, computer and radio, etc. were invented.

二、单项填空

21. Please fill _____ your name on this cheque.

- A. out B. up C. on D. at

22. You ought to have your eyes _____ by a doctor.

- A. seen through B. seen over C. seen off D. seen to

23. They thought it was important for the teacher to spend as much time as _____ with her students.

- A. perhaps B. soon C. possible D. often

24. This hotel reminds me _____ the one we stayed in last year.

- A. to B. towards C. with D. of

25. I hate all this travel. I want to get married and settle _____.
A. down B. for C. into D. on
26. A knowledge of her upbringing is _____ to an understanding of her books.
A. learning B. part C. basic D. problem
27. I want your knife. Lend _____ to me.
A. one B. it C. your knife D. this
28. She has a good _____; she might be good _____.
A. voice; at singing B. noise; at singing
C. sound; in singing D. voice; for singing
29. He looks as if _____ ill, though, in fact, he has not.
A. he was B. he were C. he is D. he had been
30. John did well _____ physics but _____ history.
A. in; bad in B. at; bad at C. in; badly in D. at; badly at
31. They are used to _____.
A. work hard B. hard work C. hard working D. work hardly
32. Julia went to a _____ to buy a pair of leather shoes.
A. shoes' store B. shoe store C. shoe's store D. shoe stores.
33. _____ of university students in our country is increasing.
A. The number B. A number C. The amount D. A great deal
34. Mary wants to buy a pair of _____ for her mother.
A. trouser B. trousers C. trousers D. the trousers
35. Tom went to his _____ over the weekend and had a good time there.
A. uncle B. uncles C. uncle's D. uncles

三、完形填空

The world has been divided into two main parts. The difference is that one part is rich and the other is poor. In the poor part, a lot of people never get _____ 36 _____ to eat, while in the rich part, a lot of people eat _____ 37 _____. In one part, children starve (饿死) and in the _____ 38 _____, a lot of people get fatter and _____ 39 _____ and have to be on diets, or do special exercises to lose _____ 40 _____. The poorer countries are called "_____ 41 _____ countries". They have special problems. Sometimes the land is too poor to _____ 42 _____ anything in. New farming _____ 43 _____ must be introduced. The people _____ 44 _____ be educated. Water must be _____ 45 _____. Many of these problems are _____ 46 _____ big for one country to solve. Help should be given by the _____ 47 _____ countries, but it must be the right sort of help. The developing countries must be _____ 48 _____ to help themselves.

But rich countries have _____ 49 _____ too. There are not always very _____ 50 _____ places to live in. Usually, things _____ 51 _____ them rich also make them _____ 52 _____. Sometimes the air is too dirty to breathe and the rivers are too _____ 53 _____ to swim in or to take water from, and large numbers of people don't have good houses to live _____ 54 _____.

Something will have to be done _____ 55 _____ these problems. The air and the rivers will have to be cleaned, and more water works will have to be built.

36. A. enough B. many C. a lot of D. nothing

37. A. much too B. too much C. enough D. less
38. A. another B. other C. part D. rich part.
39. A. fatter B. fat C. much fatter D. much more fatter
40. A. weigh B. weighty C. weight D. fat
41. A. developed B. developing C. develop D. develops
42. A. get in B. planting C. grow D. harvesting
43. A. ways B. way C. methods D. method
44. A. must B. should C. need D. have to
45. A. find B. found C. looked for D. looking for
46. A. very B. such C. so D. too
47. A. some B. other C. richer D. rich
48. A. helped B. united C. ready D. joined
49. A. difficulties B. troubles C. problems D. to be helped
50. A. fine C. happy D. well
51. A. that make B. pleasant C. which makes D. make
52. A. unhappy B. ill C. healthy D. comfortable
53. A. clean B. dirty C. harmful D. pollution
54. A. into B. in C. at D. to
55. A. about B. on C. to D. at

四、阅读理解

(A)

Charlie Chaplin, who died in 1977, is considered one of the greatest and funniest actors in the history of the cinema. During his lifetime, he acted in 13 films, and he wrote, directed and acted in 69 other films.

Chaplin was born in London in 1889 and first acted when he was five years old. At the age of eight, he joined a group of child dancers, and at seventeen he set off for the USA with a group of comedy actors. During a second trip to the USA in 1912, an important film director saw Chaplin acting a very funny part in a play. As a result, Chaplin got his first film part in the States.

Chaplin's later films, however, were not well received. He made only six films between 1940 and 1966 and only the first of these is still popular today. Chaplin lived the last years of his life in Switzerland, where he was buried in 1977. Before he died, he was honored in a number of ways for his contributions to the film industry.

56. Charlie Chaplin is one of the greatest and funniest actors in the history of the cinema in the _____ century.

57. Charlie Chaplin was born in _____.
A. eighteenth B. twentieth C. nineteenth D. twenty-first

58. When he was eight years old, he became _____.
A. a comedy actor B. an actor C. a dancer D. a film actor

1. 学生要写清校名、班级、姓名。
2. 用钢笔答题,字迹要清楚,卷面要整洁。
3. 仔细审题,认真解答。

学校 _____ 姓名 _____
班级 _____

59. From his age of 51 to 77, the number of films which Chaplin made is _____.
A. 13 B. 69 C. 6 D. 35

60. The story doesn't tell us _____.
A. how much Chaplin got from the films he made.
B. the year when he went to the USA for the second time
C. the place where he was buried
D. the country in which he acted as a film actor for the first time

(B)

Most workers spend eight hours on the job a day on workdays. They work because they need money for necessities. They spend about one third of their lives at work, but hate it. By contrast, some people actually enjoy work. They spend extra hours on the job each week and often take work home with them. They are called "workaholics" as they are addicted (入迷的, 上瘾的) to their job as other people are to alcohol.

Workaholics would rather work than do anything else and this can be most important to their life. Workaholics are often under stress. They can't relax and feel tense. As a result they may easily lose temper. Their work therefore has serious impact on their relationships and family life. Typical workaholics pay little attention to their families. They spend little time with their children and their marriages may end in divorce. Their inability to relax may cause health problems, such as high blood pressure.

61. Why do most people have to work?
A. Because they want to buy a lot of things they need.
B. Because they enjoy it.
C. Because they have nothing else to do.
D. Because they don't like to study at home.
62. How do most people feel about the work?
A. They enjoy doing it. B. They like to spend one third of their lives at work.
C. They don't like it. D. They hate it.
63. The underlined word "workaholics" probably means people who _____.
A. extremely love work B. hate doing work
C. are addicted to something bad D. enjoy their work
64. What can we infer from the text?
A. Workaholics pay much attention to their job as well as their family.
B. Workaholics always get divorced with their wives.
C. To workaholics their jobs are the most important thing.
D. Workaholics always have some problems with their health.

(C)

From April 14 to 20, 24 athletes (运动员) from 14 countries, including China, Australia, Great Britain, and the United States, will hold a long-distance run along the Great Wall. The

runners, both men and women, will average (平均) 80 kilometers a day, starting at Old Dragon Head, where the Great Wall meets the sea at Shanbigan, and ending at Beijing's Summer Palace. Prize money will total US \$ 1 million, half of which will be used to help the disabled (残疾的) in the runner's countries. Anyone who completes the whole run will be rewarded US \$ 50,000. Runners will set foot on some sections of the Great Wall that haven't been opened to foreigners. The event is sponsored (主办) jointly by International Sports Foundation and China Sports Service.

From "Travel China"

65. The runners will run about _____ kilometers altogether.

- A. 80 B. 1920 C. 480 D. 1120

66. Some places of the Great Wall where the runners will set foot on _____ to foreigners.

- A. are places of interest B. are well known

C. have been opened D. have been closed

67. Which of the following do you think is the best title for this passage?

- A. The Great Wall Run. B. The Great Wall and Runners.
C. Prize for Long-distance Run. D. News from China Sports Service.

(D)

The temperature of the sun is more than 5,000 degrees Fahrenheit at the surface, but it rises to perhaps more than sixteen million degrees at the center. The sun is so much hotter than the earth that matter can exist only as a gas, except at the core. In the core of the sun, the pressures are so great against the gases that, despite the high temperature, there may be a small solid core. However, no one really knows, because the center of the sun can never be directly observed.

Solar astronomers do know that the sun is divided into five layers or zones. Starting at the outside and going down into the sun, the zones are the corona, chromosphere, photosphere, convection and the sun has no solid surface, so it is difficult to tell where the atmosphere ends and the main body of the sun starts.

The sun's outermost layer begins about 10,000 miles above the visible surface and goes outward for millions of miles. This is the only part of the sun that can be seen during an eclipse such as the one in February 1979. At any other time, the corona can be seen only when special instruments are used on cameras and telescopes to shut out glare of the sun's rays.

The corona is a bright, pearly white, filmy light, about as bright as the full moon. Its beautiful rays are a sensational sight during an eclipse. The corona's rays flash out in a brilliant fan that has wispy (纤维) spike-like rays near the sun's north and south poles. The corona is thickest at the sun's equator.

The corona rays are made of gases streaming outward at tremendous speeds and reaching a temperature of more than two million degrees Fahrenheit. The rays of gas thin out as they reach the space around the planets. By the time the sun's corona rays reach the earth, they are weak and invisible.

68. The second paragraph is mainly concerned with _____.
A. the temperature of the sun's surface
B. the structure of the sun
C. the corona rays
D. the solar atmosphere

- A. how the sun evolved B. the structure of the sun
C. why scientists study the sun D. the distance of the sun from the planets

69. All the following are parts of the sun's atmosphere except ____.

- A. the corona B. the chromospheres
C. the photosphere D. the core

70. The purpose of the "special instruments" mentioned in the third paragraph is to ____.

- A. magnify the image of the sun B. block out the sun's intense light
C. measure the amount of energy emitted by the sun D. photograph the sun

71. It can be inferred from the passage that a clear view of the sun's outer layer is usually prevented by ____.

- A. the sun's rays B. an eclipse C. lack of light D. the great distance

(E)

There are about 22 million non-European Americans, mainly Black Africans, Red Indians, Latin Americans and other peoples.

The Red Indians number about 600,000. They are the natives of America. They look somewhat like Tibetans (西藏人). They are not red, but brown. They were called Indians by mistake. When Columbus landed in the New World in 1492, he thought he had landed in India and called the people Indians.

The Black people had a sad history. Nearly all of them are descendants (后裔) of Africans brought from Africa to America sold as slaves in the 17th and 18th centuries. Today, they are about 21 million in number or 11 percent of total American population. Most of them lived in the South till the 1930s and since then more and more were leaving the south to look for work in the industrial North. Today, 60 percent of Black Americans live in New York, Chicago and other big cities.

Mexicans who belong to Latin Americans are the 2nd biggest minority nationally (少数民族). Most of them are migrant (移民) farm workers. The Puerto Ricans (波多黎各人), from the island of Puerto Rico off the coast of Florida, live mostly in the slums (贫民窟) of big cities like New York and Chicago. These two people like the Afro-Americans mostly live below the poverty line.

There are Chinese living in America, too — almost a quarter of million (The exact figure is 236,000). Many of them went to America about 100 years ago to build the railways there. They suffered a great deal. Today, most Chinese Americans live in California and New York, and also in Hawaii, an archipelago (群岛) in the mid-Pacific which is counted as the 50th state of the U.S.A.

72. The passage tells us that the American Indians ____.

- A. are considered to be the descendants of Tibetans
B. had settled in America before Columbus discovered the New World
C. came from India D. have red skin

73. Which of the following shows the right relationship among the population of American

minorities?

- A. Englishmen > Blacks > Mexicans > Indians.
B. Red Indians > Afro-Americans > Chinese.
C. Negroes > Mexicans > Americans > American Indians.
D. Black Americans > Mexicans > Indians > Puerto Ricans.

74. Which of the following shows the right historical order?

- a. The Afro-Americans were brought to America.
b. Lots of Chinese people built the railways in the U.S.A.
c. Red Indians began to live in big cities.
d. Hawaii became one of the states of the U.S.A.
e. The Black Americans left the South for the North.
A. c - a - b - e - d
B. e - b - e - d - a
C. a - e - c - d - b
D. d - c - b - a - e

75. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- A. Puerto Rico is among the 50 states of the U.S.A.
B. Columbus was the first to call American Indians Red Indians.
C. Most of the American minorities used to live a happy life.
D. Black Americans and Puerto Ricans have begun to move from the countryside to big cities.

五、短文改错

- After a day of work, the body need to have a rest. Sleep is necessary for well health. The rest you get while sleep makes your body able to prepare itself the next day. There are four levels of sleep. Each is little deeper than the one before. As you will sleep, your body relaxes. Your heart beats more slowly and your brain slows down. If you have troubles falling asleep, some people suggest breathing slowly and deeply and the other people believe that drink warm milk will help make you sleepy. Will you try them both?
76. ____
77. ____
78. ____
79. ____
80. ____
81. ____
82. ____
83. ____
84. ____
85. ____

六、书面概述

某外企公司招聘外语人才,假设你是李明,前去应聘,外企代表要你用英语作一番自我介绍,要点如下:

1. 中学时,喜欢英语,英语成绩不错,经常受老师称赞。2. 中学毕业后,利用业余时间自学英语,坚持每天听英语广播,每天看十五页英语材料,并练习英语口语。3. 经过几年的努力,已取得很大的进步,现在能和外宾流利用英语交谈。4. 若能录用(take on),相信一定能把工作做好。注意字数(80-100)

公共英语等级考试教程同步测试卷

★ Book 2 Test 3 (Chapter 3)

分数 _____

一、听力理解

听下面5段对话, 回答问题。

- Why does the woman want to go home?
A. Because she has some homework to do.
B. Because she has a baby to take care of.
C. Because she has some housework to do.
 - Which floor is Jack's office on?
A. On the 13th floor
B. On the 30th floor
C. On the 33rd floor
 - What time will the film start?
A. Tonight
B. Today
C. Tomorrow evening
 - Why was Mary late?
A. She got up later than usual.
B. The bus was late.
C. She forgot she had classes.
 - What are they going to do tomorrow afternoon?
A. They are going shopping
B. They are going to the park.
C. They are going swimming.
- 听第6段材料, 回答第6~9题。
- Where did Mr. Grey have a nice shop?
A. In the main street of a small town.
B. In a small street of a small town.
C. Near a department store of a small town.
 - What happened to the shop in one month?
A. The shop was on fire twice.
B. The shop closed twice.
C. The shop was broken into twice at night.
 - Which sentence is true according to the passage?
A. The police caught the thief within three months.
B. The police had still not managed to catch the thief three weeks later.
C. The police caught the thief three weeks later.
 - Why did Mr. Grey buy a camera?
A. He wanted to photograph all the things in the shop.
B. He wanted to photograph anyone who broke into the shop at night.
C. He wanted to photograph his shop.

二、单项填空

- _____ is the mother of _____.
A. Fail; succeed
B. Failure; success
C. Fail; successful
D. Failure; successfully
- Abraham Lincoln will always be remembered as one of the greatest of all the American presidents. "Remembered" here means _____.
A. talked about
B. memorized
C. learned by
D. kept in mind
- When she was young, Marie became _____ in physics.
A. interesting
B. interest
C. interested
D. interests
- I live in a room _____ windows face south.
A. which
B. that
C. its
D. whose
- She devoted most of her time _____ experiment.
A. to have done
B. to do
C. to doing
D. doing
- Madame Curie _____ one of the greatest scientists in the world.
A. regarded to
B. regarded as
C. is regarded as
D. regarded to be
- He finally _____ the driving test after failing several times.
A. succeeded to pass
B. could pass
C. managed passing
D. succeeded in passing
- How long _____ she _____ Robert?
A. has; married
B. has; married with
C. has; been married with.
D. has; been married to.
- I don't think he is the sort of person _____.
A. to be believed
B. to believe
C. to believe in
D. trusting
- The young people should show respect _____ their elders.
A. to
B. for
C. /
D. with
- I demand that one of them _____ there at once.
A. could go
B. goes
C. must go
D. go
- He _____ this bike for 600 Yuan. Though it was a bit expensive, I thought it was reasonable.
A. paid
B. offered
C. spent
D. cost
- After he _____ great effort, he improved his English a lot.
A. made
B. had
C. did
D. tried
- Our plane _____ from New York at 6:00 yesterday evening.
A. took off
B. put off
C. flew off
D. left off
- Was it because it snowed last night _____ you didn't come?
A. when
B. that
C. so
D. what

三、完形填空

One evening Mr. Green was driving his car along a lonely country road. He had 25. \$10,000 from the bank in town. Suddenly a man in rags stopped him and asked for 26. Mr.

学校 _____
班级 _____ 姓名 _____

注意事项

1. 学生要写清校名、班级、姓名。
2. 用钢笔答题, 字迹要清楚, 卷面要整洁。
3. 仔细审题, 认真解答。

线 订 装

Green told him to get on and continued his way. 27 he talked to the man, he 28 that he had just broken out of prison. Mr. Green was very afraid at the 29 of the money. Suddenly he saw a police-car and had a 30 idea. He 31 speed and drove as quickly as possible. Then he found the police-car running 32 him. After a mile 33 the police-car passed him and ordered him to stop. A policeman came up. Mr. Green had hoped to tell him about the trouble but the man put a gun to Mr. Green's 34.

The policeman said he wanted Mr. Green's name and 35 and Mr. Green obeyed. The policeman wrote it down in his notebook and put it in his 36. "You 37 appear at the police station," He said. Then he talked to Mr. Green about 38 driving.

Mr. Green started up his car again. He had 39 all hope of his \$ 10,000, but as he reached a more lonely part, the robber said he wanted to 40. Mr. Green stopped and the man said, " 41. You've been 42 to me. This is what I can do in 43." And he handed Mr. Green the policeman's 44, which was stolen while the policeman was talking to Mr. Green.

25. A. taken B. held C. brought D. drawn
26. A. money B. help C. a lift D. a ride
27. A. As B. Since C. Then D. Because
28. A. recognized B. learned C. supposed D. expected
29. A. sight B. idea C. touch D. thought
30. A. fast B. bright C. strange D. practical
31. A. put on B. got on C. look on D. had on
32. A. behind B. with C. after D. ahead of
33. A. and so B. or so C. and so on D. or so on
34. A. head B. shoulder C. back D. neck
35. A. number B. home C. place D. address
36. A. car B. pocket C. hand D. trousers
37. A. shall B. will C. would D. need
38. A. careful B. fast C. careless D. dangerous
39. A. given out B. given away C. given up D. given in
40. A. run away B. break away C. set out D. get out
41. A. I'm sorry B. That's all right C. You're welcome D. Thank you
42. A. kind B. polite C. known D. necessary
43. A. all B. fact C. return D. the end
44. A. gun B. pen C. money D. notebook

四. 阅读理解

(A)

Since we are social beings, the quality of our lives depends in large measure on our interpersonal relationships. One strength of the human condition is our possibility to give and receive support from one another under stressful (有压力的) conditions. Social support makes up of the

exchange of resources among people based on their interpersonal ties. Those of us with strong support systems appear better able to deal with major life changes and daily problems. People with strong social ties live longer and have better health than those without such ties. Studies over types of illnesses, from depression to heart disease, show that the presence of social support helps people defend themselves against illness, and the absence of such support makes poor health more likely.

Social support cushions stress in a number of ways. First, friends, relatives and co-workers may let us know that they value us. Our self-respect is strengthened when we feel accepted by others in spite of our faults and difficulties. Second, other people often provide us with informational support. They help us to define and understand our problems and find solutions to them. Third, we typically find social companionship supportive. Taking part in free-time activities with others helps us to meet our social needs while at the same time distracting (转移注意力) us from our worries and troubles. Finally, other people may give us instrumental support—money aid, material resources and needed services—that reduces stress by helping us resolve and deal with our problems.

45. Interpersonal relationships are important because they can _____.
A. make people live more easily B. smooth away daily problems
C. deal with life changes D. cure types of illnesses
46. The researches show that people's physical and mental health _____.
A. lies in the social medical care systems which support them
B. has much to do with the amount of support they get from others
C. depends on their ability to deal with daily worries and troubles
D. is related to their courage for dealing with major life changes
47. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined word "cushions"?
A. takes place of B. makes up of
C. lessens the effect of D. gets rid of
48. Helping a sick neighbor with some repair work in spare time is an example of _____.
A. instrumental support B. informational support
C. social companionship D. the strengthening of self-respect
49. What is the subject discussed in the text?
A. Interpersonal relationships B. Kinds of social support
C. Ways to deal with stress D. Effects of stressful condition

(B)

Everyone knows straight-A students. They get high grades. They work hard. They spend much time on study and care for nothing else. In our opinion, most of them are keeping themselves to themselves, becoming shy when they are facing the opposite sex.

Actually some of the straight-A students are really good at study as well as other things. Here is an example:

Roman is on the tennis team at Fairmont Senior (高级的) High School. She also sings in the

school chorus (合唱队), serves on the student council (学生会) and is a member of the mathematics society. For two years she has maintained a 4.0 grade point average (GPA), meaning A's in every subject.

How do super-achievers like Roman do it? Brains aren't the only answer. "Top grades don't always go to the brightest students," declares Herbert Walberg, professor of education at the University of Illinois at Chicago, who has conducted major studies of super-achieving students. "Knowing how to make the most of your innate (天生的) abilities counts for more, much more."

In fact, Walberg says, students with high IQs sometimes do as well as classmates with lower IQs. For them, learning comes too easily and they never find out how to put their heart into it. Hard work isn't the whole story, either. "It's not how long you sit there with the books open," said one of the many A students we interviewed. "It's what you do while you're sitting." Indeed, some of these students actually put in fewer hours of homework time than their lower-scoring classmates.

50. What are straight-A students like according to the author?
- They always get A's in each subject every term.
 - They spend much more time on study and care for nothing else.
 - They are self-contained and very shy.
 - They don't like any entertainment.
51. Which of the following is true according to the text?
- Brains are the most important factor for those super-achievers.
 - Higher IQ counts for more in the success of those super-achievers.
 - Top grades always go to those students with lower IQs.
 - Sometimes students with lower IQs find learning very difficult and therefore work very hard and finally attain success.
52. Roman, a straight-A student, is really good at ____.
- singing
 - playing tennis
 - organizing activities
 - all of the above
53. The key to the success of those super-achievers is ____.
- brain
 - hard work
 - efficiency
 - all of the above

(C)

Winter swimming has gradually aroused the enthusiasm (热情) of more and more people in Beijing. Three years ago, few people dare to swim in the icy waters. But now a Winter-swimming Enthusiasts (爱好者) Club set up here has more than 2,000 members. The oldest is 84 years of age and the youngest is only 7. The members are from all walks of life. They may be workers, students, peasants, soldiers, engineers, professors, or government officers.

Although now is the coldest part of the season and the water temperature in the city's lakes is around zero centigrade, many winter swimmers still swim in the city waters even on snowy days. Perfectly relaxed and proud, they enjoy themselves in the lake, a striking contrast (对照) to the heavily-dressed onlookers.

The main reason for the new craze (狂热) is that winter-swimming can be remarkably good to

one's health. All kinds of systems (系统) in the body can be improved by the cold stimulations (刺激). Bei Shu is a good example. He is 69 years old, but he once suffered from heart trouble for 26 years. After ten years of winter-swimming he has got rid of the suffering of heart trouble.

Scientists are now studying the efforts of winter-swimming on health. (China Daily, Monday, Jan. 20, 1992)

54. "The members are from all walks of life" means ____.
- "The members are from all circles"
 - "They come from all parts of Beijing"
 - "They are made up of the persons who have different ages"
 - "They consist of men and women, old and young"
55. The main reason for the new craze for the winter-swimming in Beijing is that ____.
- more and more people like to swim in winter.
 - winter-swimming does a lot of good to health.
 - winter swimmers are proud to be brave men.
 - it is more interesting than swimming in summer.
56. The best headline for it should be ____.
- People in Beijing Like Swimming in Winter
 - Winter Swimming—A Craze in Beijing
 - Winter Swimming Benefits the Health
 - Winter Swimmers Are Brave Men

(D)

Today anyone will accept money in exchange (交换) for goods and services. People use money to buy food, furniture, books, bicycles and hundreds of other things they need or want. When they work, they usually get paid in money.

Most of the money today is made of metal or paper. But people used to use all kinds of things as money. One of the first kinds of money was shells (贝壳).

Shells were not the only things used as money. In China, cloth and knives were used. In the Philippine Islands, rice was used as money for a long time. Elephant tusks, monkey tails, and salt were used as money in parts of Africa.

Cattle were one of the earliest kinds of money. Other animals were used as money, too. The first metal coins were made in China. They were round and had a square hole in the center. People strung them together and carried them from place to place.

Different countries have used different metals and designs for their money. The first coins in England were made of tin (锡). Sweden and Russia used copper to make their money. Later, countries began to make coins of gold and silver.

But even gold and silver were inconvenient (不方便) if you had to buy something expensive. Again the Chinese thought of a way to improve money. They began to use paper money. The first paper money looked more like a note from one person to another person than the paper

money used today.

Money has had an interesting history from the days of shell money until today.

57. The first paragraph is about ____.

- A. the history of money
- B. the need of money
- C. the exchanges of money
- D. the use of money

58. The passage tells us that ____.

- A. people used to use anything they like as money
- B. different people used to use different shells as money
- C. shells were the earliest money
- D. cloth and knives were the earliest money

59. The Chinese were the first to ____.

- A. use money
- B. string money
- C. carry money
- D. make coin money

60. How many kinds of modern money are there today according to the material from which the money is made?

- A. Nobody knows
 - B. Many kinds
 - C. Two kinds
 - D. One kind
61. From the passage, we've learned that how money ____.
- A. was improved
 - B. was invented
 - C. was found
 - D. was made

(E)

Faces, like fingerprints, are unique: Did you ever wonder how it is possible for us to recognize people? Even a skilled writer probably could not describe all the features (特征) that make one face different from another. Yet a very young child or even an animal, such as a pigeon, can learn to recognize faces. We all take this ability for granted.

We also tell people apart by how they behave. When we talk about someone's personality, we mean the ways in which he or she acts, speaks, thinks and feels that make him or her different from others.

Like the human face, human personality is very complex. But describing someone's personality in words is somewhat easier than describing his face. If you were asked to describe what a "nice face" looked like, you probably would have a difficult time doing so. But if you were asked to describe a "nice person, you might begin to think about someone who was kind, considerate, friendly, warm, and so forth.

There are many words to describe how a person thinks, feels and acts. Gordon, an American psychologist, found nearly 18 000 English words characterizing differences in people's behavior. And many of us use this information as a basis for describing his personality. Bookworms, conservatives, military types—people are described with such terms.

People have always tried to "type" each other. Actors on early Greek theater stage wore masks to show the audience whether they played the villain's (坏人) or the hero's role. In fact, the words "person" and "personality" come from the Latin persona, meaning "mask". Today, most television and movie actors do not wear masks. But we can easily tell the "good guys" from the "bad guys" because the two types differ in appearance as well as in actions.

62. The main idea of this passage is ____.

- A. how to recognize people's faces
- B. how to describe people's personality
- C. how to tell apart people both inward and outward
- D. how to tell good persons from bad persons

63. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Different people may have different personalities.
- B. People differ from each other in appearance.
- C. People can learn to recognize faces.
- D. People can describe all the features of others.

64. The reason why it is easier to describe a person's personality in words than his face is that ____.

- A. a person's face is more complex than his personality
- B. a person's personality is easily recognized
- C. people's personalities are very alike
- D. many words can be used when people try to describe one's personality

65. We learn from the passage that people put a person into a certain type according to ____.

- A. his way of acting and thinking
- B. his way of speaking and behaving
- C. his learning and behavior
- D. his physical appearance and his personality

五、短文改错

Language is always changing. In a society where life continue year after year with few changes, the language doesn't change much, too. The earliest known languages had complicated (复杂的) grammar but a small, limit vocabulary. Over the centuries, the grammar changed, and the vocabulary grew. For example, the English and Spanish people who came to America during 16th and 17th centuries gave names to all the new plants and animals they found. On this way, hundreds of new words introduced into English and Spanish vocabularies. Today, life is changing very soon, and the language is changing fast, too. After thousands of years' time, English will be so different as what it is like today that people in the future might not be able to understand English today.

66. ____

67. ____

68. ____

69. ____

70. ____

71. ____

72. ____

73. ____

74. ____

75. ____

六、书面表达

请根据提示,以“为什么学英语”为题,写一篇英语说明文。

1. 学英语的重要性; 2. 英语是世界上广泛应用的语言。国际会议多用英语; 重要书籍多为英语版; 懂得英语可以加强对世界各国的了解; 不论将来做什么, 英语都是十分重要的; 3. 希望所有学生都重视英语的学习, 并尽可能地练习使用英语。

公共英语等级考试教程同步测试卷

★ Book 2 Test 4 (Chapter 4)

分数_____

一、听力理解

听下面 5 段对话, 回答问题。

1. Which of the follow countries isn't mentioned?

A. Sweden. B. Scotland.

C. Switzerland.

2. What's wrong with Jim?

A. He failed his math exam again.

C. He has a lot of difficulties with Chinese.

B. He isn't in a good mood.

3. Where is the man probably going?

A. To the bank.

B. To a bookstore.

C. To the grocery store.

4. What's the relationship between the two speakers?

A. A shop assistant and a customer.

C. A secretary and a manager.

B. A waitress and a customer.

5. Where did the dialogue probably take place?

A. In a cafe.

B. In a cinema.

C. In a post office.

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6~9 题。

6. Who's the woman talking to?

A. Her sister.

B. Her friend.

C. Her mother.

7. Where are the two speakers?

A. On the telephone.

B. In the street.

C. In the woman's house.

8. What's the woman doing now?

A. Washing.

B. Ironing.

C. Sweeping.

9. What does the man invite the woman to do?

A. Go swimming.

B. Go to the movies.

C. Watch TV.

二、单项填空

10. I'll have the chef's special with a side _____ of French fries.

A. meal

B. lunch

C. order

D. tip

11. We spent a pleasant hour or two _____ with our friends.

A. to talk

B. taking

C. talk

D. talked

12. Could you give me a _____ with this heavy table, please?

A. help

B. offer

C. hand

D. foot

13. Read the note then pass it _____.

A. on

B. out

C. over

D. up

14. She has many faults, but we're all very _____ of her.

A. like

B. love

C. fond

D. appreciate

15. It felt good to be out in the open _____.

A. climate

B. temperature

C. condition

D. air

16. The boss is in a bad _____ today.

A. mood

B. mind

C. head

D. thought

17. —Would you mind if I smoked here?

—_____, but I think you'd better do it over there.

A. Yes, please

B. I'm sorry

C. Certainly not

D. No, go ahead

18. You can't imagine that rats eat 40 to 50 times _____.

A. in weight

B. by weight

C. of weight

D. their weight

19. He is very helpful. What he did for us made the job much easy _____.

A. being done

B. done

C. doing

D. to do

20. —Don't forget to take the message to my teacher.

_____.

A. Yes, I will.

B. No, I won't.

C. I don't think so.

D. Sorry, I don't.

21. _____ the students were hearing the exciting news!

A. How pleased

B. What a fun

C. How happy

D. What pleasure

22. After a year's training, Zhang Jian succeeded in swimming across the English Channel

_____.

A. at last

B. in case

C. once again

D. in the end

23. —Is there anyone who is going to the Great Wall?

_____.

A. None

B. No one

C. No

D. Not any

24. Now that the plan has been _____ out, we must _____ it out.

A. worked; carry

B. kept; give

C. taken; put

D. brought; find

三、完形填空

A white-bearded ancient man was walking over the hills and valleys of the world. On his back he carried a bag which moved uneasily as if something was trying to escape from it, but he _____ 25 _____ it between his shoulders and walked on.

He was Father Time, traveling forever, and the bag he _____ 26 _____ was filled with Tomorrows, all struggling to get out.

Each _____ 27 _____ at twelve o'clock, he opened the bag and _____ 28 _____ a Tomorrow, just one, with its wings of _____ 29 _____, and its shining feathers rose with hope. All the rest were kept _____ 30 _____ by Time's strong hands and pushed _____ 31 _____ in the bag.

Down flew the Tomorrow _____ 32 _____ its lovely feathers, but as it touched the _____ 33 _____, off fell its

blue wings and it changed to a(n) 34 white bird which could not fly. It had become a Today. Everyone knows that Today isn't as 35 as Tomorrow, for Today can be held in one's 36, accepted, unloved, but Tomorrow is full of mystery (神秘) and beauty. It is 37 by all the world. Even those with 38 hope sigh, "Tomorrow may bring a(n) 39 Tomorrow's life will be different."

Everybody tried to 40 the Tomorrow before it fell to the ground. They thought if they 41 beforehand what the Tomorrow carries, they could 42 for it. So they put great nets on the trees, seeking to catch one 43 it changed his feather. Yet although they tried every means, the birds 44 and flew to the ground as Todays.

25. A. relaxed B. worried C. excited D. settled
26. A. bore B. placed C. laid D. lifted
27. A. dawn B. morning C. night D. afternoon
28. A. got B. fetched C. took D. flew
29. A. blue B. pink C. black D. white
30. A. out B. off C. away D. back
31. A. along B. deep C. far D. over
32. A. shaking B. moving C. beating D. striking
33. A. earth B. floor C. tree D. grass
34. A. lovely B. ordinary C. beautiful D. especial
35. A. bad B. wonderful C. common D. familiar
36. A. hands B. mind C. heart D. head
37. A. noticed B. seen C. forgotten D. desired
38. A. little B. some C. much D. few
39. A. shook B. suggestion C. change D. advice
40. A. keep B. catch C. hold D. protect
41. A. expected B. watched C. guessed D. knew
42. A. wait B. long C. prepare D. look
43. A. as B. when C. before D. after
44. A. refused B. escaped C. struggled D. fought

四、阅读理解

(A)

Mother Teresa was born in Yugoslavia, on August 27th 1910. She attended the government school near her home until she was eighteen. At that time, some doctors and nurses from Yugoslavia were working in India, and they often wrote to the school about their work. She decided to join them one day.

When she finished school, she went first to Britain. Then a year later, she went to India, where she began to train to be a teacher. After training, she was sent to Calcutta, where she taught geography at a school and soon after became headmistress (女校长).

However, although she loved teaching, in 1946 Mother Teresa left the school and went to work in the poor parts of Calcutta. Later she trained to become a nurse in Patna, and then began her work helping the poor and comforting the dying in the streets of the city. Slowly, others came to help her, and her work spread to other parts of India.

Mother Teresa is now a well-known person. Many photos have been taken of her, as she travels the world to open new schools and hospitals in poor countries. In 1979, she was given the Nobel Peace Prize for the lifetime of love and service she has given to the poor.

45. Mother Teresa received her education and training in _____.
 - A. Yugoslavia and India
 - B. Britain and India
 - C. Yugoslavia and Britain
 - D. Yugoslavia, Britain and India
46. What first inspired Mother Teresa to work in India?
 - A. Her visits to the poor parts of Calcutta.
 - B. Her visit to Britain after she left school.
 - C. The medical workers' letters to her school.
 - D. The work of the nurse in the city of Patna.
47. In which order did mother Teresa do the following things?
 - a. Trained to be a nurse
 - b. Went to India
 - c. Helped the dying
 - d. Studied to be a teacher
 - e. Went to Britain
 - f. Worked as a headmistress
48. Mother Teresa gave up teaching because she _____.
 - A. b, a, c, e, d, f
 - B. e, a, b, c, d, f
 - C. b, f, a, d, e, c
 - D. e, b, d, f, a, c
49. Mother Teresa gave up teaching because she _____.
 - A. wanted to help the poor and comfort the dying
 - B. decided to build hospitals for the poor
 - C. didn't enjoy it
 - D. planned to train nurses to care for the poor
50. Mother Teresa is now a famous person because she _____.
 - A. has devoted all her life to helping the poor
 - B. has helped to make India a more peaceful place
 - C. has helped to bring about world peace
 - D. has saved many poor people in India

(B)

Fame (名望) troubled Marie Curie and also her husband, because science was their world and in this world of science fame and honor to persons had no value. One day, when a writer for a newspaper tried to ask Marie about herself and her thoughts and her beliefs, she answered him, "In science we must be interested in things, not in persons." Much of the real character and spirit of this unusual woman is found in these few words, which she was later often to repeat. One evening, at a big party, a friend asked her if she would like to see the King of Greece, who was also a guest, and she answered in her simple manner, "I do not see the value of it."

注意 事项	1. 学生要写清校名、班级、姓名。 2. 用钢笔答题，字迹要清楚，卷面要整洁。 3. 仔细审题，认真解答。
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学校	
班级	姓名

Then, seeing that she had hurt the feeling of her friend, she quickly added. "But... but... of course, I shall do whatever you please. Just as you please."

50. What was valuable to Marie Curie?
- A. Science and research. B. Fame and honor
C. Character and spirit. D. Persons and things.
51. The writer for a newspaper was interested in _____.
A. things B. Marie Curie C. Marie's Husband D. person
52. Why did Marie Curie's friend suggest she meet the King of Greece? Because her friend _____.
A. came from Greece B. was an official
C. enjoyed meeting great persons D. knew the king of Greece well
53. What do you think might have happened between Marie Curie and the King of Greece?
A. The King was angry with Marie Curie.
B. For the sake of/为……起见/ her friend, Marie Curie met the King of Greece.
C. The King wrote a letter to invite Marie Curie to his country.
D. Marie Curie held another party for the King.
54. According to Marie's character and spirit, we should _____.
A. fix our attention upon our work and study
B. always attend parties and meetings
C. sing high praise for officials and officers
D. try hard to get fame and honor

(C)

Many people are interested in family history, an area of study called genealogy(家谱学). Most genealogy experts have heard about the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah. The Library claims to have the largest collection of genealogical records in the world. Shirley Griffith has more about this unusual research center.

The Family History Library has many records to help people search for information about their family histories. It has birth, marriage and death records from religious groups and governments. The collection includes official population, court and property records. It also includes burial records, ship passenger lists and published family histories.

The Family History Library has information from almost every area of the world. Most records are from 1550 through 1920. These records include the names of more than two thousand million people who have died. The library has few records of living persons.

The Family History Library is operated by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. The church has been gathering family history records around the world for more than one hundred years. The group urges(催促) his members to study the lives of early family members as a religious requirement.

The Family History Library is open to the public every day except Sunday and some holidays. Visitors are invited to use its books and other materials. Library officials say it is one of the most

popular places for visitors in Utah. About two thousand four hundred people use the library each day. Individuals, families and private groups have given some of their records to the library. The library bought other records from governments. All the information is gathered with the approval(批准) of governments or officials who supervise(监督) the records.

The library copies many records to a kind of film that can be read with special equipment. It is known as microfilm. The collection is always expanding. Today, church representatives are making copies of important records around the world.

Many people find it difficult to travel to Utah to use the Family History Library. So, the Church has set up more than three thousand Family History Centers in seventy-five countries around the world.

55. It is less likely that you can get _____ from the Family History Library.
A. dates of some people's births
B. names of some people who died at sea
C. records of certain judges or some laws
D. information about certain persons alive
56. Normally how many visitors does the library in Utah receive in a week?
A. 2, 400. B. 3, 000. C. 14, 400 D. 16, 800.
57. The text is mainly about _____.
A. the history of genealogy B. the study of family history
C. the Family History Library D. the Church of Jesus Christ

(D)

Linda was a few minutes late. Wilson had left the office when she got there. His secretary told her that he would be back in a few minutes. She had to sit down and wait for a few minutes in the outer office.

"I'll never get this job," she told herself. For a moment she wanted to run out of the building. Just then, Wilson came through the door and hurried into his office. A few seconds later his secretary took Linda in and introduced her.

Linda apologized for being late. Wilson did not seem to notice. They chatted casually for a few seconds and then got down to business. He took out her letter of application.

"You've never worked in radio or television before, have you?" he asked. Linda answered that she was afraid she hadn't. Now she was even more sure that she would not get the job. Wilson asked her a few more questions.

To her surprise he seemed impressed with her other qualifications. She was even more surprised when he asked if she could start soon. "I wonder if you'd mind starting next month?" he asked with a smile. It seemed she had got the job after all!

58. What do you think Linda was doing?
A. Linda was visiting one of her friends. B. Linda was waiting for her friend.
C. Linda was having an interview. D. Linda was chatting with the secretary.

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59. Linda thought she couldn't get the job not only because she was late for the appointment but also because ____.

- A. she was nervous
- B. Mr. Wilson didn't like her
- C. Mr. Wilson was inattentive
- D. she had no relative working experiences

60. Which of the following is wrong according to the passage?

- A. Linda was quite sure that she would get the job at last.
- B. Linda was quite surprised that she finally got the job.
- C. Linda once wanted to run off from the building and didn't want to have the interview.
- D. Linda was a few minutes late for the interview.

61. Where could Linda work later?

- A. In a department store.
- B. In a radio or television.
- C. In an office
- D. In a supermarket.

(E)

When I was asked to speak at the Community Book Club luncheon, I thought about several topics that might be of interests to a group of readers, and I considered doing a book review or discussing the life of a well-known literary figure, but I thought I would break with tradition today in order to share some anecdotes(轶事) from the life of a man, who, like you, enjoyed reading.

In spite of the fact that Thomas Alva Edison has almost no formal education, spending only three months in school, his mother taught him to read at quite an early age. Between the ages of nine and twelve, he read such difficult volumes as Humes' History of England, Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, and Newton's Principia.

As a young man, Mr. Edison decided to read all of the books in the Detroit public library, systematically(系统地) shelf by shelf. After finishing the first fifteen feet, he decided to reconsider the task.

A few years later, in Cincinnati, his love for reading almost cost him his life. Having stayed at the library until very late, Mr. Edison started home with a pile of old magazines for which he had paid the large sum of two dollars. Suspecting that he might be a thief, a policeman ordered him to stop. But Mr. Edison was too deaf to hear the order. The policeman shot, and missed.

In addition to the electric light, Thomas Edison is known for inventing the photograph, microphone, mimeograph, electric storage battery, and photographic film. Whenever he was paid for an invention, he used the money for his two loves — more experiments and more books.

A friend described Edison's life in those busy days. "I went to visit Tom," he said, "and I found him sitting behind a pile of books five feet high which he had ordered from New York, London, and Paris. He studied them night and day, eating at his desk and sleeping in his chair. In six weeks he had read all of the books and had performed more than two thousand experiments using the formulas that he had studied."

62. What is the main topic of this talk?

- A. The electric lamp
- B. The Community Book Club.
- C. Great books of the Western world.
- D. Thomas Alva Edison's love for books.

63. The reason why the speaker chose to talk about Thomas Edison is that ____.

- A. Thomas Edison was a famous man
- B. Thomas Edison was a well-known literary figure
- C. Thomas Edison liked to read very much
- D. he chose to review a book about Thomas Edison

64. What did Mr. Edison do with the money that he earned from his invention?

- A. He used the money for travel.
- B. He bought books and equipment for more experiments.
- C. He gave the money to the public library.
- D. He offered the money to his mother.

65. From the passage about Edison we can infer ____.

- A. he received most of his education from reading
- B. he never attended school
- C. he learned to read as a young man
- D. he read only science and technology books

五、短文改错

I am very glad that you would come to Beijing in July. I want to tell you little about Beijing before you arrive. As you know, it is capital of the country. It's a very big city with a population of about 10 million. The people are usually friend and helpful. Beijing is a city has a long history. It used to be the capital of Ming and Qing Dynasties. You will find it easy to go around in Beijing, for there are bus everywhere. There are underground trains as well. Beijing have got a lots of parks and museums.

I'm looking forward to see you soon.

六、书面表达

替陈的一位好友李静写一封信, 申请到美国加州大学学习, 李静系陕西省西安中学一名高中学生, 他成绩优秀, 对数学尤感兴趣, 是西安市中学生数学俱乐部成员, 他希望毕业后能到该校进一步在这方面得到深造. 最后要求寄给他一份申请表和有关材料.

加州大学: The University of California

申请表: application form

要求: 按书信格式写, 词数 100 左右.