

21

世纪英语狂飙系列

Practice Tests for PETS2

琢玉



PETS

全国
公共英语

Practice Tests for PETS2

**等级考试
模拟试题**

二级

张艳华 / 主编

中国人事出版社



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前 言

目前我国的各种英语考试种类繁多,但彼此间缺乏统一的评定标准,不能全面、客观地考查语言技能。传统的英语测试往往是以书面测试为主,大多数考试的重点是语法和阅读,忽略或回避了对听力和口语能力的提高,往往造成中国学生“哑巴英语”的尴尬境界。

正是基于以上原因,教育部考试中心推出了PETS(Public English Test System)。该测试将是目前国内规模最大、参与人数最多、考生群体多元化的并具有权威性的非学历性外语等级考试。该测试是一种从题型到测试形式全新的社会性英语水平测试体系,分5部分评定语言学习者的水平。考查的内容包括听力、英语知识运用、阅读理解、写作(一级B除外)和口语,力求学生不但能读得懂,而且能听得懂,最终实现自由流利地交谈会话,完整地用英语表达自己的思想。

为了帮助广大考生进一步了解PETS,有效地备考和实践,我们严格按照教育部考试中心制定的《全国公共英语等级考试大纲》,编定了这套《21世纪英语狂飙系列·全国公共英语等级考试丛书》。该套丛书针对五个级别考试,分别编写了词汇手册和模拟试题。包含内容有:

1. 全国公共英语等级考试词汇手册

词汇手册依照《全国公共英语考试大纲》所给出的各级词汇,遵循记忆规律,介绍了记忆方法,力求使学生在较短的时间内掌握更多的词汇。在词汇手册中,有同义词、反义词、词组、经典题库、辨析、派生词、记忆法、成语、常考语法,并且对每个单词加了国际音标和部分例句。经过如此多的考点练习以及潜移默化的反复背诵和记忆,考生的英语水平和答题能力一定会有所提高。

2. 全国公共英语等级考试模拟试题

模拟试题是严格按照考试样题编写的实战全真模拟试题。试题的编写完全遵循学习规律,由浅入深,循序渐进,使考生在巩固和提高英语水平的同时,又仿佛亲临考场,为考生熟悉和适应PETS考试,创造了模拟环境,并能帮助考生建立良好的心理素质。

本书针对不同的考试题型,深入浅出地分析了出题思路,认真细致地介绍了答题技巧,归纳总结了各类题型的基本规律,使考生尽快熟悉和适应新题型,掌握解题要诀,从而达到事半功倍的效果!

编 者

2002年6月28日

全国公共英语等级考试二级简介

(一) 概述

1. 关于考试的组成

PETS 第二级考试由笔试 (120 分钟, 满分 100 分) 和口试 (10 分钟, 满分 5 分) 两种独立考试组成。

2. 关于考试指导语

PETS 第二级考试中, 笔试的指导语均为中文, 口试的指导语均为英文。

3. 关于答题卡和登分卡的使用

PETS 第二级考试采用特别设计的答题卡和登分卡。(后附)

笔试中, 使用的是用于光电阅读器 (OMR) 评分的客观题答题卡和用于人工阅卷的主观题登分卡。

口试使用的是口试成绩登分卡。口试开始前考生在卡上填好自己的考号等有关信息, 口试结束时口试教师在卡上填上考生的口试成绩。

PETS 第二级考试所需答题卡和登分卡的种类如下表所示:

部 分	答题卡和登分卡种类
听力	客观题答题卡 (OMR)
英语知识运用	
阅读理解	
写作	主观题登分卡
口试	登分卡

4. 关于答题时间

PETS 第二级考试的答题时间分配如下表所示:

时间 考试	部分	听力	英语 知识运用	阅读理解	写作	总计 (分钟)
笔 试		20	25	35	40	120
口 试		10				

5. 关于试卷的题量与采分点 (原始赋分)

PETS 第二级考试各部分的题量与采分点 (原始赋分) 如下表所示。除特殊情况外, 原则上每题一分。

部分	题量	原始赋分	备 注
听力	20	20	
英语知识运用	35	35	
阅读理解	20	20	
写作	10 + 1	35	第二节原始赋分满分为 25 分
笔试 (合计)	86	110	
口试		5	

6. 关于分数权重

为处理好考试中题目数量、赋分与各种技能的考查关系, PETS 第二级考试采用了分数加权的办法。即对各部分题目的原始赋分分别给予不同的权重, 使之能够平衡各种技能的考查关系。

PETS 第二级考试笔试中各部分所占分数权重如下表所示:

部 分	权重 (%)
听力	30
英语知识运用	20
阅读理解	30
写作	20
合计	100

考生得到的笔试成绩是其各部分所得原始分别经过加权处理后的分数总和。如:

某考生听力部分原始得分为 15 分, 经加权处理后的分数应为 22.5 分 ($15 \div 20 \times 30 = 22.5$);

其英语知识运用部分原始得分为 20 分, 经加权处理后的分数应为 11.4 分 ($20 \div 35 \times 20 = 11.5$);

其阅读理解部分原始得分为 15 分, 经加权处理后的分数应为 22.5 分 ($15 \div 20 \times 30 = 22.5$) 其写作部分原始得分为 25 分, 经加权处理后的分数应为 14.3 分 ($25 \div 35 \times 20 = 14.3$ 分)

该考生未经过加权的原始总分为 75 分, 各部分经加权后的部分应为 71 分。

7. 关于成绩通知单和合格证书

1) 任何考生只要参加 PETS 第二级考试的笔试和口试, 均能得到成绩通知单。

2) 笔试成绩是听力、英语知识运用、阅读理解和写作四部分原始得分加权后的总和, 考生成绩 60 分以上 (含 60 分) 为合格。

3) 口试成绩单独计算, 不列入笔试总分。PETS 第二级的口试采取 5 分制评分, 3 分以上 (含 3 分) 为合格。口语并非都是必考的。这主要取决于用人单位以及考生的需求。

4) 笔试和口试成绩均合格者, 才能获得教育部考试中心颁发的 PETS 第二级合格证书。

(二) 笔试试卷内容与结构

PETS 第二级考试笔试 (120 分钟) 分为一、二两卷。包括听力、英语知识运用、阅读理解和写作两部分。

第一部分 听力

该部分由 A、B 两节组成, 考查考生理解英语口语的能力。

A 节 (5 题): 考查考生理解简单的事实性信息和进行简单推断的能力。要求考生根据所听到的 5 段简短对话, 从每题所给的 3 个选择项中选出最佳选项。每段录音材料播放一遍。

B 节 (15 题): 考查考生理解简单的事实性信息的能力。要求考生根据所听到的 5 段对话或独白, 从每题所给的 3 个选择项中选出最佳选项。每段录音材料播放两遍。

考试进行时, 考生将答案标在试卷上; 听力部分结束前, 考生有 2 分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到客观题答题卡上。该部分所需时间均为 20 分钟 (含转涂时间)

第二部分 英语知识运用

该部分由第一、二两节组成, 考查考生对英语语法、词汇知识和较为简单表达方式的掌握情况。

第一节 (15 题): 考查考生对英语语法、词汇知识和较为简单表达方式的掌握情况。每题在一句或两句话中留出空白, 要求考生从每题所给的 4 个选择项中选出最佳选项。

第二节 (20 题): 考查考生的词汇知识。在 1 篇 180 - 210 词的短文中留出 20 个空白, 要求考生从每题所给的 4 个选择项中选出最佳选项, 使补足后的短文意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。

该部分所需时间约为 25 分钟。考生在客观题答题卡上作答。

第三部分 阅读理解

该部分考查考生理解书面英语的能力。

本部分共 20 题, 考查考生理解总体和特定信息的能力。要求考生根据所提供的 5 篇短文的内容 (总长度约 1000 词), 从每题所给的 4 个选项选出最佳选项。

该部分所需时间约为 35 分钟, 考生在客观题答题卡上作答。

第四部分 写作

该部分由第一、二两节组成, 考查考生的书面表达能力。

第一节 (10 题): 考查考生在语篇中综合运用英语的准确性。本节给出 1 篇约 100 词的短文, 其中 10 右边标有题号。要求考生判断是否有错。如有错误即将其改正。错误类型包括语法、句法、行文逻辑等。

第二节: 考生根据所给情景, 写 1 篇 100 词左右 (标点符号不计算在内) 的书面材料。情景包括目的、对象、时间、地点、内容等; 提供情景的形式有图画、图表、提纲等。

该部分所需要时间约为 40 分钟。考生在试卷上作答。

PETS 第二级试卷结构见下表。

PETS 第二级试卷结构表:

部 分	节	为考生提供的信息	指导语言	考查要点	题 型	题目数量	采分点	权重	时间 (分钟)
第一部分: 听力 * (接受)	一	5 段短对话 (放一遍录音)	中文	简单的事 实性信息	多项选择题 (三选一)	5	5	30	20
	二	5 段短对话和独白 (放两遍录音)	中文	简单的事 实性信息	多项选择题 (三选一)	15	15		
第二部分: 英语知识运用 (接受)	一	15 个句子或对话	中文	语法和词汇	多项选择题 (四选一)	15	15	20	25
	二	1 篇文章 (约 200 词)	中文	语法和词汇	完形填空多 项选择题 (四选一)	20	20		
第三部分: 阅读理解 (接受)		5 篇文章 (共约 1000 词)	中文	总体和 特定信息	多项选择题 (四选一)	20	20	30	35
第四部分: 写作 (产出)	一	1 篇文章 (约 100 词)	中文	改错	改错题	10	10	20	40
	二	中文提示 信息	中文	简短文章	指导性作文	1	25	20	40
总计						85 + 1	110	100	120

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全国公共英语等级考试二级模拟试题(1)

笔 试 试 卷

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

第 一 卷

第一部分:听力理解

第一节 听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例如,你将听到以下内容:

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

W: Yes, it's nine fifteen.

请看选项:

How much is the shirt?

[A] £ 19.5

[B] £ 9.15

[C] £ 9.18

衬衫的价格为 9 镑 15 便士,所以你选择 B 项;并在试卷上将其标出。

Answer: [A] ☒ [C]

1. How many times has the man seen the movie?

[A] 3 times.

[B] 6 times.

[C] 9 times.

2. What does the man mean?

- [A] He thinks it is better than studying at home.
[B] Prefers to study than to go home.
[C] He prefers to study at home.
3. How will the man get to New York?
[A] By car.
[B] By plane.
[C] By bus.
4. Where does this conversation most likely take place?
[A] At a supermarket.
[B] At a bar.
[C] At a library.
5. What color is the woman's umbrella?
[A] Blue.
[B] Black.
[C] Green.

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

听下面这段对话,做第 6~7 题。现在你有 10 秒钟的时间读题目。

6. What will the man do on Saturday?
[A] He will prepare dinner.
[B] He will go to a party.
[C] He will go to movies.
7. What day does the Woman want to go to the man's home?
[A] Friday.
[B] Saturday night.
[C] Sunday.

听下面这段对话,做第 8~9 题。现在你有 10 秒钟的时间读题目。

8. What does Mr Smith tell his secretary to say?
[A] He'll phone the caller at four o'clock.
[B] He's out of his office.
[C] he'll be on the phone at once.
9. Where does Edgar Davis call from?
[A] British.
[B] Brazil.
[C] Boston.

听下面这段对话,做第 10~12 题。现在你有 10 秒钟的时间读题目。

10. What is the woman studying?
[A] The basic structure of atoms.

[B] The basic structure of molecules.

[C] The basic structure of neutron.

11. What does the woman expect to learn from her study?

[A] The kinds of molecules in which carbon may be replaced by silicon.

[B] The importance of silicon.

[C] The difference between molecules and silicon.

12. What is the advantage of silicon over carbon?

[A] Silicon is much more uncommon than carbon.

[B] carbon is much more common than silicon.

[C] silicon is much more common.

听下面这段独白,做第 13 ~ 15 题。现在你有 15 秒钟的时间读题。

13. What's the main topic of the course?

[A] How to teach arts and crafts to children and adults.

[B] How to perform in front of a large audience.

[C] How to use sign language in the theater.

14. Approximately how long will the course last?

[A] Nine days.

[B] Two weeks.

[C] One month.

15. What will be given to students who complete the program?

[A] College credit.

[B] Free theater tickets.

[C] A certificate of completion.

听下面这段独白,做第 16 ~ 20 题。现在你有 25 秒钟的时间读题。

16. What did the speaker probably talk about previously?

[A] How the automobile was invented.

[B] The losses caused by traffic accidents.

[C] The benefits of the automobile to society.

17. How did the automobile affect the work force in the 1950's and 1960's?

[A] It allowed workers to spend more time at home.

[B] It gave workers opportunity for better training.

[C] It let workers live far from their jobs.

18. What problem did city merchants face?

[A] The lack of a qualified sales force.

[B] A decline in the number of customers.

[C] Difficulty in transporting merchandise.

19. According to the speaker, why are some people moving back to the city?

[A] Job opportunities are better there.

[B] Prices are lower in downtown stores.

[C] Highway commuting has become unpleasant.

20. What will be included in tomorrow's lecture?

[A] A discussion of air pollution.

[B] Predictions of fuel surpluses.

[C] Slides of recently discovered fossils.

第二部分:英语知识运用

第一节 单项填空

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

Example:

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

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

Answer: [A] [■] [C] [D]

21. The crime rate has continued to rise in American cities despite efforts on the part of both government and private citizens to curb ____.

[A] them [B] its [C] him [D] it

22. The man over there is ____ Mr Smith.

[A] no other but [B] no other than [C] no one [D] none other than

23. —He is quite tall for a boy of fifteen.

—In fact he is ____.

[A] taller than all his class
[B] the tallest of his friends
[C] taller than most boys of his age
[D] the tallest of the rest of his class

24. How I wish John recognized the fact that he ____ in the wrong.

[A] always nearly is [B] always is nearly [C] is nearly always [D] nearly is always

25. They all shared ____ the happiness at their success.

[A] out [B] in [C] to [D] with

26. Only by diligence and honesty ____ in life.

[A] one succeed [B] one will be succeed [C] can one be succeeded [D] can one succeed

27. I don't know ____ you can recognize here from here, but the girl reading the newspaper is Jane.

[A] that [B] what [C] if [D] which

28. She is so careless with her spelling that she often ____ letters.

[A] carries out [B] gives out [C] leaves out [D] set out

29. — ____ was Winter Olympics held?

- Every four years.
- [A]How soon [B]How long [C]How far [D]How often
30. She had two daughters, ____ became doctors.
[A]all the them [B]all of who [C]both of whom [D]all of whom
31. I wish that she ____ this afternoon.
[A]will come [B]can come [C]would come [D]should come
32. Xiao Ming dislikes learning English, ____?
[A]doesn't he [B]does he [C]doesn't Xiao Ming [D]does Xiao Ming
33. ____ is the population of China?
[A]How much [B]How many [C]Which [D]What
34. There ____ a hospital. But it is a school here.
[A]used to be [B]used to have [C]used to do [D]was used to have
35. Every day I listen to English on the radio. Here "on" can be replaced by ____ .
[A]through [B]over [C]in [D]by

第二节 完形填空

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

Some people think they have an answer 36 the problem of automobile crowding and pollution in large cities. Their 37 is the bicycle, or bike. In a great 38 cities, hundreds of people ride bicycles to work every day. In New York city, some bike 39 have even formed a group 40 "Bike for a Better City". They claim (声称) that if 41 people rode bicycles to work, there 42 be 43 automobiles in the downtown section of the city and 44 less dirty air from car 45 .

For several years this 46 has been trying to get the city government to 47 bicycle riders. For 48 , they want the city to paint special lanes (车道) for bicycles only 49 some of the main streets, because when bicycle riders must use the 50 lanes as cars, there may be 51 . "Bike for a Better City" feels that if there were 52 lanes, 53 people would use bikes.

But no bicycle lanes have been 54 yet. 55 thinks they are a good 56 . Taxi drivers 57 the idea—they say it will slow traffic. Some store owners on the main streets don't like the idea—they say that if there 58 less traffic, they will have less 59 . And most people live 60 far from downtown to travel by bike.

36. [A]of [B]for [C]about [D]to
37. [A]problem [B]answer [C]help [D]purpose
38. [A]many [B]deal [C]number [D]more
39. [A]sellers [B]fans [C]riders [D]sportsmen
40. [A]as [B]of [C]marked [D]called
41. [A]fewer [B]few [C]more [D]less

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 42. [A] would | [B] must | [C] will | [D] can |
| 43. [A] little | [B] fewer | [C] more | [D] much |
| 44. [A] still | [B] therefore | [C] even | [D] so |
| 45. [A] factories | [B] equipments | [C] engines | [D] accidents |
| 46. [A] group | [B] proposal | [C] section | [D] movement |
| 47. [A] encourage | [B] help | [C] notice | [D] join |
| 48. [A] once | [B] that | [C] good | [D] example |
| 49. [A] on | [B] beside | [C] by | [D] near |
| 50. [A] very | [B] big | [C] same | [D] narrow |
| 51. [A] happening | [B] conflicts | [C] events | [D] accidents |
| 52. [A] good | [B] special | [C] broad | [D] safe |
| 53. [A] more | [B] fewer | [C] many | [D] less |
| 54. [A] build | [B] divided | [C] painted | [D] allowed |
| 55. [A] Not all | [B] Not everyone | [C] People | [D] Every one |
| 56. [A] idea | [B] way | [C] sign | [D] group |
| 57. [A] like | [B] would like | [C] wouldn't like | [D] don't like |
| 58. [A] are | [B] were | [C] is | [D] was |
| 59. [A] business | [B] money | [C] goods | [D] customers |
| 60. [A] very | [B] quite | [C] too | [D] so |

第三部分 阅读理解

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

A

Three men got to Dover station a few minutes after nine o'clock one evening. They asked a guard, "What time is the next train for London?"

The guard said, "You've just missed one. A train goes every hour. The next one is at ten o'clock."

"That's all right," they said, "We'll go and have a drink." So off they went to a bar (酒吧间). A minute or two after ten o'clock they came running and asked the guard, "Has the train gone?"

"Yes," the guard said. "It went at ten, as I told you. The next one is at eleven o'clock."

"That's all right," they said again. "We'll go and have another drink." So they went back to the bar.

They missed the eleven o'clock train in the same way. Then the guard said, "Now, the next train is the last one. If you miss that train, you won't get to London tonight."

Twelve o'clock came, and the last train was just starting out when the three of them came out of the bar running as fast as they could. Two of them got in the train just as it was leaving, but the third one

didn't run fast enough, and the train went out leaving him behind. He stood there looking at the train and laughing, as if (好像) to miss a train was the best joke in the world. The guard went up to him and said, "I told you that this was the last train. Why didn't you come earlier?"

The man kept laughing until tears came into his eyes. Then he caught hold of the guard and said, "Did you see the two men get into the train and leave me here?"

"Yes, I did."

"Well, I was the only one to leave for London. They were here only to see me off!"

61. The guard told the three people that there ____ .

- [A] was a train in the evening
- [B] were trains all night
- [C] was a train every sixty minutes
- [D] were no train in the evening

62. The three men missed the train ____ .

- [A] once [B] twice [C] three times [D] four times

63. They couldn't get the train because ____ .

- [A] they had a drink
- [B] they went to the bar
- [C] the train left too soon
- [D] they left the bar too late

64. The man laughed because ____ .

- [A] his friends who came to see him off got on the train instead of him
- [B] it was funny to miss
- [C] he didn't really want to go to London
- [D] his friends didn't have to go to London

B

One night, a little before nine o'clock, Dr Johnson was answering a telephone call. He was asked to go and give an operation to a very sick boy at once. The boy was in a small hospital in Glens Falls, sixty miles away from Dr Johnson's city—Albany. The boy had hurt himself in a traffic accident. His life was in danger, but his family was so poor that they could not pay the doctor anything. After he heard all this, Dr Johnson was driving carefully. He thought that he could get to the hospital before 12 o'clock. A few minutes later, the doctor's car had to stop for a red light at a crossing. Suddenly a man in an old black coat opened the door of the car and got in.

"Drive on", he said. "I've got a gun (枪)."

"I'm a doctor," said Johnson. "I'm on my way to a hospital to operate on a very sick..."

"Don't talk," said the man in the old black coat. "Just drive."

A mile out of the town he ordered the doctor to stop the car and get out. Then the man drove on down the road. The doctor stood for a moment in the snow. A half hour, Dr Johnson found a telephone and called a taxi (出租车). At the railway (铁路) station he learned that the next train