

全国公共英语等级考试 (PETS) 系列丛书

◎ 主编 吴 斐

全国公共英语等级考试

PETS

综合训练



附赠光盘一张



中国水利水电出版社
www.waterpub.com.cn

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前言

全国公共英语等级考试 (Public English Test System, 简称 PETS) 是教育部考试中心设计并负责, 面向社会、以全体公民为对象的非学历性英语证书考试, 是测试应试者英语交际能力的水平考试。这一全国性英语水平考试体系在技术上得到了英国专家的支持, 在受众面上面向全社会广大公民, 在测试目标与方法上一改传统以笔试为主的形式, 增加了对听力和口语的测试, 侧重对学习者在听、说、读、写方面的语言技能的评估。

随着我国改革开放的深入发展, 国际交往日益增多。英语作为国际交往中必不可少的信息交流工具, 对我国的经济、社会、文化、科技等方面产生了非常重要的作用, 并且成为全体公民工作与生活中必须掌握的一种基本工具。PETS 的设立在推动外语教学改革以及提高公众英语水平方面起了积极的作用。目前, PETS 已经在全国许多省市全面展开, 将会成为全国规模最大、参考人数最多、考生层次最繁多、涉及面最广、影响最深远的大型英语水平考试, 其成绩将会成为许多单位、部门进行干部录用、职务晋升、职务评定、上岗资格的重要依据之一。

PETS 考试等级根据难度由低到高分一级 B、一级、二级、三级、四级、五级, 其中五级考试由教育部考试中心选定的高等院校负责, 其他级别的考试由各开考省市的社会考试办公室负责具体实施。

一级是初始级, 其考试要求略高于初中毕业生的英语水平 (一级 B 是全国公共英语等级考试的附属级)。二级是中下级, 相当于普通高中优秀毕业生的英语水平。三级是中间级, 相当于我国学生高中毕业后在大专院校又学了两年公共英语或自学了同等程度英语课程的水平。四级是中上级, 相当于我国学生高中毕业后在大学至少又学习了 3~4 年的公共英语或自学了同等程度英语课程的水平。五级是最高级, 相当于我国大学英语专业二年级结束

时的水平，是专为申请公派出国留学的人员设立的英语水平考试。

PETS 的 5 个级别互有区别，但又有内在联系，一起构成了一个科学的英语水平考试体系。对于普通考生而言，是否了解这样的考试体系，如何为这样的考试做准备则成了事关成败的关键问题。为了解决这个难题，我们组织了一批具有丰富的 PETS 辅导经验的高校英语骨干教师、专家教授，潜心研究与认真构思，编写了本书，旨在为广大考生指点迷津，帮助他们在知识储备和技能训练方面打下基础，做好临考前的准备，顺利通过相应级别的考试。

为了方便广大考生学习，本书依照 PETS 的等级和考试内容，分为 5 个方面的专项训练内容，考生可以根据自己的实际情况灵活方便地选择相关专项训练内容。

本书构思缜密、设计严谨、编审精确、材料新颖、试题精炼、解释翔实，最重要的是内容紧扣考试大纲，全部专项模拟试题均严格按照 PETS 考试大纲的要求进行编写，是一套很有参考价值的 PETS 辅导教材。

尽管如此，书中疏漏在所难免，恳请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2010 年 11 月

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第一章 PETS 五级听力解题技巧及 专项模拟试题

第一部分 PETS 五级考试听力理解概述

一、试卷内容与结构

PETS 五级听力理解部分由 A、B、C 三节组成，考查考生理解英语口语的能力。

A 节（10 题）：判断正误题，考查考生理解具体和抽象信息的能力。要求考生根据所听到的一段 500~600 字的对话或独白，判断 10 个陈述句的正误。录音材料只播放一遍。

B 节（10 题）：单项选择题（四选一），考查考生理解细节、事实、要点、观点、态度等的的能力。要求考生根据所听到的三段平均 300 字左右的对话或独白的内容，从每题所给的 4 个选择项中选出最佳选项。每段录音材料只播放一遍。

C 节（10 题）：完成句子，考查考生理解并记录主要信息的能力。要求考生根据所听到的一段对话或独白（约 800 字）的内容，回答问题或补全不完整的句子。录音材料播放两遍。问题不在录音中播放，仅在试卷上印出。

以上 A、B、C 三节的考查要点是：理解主旨要义和详细信息、抓住要点、判断态度。

二、答题时间

听力考试进行时，考生将答案划出或写在试卷上；听力部分结束前，考生有 5 分钟的时间将试卷上的答案涂写或誊写到答题卡 1 上。该部分总共所需时间约为 35 分钟（含誊写或转涂时间）。

三、试卷题量与采分点（原始赋分）

PETS 五级听力理解部分 A 节有判断正误题（10 题），每题 1 分，共计 10 分；B 节有单项选择题（10 题），每题 1 分，共计 10 分；C 节有完成句子（10 题），每题 1 分，共计 10 分；总计 30 分（原始赋分）。

四、分数权重

为处理好各级考试中题目数量、赋分与各种技能的考查关系，PETS 一至五级的考试均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。此外，不同级别相同部分分数权重的变化还反映出 PETS 对各种技能考查要求的演进。



考生得到的笔试成绩是其各部分所得原始分分别经过加权处理后的分数总和,而 PETS 五级听力理解部分在笔试中的分数权重为 30%,和原始赋分的分值一样。因此,假设某考生听力部分原始得分为 25 分,经加权处理后的分数仍为 25 分 ($25 \div 30 \times 30 = 25$ 分)。

第二部分 PETS 五级听力理解解题技巧及样卷分析

第一节 大纲说明

一、测试目的

考查考生理解英语口语的能力。考生应能听懂内容涉及较为广泛的谈话、讲演和广播电视节目,以及与自己专业有关的讲座、讨论、辩论、演讲和论述。考生应能:

1. 理解主旨要义。
2. 获取事实性的具体信息。
3. 理解明确或隐含表达的概念性含义。
4. 进行有关的判断、推理和引申。
5. 理解说话者的意图、观点或态度。
6. 辨别说话者的语气。

考试中的听力材料全部是较长的短文或对话。要求考生在语篇层面上理解所听到的内容。

二、考试时间及答题方式

时间由原来的 25 分钟增加到 35 分钟;增加了听力在整个考试中的分值比重,由原来的 25% 增加到 30%,加强了对考生听力能力的考查。

PETS 五级考试听力部分的一大特点是为了方便考生答题,允许考生先在试卷上作答,在听力部分录音内容全部结束后专门留出 5 分钟的时间让考生将答案转誊在答题卡 1 上。这样做的主要原因是题目和选项都印在试卷上,如果让考生直接在答题卡上作答,考生需一边听录音一边看题目,同时还须在答题卡上寻找相应的位置填涂,势必造成不必要的忙乱。所以考生在做听力部分的题目时千万不要先忙于在答题卡上填涂,最后留出的时间足够转誊。

第二节 考试内容及答题要领

PETS 五级考试听力部分大多以校园生活为中心,所涉及的场景都是学校的主要场所,如:图书馆、教室、实验室、学生宿舍甚至食堂等。此外,难度比较大是那些课堂上讲授的或讨论的内容,但一般说来属于某一领域的普通知识,不会太专业。也就是说,听力部分的内容对考生来说并不生僻。

PETS 五级考试听力部分取消了原来的单句和简短对话,增大了听力材料篇幅,使考生在较充分的语境中接收信息。虽然根据所选题材、内容、说话者身份以及谈话对象不同,语体有正式、非正式和一般之分,但取材尽量趋于口语化。听力材料篇幅虽然增大,但是

提问都比较直接, 答案在录音材料中交待得比较明确, 不存在含蓄婉转的情况, 也不存在近音、近形、近义词干扰, 基本上属于“原词答案”, 考生可以听到什么就选什么, 基本不需要太多的推论、归纳分析过程。

第三节 听力训练的要求及建议

考生如想顺利过关就应在学好英语本身上下真功夫。技巧也是在能听懂录音的情况下使用的, 因此考生应把复习重点放在提高语言基本功上。

1. 好的听觉接受能力第一要素是要有正确的发音。考生在备考时应有意识地注意辨音、音变, 包括音的同化、弱化、连读、缩读、失爆等, 还要注意句子重音、语调等。

2. 熟练掌握语法、单词和短语, 尤其应掌握常用句型和习惯表达法, 因为这是听懂多少的前提。

3. 重视有关背景知识的积累。有时考生过关困难其障碍不在语言本身, 而是由于不熟悉文化背景知识或知识面窄所致。因此考生平时要广泛阅读, 扩大自己的知识面。

4. 利用各种媒体, 广听、泛听。因录音材料题材涉及面广、取材渠道多, 所以考生不仅要听现成的录音带, 而且要利用一切可能利用的媒体, 如卫星广播电视、多媒体、计算机因特网等。因为电视、广播、网上的材料新、用词新, 考生可以学到许多新的表达方式以及新的含义。另外, 最好进行不同声音的听音训练, 包括英音、美音以及男、女、老、少的声音, 带耳机听, 裸耳听, 只有这样才能适应各种不同声音的材料及各种不同的听音环境和条件。

第四节 答题思路及试题特点

一、Part A (共 10 道判断题)

考查考生理解具体和抽象信息的能力。该部分的试题侧重的是事实细节的理解与掌握。要求考生根据所听到的一段 500~600 词的对话或独白, 判断 10 个陈述句的正误。所给出的陈述句, 正确的往往是根据文中的某个细节进行的改写, 或是将听力原文中的某个句子直接摘录。不正确的句子往往与原文所表达的意思完全相反, 或是句子的部分信息正确而另一部分不正确, 或是将细节张冠李戴。

正式听录音之前有 1 分钟时间, 让考生阅读试卷上与所要听的内容有关的 10 个句子。考生应充分利用这宝贵的 1 分钟, 了解要求判断的是什么内容, 从而对将要听的录音内容有一个大概的了解。由于录音只播放一遍, 在听录音时切莫错过任何有关的信息。因为这些句子完全根据所听内容的先后顺序排列, 所以要一边听一边看句子, 以判断其正误。听完这一节的录音后, 有 20 秒钟的时间进行检查。在听或检查过程中在试卷上的 TRUE/FALSE 栏根据自己的判断做出标记即可, 暂时不要填涂在答题卡上。

二、Part B (共 10 道选择题)

考查考生理解细节、事实、要点、观点、态度等的能力。该部分试题侧重的是在理解和掌握事实细节的基础上, 进行有关的判断、推理与引申。要求考生根据所听到的三段分



别为 280~300 字的对话或独白,从每题所给的 4 个选择项中选出最佳选项。这部分的问题是直接出现在卷面上的。在正式听某段录音之前有 15~20 秒的时间阅读问题(每题 5 秒钟),通过阅读问题就能判断出问题的类别,如 What is the talk mainly about?(主题判断题) What will she most likely to do eventually?(隐含意义推断) What is the speaker's attitude toward it?(态度判断题)。每段录音只播放一遍,考生应一边听一边根据问题选择正确答案。录音播放完毕后有 30~40 秒钟的时间(每题 10 秒钟)答题或检查。在听或检查过程中在试卷上根据自己的理解做出标记即可,暂时不要填涂在答题卡上。

三、Part C (共 10 道回答问题或者补全句子题)

考查考生理解并记录主要信息的能力。要求考生根据所听到的一段 700~800 字的对话或独白,回答问题或补全不完整的句子。这部分试题侧重的是具体信息的理解,问题形式主要是以 wh-questions 为主的特殊疑问句。多为主旨细节题,个别是推理引申题;题目本身较为直接客观,即许多信息可以从文章中直接得到。本节录音播放两遍,在播放之前有 1 分钟的时间让考生阅读试卷上给出的问句或不完整的句子,考生要一边听一边在试卷上作答。录音播放完第二遍后有 1 分 40 秒的时间进行检查,此时不要急于写在答题卡上。此外所给出的答案不要超过三个词。答题时,特别是在完成句子时切记要注意句子的结构、时态、语态、单复数、大小写等。回答要完整,本节不是单纯的听写,要注意获取主要的、全面的信息。因为要求考生进行书写,所以要注意单词的拼写,拼写错误的一律不给分,给出两个答案也算错。转誊到答题卡上时要仔细,不要写错行。

第五节 解题技巧及样卷分析

一、解题技巧

1. 每段录音材料开始之前的答题指令中有时告诉考生该段要谈些什么,考生应集中注意力听清这一两句的内容,因为它起到了点明该段主题的作用,有助于在确定的话题内随着录音材料的播放,捕捉要回答的信息。

答题指令提示主题还暗示考生,下面问题的内容基本不会与文章的主旨大意、中心思想有关,而几乎全部都是细节类问题,即对文中涉及的情节、人物、地点、时间、事情的因果提问,这与其他听力考试大不相同。

2. 题目一般都是按照原文顺序提出的,所以在听之前应快速浏览所有的题目,根据自己已有的知识,对所听的信息进行推测或假设。

3. 如果没有听懂与题目有关的某一关键词或某些信息,要学会以音代词,不必纠缠其词义或尽早放弃该词,以免影响往下听的情绪。

4. 做完所有的题目后,一般来说,没有百分之百的把握,不要轻易改动第一次做好的答案。因为在听力部分,第一次的选择往往是最正确的。

5. 对话或独白的问题涉及到文章中提到的某一具体事实或细节,这类题目的特点是难记易做。一般要求考生在选项选出在意思上与所听原文相同或相近的句子。做题时,要特别注意排除干扰选项。干扰选项一般有三个特点:①同音或近音词和词组,或语法结构

上与原文相似的词组；②不合情理、不符合逻辑、读起来拗口的内容；③四个选项中，有两项在意思上完全相同。

6. 有一些推理判断题很难从录音材料中直接找到答案。考生必须在对材料中所提供的信息进行综合、归纳、推理、判断的基础上，方能找到正确答案。原文之外的任何信息、知识、事实等，即使它们是千真万确的，也不能作为答题的依据。这类题可采用边听边做的方法；一时难以作出推断的答案，务必要记下其关键词或与之相关的信息，以便回头做时有思考的素材。

二、样卷分析

Part A

You will hear a passage about advertising. While you are listening, answer questions 1 to 10 by circling True or False. You will hear the passage ONLY ONCE.

You now have 60 seconds to read questions 1—10.

1. Advertising influences us to buy one kind of product instead of another. TRUE/FALSE
2. Advertising doesn't always tell us everything about a product. TRUE/FALSE
3. Advertising misinforms us. TRUE/FALSE
4. Advertising makes our lives perfect. TRUE/FALSE
5. People will like you better if you use the advertised products. TRUE/FALSE
6. Wanting a good self-image is the negative reason for choosing products. TRUE/FALSE
7. Advertisers know that almost everyone wants to
look as attractive as possible. TRUE/FALSE
8. Advertisers get information from psychologists to make us buy products. TRUE/FALSE
9. Psychologists tell advertisers to stop influencing shoppers. TRUE/FALSE
10. Advertisers spend billions of dollars each year to make us buy products. TRUE/FALSE

详解：

1. T 第一段的最后一句“Although we might not like to admit it, commercials on television and advertisements in magazines probably influence us much more than we think they do”即说明作者认为广告促使我们购买某一种品牌的产品。

2. T 整个第二段都是在说明关于广告的一个严重的问题，即“It tells us the products' benefits, but hides their disadvantages”（第二段第四句）。

3. T 第二段中有一句“The information is actually very often misinformation”。

4. F 广告本身不会使我们的生活完美，而应该是人们想使自己更完美而听从广告的建议。

5. F 这只是一些人一厢情愿的想法，事实不应该是这样的。

6. F 从第四段第一句“If fear is the negative reason for buying a product, then wanting a good self-image is the positive reason for choosing it”可以得出答案。

7. T 从第四段中“Each of us has a mental picture of the kind of person we would like



to be. ... Advertisers know this” 的句子可以得出答案。

8. T 第五段原句 “These experts (指 psychologists) tell advertisers about the motives of fear and self-image” 中可以得到答案。

9. F 答案等同与第八题句子。Psychologists 只是建议 advertisers 如何让顾客买他们的商品。

10. T 该句子来源于最后一段 “They (指 many people) may not clearly understand that Advertisers spend billions of dollars each year in aggressive competition for our money”。

录音文本:

A consumer walks into a store. He stands in front of hundreds of boxes of laundry detergent. He chooses one brand, pays for it, and leaves. Why does he pick that specific kind of soap? Is it truly better than the others? Probably not. These days, many products are nearly identical to each other in quality and price. If products are almost the same, what makes consumers buy one brand instead of another? Although we might not like to admit it, commercials on television and advertisements in magazines probably influence us much more than we think they do.

Advertising informs consumers about new products available on the market. It gives us information about everything from shampoo to toothpaste to computers and cars. But there is one serious problem with this. The “information” is actually very often “misinformation”. It tells us the products’ benefits, but hides their disadvantages. Advertising not only leads us to buy things that we don’t need and can’t afford, but it also confuses our sense of reality. “Zoom toothpaste prevents cavities and gives you white teeth!” the advertisement tells us. But it doesn’t tell us the complete truth, that a healthy diet and a good toothbrush will have the same effect.

Advertisers use many methods to get us to buy their products. One of their most successful methods is to make us feel dissatisfied with ourselves and our imperfect lives. Advertisements show us who we aren’t and what we don’t have. Our teeth aren’t white enough. Our hair isn’t shiny enough. Our clothes aren’t clean enough. Advertisements make us afraid that people won’t like us if we don’t use the advertised products. “Why don’t I have any dates?” a good-looking girl sadly asks in a commercial. “Here,” replies her roommate, “try Zoom toothpaste!” Of course she tries it, and immediately the whole football team falls in love with her. “That’s a stupid commercial,” we might say. But we still buy Zoom toothpaste out of fear of being unpopular and having no friends.

If fear is the negative motive for buying a product, then wanting a good self-image is the positive reason for choosing it. Each of us has a mental picture of the kind of person we would like to be. For example, a modern young woman might like to think that she looks like a beautiful movie star. A middle-aged man might want to see himself as a strong, attractive athlete. Advertisers know this. They write specific ads to make certain groups of people choose their product. Two people may choose different brands of toothpaste with the identical price, amount, and quality; each person believes that he is displaying his personality by choosing that brand.

Advertisers get psychologists to study the way consumers think and their reasons for choosing one brand instead of another. These experts tell advertisers about the motives of fear and self-image. They also inform them about recent studies with colors and words. Psychologists have found that certain colors on the package of an attractive product will cause people to reach out and take that package instead of buying an identical product with different colors. Also, certain words attract our attention. For example, the words “new”, “improved”, “natural”, and “giant size” are very popular and seem to pull our eyes and hands toward the package.

Many people believe that advertising does not affect them. They know that there is freedom to choose, and they like to think they make wise choices. Unfortunately, they probably don't realize the powerful effect of advertising. They may not clearly understand that advertisers spend billions of dollars each year in aggressive competition for our money, and they are extremely successful. Do you believe that ads don't influence your choice of products? Just look at the brands in your kitchen and bathroom.

Part B

You will hear a conversation or talk and you must answer the questions by choosing A, B, C or D. You will hear the recording ONLY ONCE.

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the following talk on wireless communications. You now have 15 seconds to read questions 11 to 13.

11. Which is the most accurate word to describe the impact of wireless communications?
A. Limited. B. Temporary. C. Significant. D. Everlasting.
12. What will the third generation mobile communication standards bring about?
A. Fewer traffic accidents. B. Internet access.
C. High quality services. D. Many new products.
13. What is the most important factor for further development of wireless communications?
A. Designing more sophisticated software.
B. Building as many platforms as possible.
C. Wider network of after-sale services.
D. Closer cooperation among companies in different fields.

录音文本:

M: In ways big and small, wireless communications have the potential to make a tremendous impact on how companies conduct business and in people's daily lives. For example, businessmen will be able to use their wireless laptop computers to easily access their e-mail and send reports wherever they are. Taxi drivers will receive real-time traffic reports from a satellite overhead to avoid traffic jams. Vending machines in remote locations will call in their inventory, letting the company know when they need to be refilled. A child will find her lost kitten from a signal on a tiny wireless device on the cat's collar.



But this is only the beginning. When third generation mobile communication standards are adopted, scores of new products are just over the horizon. These products will allow global roaming, receive multimedia services including full-motion video and provide high speed Internet access. Dr. Tachikawa, a specialist in wireless communications, said, "Expanding the range and use of wireless devices is where only part of our growth will come from. The real key is services." Wireless services such as video telephoning, video conferencing, Internet connections, e-mail, traffic information, music on demand, news weather and financial information—these and hundreds more will provide a growing future for NTT DoCoMo.

It will take the efforts of hundreds of companies in many fields including software design companies, computer companies, content creators, companies who make the machinery content creators and more to make these services a reality. Dr. Tachikawa said again, "It is not enough just to build a platform, you must also have content. I think the important thing is for all of us to work together to develop new services so that the pie as a whole will grow."

详解:

11. C 该题考查学生判断概括的能力。讲话人开场就说 "In ways big and small, wireless communications have the potential to make a tremendous impact on how companies conduct business and in people's daily lives", 因此选项 A 为错误选项。讲话人接着列举了许多无线通信的例子, 然后讲话人又说: "But this is only the beginning. When third generation mobile communication standards are adopted, scores of new products are just over the horizon". 既然是刚刚开始, 又没提一开始就要结束, 选项 B 显然是错误选项。从开场白到讲话人所举无线通信之例, 到它的发展前景, 都可以使考生推断出选项 C 才是正确的。至于选项 D, 错误是显而易见的, 因为通篇讲话根本就没涉及到无线通信影响的长短问题。

12. D 该题为细节题, 问第三代移动通讯标准将带来什么。这一点在录音中说得比较明确: "When third generation mobile communication standards are adopted, scores of new products are just over the horizon", scores of new products 相当于 many new products, 因此选项 D 正确。虽然前面讲话中有 "Taxi drivers will receive real-time traffic reports from a satellite overhead to avoid traffic jams", 但避免交通堵塞不等于减少交通事故, 所以选项 A 为错误选项。讲话中谈到 "These products will allow global roaming, receive multimedia services including full-motion video and provide high speed Internet access", 虽然采用第三代移动通讯标准后会有新产品出现, 而 Internet access, 不用这些产品也可实现, 只是速度不快, 因此选项 B 为错误选项。虽然讲话中提到 services, 但是 generation mobile communication standards 与 high quality services 之间没有必然联系, 因此选项 C 也是错误选项。

13. D 该题为细节题。在讲话最后一部分讲话人引用了 Dr. Tachikawa 的话 "I think the important thing is for all of us to work together to develop new services so that the pie as a whole will grow", 这个 "all of us" 也就是讲话人曾提到的 "hundreds of companies in many fields", 因此选项 D 为正确选项。讲话中提到 "software design", 但后接 "company", 与选项 A 意思不符, 因此为错误选项。Dr. Tachikawa 还说过 "It is not enough just to build a

platform, you must also have content”, 只建一个平台不够, 是不是就尽可能多建呢? 当然不是, 讲话人说了, 还需要有内容, 因此选项 B 为错误选项。讲话中提到的 “services” 是指 “wireless services”, 不要一听到 “services” 就认为是 “after-sale services”, 因此选项 C 也是错误选项。

Part C

You will hear an interview with Dr. Steve Huber, an associate professor of physics at Beaver College, on the relationship between physics and music. While you are listening, answer the questions or complete the notes in your test booklet for questions 21 to 30 by writing NO MORE THAN THREE words in the space provided on the right. You will hear the interview TWICE.

You now have 1 minute to read questions 21 to 30.

21. Dr. Huber got his own telescope when he was _____.
22. Where was the interview conducted?
23. What were the two things that interested Dr. Huber?
24. When did Dr. Huber become interested in piano?
25. What's the common misconception about art and science?
26. Both the study of science and the study of art require _____.
27. Who does not probably notice the beauty of theoretical physics?
28. Dr. Huber compared physics to the job of a _____.
29. What does Dr. Huber think accomplish the same objective?
30. What does Dr. Huber compare the universe to?

录音文本:

W: Dr. Huber, when did you first become interested in physics and music?

M: I can't remember the time when I wasn't interested in physics. When I was a child, I was very curious about the world around me. For example, I always wondered why light behaves the way it does. I found it more fun to play with a prism than to play with the kids in the neighborhood. I wasn't very social, but I was really absorbed into figuring out how things worked. I got my own telescope when I was eight years old, and I loved to take it out at night and go star gazing. I would look at the planets and stars and wonder what was out there. When I was ten, my father bought me a book on the universe, and I just ate it up. In fact, I still have that book right here in my office.

It was the same with music. I've always had a natural ear for music, perfect pitch. Even as a young child, if I heard a song on the radio, I could go right to the piano and play it. When I heard a sound like the ring of a telephone, I could identify its pitch and play the note on the piano. However, I didn't develop a serious interest in becoming a pianist until I was in college. I also seemed to do well in school in the visual arts like painting and drawing.

W: What similarity do you see between music and physics?

M: There is a common misconception that art and science are completely separate from



each other, I think the distinction is artificial. In reality, art and science are not as mutually exclusive as one might assume. Solving a complicated mathematical problem, for example, can require the same degree of creative thinking as painting a landscape or writing a poem. I feel an indefinable tingle when I play the Schumann Concerto or dance the pas de deux from Romeo and Juliet. I get that same tingle from theoretical physics.

The beauty of art is readily apparent to most people. However, in the case of theoretical physics, the beauty is not nearly as accessible to the general public, but it is every bit as exciting. Nature seems to follow certain principles, very much the same as art does.

It's not uncommon for physicists to become accomplished musicians. Music theory is a very mathematical discipline. Relationships among various notes in classical harmony are based on simple mathematical relationships.

W: You have said that physics is beautiful. What makes it beautiful to you?

M: To me, it's incredible the way nature seems to work so perfectly. I think it is beautiful. I always tell my students on the first day of class. "If you like reading Sherlock Holmes detective stories, you'll like doing physics problems." Physics is about figuring things out — discovering how they work, just like a detective.

A lot of people fear physics because they view it as a big complicated jumble of facts that have to be memorized. But that's not true, it's an understanding of how nature works, how the various parts interact. One can view art and literature as the relationships and interactions of ideas. In the same way, physics studies the relationships and interactions of concepts. In other words, to me art and science fundamentally attempt to achieve the same objective — an understanding of the world around us! The whole universe seems to follow some very basic principles as it evolves in time. Some of these principles include the Conservation of Energy and the Conservation of Angular Momentum. The conservation laws of physics are like non-interest bearing checking accounts. In the case of energy conservation, you can make energy deposits and energy withdrawals, but all the energy is accounted for.

The rotation of objects is governed by a law called the *Conservation of Angular Momentum*, which applies to everything in the universe including the rotation of stars, the rotation of the planets and their orbits, the behavior of an electron in an atom, the spin of a figure skater, and the rotation of wheels on a truck. What it all comes down in the end is that everything in the universe fits together like the pieces of a perfect puzzle. As Einstein said, "The most incomprehensible thing about the universe is that it is comprehensible."

详解:

21. 8 years old 从原句 "I got my own telescope when I was eight years old" 中可以直接得出答案。

22. In his office/In Dr. Huber's office/In the office 从原句 "In fact, I still have that book right here in my office" 中即可得出答案。在回答问题时注意不要用 my, 因为问题是问考

生的，不是问 Dr. Huber 的。

23. Physics and music 回答该问题的录音内容在录音稿中第一句话 “Dr. Huber, when did you first become interested in physics and music”，事实上录音稿中第二段的大部分内容也是讲这部分内容，所以容易得出答案。

24. In college/Be in college/When in college/After entering college 从原文 “If I heard a song on the radio, I could go right to the piano and play it. When I heard a sound like the ring of a telephone, I could identify its pitch and play the note on the piano”，但此时并没讲他对钢琴有兴趣，Dr. Huber 接着说 “However, I didn’t develop a serious interest in becoming a pianist until I was in college”，考生应特别留意此处的 however，这种转折往往很关键。

25. Completely separate/Mutually exclusive/ (Totally) different/Absolutely separate 从原文 “There is a common misconception that art and science are completely separate from each other, I think the distinction is artificial, In reality, art and science are not as mutually exclusive as one might assume” 中可得到答案。这里 completely separate 和 mutually exclusive 表达了相同的意思。

26. creative thinking 完成该句的录音内容在录音稿中第五段 “Solving a complicated mathematical problem, for example, can require the same degree of creative thinking as painting a landscape or writing a poem”，mathematical problem 属 science 范畴，painting and writing 属 art 范畴。这里需要考生确实听懂这句话的意思，方能完成该句。

27. The general public/The public 回答该问题的录音内容在录音稿中第六段 “The beauty of art is readily apparent to most people. However, in the case of theoretical physics, the beauty is not nearly as accessible to the general public”。

28. detective 完成该句的录音内容在录音稿中第八段 “Physics is about figuring things out — discovering how they work, just like a detective”。

29. Art and science 在原文 “One can view art and literature as the relationships and interactions of ideas. In the same way, physics studies the relationships and interactions of concepts. In other words, to me art and science fundamentally attempt to achieve the same objective — an understanding of the world around us” 中即可得到答案。考生在听的过程中要特别注意 in other words, I mean, that is to say, to put it differently 这类短语，它们是对讲话者前面所说的解释或重复，这非常有利于考生的理解。

30. A perfect puzzle/A puzzle 回答该问题的录音内容在录音稿中的最后一段 “What it all comes down to in the end is that everything in the universe fits together like the pieces of a perfect puzzle”。

第三部分 PETS 五级听力理解专项模拟试题

Unit 1

This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a



selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are three parts in this section, Part A, Part B and Part C.

Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet, NOT on the ANSWER SHEET. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 5 minutes to transfer your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

If you have any questions, you may raise your hand NOW as you will not be allowed to speak once the test starts.

Now, look at Part A in your test booklet.

Part A

You will hear a passage about Mr. Wang, a visiting Chinese professor and Mr. Gross, the host of the family. As you listen, answer questions 1 to 10 by circling True or False. You will hear the story ONLY ONCE. You now have 60 seconds to read questions 1 to 10.

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1. Professor Wang went on a lecture tour to Edinburgh. | TRUE/FALSE |
| 2. Wang visited the lake area by himself. | TRUE/FALSE |
| 3. Gross feels rather jealous of Wang, as he himself has not been able to visit Edinburgh. | TRUE/FALSE |
| 4. The British usually have more opportunities to see their country than foreign visitors. | TRUE/FALSE |
| 5. Mr. Gross has never traveled by air before. | TRUE/FALSE |
| 6. It did cost Professor Wang much in taking and developing those photos. | TRUE/FALSE |
| 7. Wang is quite reluctant to show Gross his pictures. | TRUE/FALSE |
| 8. Gross says he is particularly impressed by a photo showing a castle. | TRUE/FALSE |
| 9. Professor Wang enriched his experience in Britain through his trip. | TRUE/FALSE |
| 10. Wang forgot the time and is almost late for his airplane. | TRUE/FALSE |

You now have 20 seconds to check your answers to questions 1—10.

Part B

You will hear three conversations or talks and you must answer the questions by choosing A, B, C or D. You will hear the reading ONLY ONCE.

Questions 11—13 are based on the effect on the nuclear family for women. You now have 15 seconds to read questions 11—13.

11. What are some disadvantages of the nuclear family for women?
- A. Husbands have to share power with their wives.
B. Older women often live alone when their husbands die.