## 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



四级综合训练



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#### 内 容 提 要

本书根据全国公共英语等级考试四级考试的要求,从四个方面对考试内容进行专项训练。本书紧扣考试大纲,构思缜密、设计严谨、编审精确、材料新颖、试题精炼、解释翔实,全部专项模拟试题均严格按照考试大纲进行编写。

本书适合参加全国公共英语等级四级考试的人员使用,也可供广大的英语学习者阅读。

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### 《全国公共英语等级考试(PETS)系列丛书》 编 写 委 员 会

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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6月

## 目 录

第一章	PETS 四级听力解题技巧及专项模拟试题1
第二章	PETS 四级知识运用解题技巧及专项模拟试题25
第三章	PETS 四级阅读理解解题技巧及专项模拟试题36
第四章	PETS 四级写作技巧及专项模拟试题84
第五章	PETS 四级口试技巧及专项模拟试题105
第六章	PETS 四级模拟试题136
附录 名	- 章试题答案及详解·······194

### 第一章 PETS 四级听力解题技巧及 专项模拟试题

#### 第一部分 PETS 四级听力理解概述

PETS 四级考试的听力部分作为一种接受活动的测试形式,主要是考查考生理解英语口语的能力。《全国公共英语等级考试(第四级)考试大纲》要求考生不仅能听懂日常生活中的通知、讲话、一般性谈话或讨论,还应该能听懂所熟悉领域的广播电视节目、讲座、演讲和论述。具体包括:

- 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。

#### 一、试卷内容与结构

PETS 四级听力部分由 A、B、C 节组成, 考查考生理解英语口语的能力。

A 节 (5 题): 题型为填补句子或表格的空白,考查考生理解详细信息的能力。要求考生根据所听到的一段 180~220 词的对话或独白的内容,填补句子或表格中的空白。录音材料播放两遍。

B节(5题): 题型为简答题,考查考生理解总体和特定信息的能力。要求考生根据所听到的一段280~320词的对话或独白,回答5道简答题。录音材料播放两遍。

C节(10题): 题型为多项选择题(四选一),考查考生获取特定信息、理解主旨要义和详细信息、猜测词义、判断演讲者态度和意图的能力。要求考生根据所听到的三段对话或独白(每段200~300词),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。问题不在录音中播放,仅在试卷上印出。

#### 二、答题时间

考试进行时,考生将答案写或划在试卷上;考试结束前,考生有 5 分钟的时间将试卷上的答案誊写或涂到答题卡 1 上。听力部分所需时间约为 30 分钟(含誊写和转涂时间)。

#### 三、试卷的题量与采分点(原始赋分)

四级听力考试总计 25 分。A 节共 5 题,每题 1 分,共 5 分: B 节共 5 题,每题 2 分,



共10分; C节共10题, 每题1分, 共10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侧重。

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,四级听力部分在笔试中的分数权重为 30%。因此,假设某考生听力部分原始得分为 20 分,经加权处理后的分数则为 24 分(20÷25×30=24)。

#### 第二部分 PETS 四级听力理解解题技巧及样卷分析

#### 一、解题技巧

PETS 四级听力部分由 A、B、C 三节组成,总题量为 20 道题,原始分为 25 分,经加权处理后占全卷分数权重达到 30%,因此较为重要。一般而言,英语听力短文的难度远远低于阅读理解文章的难度,而且偏重于人文社科领域的常识性介绍或评论,即使与科技知识有关,也都是一般性科普知识,不会涉及较难的专业知识,对话则更倾向于对生活中的所见所闻加以介绍、解释、分析、讨论、争论,即使涉及正规的新闻采访或新闻报道类体裁,其难度也要低于日常的英文广播,听力材料的语速也低于广播的语速,大致在每分钟 150 词左右。

#### (一) A 节

A 节所提问题不在录音中播放,已印在试卷上。5 道题的间隔时间共为 75 秒,其中 25 秒用作听前读题,30 秒用作第一遍听后检查答题,20 秒用作第二遍听后完成答案。

教育部考试中心于 2003 年 6 月公布了新的《全国公共英语等级考试 (第四级) 考试大纲》。在 PETS 四级听力考试 A 节,旧大纲要求考生填补句子或表格中的空白,所填内容不超过 3 个词(not more than 3 words);而新大纲去掉了填补句子这种形式,只保留了填补表格的题型,并且严格要求只能用一个词填写,所填词义必须与原文相吻合,但所填的词本身可以与原文有一定出入,所以遇到不会拼写的单词可以找同义词来替代。但实际上 A 节要求考生在做答时只能用一个词填写,而复杂的问题用一个词一般是表达不清楚的,这就决定了 A 节的问题中所要填写的内容具有很强的客观性,也就是说答案在原文中交代得很明确,基本上属于一种"原词答案"。

#### (二)B节

PETS 四级考试听力 B 节,旧大纲要求考生回答 5 道简答题,答题字数不超过 5 个词 (not more than 5 words); 新大纲除了要求回答简答题以外,增加了补全句子的题型,这种补全句子的题型其实就是从 A 节中移过来的,另外,新大纲对考生做答的字数要求也趋于严格,要求不超过 3 个词 (not more than 3 words)。上述的变化表明,和 A 节一样,B 节

的试题所要求的答案内容相对来说也是比较客观的,也就是说考查细节比较多,因为复杂的问题仅仅用 3 个词一般是难以表达清楚的。因此,词数限制的本质就决定了 B 节要补全的成分和提问的角度相对是比较固定的,一般不超出时间(when)、地点(where)、人物(who)、原因(why)及怎么样(how)等基本内容的范围,用来做答的词汇基本上是单个的词或者短语,极少会有句子。

结合上述的分析,我们可以得出这样的结论:和 A 节一样,在补全 B 节所给出的句子或者回答 B 节给出的问题时,考生也应该把注意力更多地放在细节上。在此认识的基础上,我们就应该在答题时采取和 A 节基本一样的策略,只是 B 节要求填 1~3 个词,难度较 A 节只填一个词稍大一些。

总体上来看,B节和A节两个部分在做答的步骤、顺序及应该注意的问题上都十分相似,只是A节更注重对文章细节的考查,而B节在对细节考查的基础上,还要求考生用1~3个词回答问题或者补全句子,这种题型就需要考生对做答的内容稍微组织或加工一下,但总体上看,仍然是从原文摘取原有的词或短语就可以做答。

B 节的考试材料和 A 节一样,也是播放两遍录音。播放第一遍录音前会有 25 秒的时间阅读已经给出的句子或者问题,和做 A 节的听力一样,考生一定要利用好这段时间,迅速阅读已经给出的句子或者问题,从而对即将听到的文章内容有一个大致的推断和了解。 之后,考生应该在播放第一遍录音时,边听边在卷面上做答。第一遍录音播放完毕,考生有 30 秒的时间检查自己做出的答案,之后再听第二遍录音。听第二遍录音的时候,考生应该注意,和 A 节做答时一样,要有重点地听,也就是说要密切和所要做答的题目联系起来,重在检查自己在听第一遍时所做出的答案,而不要盲目地听所有的信息。第二遍录音播放完毕,考生还有 20 秒的时间完成、检查答案。然后进行 C 节的听力理解。

#### (三)C节

C 节第一、第二段独白或对话各有 15 秒听前读题时间,各有 30 秒听后检查答案的时间。第三段独白或对话有 20 秒听前读题时间,40 秒听后检查答案的时间。本节考查考生在五个方面的综合能力,加上录音只播放一遍,难度较高于前两节。但是考生一定要充分利用本节短文或会话的题目,应当在 15~20 秒的读题时间内分析选项,从选项中找到提示,熟悉相关词汇,并且带着问题去听文章,这样做有助于弥补单凭短期记忆来听题的不足。问题不在录音中播放,仅在试卷上印出。考试进行时,考生先将答案写在试卷上;听力部分结束前,考生有 5 分钟的时间将试卷上的答案誊写或转涂到答题卡上。该部分所需时间约为 30 分钟(含誊写和转涂时间)。

PETS 四级听力 C 节的题型在目前国内的其他考试中也较为常见,但是区别也比较明显。除了在考查的方向上 PETS 更注重对细节信息的理解和把握外,还有一个区别就是其他考试中的这种题型多把问题放在录音中播放,不在卷面上印出,而 PETS 则是把问题印在卷面上,不在录音中播放,考生可以在听录音之前看到问题,这样便能让考生通过阅读问题和选择项,对即将听到的录音内容有一个初步的了解和推断,更有利于考生做出正确的选择。

C 节一般有三段听力材料,或对话或独白,一般前两段材料各有 3 个问题,第三段材

### 全国公共英语等级考试(PETS)四级综合训练

料有 4 个问题, 共 10 个问题, 每个问题有 4 个选择项可供选择。短文的体裁一般包括叙述文、议论文、说明文等, 内容比较广泛, 从政治、经济、法律到文化、艺术、科技等, 考生应该注意把握不同体裁和内容的特点, 在听的时候才能积极主动。

C 节在每段听力材料播放以前都有答题指令,答题指令会用一句话告诉考生这段材料的主要内容,考生需要仔细听清以便对材料有个初步的认识和判断。然后,在前两段录音播放前各有 15 秒阅读问题和选择项时间,之后又各有 30 秒检查答案的时间,第三段录音播放前有 20 秒阅读问题和选择项时间,之后又有 40 秒检查答案的时间,平均起来每道题有 15 秒的时间提前阅读和听完以后检查。考生应该抓紧这些空隙时间阅读问题和选择项,这样就可以根据问题和选择项的内容预测听力材料的内容,提前了解材料中可能出现的单词和短语,这样才能在听的过程中更有主动性,有目的地听和记忆。下面就具体讲一下怎么利用录音播放前的时间去阅读问题和选择项。

对待问题和选择项应该运用略读技巧快速阅读。考生应注意一定不要逐词阅读,因为 没有足够的时间。阅读问题时考生只需了解所问的是什么就可以了。选择项长短不一,繁 简不一,具体的处理方法也不一样。

对于较短的选择项,选择项多是一个单词或是一个短语,或者是非常简短的仅由四五 个词组成的句子。对于这种选择项,考生可以一目十行,快速扫视。例如:

1. What is the author feeling?

A. Disappointing.

B. Worried.

C. Happy.

D. Angry.

2. The student \_\_\_\_\_ in the morning.

A. went to the library

B. went swimming

C. did his homework

D. went shopping

对于第一题,考生扫视一下就可知道题目要问 the author 的感觉是 4 种的哪一个。第二题虽然稍微长一些,但是 3 个选项有一部分(went)是重复的,真正的区别在于后面的一个或几个词,扫视一下也可以很快知道题目要问 the student 做了什么事情。

对于较长的选择项,一般来说,选择项都会有重复的内容,或者四项都有,或者两两之间有,或者是三项有、一项没有(多是干扰信息)。考生应该首先发现这些共同的内容,然后重在快速阅读各项不同的地方。例如:

Which of the following is true of Emily Dickinson?

- A. She was not a productive poet.
- B. She was not a sociable person.
- C. She had contact only with a few poets.
- D. She had contact with many friends.

考生通过观察可以发现,4个选择项两两有共同的内容,区别主要在后边的少数几个词。这样的话,考生就可以把注意力更多地放在每个选择项的后边,从而节省了很多时间。 其他类型的选择项可以参照这种方法处理。

考生除了提高自己阅读选择项的速度和技巧外,还应该对所问问题的类型有所了解和 把握。鉴于 PETS 听力考试的上述特点,即更注重对考生把握录音材料细节问题的考查,

4

我们应该知道 PETS 听力考试多是对文章中有关 5 个 "W"(who, where, when, which, why)的具体信息进行提问,也有少量问题是对文章的主旨要义,作者的观点、态度等具体信息的提问。考生对这些特点有所把握后就能在听录音材料的时候更加积极主动,有的放矢。

#### 二、样卷分析

#### (一) A 节

下面通过具体例子介绍正确的答题方法。

For Questions 1-5, you will hear a talk about Shakespeare. While you listen, complete the sentence with the information you have heard. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. Write only 1 word in each numbered box. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below. (5 points)

The year when Shakespeare signed the will is		1
The most interesting part of the will is		2
The income from the estate is		3
People attracted by Shakespeare's birthplace are		4
The kind of English Shakespeare used in his works is		5

#### 录音文本

On March 25th, 1616, fifty-two-year-old Master William Shakespeare signed his will leaving the famous legacy of his "second best bed and furniture" to his wife and the greater part of his estate to his married daughter, Susanna Hall. It was the will of a comfortably off man, for the income from the estate probably amounted to about \$ 200 a year, which was a lot of money over three hundred and sixty years ago. For historians, the most interesting part of the will was that signature, because it and other signatures are all we have left of the handwriting of the world's literary genius. There is no country where Shakespeare's work is not read with something very like awe because there is something fascinating about a man whose work so much better than that of anyone else. Yet in spite of the thousands of books that have been written about this amazing writer, almost every detail of his personal life is supposition rather than fact. Historically speaking, Shakespeare lived only yesterday but his activities, like those of nearly every playwright of his day, are so vague that he could have been born in Roman times.

Shakespeare's birthplace, the little town of Stratford-upon-Avon, in Warwickshire, had made a thriving business out of its most famous citizen for a long time. It is a popular place for tourists from all over the world, even though many of them would have the greatest difficulty in understanding Shakespeare's Elizabethan English. However, he has such a fine reputation that it is well worth the journey just to be able to look at the swans that swim on his river, and gaze at the cottage where Anne, his wife, lived before their marriage, and then to see his plays at the



Royal Shakespeare Theater.

You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to Questions 1—5.

#### 答案及详解

- 1.【答案】1616 本题为细节题。从原句"On March 25th, 1616, fifty-two-year-old Master William Shakespeare signed his will"中可以直接得出答案。
- 2.【答案】signature 本题为细节题。从原句"For historians, the most interesting part of the will was that signature"中可以直接得出答案。
- 3. 【答案】\$200 本题是细节题。自原句 "the income from the estate probably amounted to about \$ 200 a year"中可以直接得出答案。
- 4.【答案】tourists 本题为推论题。从原句"It is a popular place for tourists from all over the world..."中可以推断出答案。
- 5.【答案】Elizabethan 本题为细节题。从原句"...even though many of them would have the greatest difficulty in understanding Shakespeare's Elizabethan English"中可以得出答案。

#### (二)B节

下面通过具体例子介绍正确的答题方法。

For Questions 6—10, you will hear a talk about university dormitory residents. While you listen, complete the sentences. Use **not more than 3 words** for each answer, you will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the sentences below.

The speaker is a university official called		6
The student is preparing to leave for		7
The dormitory will be reopen on		8
The students are required to vacate their rooms by		9
Failure to return key can result in a fine for		10

#### 录音文本

Good afternoon. I'm Theras Dunn, housing director here at the university. I'm visiting all the dormitories this week to inform students about checkout procedures. I know you have a lot on your minds with finals coming up, but there are a few things you need to be aware of as you prepare to leave for vacation. This dormitory will be closed during the summer months and will reopen on September 1st. You must vacate your room by June 3rd. Even if you are registered for classes during the summer, you must leave this dorm by June 3rd. If this poses a problem for you, you should contact my office as soon as possible. You should remember to turn in your room key before you leave. Failure to return your key can result in a dollar fine. You must also make sure that all your personal property has been cleared out of your room. I will be passing out a form

for you to fill out concerning the condition of your room. You should report on the form any damage to your room, which has occurred over the last year, such as holes in the room's walls, doors or windows. That way our summer maintenance crew will know where to make repairs before the next school year starts. If you have any questions during the next few days, please ask your resident advisers or call my office. Now, please take one of the forms as they are passed around.

#### 答案及详解

- 6.【答案】housing director 本题考查考生对具体信息的把握。首先考生要分析题目的结构, called 修饰 official, 因此要填的是这个人员的职位, 题目与原文结构基本相似。答案出自"Good afternoon. I'm Theras Dunn, housing director here at the university."
- 7.【答案】vacation 本题考查考生对具体信息的把握。首先分析题目可以得知,答案要填一个名词。本题与原文的答案一致,可以从原文直接找到"but there are a few things you need to be aware of as you prepare to leave for vacation."
- 8.【答案】September 1st 本题考查考生对具体时间信息的把握。答案出自于"This dormitory will be closed during the summer months and will reopen on September 1st."
- 9.【答案】June 3rd 本题考查考生对具体时间信息的把握。从文章中可以直接听到答案, 只是文中的 you 变为题目中的 students, 答案出自于"you must vacate your room by June 3rd."
- 10.【答案】a dollar 本题考查考生对数字信息的把握。本题答案可直接从文章中得到 "Failure to return your key can result in a dollar fine."

#### (三)C节

下面我们通过样题来了解C节的解题方法。

You will hear three dialogues or monologues. Before listening to each one, you will have 5 seconds to read each of the questions which accompany it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have 10 seconds to check your answer to each question. You will hear each piece ONCE ONLY.

Questions 11-13 are based on the following news report. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 11-13.

11. How much did the sales of all makes of desktop machines drop in the third quarter?

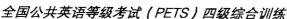
A. 46.8 percent.

B. 43.8 percent.

C. 53.8 percent.

D. 56.8 percent.

- 12. Waldir Arevolo is a (an) \_\_\_\_\_ at the Gartner group in Brazil.
  - A. senior economy advisor
  - B. junior economy analyst
  - C. senior research analyst
  - D. junior legal advisor





13. Brazilian households think they can only afford \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a weekly payment

B. a monthly payment

C. a quarterly payment

D. an annual payment

#### 录音文本

Sales of all makes of desktop machines dropped 46.8 percent in the third quarter, compared with last year, prompting aggressive sales promotions by Compaq during the holiday season. Analysts say that despite Compaq's higher prices, its strong brand recognition in Brazil will continue to pose a formidable challenge to Metron and other would-be rivals. "As soon as Compaq is able to adjust its business model to reach the mass of the population through national supermarket chains, marketing campaigns and so on, they should be able to restart growth," said Waldir Arevolo, senior research analyst at the Gartner group in Brazil. Despite subsidized programs like the computer from the million, the biggest obstacle to rising computer sales in Brazil is still household income. According to a study by the Brazilian Electronics Industry Association, 15 million Brazilian households are interested in having a computer, but they can only afford a monthly payment, including the price of Internet service.

Mr. Fernandez said monthly payments that low could be reached only if the government lowered interest rates and increased incentives for international producers of chips and other components to set up shop locally. He said he hoped such steps might be in the offering, as politicians seek popular programs before the presidential election in October.

#### 答案及详解

- 11.【答案】A 本题考查考生抓住细节信息的因果推断能力。首先考生要浏览问题,理解题意,并抓住主题句。本题问题直接源自原文中第一句话 Sales of all makes of desktop machines dropped 46.8 percent in the third quarter. 只要听懂这句话,很容易做出正确选择。
- 12.【答案】C 本题考查考生对细节信息的把握。回答这类问题时,考生一定要提前读题,在听文章时,考生要边听边在各个选项后面做标记,以免忘记。可以在文章提到某个选项时在后面划个对勾。答案存在于短文第三句话"'As soon as Compaq is able to adjust its business model to ...,' said Waldir Arevolo, senior research analyst at the Gartner group in Brazil."从这句话可得出答案是 C。考生在听材料之前,要利用读题的 15 秒时间,快速阅读问题,并从问题中提炼出要听的要点,这样才能在听的时候有的放矢,提高答题效率。
- 13.【答案】C 本题为细节题。原文中曾两次提到"monthly payment": 第一处是"...but they can only afford a monthly payment, including the price of Internet service."第二处是"Mr. Fernandez said monthly payments that..."因此从出现的频率来看,足可以引起考生的注意。另外,结合提前阅读问题时了解的信息,选对答案比较容易。因此,考生在听 C 节的文章时,一定要全神贯注,不能有丝毫遗漏。

Questions 14—16 are based on the following talk about sleep and health. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 14—16.

- 14. Which one of the followings is NOT true?
  - A. Scientists have discovered how to sleep a little longer in the morning.
  - B. Scientists believe that a little extra sleep helps people learn better.
  - C. Scientists at Harvard University studied the effects of sleep.
  - D. Sixty-two people were tested.
- 15. In the study carried out by a Harvard research team, the people were asked to \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. perform some finger tricks
  - B. type in a short passage
  - C. push some numbers on a computer keyboard
  - D. move their fingers as quickly as possible
- 16. According to the experiment results, what makes the difference in how well a person learns?
  - A. How long they sleep.
  - B. What time the person goes to bed.
  - C. The kind of sleep at a person's normal sleeping period.
  - D. A person's dreaming patterns.

#### 录音文本

American scientists have discovered a good reason to sleep a little longer in the morning. The scientists found that a little extra sleep helps people learn better. They demonstrated that people who learn a new skill, and then sleep well, are better at performing the skill the next day.

A group of scientists at Harvard University studied the effects of sleep on the ability to learn to do simple skills. They tested sixty-two people who carried out a number of small experiments. The people were trained to perform a simple skill with their fingers. They were asked to push a series of numbers on a computer keyboard as quickly as possible. They used the hand they do not normally use for such activities. The people were trained in the morning, and then tested twelve hours later. The scientists found that their speed and performance did not improve greatly. Yet the results were different when the people were trained at night and tested the next day. After a good night's sleep, their performance improved by about twenty percent. The researchers looked closely at the sleep activity of the people in the study.

They found the improvement seemed to be directly linked to a kind of sleep at the end of a person's normal sleeping period. They say this is the kind of sleep that many people do not experience if they get up early in the morning. The findings could help musicians, doctors or anyone else who is learning difficult skills that have to be repeated. The findings may help answer other questions, such as why babies sleep so much. Researchers say the intensity of learning new skills and information may increase the brain's need for many hours of sleep.

You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to Questions 14-16.



#### 答案及详解

- 14.【答案】A 本题为判断题,着眼点是考生听完以后对全篇文章的理解,因此有一定的概括性,要求考生在听完全部内容后做出一些有关文章内容的判断。考生在做答的时候,首先注意要选的是"NOT true"的一项。然后根据听的内容做出判断,也可以利用常理来帮助判断,如 A 项,从常理上就说不通,因为"scientists"不会去"discover how to sleep a little longer in the morning",用不着去发现,更用不着去研究,故而 A 项从常理上来说有不妥之处。
- 15.【答案】C 本题为细节题,问题从原文中照搬出来,只要考生听清"They were asked to push a series of numbers on a computer keyboard as quickly as possible."一句,就可以很容易选出答案。
- 16.【答案】A 本题需要考生根据听到的内容稍加推理。文中讲述了在不同时间进行的两个试验,从而得出了两种结果:一个是"The people were trained in the morning, and then tested twelve hours later",也就是在晚上测试,结果是"did not improve greatly",一般来说人们在白天休息的时间很短或者不休息;另一个是"the people were trained at night and tested the next day",结果 "after a good night's sleep, their performance improved by about twenty percent",因此,导致结果不同的主要原因在于前者没有长时间的"sleep",而后者却有"a good night's sleep"。把这些听到的信息综合分析一下就可以知道 A 项是正确的。

Questions 17—20 are based on the following talk about introducing frank Wright. You now have 20 seconds to read Questions 17—20.

17. Who was Frank Wright?

A. A builder.

B. An architect.

C. An art critic.

D. An archaeologist.

- 18. How long did he live?
  - A. To the age of 90.
  - B. To the age of 80.
  - C. To the age of 70.
  - D. To the age of 60.
- 19. Where did he learn how to design buildings?
  - A. By taking a special course at a college.
  - B. By working in an architect's office.
  - C. His father taught him how to do so.
  - D. His brother taught him how to do so.
- 20. What did other people learn from him?
  - A. How to paint pictures.
  - B. How to appreciate art.
  - C. How to design square buildings.
  - D. How to design buildings to match the surroundings.

10