

PETS

全国英语等级考试 阅读理解



张翼 主编



重庆出版社
CHONGQING PUBLISHING HOUSE

新月图书工作室




CRESCENT 新月英语

全 国 英 语 等 级 考 试

三 级 阅 读 理 解

主 编 张 翼
副主编 王全瑞 向丹辉
主 审 李望国

 重庆出版社

· 重庆 ·

版权所有 翻印必究

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

全国英语等级考试阅读理解·三级/张翼主编. —重庆:
重庆出版社, 2006.1
ISBN 7-5366-7503-8

I. 全... II. 张... III. 英语-阅读教学-水平考试-自学
参考资料
IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 003196 号

选题策划 广东宏图华章·广州智文

责任编辑 吴向阳 江 萍

封面设计 方 竹

责任校对 邓启铜

出版发行 重庆出版社

(重庆长江二路205号)

经 销 全国各地新华书店

印 刷 茂名广发印刷有限公司

开 本 787mm×1092mm 1/16

印 张 21.75

字 数 320千字

版 次 2006年1月第1版

印 次 2006年1月第1次印刷

I S B N 7-5366-7503-8/H·156

定 价 23.80元

如发现因印装质量问题影响阅读, 请与承印厂联系调换

编者的话



阅读理解能力是英语学习者必须掌握的重要能力之一，也是英语学习者英语水平高低的重要标志。因此，各类英语考试都把阅读理解作为考查英语学习者英语程度的一个重要项目。全国英语等级考试（PETS）也不例外，阅读理解题在五个级别中都占有30%以上的比重。能否通过等级考试，顺利拿到合格证，阅读理解成为其重要环节。

如何提高阅读理解能力并突破阅读理解关呢？我们认为应该从这几个方面着手：

第一，词汇量。没有一定的词汇量就失去了阅读的基础，更谈不上理解了。如果阅读材料中满篇都是生词，你就会觉得它们像一个个拦路虎；有了这些拦路虎挡道，你就会对阅读失去兴趣。因此，一定的词汇量是阅读理解的第一要素，就是说先突破词汇关，阅读理解才有顺利进行的可能。

第二，词法、句法知识。有了一定的词法、句法知识，在阅读中即使碰到一些生词，你也可以通过上下文判断其词性、作用及意思。这就要求

你要具备基本的英语语法知识。

第三，文化背景知识。对英语国家的风俗、习惯、人文、地理、历史等背景知识所知甚少或根本不知，就会对阅读理解造成障碍。因此，平时看书，看报，看电视，看杂志时，要多留心注意积累这方面的知识。

第四，阅读方法与技巧。掌握了一定阅读方法和技巧，阅读时就会少走弯路。这里包括略读、寻读、跳读、泛读、精读等方法和技巧。另外，还要知道阅读理解题的常见题型。

第五，大量阅读。只有大量阅读，你的词汇量才能逐步扩大并巩固；只有大量阅读，你的词法句法知识才能熟练运用；只有大量阅读，你才能获得文化背景知识；只有大量阅读，你才能在实践中逐步摸索、运用并掌握阅读方法与技巧。

说到底，阅读理解能力是一种实际操作能力。只知道方法与技巧而不进行大量阅读，那么方法与技巧就成了空洞的理论。这就好比游泳，只背会几条游泳方法与技巧而从不下水操练，那永远也不会游泳。

由于“完形填空”题主要是在理解的基础上完成的，所以本书将“完形填空”题也列入其中。



CONTENTS



第一部分 PETS三级阅读理解考试简介

- Unit 1 大纲对 PETS 三级考生阅读理解能力的要求 2
- Unit 2 PETS三级考试阅读理解部分的形式与结构 2
- Unit 3 PETS三级考试阅读理解部分常见题型与答题技巧 ... 13

第二部分 实战演练

- Unit 1 32
- Unit 2 44
- Unit 3 55
- Unit 4 67
- Unit 5 78
- Unit 6 89
- Unit 7 100
- Unit 8 111
- Unit 9 123
- Unit 10 134
- Unit 11 145

Unit 12	156
Unit 13	167
Unit 14	179
Unit 15	191
Unit 16	202
Unit 17	213
Unit 18	224
Unit 19	235
Unit 20	247

第三部分 答案与详解

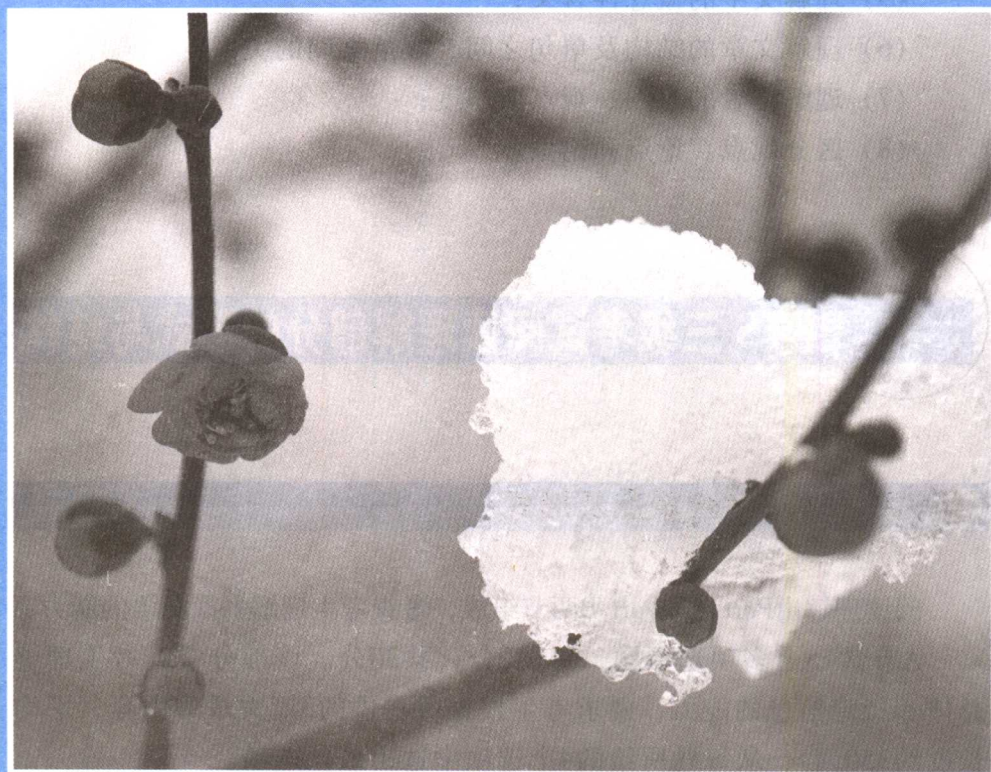
Unit 1	258
Unit 2	261
Unit 3	265
Unit 4	269
Unit 5	273
Unit 6	278
Unit 7	282
Unit 8	286
Unit 9	290
Unit 10	294
Unit 11	298
Unit 12	302
Unit 13	306
Unit 14	310
Unit 15	314

Unit 16	318
Unit 17	322
Unit 18	327
Unit 19	331
Unit 20	335



第**1**部分

PETS三级阅读理解 考试简介





大纲对 PETS 三级考生阅读理解能力的要求

PETS三级考生应能读懂不同类型的文字材料，包括私人 and 正式信件、传单、一般书刊、杂志上的文章，以及一般性的技术说明和产品介绍。考生应能：

- (1) 理解主旨要义；
- (2) 理解文中具体信息；
- (3) 根据上下文推测生词的词义；
- (4) 作出简单判断、推理和引申；
- (5) 理解文中的概念性含义；
- (6) 理解文章的结构及单句之间、段落之间的关系；
- (7) 理解作者的意图、观点或态度；
- (8) 区分观点、论点和论据。



PETS 三级考试阅读理解部分的形式与结构

阅读理解由Part A和Part B两节组成，考查考生理解书面英语的能力。

A节共15道多项选择题，每题2分，共30分。该部分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3篇文章的内容（平均长度约350词），从每题所给的4个选项中选出最佳选项。





B节共5道题，每题1分，共5分。该部分考查考生理解文章（长约350词）的主旨要义的能力。考生须从7个选项中排除两个干扰项，将正确的概括与5段文字逐一搭配成对。

该部分所需时间约为40分钟。分数权重30分。分数权重是指对原始分数给予不同的比重，使之能够平衡各种技能的考查关系。例如某考生的阅读理解部分原始得分为25分，经过加权处理后的分数应为21.4分（ $25 \div 35 \times 30 \approx 21.4$ 分）。

二 阅读理解考试样题

Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

❖ Part A

Directions:

Read the following three texts. Answer the questions on each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET by drawing a thick line across the corresponding letter in the brackets.

Text 1

It was a quarter past nine as Marie hurried into the office building where she was going to work. Her bus had inched along through heavy morning traffic, making her a few minutes late for her very first job. She decided to start out half an hour earlier the next day.

Once inside the lobby, she had to stand at the elevators and





wait several minutes before she could get on one going to the sixth floor. When she finally reached the office marked "King Enterprises", she knocked at the door nervously and waited. There was no answer. She tapped on the door again, but still there was no reply. From inside the next office, she could hear the sound of voices, so she opened the door and went in.

Although she was sure it was the same office she had been in two weeks before when she had had the interview with Mr. King, it looked quite different now. In fact, it hardly looked like an office at all. The employees were just standing around chatting and smoking. At the far end of the room, somebody must have just told a good joke, she thought, because there was a loud burst of laughter as she came in. For a moment she had thought they were laughing at her.

Then one of the men looked at his watch, clapped his hands and said something to the others. Quickly they all went to their desks and, in a matter of seconds, everyone was hard at work. No one paid any attention to Marie. Finally she went up to the man who was sitting at the desk nearest to the door and explained that this was her first day in the office. Hardly looking up from his work, he told her to have a seat and wait for Mr. King, who would arrive at any moment. Then Marie realized that the day's work in the office began just before Mr. King arrived. Later she found out that he lived in Connecticut and came into Manhattan on the same train every morning, arriving in the office at 9:35, so that his staff knew exactly when to start working.

1. Marie felt nervous when she knocked at the door because _____.

A. it was her first day in a new job



- B.* she was a little bit late for work
C. she was afraid that she had gone to the wrong place
D. there was no answer from inside the office
2. Marie could hardly recognize the office she went into as _____.
A. she had been there only once
B. Mr. King was not in the office
C. Nobody was doing any work
D. The office had a new appearance
3. The people in the office suddenly started working because _____.
A. they saw a stranger in the office
B. they had finished their morning break
C. no one wanted to talk to Marie
D. the boss was about to arrive
4. We can infer from the text that the employees of the enterprise _____.
A. would start their work by listening to a joke
B. were cold to newcomers
C. were always punctual for work
D. lacked devotion to the company
5. The best title for this text would be _____.
A. Punctual Like Clock *B.* A Cold Welcome
C. An Unpunctual Manager *D.* Better Late Than Never

答案

1. B 2. C 3. D 4. D 5. A

Text 2

Although one might not think so from some of the criticism of it, advertising is essential to the kind of society in which people in



the United Kingdom, and a very considerable proportion of the world at large, live. Advertising is necessary as a means of communicating with others, of telling them about the goods and services that are offered, and of which most of them would never get to hear at all if it were not for advertising. And advertising helps a great deal to promote a rising standard of living.

In talking about advertising, one should not think only in terms of a commercial on television, or an advertisement in the newspapers or periodicals. In its widest sense, advertising includes a host of other activities such as packaging, shop displays and—in the sense of communication—even the spoken word of the salesman. After all, the roots of advertising are to be found in the market place.

For many years it was thought that it was enough to produce goods and supply services. It is only more recently that it has become increasingly understood that the production of goods is a waste of resources unless those goods can be sold at a fair price within a reasonable time span. In the competitive society in which we live, it is essential that we go out and sell what we have to offer, and advertising plays an important role in this respect, whether selling at home or in export markets.

Approximately 2 percent of the UK gross national product is spent on advertising. But it must not be thought that this advertising tries to sell goods to consumers who do not want them. Of course, advertising does try to attract the interest of the potential consumer, but if the article when purchased does not match up to the standards that the advertising suggests that it will, it is obviously exceedingly unlikely that the article will sell well.



6. According to the text advertising is important to _____.
A. every potential consumer in the world
B. large countries in the world
C. people with a high standard of living
D. a large number of people in the world
7. Advertising has its origins in _____.
A. shop window displays and the wrapping of goods
B. face-to-face contact between sellers and buyers
C. the communicative abilities of a trained sales person
D. articles in newspapers and magazines
8. People have realized that resources are wasted if goods _____.
A. are not of lasting value
B. are not sold at a high price
C. remain unsold for a long time
D. remained unsold in export markets
9. The text makes a point that goods will sell well if _____.
A. advertisements reflect the true value of them
B. enough money is spent on advertising
C. advertisements are well designed
D. they are of high quality
10. The best title of this passage would be _____.
A. Benefits of Advertising
B. A Brief History of Advertising in the UK
C. Limitations of Advertising
D. Production and Advertising

答案

6. D 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. A



Text 3

Fishing adds only about 1 percent to the global economy, but on a regional basis it can contribute enormously to human survival. Marine fisheries contribute more to the world's supply of protein than beef, poultry or any other animal source.

Fishing typically does not require land ownership, and because it remains, in general, open to all, it is often the employer of last resort in the developing world—an occupation when there are no other options. Worldwide, about 200 million people depend on fishing for their livelihoods. Within Southeast Asia alone, more than five million people fish full-time. In Northern Chile 40 percent of the population lives off the ocean. In Newfoundland most employment came from fishing or servicing that industry—until the collapse of the cod fisheries in the early 1990s left tens of thousands of people out of work.

Although debates over the conservation of natural resources are often cast as a conflict between jobs and the environment, the restoration of fish populations would in fact boost employment. Michael P. Sissenwine and Andrew A. Rosenberg of the U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service have estimated that if depleted species were allowed to rebuild to their long-term potential, their sustainable use would add about \$8 billion to the U.S. gross domestic product—and provide some 300,000 jobs. If fish populations were restored and properly managed, about 20 million metric tons could be added to the world's annual catch. But restoration of ecological balance, fiscal profitability and economic security will require a substantial reduction in the capacity of the commercial fishing industry so that wild



populations can recover.

The necessary reductions in fishing power need not come at the expense of jobs. Governments could increase employment and reduce the pressure on fish populations by directing subsidies away from highly mechanized ships. For each \$1 million of investment, industrial-scale fishing operations require only one to five people, whereas small-scale fisheries would employ between 60 and 3,000. Industrial fishing itself threatens tens of million fishermen working on a small scale by depleting the fish on which they depend for subsistence.

11. The animal source which supplies the most protein for human being is _____.
A. beef B. fish C. pork D. chicken
12. Paragraph 2 implies that _____.
A. most of man's employment is from fishing
B. man can always turn to fishing for employment
C. forty percent of Chileans live on fishing boats or ships
D. fishing has been the biggest industry in Newfoundland
13. In the conflict between jobs and the environment, the author takes sides with those who are in favour of _____.
A. increasing the annual catch
B. creating more jobs
C. getting greater fiscal profitability
D. conserving natural resources
14. The balance between jobs and the environment can be kept if _____.
A. fishing capacity is further increased
B. fishing jobs are further increased

