金號

CK PETS 完全辅导精华丛书

公共英语五级考试

英语知识运用成功必管

丛书主编 孙怀庆 董庆发本册编著 李 颖 孙 萍

精

益求精

知 知 应 会

编精解

uccess

with

量 质如金

Use of English

吉林大学出版社

H310.42

金版公共英语五级考试

完全辅导精华丛书

英语知识运用工术工业学院图书馆

吉林大学出版社

责任编辑 杨 枫 封面设计 郭海涛 版式设计 石 坤

金版公共英语五级**考**试完全辅导精华丛书 英语知识运用成功必备

丛书主编 孙怀庆 董庆发

吉林大学出版社出版发行 (130021 长春市解放大路 125号) 长春新华印刷厂印刷

开本 880×1230 1/32 6.25 印张 146千字 2001年5月第1版 2001年5月第1次印刷 ISBN 7-5601-2336-8/H•222

定价: 9.50元 本版图书如有印装质量问题,可向承印厂调换

前言

1999年9月, PETS5级已正式开始替代了用于评价公派出国留学人员英语水平考试(EPT), 然而,人们还不太熟悉和适应这一"宠物"(PETS),基于此,我们组织负责PETS考试设计和培训项目的专家、学者、教授编写这套金版公共英语五级完全辅导精华丛书,含《英语知识运用成功必备》、《阅读成功必备》、《写作成功必备》、《听力与口试成功必备》四册,旨在帮助考生迅速掌握其面貌和规律,为专业的提升和事业的进取铺平道路。

PETS在开发过程中得到了剑桥大学地方考试委员会的技术支持,它所要求的语言能力的定义是以交际性活动模式为基础的,因而,在试卷构建上,体现了不同层次的差别及应用能力的需要,所以PETS的题型设计更趋科学、合理,具有极高的效度。

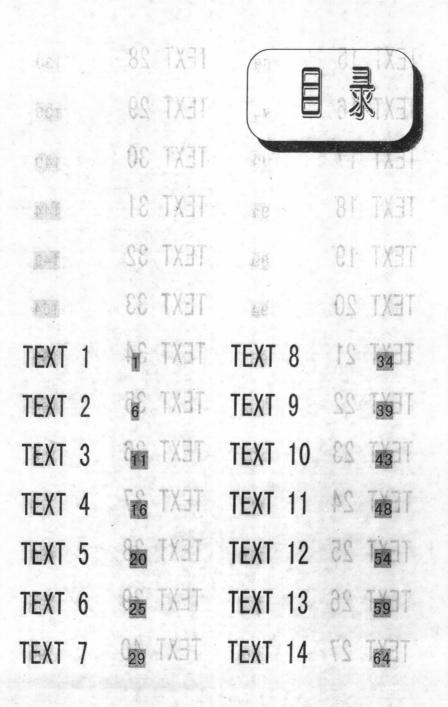
本套丛书以PETS五级大纲为依据,以PETS五级范型卷为模式,分题型设立专题,既使用了教学中行之有效的多年积累,也收集了相关试题的最新资料;既注重科学性与实践性相结合,又力求针对性与全面性并重,可谓重点、考点、点点精华;奇招、妙招、招招实用;精编精解,无师自通。

具体地说,本套丛书在编写上有如下特色:

- 一、全题型,保证在千变万化的试**题**面前出奇制胜,稳操胜券,极具适应性。
- 二、高难度,在保证考点全面、典型的同时,突出重点、疑点、难点,极具挑战性。
- 三、真精解, 启发思路, 点拔技巧, 可使考生举一反三, 触类旁通, 极具实用性。

最后,祝愿考生顺利、成功地通过 PETS 五级考试。

杨 枫 吉林大学出版社



TEXT	15	adden .	69	TEXT	28		130
TEXT	16		74	TEXT	29		135
TEXT	17	. 18274.	79	TEXT	30		140
TEXT	18		84	TEXT	31		144
TEXT	19		89	TEXT	32		149
TEXT	20		94	TEXT	33		154
TEXT	21	8	98	TEXT	34	1	159
TEXT	22	9	102	TEXT	35	2	164
TEXT	23	01	107	TEXT	36	3	169
TEXT :	24	Ann Ann	111	TEXT	37	A	174
TEXT 2	25	12	116	TEXT	38	5	180
TEXT 2	26	61 1	121	TEXT	39	9	185
TEXT 2	27	111	126	TEXT	40	1	190

Read the following texts and fill each of the numbered spaces with **ONE** suitable word.

TEXT 1

Children who grip their pens too close to the writing point are likely to be at a disadvantage in examinations, (1) to the first serious investigation into the way in which writing technique can dramatically affect educational achievement.

The survey of 643 children and adults, aged from pre-school to 40-plus, also suggests (2) pen-holding techniques have deteriorated sharply over one generation, with teachers now paying far (3) attention to correct pen grip and handwriting style.

Stephanie Thomas, a learning support teacher (4) findings have been published, was inspired to investigate this area (5) she noticed that those pupils who had the most trouble with spelling (6) had a poor pengrip. While Ms. Thomas could not establish a significant statistical link (7) pen-holding style and accuracy in spelling, she (8) find huge differences in technique between the young children and the mature adults, and a definite (9) between near-point gripping and slow, illegible writing.

People who (10) their pens at the writing point also show other characteristics (11) inhibit learning, (12) as poor posture, leaning too (13) to the desk, using four fingers to grip the pen (14) than three, and clumsy positioning of the thumb (which can ob-

scure (15) is being written).

Ms. Thomas believes that the (16) between older and younger writers is (17) too dramatic to be accounted for simply by the possibility that people get better at writing as they grow (18). She attributes it to a failure to teach the most effective methods, pointing out that the differences between (19) groups coincides with the abandonment of formal handwriting instruction in classrooms in the sixties. "The 30-year-olds showed a huge range of grips, (20) the over 40s group all had a uniform 'tripod' grip."

likely to be at a disadvantage in examinations, (1) to the first serious investigation into the **解詩之案答** witing technique can dra-

matically affect educational achievement.

Children who grip their pers too close to the writing point are

1. 【题解】according adults and actives of the survey of the

【分析】从全句的语法结构上来看,前半部分是一个完整的句子,空白处后面的词是介词to;从语义上来看,前半部分是结论"太靠近笔尖握笔的孩子在考试时很可能吃亏",后半部分则表示得出结论的依据。所以鉴于以上两点,此空应填according,和to一起构成固定短语 according to(根据,按照)。

2. 【题解】that side of the state of the state

【分析】从全句的语法结构来看,此空应填 that, 引导宾语从句。

3. 【類解】less a brue slyle and holding style and a cash (解).

【分析】从全句的语法结构来看,with 短语是原因状语,前半部分"……penholding techniques have deteriorated sharply over one generation"是结果;在本文的第四段,作者谈到"青老年人之间在写字上的差别实在太显著。……这两种人之间的年龄差与60年代放弃了正规的课堂书写指导这一事实刚好是吻合的。……30岁的人大把握笔,而40岁以上的人则一律采用三指式握笔法"。从上述内容中可以看出,和过去相比,现在不太重

视纠正握笔方式和书法风格。此空前的词far常用来修饰比较级和最高级,表示程度。所以此空填 less。

4.【题解】whose

【分析】从句子结构上来看,此处应填 whose,引导限定性定语 从句,修饰先行词 "a learning support teacher."

5. 【题解】after/when/because

【分析】从句子的结构上来看,此空应填 after 或 when 引导时间 状语从句,或填 because 引导原因状语从句。

6. 【题解】also/always

【分析】从语法结构上来看,此处需要副词做状语,修饰谓语动词had。从语义上来看,此处应填 also 或 always 表示 "在拼写方面最吃力的学生握笔的方式也很糟糕(或总是很糟糕)。

7. 【题解】between

【分析】该空白前是 link, 空白后是 penholding style and accuracy in spelling,显然是谈"握笔之间和拼写准确性之间的联系",所以题解是 between。

8. 【颗解】did

【分析】从语法结构上来看,全句为主、从复合句,后半部分为主句。空白前的 she 是主语,空白后是动词原形 find,此处需要助动词 did 起强调作用,而不是任何情态动词。所以是 did。意思是:"……但她的确发现了儿童和成年人之间在握笔方式上的巨大差异……。"

9.【题解】link/association/connection/correlation.

【分析】从语义上来看,这部分显然是谈"靠近笔尖**握笔与缓慢** 的书写和难以辨认的字迹之间的密切联系"。

10.【题解】grip

【分析】此题主要是考学生连惯性的辨识能力。上下文中 grip 这个词已出现过好几次。"grip their pens"的意思是"握笔"。

11.【题解】which/that

【分析】从语法结构上来看,此处需要which/that引导定语从句。

12. 【题解】such

【分析】短语"such as"意为"例如"。如: books of reference, such as dictionaries and handbooks 参考书,例如词典、手册之类。

13.【题解】close

【分析】本句的前半部分谈到:"那些握笔太近的人还表现出其他一些影响学习的特征,如坐姿不正确……",所以根据上下文,此处应填 close。

14. 【题解】rather

【分析】短语 "rather than" 意为 "而不是", 如: It was what he meant rather than what he said. 那是指他话中的意思, 而不是指他所说的话。

15.【题解】what

【分析】从语法结构上看,此处需要what引导的宾语从句,what 在这里意思相当于 "the things that"。

16.【题解】difference/contrast

【分析】根据空白后的词 between 及上下文的内容,此处应填 difference/contrast。另外,宾语从句中的系动词 is 要求宾语从 句的主语 difference/contrast 是单数名词。

17.【题解】far/much

【分析】far和much常与too连用, 意为"过于…"。如:It's much/far too hot today. 今天实在太热了。

18.【题解】older/up

【分析】动词短语 grow up 意为"长大成人"。此处填 older 也可以。

19. 【题解】age

【分析】根据上文作者所谈到了"青老年人写字的差别"及最后一句的内容,题解应为 age。

Δ

20. 【题解】but/while/whereas

【分析】此句为并列句, 前后两个分句之间是转折的关系。

参考译文

人们对写字的方式为何能极大地影响学习成绩进行了首次认 真的调查,并根据这些调查,得出这样一个结论:太靠近笔尖握 笔的孩子在考试时很可能吃亏。

面最吃力的学生握笔的方式也很糟糕。这个发现驱使她去从事这方面的调查。调查结果现已写成文章发表。托马斯女士虽然在握笔方式和拼写的准确性之间无法确立一种有重要意义的统计学上的联系,但她的确发现了儿童与成年人之间在握笔方式上的巨大差异,以及靠近笔尖握笔与缓慢的书写和难以辨认的字迹之间的确切联系。

那些靠近笔尖握笔的人还表现出其他一些影响学习的特征,如不正确的坐姿、靠书桌太近、用四只手指握笔而不是三只,以及拇指姿势笨拙(这会遮蔽正在写的字)。

托马斯女士认为青老年人之间在写字上的差别实在太显著,仅凭一句"长大了就可能写好了"是说不通的。她指出这两种人之间的年龄差与在60年代放弃了正规的课堂书写指导这一事实刚好是吻合的。她说:"30岁的人握笔的方式五花入门,而40岁以上的人则一律采用三指式握笔法。"她把这一规象归咎于以往的失误,即没能在课堂上传授最佳握笔法。

denly there was a hard tug at my shoulders, and the sensation of

5

TEXT 2

When my turn came I was thinking hard about how to jump out properly, and not asking myself whether to jump or not. Then the green light went up, the man in front of me shot (1); I clutched the sides of the door—way, (2) the air outside the plane seemed to be screeching past. One, two — the dispatcher was beside me (3) with his arm like a boxing referee — then the order to jump, and (4) fixedly ahead so as not to look down, I wrenched with both arms.

The next half-second is something (5) no one who has experienced a first (6) can ever forget, or indeed contemplate calmly, (7) is anyone likely to be able to imagine it merely (8) a description. The parachutist jumps (9) a static atmosphere inside the (10) into the slipstream flowing past outside (11) perhaps 240 to 320 km per hour, and immediately it seems that (12) rushing mighty wind or raging torrent (13) struck one side of his body. I have never felt so (14) in the power of blind tidal forces, completely (15) the control of my own will. To be rolled (16) and knocked over by waves you might feel something like (17), if you could (18) the sea about you moving at twice the pace of a racing motorist. Then suddenly there was a hard tug at my shoulders, and the sensation of

most I shall 128

nort (FRE) Com

语 mon 简介《形公】

那是大的威力面前

15. 【题解】beyond

 $\underline{(19)}$ a snowflake in a maelstrom ceased as abruptly as it had begun. The parachute had (20).

答案与精解

1.【题解】out

rom his appearance, you

【分析】动词短语 shoot out 意为"冲出",此处指伞兵猛地从飞机里跳了出去。

文米育,此处常境。plano。意

2. 【题解】for

【分析】as, since, because for 都有"因为"的意思。但as 多用于口语,用该词引导从句时,主句为全句的重心,从句表示的理由是明显的或被认为是已知的。since 与as 用法相似,但较为正式。because 着重指直接的原因或理由,语气较强。for 多用于书面语,一般和前面用逗号分开,引起的分句对前面的分句加以解释。如:I missed the beginning of the film, for I was late. 我没有看到剧的开头,因为我来迟了。

- 3.【题解】counting 人证《语名戏声代达harnon活bai》、"孙长】
 - 【分析】从本句的前半句"One, two—…"的内容来看,此处需用该词的现在分词 counting 做状语。
- - 【分析】动词短语 look ahead 意为"向前看",此处用现在分词短语做状语。
- 5.【题解】that the look at the look at that 【辅威】.
- 【分析】that引导的从句做定语,修饰something。在定语从句中, that 做谓语动词 can ever forget 的宾语。
- 6.【题解】jump
 - 【分析】jump在此处是名词, 意为"跳伞"。
- 7.【题解】nor
- 【分析】连词nor意为"也不"。在引起分句时,要用倒装语序。

如: I don't want to go, nor will I(=and I won't),我不想去,也不会去。

8.【题解】from

【分析】介词 from 意为"根据"。如: From his appearance, you wouldn't think he was old. 从他的外表看,你不会认为他老。

9.【题解】from

【分析】短语"from...into"意为"从…进入到…"。

10.【题解】plane

【分析】从上下文来看,此处需填 plane。意为:从机内静止的空气中跃入外面正以大约 240 到 320 公里的时速掠过的滑流中。

11.【题解】at

【分析】介词at可用来表示速度、价格等,意为"以"。如: The train runs at fifty kilometres an hour. 火车以每小时 50 公里的速度行驶。

12.【题解】a

【分析】wind和torrent均为可数名词。如 A cold wind is blowing. 刮着冷风。

13. 【题解】has

【分析】has和它后面的过去分词一起构成现在完成时,表示对现在造成的影响或结果。

14.【题解】helpless

【分析】形容词 helpless 意为 "unable to look after oneself or to act without help 无依无靠的、无助的"。本段中 "……跃入外面正以大约240到320公里的时速掠过的滑流中"及"在暗流那强大的威力面前……"等表明此处"我"感到从未有过的无助。

15.【题解】beyond

【分析】介词beyond 意为"超过"。"beyond the control of my



own will"意为"那是我的意志力所无法控制的"。

16.【题解】about

【分析】动词短语 "roll about" 意为 "滚动、打滚"。

- 17. 【题解】it。
- 18. 【题解】imagine

【分析】根据上下文及空格前的"could",此题解应是imagine, 指"如果你能想象出你周围的海水正以两倍于一位参赛的摩托 车手的速度在运动"。

19.【题解】being

【分析】介词 of 后需填动名词和后面名词一起构成动名词短语, 意为"好象是漩涡中的雪片的感觉"。

20.【题解】opened

【分析】根据上文的内容,尤其上句所谈到"好象是漩涡中的雪片的感觉一下子消失了",题解应是 opened,意为"降落伞张开了"。

参考译文

轮到我的时候,我就一心想着怎样才能跳得好,而不是问自已跳还是不跳。这时,绿灯亮了,我前面的人射了出去;我紧紧抓住门口的两侧,因为飞机外面的气流好像在呼啸而过。调度员就在我身旁,他像拳击裁判员一样挥动手臂数着一、二,接着便发出了起跳的命令。为了不朝下看,我两眼直视前方,抱紧了双臂。

接下来的半秒钟是任何一个经历过首次跳伞的人都永远不会 忘记,永远不会真正宁思静想的,也是任何人都无法单听别人描 述就能想象出来的。跳伞员从机内静止的空气中跃入外面正以大 约240到320公里的时速掠过的滑流中,而且马上就像有一股呼啸 的强风或狂涛冲击着身体的一侧。在暗流那强大的威力面前,我 感到从未有过的无助,那是我的意志根本无法控制的。如果你能想象出你周围的海水正以两倍于一位参赛的摩托车手的速度在运动的话,那么,我告诉你,被天空中的风浪吹得翻来滚去的感觉大概跟这差不多。

突然,我的肩膀被猛拉了一下,接着,那种好像成了大漩涡中的雪片的感觉一下子消失了,就像刚出现时一样突然——降落 伞张开了。

TEXT 3

Last November, Duke University researcher Neil Boothby and two others published a study of the psychological effects of warfare (1) children, using a sample of more than 500 (2) ages 6 and 15 in war-torn Mozambique. Seventy-seven percent of the (3) had witnessed killings, and more than a third had seen family (4) killed. Half of the children had been beaten or tortured, (5) many were abducted by guerrillas and forced (6) commit acts of violence.

Individual interviews (7) 105 of those children indicated that most suffered (8) recurrent nightmares, feelings of guilt, and aggressive tendencies. But more disturbing — and (9) relevant to Somalia — is that the children exposed (10) the most prolonged trauma became the most dysfunctional, experiencing post—traumatic stress syndrome.

"Profound alterations in personality, behavior, and moral development often result," the (11) said. It said children may have initially (12) violent acts reluctantly, (13) added that "without family support \cdots their initial feelings of fear and guilt were transformed (14) amoral rage \cdots It is the accommodation to chronic danger (15) is the most dangerous aspect of (16) exposure to war."

In Somalia, evidence of that accommodation to danger is the apparent ability among (17) the smallest children to identify weapons simply (18) sound. They can distinguish incoming artillery (19)

11