

PETS

全国英语等级考试 阅读理解

1级

张翼 主编



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一 级 阅 读 理 解

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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？我们认为应该从以下几个方面着手：

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词法和语法知识。

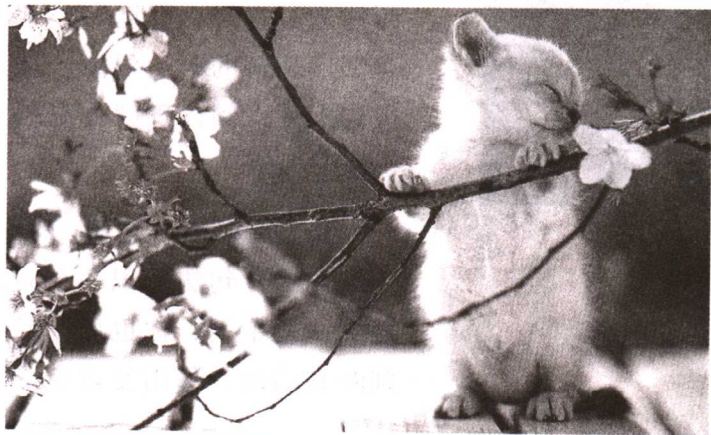
第三，文化背景知识。对英语国家的风俗、习惯、人文、地理、历史等背景知识所知甚少或根本不知，就会对阅读理解造成障碍。因此，平时看书，看报，看电视，看杂志时，要多留心注意积累这方面的知识。

第四，阅读方法与技巧。掌握了一定的阅读方法和技巧，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。





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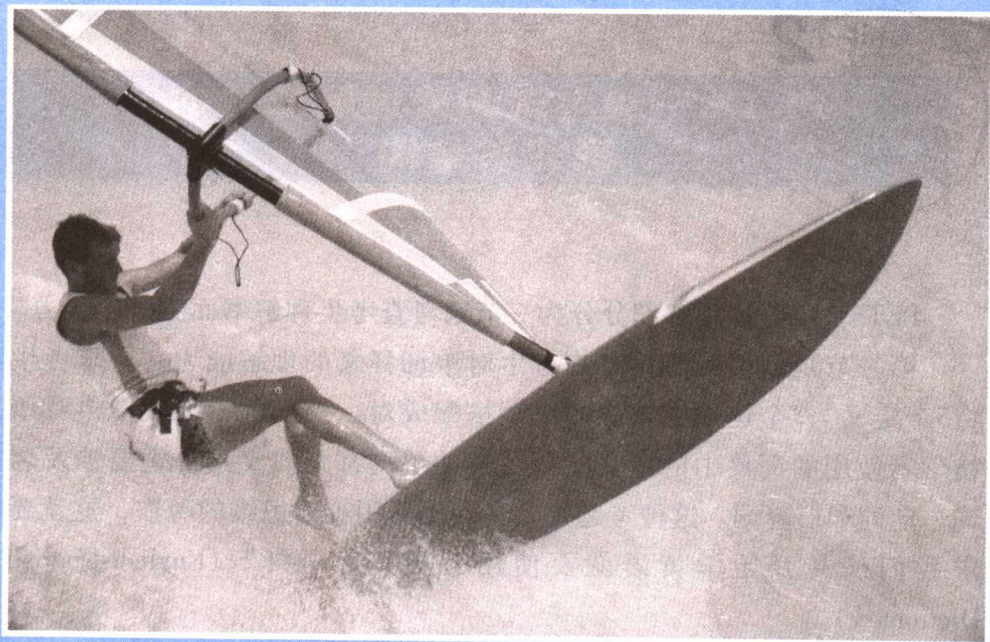
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第 **1** 部分

PETS一级阅读理解 考试简介





Unit 1

考试大纲对 PETS 一级考生阅读理解能力的要求

PETS一级考生应能读懂熟悉的有关日常生活话题的简短文字材料，例如公告、便条、消息、时间表以及简短的事情由来。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) 作出简单判断和推理；
- (5) 理解文章的基本结构。

Unit 2

PETS 一级考试阅读理解部分的形式与结构

PETS一级阅读理解部分分为三节来考查考生理解书面英语的能力。

第一节是词语配伍，考查考生对单词释义的理解能力，要求考生将5个定义与7个选项中正确的单词搭配成对。给出的定义类似供英语初学者使用的词典中的定义。所考察的单词都是实义词，主要涉及名词、动词和形容词。这种考题要求我们培养用英语思维的习惯，这就要求我们从一开始学英语就要使用“英—英词典”(English-English Dictionary)。



请看样题

从右栏所给选项中选出与左栏各项意义相符的选项，并在客观题答题卡上将该项涂黑。

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. People go to see films there. | A. hospital |
| 2. People study things there. | B. restaurant |
| 3. People buy things with it. | C. cinema |
| 4. People buy meals and eat there. | D. school |
| 5. People travel in it. | E. money |
| | F. hotel |
| | G. bus |

答案

1. C 2. D 3. E 4. B 5. G

第二节是一篇短文，主要考查考生对英语文章中具体信息的掌握。考题形式是要求考生根据文章内容对有关陈述进行判断，从每题所给的“正确、错误、未提及”三个选项中选择其中一个。做这类题只要找到有关信息的出处即可。这种考查方式是为了训练学习者在阅读中进行查找的能力。学习者只需从文章中找到一个信息，不用读完全部文章。节省时间的方法是先读问题，再从短文中寻找相应信息。

请看样题

阅读下面短文，从 A (Right)、B (Wrong)、C (Doesn't Say) 三个判断中选择一个正确选项，并在客观题答题卡上将该项涂黑。

It was a cold spring morning in London. People walking in the street were wearing heavy clothes. The weather had been very bad for the past week, and now many people were ill. Today there were quite a few people in the doctor's waiting room. There were still a few minutes before the doctor started seeing the patients (患者).

A woman of about sixty years old was at the front of the queue



(队列) . She did not live in the city. She came from a farm north of London. She was here to visit her daughter who was a secretary in a big company. She wanted to see the doctor because of her back problem.

Soon an Indian came into the waiting room, and walked straight to the doctor's door. When she saw this, the old woman stood up and took hold of his arm. She said, slowly, "We were all here before you. You must wait for your turn. Do ... you ... understand?"

The Indian answered, "No, madam. You don't understand! You are all after me! I am the doctor!"

6. The change of weather made a lot of people sick.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Doesn't Say

7. The old woman's home was in London.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Doesn't Say

8. The old woman's daughter was at the doctor's, too.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Doesn't Say

9. The old woman thought the Indian was the doctor.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Doesn't Say

10. All the other people in the room knew the Indian was the doctor.

A. Right B. Wrong C. Doesn't Say

答案

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

第三节有两篇短文，要求考生读完文章后，从每题所给的3个选项选出最佳选择项。这是对考生阅读能力较高层次的考查。从题目类型来看，考生需要综合运用多种阅读技能，包括了解文章的主旨，推测词汇的意义，掌握具体的事实信息，以及做一些简单的推理判断。

**请看样题**

阅读下列短文，从A、B、C三个选项中选择一个正确答案，并在客观题答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Mother's Day is celebrated (庆祝) in the U.S.A. It's also a holiday in some other countries. It's on the second Sunday in May. It's a day to thank mothers. On that day mothers usually receive flowers and cards. On the cards, children will write "Thanks, Mum", "To the best mother in the world", "Best wishes for Mother's Day" and so on.

Where does the idea for the holiday come from? We should thank Miss Anna M. Jarvis. Her mother died on May 9, 1905.

She had a deep love for her mother. She wrote letters to some important persons. In her letters she asked them to decide a day for all mothers. Then Mother's Day was made on the second Sunday in May by the U.S. in 1913.

11. Mother's Day is celebrated _____.

- A. in the U.S.
- B. in some other countries
- C. Both A and B

12. Which of the following is not true?

- A. Mother's Day is a day for all mothers.
- B. Flowers and cards are given to mothers on Mother's Day.
- C. We should thank Miss Anna M. Jarvis because she loved her mother.

13. When is Mother's Day?

- A. On the second Sunday.



- B. On the second Saturday in June.
C. On the second Sunday in May.
14. Miss Anna M. Jarvis wrote letters to some important persons _____.
A. because she had something important to tell them
B. because her mother died
C. because she wanted to have a day for mothers
15. What is the best title (题目) for the passage?
A. Mother's Day
B. What Children Do on Mother's Day
C. Miss Anna M. Jarvis and Mother's Day

答案

11. C 12. C 13. C 14. C 15. C

The computer is fast, and never makes a mistake, while people are too slow, and full of mistakes sometimes. That's what people often say when they talk about computers. For over a quarter of a century (世纪), engineers (工程师) have been making better computers. Now a computer can do a lot of everyday jobs wonderfully. It is widely used in factories, hospitals and banks. A computer can report, decide and control (控制) in almost every field. Many computer scientists are now thinking of making the computer "think" like a man. With the help of a person, a computer can draw pictures, write music, talk with people, play chess, recognize (辨认) voices, translate (翻译) languages and so on (等等). Perhaps computers will one day really think and feel. Do you think that people will be afraid when they find that the computer is too clever to listen to and serve the people?



16. Engineers have worked on computers for _____.
A. about a hundred years
B. more than twenty-five years
C. over three months
17. Some people think that a computer is _____ people.
A. cleverer than
B. as clever as
C. less clever than
18. Computers are _____ the people.
A. doing more and more jobs for
B. going to listen to
C. taking the place of
19. With the help of a person, a computer can draw pictures, write music, talk with people, play chess, _____.
A. and do some other things
B. and so on
C. and translate some sentences
20. People will _____ the computers in the future.
A. really be afraid of
B. make better use of
C. no longer use

答案

16. B 17. A 18. A 19. A 20. B

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。

一级的“完形填空”题是一篇100字左右的短文，在这篇短文中有



10个空缺词，要求考生在每小题三个选项中选出一个最佳选项。这一题型在考查考生阅读理解能力的基础上，主要是为了考查考生对英语知识（语法和词汇）的掌握程度，其中有6或7个空缺是关于语法的，3或4个空缺是关于词汇的。

请看样题

阅读下面短文，从短文后所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项，并在客观题答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Li Lei works in a farm tool factory. He and five of his friends are very interested in singing. So they have 21 a singing group which is called Happy Birds. They sing 22 songs both in Chinese and in foreign languages. They sing very 23. The other workers and people 24 the villages around really like to hear them 25. Now New Year's Day 26 here soon. The Happy Birds have been asked to 27 at different places. They'd 28 to go to all of them. 29 one friend has too much work to do and 30 may have to give up his holidays. The Happy Birds can't sing without him.

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------|
| 21. A. built | B. taken | C. formed |
| 22. A. many | B. much | C. lot |
| 23. A. good | B. well | C. best |
| 24. A. in | B. at | C. to |
| 25. A. sang | B. sing | C. to sing |
| 26. A. will be | B. has been | C. was |
| 27. A. arrive | B. go | C. sing |
| 28. A. love | B. want | C. plan |



29. A. So

B. But

C. When

30. A. they

B. he

C. it

21. C

22. A

23. B

24. A

25. B

26. A

答案

27. C

28. A

29. B

30. B

Unit 3

PETS 一级考试阅读理解部分
常见题型及应试技巧

1

阅读短文时应注意事项

认真阅读每篇文章第一段的前三句话

考生在读每一篇文章时,都应该对文章内容进行预测,争取在最短时间内搞清文章的主要内容。一般来说,文章的前三句话足以提供这方面的信息,让读者能够了解文章的大致内容。如果读完前三句话还是“云里雾里”,不知所云,则不妨再花点时间把这三句话看懂。经验证明,这样做是值得的,因为这有助于考生对文章大致内容的把握及对后面具体内容的正确理解。

认真阅读每一段的第一句话

如果说认真阅读每篇文章的前三句话有助于掌握全篇内容,那么读懂每段的第一句话则有助于掌握本段的主要内容。因为在大多数情况下,每段的主题句都在段首。这样做不仅可以迅速把握全段的大意,更重要的是在时间紧迫的情况下,根据需要对每一段进行略读和寻读。不过,阅读时当然要灵活使用方法,有些段落的主题句在段落中间或段尾部分,此时就应该采用别的方法。

