

全国公共英语等级考试(PETS)

第五级模拟试卷

吴延迪 孙 钢 方志平 编著

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内 容 提 要

全国公共英语等级考试(简称 PETS)是由教育部考试中心推出的一套全新的公共英语考试体系。该考试共分五级。第五级相当于大学英语专业二年级结束时的水平。目前,第五级考试的成绩可替代申请公费留学的 EPT 成绩。本试卷紧扣第五级考试大纲,为参加考生提供了实践的训练。

出版说明

由教育部考试中心推出的“Public English Test System”(简称 PETS)是一套全新的公共英语考试体系,是面向全社会的开放型英语水平测试系统。

PETS 测试分笔试和口试两大部分。笔试包括听力理解、英语知识运用、阅读理解和写作四个部分;口试分考生回答问题和考生相互回答问题两种形式。

PETS 测试体系的特点是既注重检测考生对英语知识的理解和运用能力,同时也注重考查语言交际能力,尤其突出听说能力的考查,使英语真正成为人们进行工作、学习和对外交往的工具。

PETS 考试共分五级:第一级略高于初中毕业生的英语水平;第二级相当于普通高中优秀毕业生的水平;第三级相当于在大专院校学习两年公共英语或自学了同等程度英语课程的水平;第四级相当于在大学学习了三至四年或自学了同等程度英语课程的水平;第五级相当于大学英语专业二年级结束时的水平。目前,第二级考试的成绩可替代自学考试非英语专业专科的英语成绩;第三级可替代自学考试非英语专业本科的英语成绩;第五级可替代申请公费留学的 EPT 成绩。

PETS 的推出对我国外语人才的培养,对外语教学方法的改革及我国外语水平的整体提高将起到很大的促进作用。

结合教育部考试中心考试大纲提出的标准,我们请复旦大学部分外语教授编写了这套模拟试题。全书共分五册,每一级为一册,每一册内有 ~~五套~~ 模拟试题。读者通过操练,定能提高自己的英语水平和实战能力。

出版者

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裁判员

第 I 部分 听力理解 (猿 minutes)

(猿 minutes)

阅读材料

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.

Now look at Part A in your test paper.

听力理解

You will hear a conversation between a talk show host and a guest, Dr. Adams. As you listen, answer Questions 1 to 10 by circling True or False. You will hear the conversation ONLY ONCE.

You now have 10 seconds to read Questions 1-10

- 1 Dr. Adams recently published a cookery book about eggs and toast. TRUE / FALSE
- 2 Dr. Adams thinks coming up with a study plan before learning is essential. TRUE / FALSE
- 3 The host didn't become a proficient speaker of Spanish for four years. TRUE / FALSE
- 4 Dr. Adams suggests that a realistic goal for learners is to reach native fluency. TRUE / FALSE
- 5 Dr. Adams thinks learning is a step-by-step process. TRUE / FALSE
- 6 According to Dr. Adams, education is one of the key factors in determining your learning style. TRUE / FALSE
- 7 What you experienced before will affect your learning style. TRUE / FALSE
- 8 Dr. Adams is an auditory learner who favors hearing instructions. TRUE / FALSE
- 9 We must use different learning styles in different situations. TRUE / FALSE
- 10 Dr. Adams tells the host that he has mentioned the host's particular learning in the book. TRUE / FALSE

You now have 10 seconds to check your answers to Questions 1-10

That is the end of Part A.

听力理解

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

1. 猿 minutes 猿 minutes 猿 minutes 猿 minutes 猿 minutes 猿 minutes 猿 minutes 猿 minutes 猿 minutes 猿 minutes

[illegible]

You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 15~18

🗨️ Why does the speaker suggest you go to the local Best Buy?

圓原 What kind of fiction urged the speaker to go shopping?

圆 How do people at home receive on-demand music in *Looking Backward*?

應 On what basis is this perfect world operated according to the author?

❧ Why does the popular culture in the perfect world become static?

猿 In a word , what does the speaker want to tell us about the Internet compared with Bellamy's musical world ?

You now have 15 minutes to check your answers to Questions 15~19.

That is the end of Part C.

That is the end of Listening Comprehension.

芥藻醱土II 哉藻醱土II 量藻醱土II
(15 minutes)

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

This textbook is intended primarily for the one-semester operating systems (猿)_____ that universities offer to juniors , seniors and graduate students in computer science. Operating systems designers and systems programmers will find the text useful (猿)_____ a reference source as well.

Seven detailed case studies make this book (猿)_____ among operating systems texts. Six of these (猿)_____ operating systems that will have great importance in the 员圆国 (猿)_____ UNIX systems , MS-DOS , MVS , VM , Macintosh , and OS/圆 Each of these systems has a certain “ flavor ” that I have worked hard to convey. Each of them has its (猿)_____ special prominence in the operating system marketplace. (猿)_____ seventh case study discusses the Open Systems Interconnection(OSI) reference model for computer networking ; knowledge of OSI is crucial (猿)_____ operating systems researchers , designers and implementers in the 员圆国.

The richness of the case studies provides the materials for comparing and contrasting the (猿) (猿)

Significant terms , major concepts and important statements are italicized. Most chapters include a summary of important concepts and ideas (源源) review. Terminology sections are included ; key words are listed (源源) . Each chapter includes many exercises (源源) in difficulty from simple review of the material to complex reasoning , from basic principles to substantial simulation projects and research papers. (源源) section ends (源源) a listing of relevant books and articles. (源源) extensive index provides rapid (源源) to virtually any topic in the text by keyword.

芥菜 萝卜 白菜 菠菜 油菜 芹菜 韭菜 香菜 葱 蒜 姜 洋葱 韭菜 芹菜 菠菜 油菜 白菜 萝卜 芥菜
 (缘minutes)

孕刺城粵

Read the following texts and answer the questions which accompany them by choosing A , B , C or D.

裁判员

The belief that there is no one else like you in the whole world made you feel special and proud. This belief may not be true in the future. The world was stunned by the news in late February 1997 that a British embryologist named Ian Wilmut and his research team had successfully cloned a lamb named Dolly from an adult sheep. The world media was immediately filled with heated discussions about the ethical implications of cloning.

Some of the most powerful people in the world have felt compelled to act against this threat. The US Government swiftly imposed a ban on federal funding for human-cloning research. But what is exactly bad about it? From an ethical point of view, it is difficult to see exactly what is wrong with cloning human beings. The people who are afraid of cloning tend to think that someone will break into Napoleon's Tomb, steal some DNA and make 國帝王emperors. In reality, cloning would be probably used by infertile people who now use donated sperm, eggs or embryos. Do the potential harms outweigh the potential benefits of cloning? From what we know now, they don't. Therefore, we should not rush to ban a potentially useful method of helping infertile, genetically at-risk, or single people to become parents.

We can start by asking whether human beings have a right to reproduce. I say “ Yes ”. I have no moral right to tell other people they shouldn’t be able to have children. Essentially all reproduction is done these days with medical help — at delivery , and even before. Truly natural human reproduction would make pregnancy-related death the number 1 killer of adult women.

Nature clones people all the time , and rather frequently . Approximately 员 in 员 birth is of identical twins . However , no matter how many or how few individual characteristics twins have in common , they are different people . They have different souls as would cloned individuals . Even if somebody did clone 员 Napoleons , they would be even more different from their parents than twins are from each other because the cloned child would be raised in a different historical period .

Perhaps the strongest ethical argument against cloning is that it could lead to a new , unfamiliar type of family relationship . We have no idea what it would be like to grow up as the child of a parent who seems to know you from inside . Some psychological characteristics may be biologically based and the parent will know in advance what crises a cloned teenager will go through and how he or she will respond . It may produce a good and loving relationship , because the parent may understand , to greater degree than most parents , what the child is going through . On the other hand , most children want to have their own space . Still , just because a family relationship is new and untried , is not a reason to condemn it automatically .

One recurring image in anti-cloning propaganda is of some evil dictator raising an army of cloned warriors . But who is going to raise such an army . Clones start out life as babies . It is much easier to recruit young adults than to take care of babies for 员 years . Remember that cloning isn't the same as genetic engineering . Human cloning and cloning research shouldn't be made illegal by the US Federal Government because it may provide a way for completely sterile individuals to reproduce , and it probably will provide a valuable basic research and possibly spin off technologies related to reproduction and development . Approximately 员 of Americans feel that cloning is wrong . However , the vast majority of people , including those who rail against cloning research , owe their very lives to previous medical discoveries . Don't let the forces of ignorance and fear turn us back from the research , and at this point , do not worry about Napoleon's Tomb . Only living cells can be cloned .

() 缘 In the writer's view , cloning should not be banned because

- [A] it is useful now .
- [B] it will be useful .
- [C] it is very risky .
- [D] it can only be used by infertile people .

() 缘 The writer argues that

- [A] a person's individuality is determined by his parents .
- [B] twins share exactly the same characteristics .
- [C] people are ignorant if they worry about cloning Napoleon .
- [D] the cloned Napoleons would be entirely different from each other .

() 缘 From this passage we can learn that the writer

- [A] knows exactly what the new family relationship is like .
- [B] knows that the new family relationship might not be very much different .
- [C] does not know anything about the new family relationship .
- [D] thinks that the cloned children only want to have their own space .

- () 缘 The writer seems to be confident that
- [A] cloned children may adjust to cloning more easily.
 - [B] parents may adjust to cloning more easily.
 - [C] both cloned children and their parents may adjust to cloning easily.
 - [D] neither cloned children nor their parents may adjust to cloning easily.
- () 缘 In the writer's view ,
- [A] an army of cloned warriors can be easily recruited.
 - [B] an army of warriors can be raised by genetic engineering.
 - [C] brave warriors can be made by cloning.
 - [D] brave warriors can only be trained.

裁 判 题

Was the man we know as Shakespeare really the author of the "Shakespearean Works"? Did he really write the plays , or is he just a man that got confused within history ? There is not even a correct spelling of this man's name. Some of the spellings include Shakspere , Shakespeare and Shaxpere .

Shakespeare is both fact and fiction. He was no concern until nearly two hundred years after he perished , and there is still no definite or probably there will never be a conclusion to this mystery. There is another man that can be attributed with the works of "Shakespeare ". His name is Edward DeVere , the 勋 Earl of Oxford.

The man known as Shakespeare does not fit perfectly into the necessary criteria to determine the author of these works. Thomas Looney invented a series of criteria that had to be filled , in order to be a possible candidate for the authorship of the Shakespearean works. To have all the knowledge that is portrayed in the works , the author must have accomplished many things , including a superior education. From what we know of "Shakespeare " , this was not a possibility. We do not even know if Shakespeare has ever written anything in his life , nor do we know that he was paid for writing these works. The man Shakespeare does not even make a claim that he is the author. He may not have been able to write the simplest thing of all , his own name. It's not how little we know about Shakespeare that causes confusion and difficulty. We know Shakespeare's father could not write. When he signed documents , he simply made an " X ". This is why it is believed that Shakespeare could not write either.

We do know much more about the man Edward DeVere. We know that because DeVere was a nobleman , he could not have his name written upon his writings because he would be considered of a lower class. The plays contain a sense of hatred towards some of the noblemen of that period , which also point the authorship towards DeVere. When DeVere was a young man , he spent a lot of time in Italy and Europe. This could explain the great detail used in the Shakespearean plays of Venice , and other European locations. The sonnets have never been able to fit into Shakespeare's life. On the other hand they fit into DeVere's life well.

There are facts that lean both ways in this age-old mystery of authorship. Though the Stratfordian

man does not fit into the story very well , he may have some advantages that the Oxfordian man may not. DeVere , on the other hand , has almost every fact pointing towards him as the valid author for the “ Shakespearean ” works , from his education , to his experiences , to his travel. The Oxfordian seems to come out on top. Shakespeare : Stratfordian , or DeVere ?

- () 缘 In the writer’s view , Shakespeare’s contemporaries
- [A] did not pay attention to the spelling of his name.
 - [B] did not know how to spell his name in its right way.
 - [C] did not know much about him.
 - [D] knew that there was not a man called Shakespeare.
- () 缘 Which of the following is not true ?
- [A] Shakespeare never told people that he was the author.
 - [B] Shakespeare couldn’t have written the works as his father had very poor education.
 - [C] Edward DeVere might have written all the works.
 - [D] Shakespeare made an “ X ” when he signed documents.
- () 缘 We can see from the passage that in Shakespeare’s time ,
- [A] a nobleman never wrote plays.
 - [B] a nobleman wrote plays but did not have them published.
 - [C] a nobleman wrote plays but did not want this known to other people.
 - [D] a nobleman wrote plays but never sonnets.
- () 缘 In the writer’s view ,
- [A] Shakespeare might have written the plays but not the sonnets.
 - [B] Shakespeare might have written the sonnets but not the plays.
 - [C] DeVere hated some noblemen so that he wrote plays.
 - [D] DeVere gave expression to his hatred for some noblemen in the plays.
- () 远 The writer thinks that the “ Shakespearean ” plays might have been written by
- [A] either the Oxfordian or the Stratfordian or DeVere.
 - [B] the Oxfordian.
 - [C] the Stratfordian.
 - [D] another author.

裁缝娘

“ Let’s go to the mall. ” This comment is one of the few statements that can be heard coming from the mouths of both sexes. While typically associated with shopping , and thus automatically , and unfairly , females , going to the mall has mutual attractions to both males and females. Since the massive increase of shopping malls in this country , the popularity of “ going to the mall ” has increased a thousand folds for everyone. For females the reason that “ going to the mall ” is so popular is very clear. Females were always taught that their rightful place is at home taking care of their families. When the car made a sudden impact on the world during the middle part of the last century , even more responsibilities were added to the wife’s list of “ to do’s ”. The wife no longer just took

care of the family. She now was able to go out and shop for food , clothes , or anything else that her family may need. In a sense the wife now had more freedom to take care of the family by being away from the home more.

While contemporary women are much more free-minded about their own place in society , there still lies the motherly instinct to go out and purchase for the family. This instinct may change in time , but until that change occurs this cause shall remain as the chief reason why women “ got to the mall ” or “ go shopping ”.

On the other hand , males go for a completely different reason. The malls are where all the new toys are. This may sound childish , and theoretically unscientific , but it is a sound statement. Whenever a new computer product , sports equipment or “ masculine ” item shows up , one of the first places that these new toys are shown off are at center concourses in malls. Nowhere else in the world can a person see flocks of guys leaving their wives at jewelry stores. When the question is really looked at , there is only one cause for both males and females going to shopping malls. Humans as a whole are a communal species. The race is very much so gregarious. So , after hours of being at work , sitting behind a small desk inside an even smaller cubicle , shutoff from the rest of the world , men and women just long to be around others of their own species having a good time. This communal structure of human society has been around since man was in his basic primate form. This structure also seems to be continuing , despite the attempts of computer manufacturers and Internet entrepreneurs to keep the human race logged-on 24 hours a day.

Unfortunately , shopping will always be considered feminine. The only reason that can be found to explain this “ fact ” is the motherly instinct of most women that was mentioned earlier. According to recent history , men are not supposed to enjoy shopping or “ going to the mall ”. However , like so many other things that history has attempted to control , the gender gap at shopping malls has been almost obliterated. Today “ going to the mall ” is a statement that is not uncommon to hear from males and females.

- () 选 Which of the following statements is more exact according to the first paragraph ?
- [A] Males and females go to the mall equally often.
- [B] Females have to stay away from their home.
- [C] The car adds to the females' burden.
- [D] Though females have to do a lot of shopping , they can take better care of the family.
- () 选 According to the second paragraph , what causes women to go shopping for the family ?
- [A] They are free-minded.
- [B] They enjoy shopping.
- [C] Change in their instinct.
- [D] Their instinct.
- () 选 In the writer's view , the only reason for people going to the malls is that
- [A] they want to see the new toys.
- [B] they want to find out some new computer products.
- [C] they want to meet their friends.
- [D] they do not enjoy being alone.
- () 选 From this passage , we can see that

[A] only the communal structure can keep the human race logged-on 圆原 hours a day .

[B] the human race enjoys staying around others simply because they are human beings .

[C] only computer manufacturers can keep the human race logged-on 圆原 hours a day .

[D] only internet entrepreneurs can keep the human race logged-on 圆原 hours a day .

(缘) 缘 In the writer's view , men enjoy going to the malls just as women do . This is due to the fact that

[A] the gender gap is very narrow .

[B] men want to enjoy themselves .

[C] men want to stay away from their wives for some time .

[D] men want to show that shopping is not feminine .

孕刺城月

In the following article some paragraphs have been removed . For Questions 远~ 苑, choose the most suitable paragraph from the list A ~ F to fit into each of the numbered gaps . There is one paragraph which does not fit in any of the gaps .

I think it's right to start by setting my comments in context . Following the fall of the Soviet Empire at the end of the 员缘园, two alternative views of the consequences for the rest of the world were put forward .

The world in which we now live is one no longer defined by ideology . Of course , the old spectrums are still with us — of left to right , of radical to conservative — but ideology is no longer the ultimate arbiter of analysis and action . Governments , corporations and individual citizens have all had to redefine their roles in a society . A new age demands a fresh perspective of the nature of society and responsibility . The passing of some of the old divisions reminds us we are all citizens of one world , and we must take shared responsibility for its future and for its sustainable development .

远

These roles overlap , of course . The people who work in BP are certainly business people , but they're also people with beliefs and convictions , individuals concerned with the quality of life for themselves and for their children . When they come through the door into work every morning , they don't leave behind their convictions and their sense of responsibility . And the same applies to our consumers . Their choices determine our success as a company . And they too have beliefs and convictions .

苑

That is a subject which concerns us all — in all our various roles and capacities . I believe we've now come to an important moment in our consideration of the environment .

It is a moment when , because of the shared interest I talked about , we need to go beyond analysis to seek solutions and to take action . It is a moment for change and for a re-thinking of corporate responsibility .

A year ago , the Second Report of the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change was

published. That report , and the discussion which has continued since its publication , shows that there is mounting concern about two stark facts.

The concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is rising. And the temperature of the earth's surface is increasing. There's a lot of noise in the data. It is hard to isolate cause and effect. But there is now an effective consensus among the world's leading scientists and serious and well-informed people outside the scientific community that there is a discernible human influence on the climate , and a link between the concentration of carbon dioxide and the increase in temperature.

The prediction is that over the next century temperatures might rise by a further 1.0 to 1.6 degrees centigrade , and that sea levels might rise by between 15 and 25 centimeters. Some of that impact is probably unavoidable , because it results from current emissions. Those are wide margins of error , and there remain large elements of uncertainty — about cause and effect and , even more importantly , about the consequences.

愿

We in BP have reached that point. It is an important moment for us , a moment when analysis demonstrates the need for action and solutions. To be absolutely clear — we must now focus on what can and what should be done , not because we can be certain climate change is happening , but because the possibility can't be ignored. If we are all to take responsibility for the future of our planet , then it falls to us to begin to take precautionary action now.

忍

It will be a long journey because the responsibilities faced by governments are complex , and the interests of their economies and people are diverse , and sometimes contradictory. But the journey has begun , and has to continue.

园

The first kind of action would be dramatic , sudden and surely wrong. Actions which sought , at a stroke , drastically to restrict carbon emissions or even to ban the use of fossil fuels would be unsustainable because they would crash into the realities of economic growth.

The second kind of action is that of a journey taken in partnership by all those involved. A step-by-step process involving both action to develop solutions and continuing research that will build knowledge through experience.

A. Francis Fukuyama wrote a book with the ironic title *The End of History*. Jacques Delors , then President of the European Commission , talked about the Acceleration of History. In the event , history has neither accelerated nor stopped. But it has changed.

B. As I see it , there are two kinds of actions that can be taken in response to the challenge of climate change.

C. Now that brings us to my subject today — the global environment.

D. But what sort of action ? How should we respond to this mixture of concern and uncertainty ? I think the right metaphor for the process is a journey. Governments have started on that journey. The Rio Conference marked an important point on that journey. So was the Berlin review meeting. The Kyoto Conference scheduled for the end of this year marks another staging post.

· 园 ·

- E. We must do that in all our various roles — as students and teachers , as business people with capital to invest , as legislators with the power to make law , as individual citizens with the right to vote and as consumers with the power of choice.
- F. But it would be unwise and potentially dangerous to ignore the mounting concern. The time to consider the policy dimensions of climate change is not when the link between greenhouse gases and climate change is conclusively proven but when the possibility cannot be discounted and is taken seriously by the society of which we are part.

孕剿悦

Answer questions 殒~ 愿by referring to the comments on the different attitudes adopted by three groups of people toward fur industry in the following article .

Note : Answer each question by choosing A , B or C . Some choices may be required more than once .

粤越堵的运 悦巢寿葬露土的龠运圣圣早
月越云附露 贼巢云想叶地燥自葬露土悦巢土播望繁粤皂澳越
悦越 贼巢兑圣燥土粤皂圣沼聊聊露土)

宰瀑瀑燥薄戮援

- was founded by a student who was not content with the animal rights activities ? 殒_____
- has a natural affinity for animal issues with environmentalists ? 殒_____
- stood silently in response to the sidewalk demonstration ? 殒_____
- has helped the other side with the bloody explicit slogans ? 殒_____
- has opposed the wild animal fur coats ban ? 殒_____
- likes to describe the fur industry in terms of agriculture ? 殒_____
- would help to destroy property to save animals from research labs ? 殒_____
- has been called freaks when trying to attract attention ? 殒_____
- would react unfavorably to the lab raids , the emotional picketing and the high-pitched hyperbole ? 殒_____
- would be happy with COK’s choice of words ? 愿_____

Over the past fifteen years , a powerfully charged drama has unfolded in New York’s Broadway venues and spread to the opera houses and ballet productions of major cities across the country. Its characters include angry college students , aging rock stars , flamboyant B-movie queens , society matrons and sophisticated fashion designers. You can’t buy tickets for this production , but you might catch a glimpse of it while driving in Bethesda on particular Saturday afternoons. If you’re lucky , Compassion Over Killing (COK) , an animal rights civil disobedience group , will be picketing Miller’s Furs , their enemy in the fight against fur. These impassioned activists see the fur trade as

nothing less than wholesale , commercialized murder , and will go to great lengths to get their point across. Such enthusiasm may do them in , as COK's often divisive rhetoric and tacit endorsement of vandalism threaten to alienate the very people it needs to reach in order to be successful.

The animal rights ideology crystallized with the publication of philosophy professor's exploration of the way humans use and abuse other animals. Animal Liberation argued that animals have an intrinsic worth in themselves and deserve to exist on their own terms , not just as means to human ends. By 1983, dozens of animal rights groups had sprung up and were starting to savor their first successes. In 1984, Paul Shapiro , then a student at Georgetown Day School , didn't feel these non-profits were agitating aggressively enough for the cause. He founded Compassion Over Killing to mobilize animal rights activists in the Washington metropolitan area and " throw animal exploiters out of business ". Since then , COK has expanded to over 100 members with chapters across the country , including one at American University.

COK's focus on direct-action protests and demonstrations is just one way that the animal rights movement has mobilized to end the fur trade. The larger animal rights organizations have conducted attention grabbing media blitzes with the help of stars like Paul McCartney , Melissa Etheridge , Rikki Lake , Naomi Campbell and Christy .

Turlington. Lobbying efforts by animal advocacy groups have resulted in trapping restrictions in numerous states and an end to federal fur industry subsidies. People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) has persuaded several fashion designers including Calvin Klein and Donna Karan to stop using fur in their clothing lines.

Each side of the conflict over fur coats has an entirely different way of conceptualizing and talking about the issue. Animal rights groups bluntly describe fur as " dead . . . animal parts " and emphasize that animals are killed to produce a fur garment. Those involved in the fur industry consistently use agricultural metaphors and talk of a yearly " crop of fur " that must be " harvested ". Manny Miller , the owner of Miller's Furs , refused to describe his business in terms of the individual animals ; " I don't sell animals. I sell finished products. I sell fur coats. " These linguistic differences extend to the manner in which both sides frame the debate over fur.

COK refers to the industry in criminal terms ; fur is directly equated with murder and those involved in the industry are labeled killers. Industry groups like the Fur Information Council of America (FICA) always describe fur garments as objects and clothing ; it is " the ultimate cold weather fabric " that is " your fashion choice " .

On Saturday , April 15, Compassion Over Killing demonstrated outside the White House , protesting the Clinton administration's opposition to a European Community ban on the importation of fur coats made from animals caught in the wild. In addition , the demonstration called for the release of several Animal Liberation Front (ALF) members imprisoned for vandalizing property and liberating animals from research labs and factory farms. Several dozen high school and college students turned out for the event , but the protest attracted a handful of thirtysomethings and an elderly woman as well. Most of the young people there seemed to dress in a similar style ; baggy pants , piercings and T-shirts advertising obscure " hard-core " rock bands adorned most of the activists. The