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编辑推荐：名师指导公共英语阅读考试技巧 公共英语pets三级全真模拟试卷 公共英语pets二级语法讲解汇总 09年3月公共英语考生考前互送祝福 Section I Listening Comprehension(25 minutes) (略)

Section Use of English(15 minutes) Directions: Read the following text. Choose the best word or phrase for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C, or D on your ANSWER SHEET 1. Text
Most young people enjoy physical activities, walking, cycling, football, or mountaineering. These who have a passion 26 climbing high and difficult mountains are often 27 with astonishment. Why are men and women 28 to suffer cold and hardship, and to 29 on high mountains? This astonishment is caused, probably, by the difference between mountaineering and other forms of activities 30 which men give their leisure. There are no man-made rules, as there are for 31 as golf and football. There are, of course, rules of different kinds which it would be dangerous to 32 , but it is this freedom from man-made rules 33 makes mountaineering attractive to many people. Those who climb mountains are free to their own 34 . If we 35 mountaineering with other more familiar sports, we might think that one big difference is 36 mountaineering is not a “ team work ” . However, it is only our misunderstanding. There are, in fact, no “ matches ” 37 “ teams ” of climbers, but when climbers are on a rock face linked by a rope on which their lives may 38 , obviously,

there is teamwork. A mountain climber knows that he may have to fight with natural 39 that are stronger and more powerful than man. His sport requires high mental and 40 qualities. A mountain climber 41 to improve on skill year after year. A skier is probably past his best by the age of thirty, and most international tennis champions 42 in their early twenties. But it is not 43 for men of fifty or sixty to climb the highest mountains in the Alps. They may take more 44 than younger men, but they probably climb more skill and less 45 of effort, and they certainly experience equal enjoyment. 26. [A]for [B]in [C]to [D] of 27. [A]looked up to [B]looked forward [C]looked into [D] looked upon 28. [A]willing [B]reluctant [C]unwilling [D] probable 29. [A]take pains [B]run risk [C] take a risk [D] make efforts 30. [A]to [B]with [C]for [D]towards 31. [A]so [B] various [C] different [D]such 32. [A] apply [B] worry [C] ignore [D] notice 33. [A] which [B] that [C] how [D] why 34. [A] methods [B] forms [C] rules [D] activities 35. [A] correlate [B] relate [C] compare [D] contrast 36. [A] for [B] what [C] which [D] that 37. [A]within [B]from [C]beyond [D]between 38. [A]exist [B]go [C]depend [D]confide 39. [A]strength [B]storms [C]powers [D]forces 40. [A]physician [B]physical [C]physiological [D]psychological 41. [A]tries [B]continues [C]wants [D]decides 42. [A]will be [B]appear [C]are [D]is 43. [A]unusual [B]normal [C]common [D]strange 44. [A]strength [B]efforts [C]energy [D]time 45. [A]shortage [B]lack [C]rubbish [D]waste

Section
Reading Comprehension (40 minutes) Part A Directions: 设为首页
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 I Fifteen years ago, I entered the Boston Globe, which was a temple to me then. It wasn't easy getting hired. But once you were there, I found, you were in. Globe jobs were for life-guaranteed until retirement. For 15 years I had prospered there moving from an ordinary reporter to foreign correspondent and finally to senior editor. I would have a lifetime of security if I stuck with it. Instead, I had made a decision to leave. I entered my boss's office. Would he rage? I wondered. He had a famous temper. "Matt, we have to have a talk," I began awkwardly. "I came to the Globe when I was twenty-four. Now I'm forty. There's a lot I want to do in life. I'm resigning." "To another paper?" he asked. I reached into my coat pocket, but didn't say anything. I handed him a letter that explained everything. It said that I was leaving to start a new media company. We were at a rare turning point in history. I wanted to be directly engaged in the change. "I'm glad for you," he said, quite out of my expectation. "I just came from a board of directors meeting and it was seventy-five percent discouraging news. Some of that we can deal with. But much of it we can't," he went on. "I wish you all the luck in the world," he concluded. "And if it doesn't work out, remember, your star is always high here." Then I went out of his office, walking through the newsroom for more good-byes. Everybody was saying congratulations. Everybody even though I'd be risking all on an unfamiliar venture: all the financial security I had carefully built up. Later, I had a final talk with Bill

Taylor, chairman and publisher of the Boston Globe. He had turned the Globe into a billion-dollar property. “ I ’ m resigning, Bill, ” I said. He listened while I gave him the story. He wasn ’ t looking angry or dismayed either. After a pause, he said, “ Golly, I wish I were in your shoes. ” 46. From the passage we know that the Globe is a famous _____. [A] newspaper [B] magazine [C] temple [D] church 47. If the writer stayed with the Globe _____. [A] he would be able to realize his lifetime dreams. [B] he would let his long-cherished dreams fade away. [C] he would never have to worry about his future life. [D] he would never be allowed to develop his ambitions. 48. The writer wanted to resign because _____. [A] he had serious trouble with his boss. [B] he got underpaid at his job for the Globe. [C] he wanted to be engaged in the new media industry. [D] he had found a better paid job in a publishing house. 49. When the writer decided to resign the Globe was faced with _____. [A] a trouble with its staff members [B] a shortage of qualified reporters [C] an unfavorable business situation [D]an uncontrollable business situation 50. By “ :I wish I were in your shoes. ” (in the last paragraph) Bill Taylor meant that _____. [A] the writer was to fail. [B] the writer was stupid [C] he would do the same if possible [D] he would reject the writer ’ s request

Text 2 Do you find it very difficult and painful to get up in the morning? This might be called laziness, but Dr. Kleitman has a new explanation. He has proved that everyone has a daily energy cycle. During the hours when your labor through your work you may say that you ’ re “ hot ” . That ’ s true. The time of day when

you feel most energetic is when your cycle of body temperature is at its peak. For some people the peak comes during the forenoon. For others it comes in the afternoon or evening. No one has discovered why this is so, but it leads to such familiar monologues as: “ Get up, Peter! You ’ ll be late for work again! ” The possible explanation to the trouble is that Peter is at his temperature-and-energy peak in the evening. Much family quarrelling ends when husbands and wives realize what these energy cycles mean, and which cycle each member of the family has. You can ’ t change your energy cycle, but you can learn to make your life fit it better. Habit can help, Dr. Kleitman believes. Maybe you ’ re sleepy in the evening but feel you must stay up late anyway. Counteract your cycle to some extent by habitually staying up later than you want to. If your energy is low in the morning, but you have an important to do early in the day, rise before your usual hour. This won ’ t change your cycle, but you ’ ll get up steam and work better at your low point. Get off to a slow start which saves your energy. Get up with a leisurely yawn and stretch. Sit on the edge of the bed a minute before putting your feet on the floor. Avoid the troublesome search for clean clothes by laying them out the night before. Whenever possible, do routine work in the afternoon and save requiring more energy or concentration for your sharper hours.

51. If a person finds getting up early a problem, most probably _____. [A] he is a lazy person. [B] he refuses to follow his own energy cycle. [C] he is not sure when his energy is low. [D] he is at his peak in the afternoon or evening.

52. Which of the following may lead to family quarrels according to the passage? [A]

Unawareness of energy cycles. [B] Familiar monologues. [C] A change in a family member ' s energy cycle. [D] Attempts to control the energy cycle of other family members. 53. If one wants to work efficiently at his low point in the morning, he should _____. [A] change his energy cycle [B] overcome his laziness [C] get up earlier than usual [D] go to bed earlier 54. You are advised to rise with a yawn and stretch because it will _____. [A] help to keep your energy for the day ' s work. [B] help you to control your temper early in the day [C] enable you to concentrate on your routine work [D] keep your energy your energy cycle under control all day 55. Which of the following statements is NOT true? [A] Getting off to work with a minimum effort helps save one ' s energy. [B] Dr. Kletman explains why people reach their peaks at different hours of day. [C] Habit helps a person adapt to his own energy cycle. [D] Children have energy cycles, too. 100Test 下载频道开通 , 各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com