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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/644/2021_2022__E5_85_A8_E5_9B_BD_E5_85_AC_E5_c88_644765.htm tapescript: m: emily dickinson is one of the greatest american poets. she was born in a typical new england village in massachusetts on december 10, 1830. she was the second child of the family. she died in the same house fifty-six years later. during her life time she never left her native land. she left her home state only once. she left her village very few times. and after 1872 she rarely left her house and yard. in the last years of her life she retreated to a smaller and smaller circle of family and friends. in those later years she dressed in white, avoided strangers, and communicated chiefly through notes and poems even with intimates. the doctor who attended her illness was allowed to "examine" her in another room, seeing her walk by an opened door. she was thought of as a "strange" figure in her home village. when she died on may 15, 1886, she was unknown to the rest of the world. only seven of her poems had appeared in print. but to think emily dickinson only as a strange figure is a serious mistake. she lived simply and deliberately. she faced the essential facts of life. according to henry james, a famous american novelist, she was one of those on whom nothing was lost. only by thus living could dickinson manage both to fulfill her obligations as a daughter, a sister, and a housekeeper and to write on the average one poem a day. she read only a few books but knew them deeply. her poems are simple but remarkably rich. not until 1950s was she recognized as one of the

greatest american poets. section ii use of english read the following text. choose the best word for each numbered blank and mark a, b, c or d on answer sheet (1) during the 1980s, unemployment and underemployment in some countries was as high as 90 per cent. some countries did not 1 enough food. basic needs in housing and clothing were not (2) many of these countries looked to the industrial processes of the developed nations (3) solutions.来源 : 考试大 (4) problems cannot always be solved by copying the industrialized nations. industry in the developed nations is highly automated and very (5) it provides fewer jobs than labor-intensive industrial processes, and highly (6) workers are needed to (7) and repair the equipment. these workers must be trained (8) many nations do not have the necessary training institutions. thus, the (9) of importing industry becomes higher. students must be sent abroad to (10) vocational and professional training. (11) , just to begin training, the students must (12) learn english, french, german, or japanese. the students then spend many years abroad, and (13) do not return home. all nations agree that science and technology (14) be shared. the point is: countries (15) the industrial processes of the developed nations need to look carefully (16) the costs, because many of these costs are (17) students from these nations should (18) the problems of the industrialized countries closely. (19) care, they will take home not the problems of science and technology (20) the benefits. 1. [a]generate [b]raise [c]produce [d]manufacture 2. [a]answered [b]met [c]calculated [d]remembered 3. [a]for [b]without [c]as [d]about 4. [a]moreover [b]therefore [c]anyway

[d]however 5. [a]expensive [b]mechanical [c]flourishing
[d]complicated 6. [a]gifted [b]skilled [c]trained [d]versatile 7.
[a]keep [b]maintain [c]retain [d] protect 8. [a]since [b]so [c]and
[d]yet 9. [a]charge [b]price [c]cost [d]value 10. [a]accept [b]gain
[c]receive [d]absorb 11. [a]frequently [b]incidentally [c]deliberately
[d]eventually 12. [a]soon [b]quickly [c]immediately [d]first 13.
[a]some [b]others [c]several [d]few 14. [a]might [b]should
[c]would [d]will 15. [a]adopting [b]conducting [c]receiving
[d]adjusting 16. [a]to [b]at [c]on [d]about 17. [a]opaque [b]secret
[c]sealed [d]hidden 18. [a]tackle [b]learn [c]study [d]manipulate
19. [a]in [b]through [c]with [d]under 20. [a]except [b]nor [c]or
[d]but 更多信息请访问：[#0000ff>百考试题外语站点](#)