

全国英语等级考试(PETS)一级样题 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/645/2021\\_2022\\_\\_E5\\_85\\_A8\\_E5\\_9B\\_BD\\_E8\\_8B\\_B1\\_E8\\_c88\\_645258.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/645/2021_2022__E5_85_A8_E5_9B_BD_E8_8B_B1_E8_c88_645258.htm) PETS Level 1 Sample Tasks 第一部分：听力理解 第一节：图片判断在本节中，你将听到10个句子，每句话配有A、B、C三幅图片，请选择与句子内容相符合的一幅图片，并标在试卷的相应位置。每句话后有15秒钟的停顿，以便选择答案并看下一组图片。每句话读两遍。例如，你将听到：The train goes at six fifteen. (两遍)请看选项：图片A是六点差十分，图片B是六点十分，图片C是六点十五分。因此，应该选C。 第二节：对话理解在本节中，你将听到15个对话，每个对话有1个问题。请从A、B、C三个选项中选出答案，并标在试卷的相应位置。每段话后有15秒钟的停顿，以便回答问题和并阅读下一问题。每段对话读两遍。例如，你将听到：Man: Morning, Madame. Can I help you? Woman: Oh, good morning. I ' d like to buy a shirt for my father. (两遍) 请看问题和选项:Where are they talking?[A] At a school.[B] In a shop.[C] On a bus.显然，该对话发生商店里。因此B是正确答案。听力部分结束时，考生有3分钟的时间在客观题答题卡上将对应的选项涂黑。 第二部分：英语知识运用 第一节：单项填空阅读下面句子和对话，从A、B、C三个选项中选出一个能填入空白处的最佳选项，并在客观题答题卡上将该项涂黑。 例:1. Bob and I made \_\_\_\_\_ agreement last Monday.[A] a [B] an [C] the 2. He won ' t stop trying \_\_\_\_\_ he gets what he wants.[A] as [B] that [C] till 第二节：完形填空阅读下面短文，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 (Example: \_\_0\_\_) singing. So they have \_\_1\_\_ a singing group which is called Happy Birds. They sing \_\_2\_\_ songs both in Chinese and in foreign languages. They sing very \_\_3\_\_. The other workers and people \_\_4\_\_ the village around really like to hear them \_\_5\_\_. Now New Year ' s Day \_\_6\_\_ here soon. The Happy Birds have been asked to \_\_7\_\_ at different places. They ' d \_\_8\_\_ to go to all of them, \_\_9\_ one friend has too much work and \_\_10\_\_ may have to give up his holidays. The Happy Birds can ' t sing without him.

例:0. [A] in [B] on [C] at 答案：[A] 1. [A] built [B] taken [C] formed 2. [A] many [B] much [C] lot 3. [A] good [B] well [C] best 4. [A] in [B] at [C] to 5. [A] singing [B] sing [C] to sing 6. [A] will be [B] has been [C] was 7. [A] arrive [B] go [C] sing 8. [A] love [B] want [C] plan 9. [A] so [B] but [C] when 10. [A] they [B] he [C] it

第三部分：阅读理解 第一节：词语配伍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。 例：0. You can stay here on holidays. 答案：[F] 1. People

go to see films there. [A] hospital 2. People study things here. [B] restaurant 3. People buy things with this. [C] cinema 4. People buy meals and eat here. [D] school 5. People go to work in this. [E] money [F] hotel [G] bus

第二节：短文理解 1 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 (排队). She did not live in this 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 (印地安人) 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 ' re all after me! I am the doctor!"

1. The change of weather made a lot of people sick. [A] Right [B] Wrong [C] Doesn ' t say. 2. The old woman ' s home was in London. [A] Right [B] Wrong [C] Doesn ' t say 3. The old woman ' s daughter was at the doctor ' s, too. [A] Right [B] Wrong [C] Doesn ' t say. 4. The old woman thought the man was the doctor. [A] Right [B] Wrong [C] Doesn ' t say. 5. All the other people in the room knew the Indian was the doctor. [A] Right [B] Wrong [C] Doesn ' t say.

第三节：短文理解2 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。 请根据下面短文回答第1~6题：

' Where is the university? ' is a question many visitors to Cambridge ask, but no one can give them a clear answer for there is no wall to be found around the university. The university is the city. You can find the classroom buildings, libraries, museums and offices of the university

all over the city. And most of its members are the students and teachers or professors of the thirty-one colleges. Cambridge was already a developing town long before the first students and teachers arrived 800 years ago. It grew up by the river Granta, as the Cam was once called. A bridge was built over the river as early as 875. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries more and more land was used for college buildings. The town grew much faster in the nineteenth century after the opening of the railway in 1845. Cambridge became a city in 1951 and now it has a population (人口) of over 100,000. Many young students want to study at Cambridge. Thousands of people from all over the world come to visit the university town. It has become a famous place all around the world.

1. Why do most visitors come to Cambridge? [A] To see Cambridge University. [B] To study in the colleges in Cambridge. [C] To use the libraries of the university.

2. What does "its" refer to (指的是??) in "... most of its members are ..."? [A] The museum or office. [B] The people in Cambridge. [C] The University of Cambridge

3. Around what time did the university begin to appear? [A] In the 9th century. [B] In the 13th century. [C] In the 15th century.

4. Why did people name the city Cambridge? [A] Because there is a bridge over the Cam. [B] Because the river was very well known. [C] Because there is a river named Granta.

5. After which year did the town really begin to develop? [A] After 800. [B] After 875. [C] After 1845.

6. From what we read, we know that now Cambridge is \_\_\_\_\_. [A] visited by international tourists [B] a city of growing population [C] may have a wall around it

第四部分：写作 第一节：改写句子下面是关

于Jack 生日的三个句子。根据所给横线前的提示，改写这三个句子，要求不改变句子原来意思。把补出的部分写到主观题答题卡上各题的序号后。 1. Many Chinese friends went to the party. There were many Chinese friends \_\_\_\_\_. 2. Jack was given a lot of presents by his friends. Jack ' s friends \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of presents. 3. Seeing his Chinese teacher at the party made Jack very happy. Jack was very happy \_\_\_\_\_ his Chinese teacher at the party. 第二节：书面表达情景:你的笔友Tom来北京跟你一起度暑假，住在你家。今天上午，你有事外出。出门时，他还在睡觉。任务:请用英语给他写一张50字左右的便条。便条写在主观题答题卡上。告诉他：1, 他在家可以干些什么；2,

你中午何时回来；3, 提醒他下午有何安排。 相关推荐：

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