

PETS

全国英语等级考试练习系列

配高教最新版

全国英语等级考试教程

第二级

一 课 一 练

莫京静 主编



北京大学出版社
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

全国英语等级考试教程

一课一练

(第二级)

策 划	刘红燕		
顾 问	齐艳洁	袁昌寰	王全义
主 编	莫京静		
副主编	薛彩萍		
编 者	莫京静	薛彩萍	刘若莲
	王艳芳	侯建伟	栾昊颖
	李 冰		



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前言



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性英语水平测试系统。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。

随着改革开放的不断深入,我国各行各业对人才的要求也在不断地提高。特别是为了迎接 2008 年北京奥运会,学习外语的热潮一浪高过一浪,每年都有社会各类人士,特别是越来越多的中小学生报名参加 PETS 的考试。为了满足学生、家长、学校的要求,我们适时地推出了与公共英语二级教材配套的一课一练练习册,旨在帮助学生通过练习巩固教材中体现的重点、难点,为顺利通过考试打下坚实的基础。

本练习册具有以下特点:

1. 本练习册根据第二级考试大纲要求编写,与高等教育出版社出版的《全国英语等级考试教程》第二级配套使用。适用于参加第二级学习的各类考生,也适用于高中生参加高考前的备考使用。

2. 紧扣教材,一课一练,在练习的设计上分为:

词汇练习:通过“英英配伍”、“英汉配伍”、“选词填空”三种不同的形式对每课所学词汇进行全方位练习,帮助学生记忆单词、理解单词、使用单词,并学会用英语短句解释每课的重点词汇。

英语知识运用:通过“课文专练”对每课出现的知识点、语言点、习惯用法、固定短语做有针对性的练习,使学生在练习的过程中进一步掌握所学知识,牢记所学知识;通过“语法专练”对二级教程中所涉及到的语法知识进行有针对性的、有步骤的专项练习,使学生在练习中学习、提高。

完形填空:每课一篇完形填空,帮助学生尽早领悟考试要领,适应考试题型。

阅读理解:每课一篇阅读理解,帮助学生提高阅读水平,掌握应试技巧。

改错:对学生的英语能力进行综合性考察,提高学生的识别能力,判断能力和改错能力。

写作:结合教程课后的作文题目和辅导教材的参考范文,我们给出写作提纲和相应的关键词,帮助学生有规律、有步骤、有计划地进行写作练习。

口语练习：结合每课的主要话题进行口语练习，使学生对口试尽早地有一个全面的了解，避免考试时的紧张情绪。

练习反馈记录：通过做每课的练习，学生可将自己认为在本课练习中的难点及容易出错的部分进行归纳整理，从而有针对性地向辅导老师提出问题，并可进行反复练习，也便于家长对孩子的学习有更全面的了解。

3. 参加本练习册编写的编者均为一线在任教师，并全部为北京市公共英语等级考试的口试考官。他们熟悉教材，熟知考试题型，具有丰富的教学经验。

4. 每课练习均与实际考试形式一样，以便学生在平时的学习过程中既复习巩固了所学知识，也尽早地适应了考试形式。本书各课练习经多次使用，证明考生的通过率较高。

由于时间仓促，加上水平有限，本练习册中可能存在着不完善和不妥之处，恳请广大读者和英语教学与研究方面的同行批评指正。

编 者

2005 年 7 月 30 日

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Unit 1 Greetings and Introductions

问候与介绍

词汇练习

一、英英配伍

(I) 1. divorce

2. expire

3. challenge

4. solve

A. to ask someone to compete in a fight or a match

B. Can you find a way to deal with the problem?

C. She decided to end her marriage after years of unhappiness.

D. The trade agreement between the two countries will come to an end next year.

(II) 1. alone

2. kid

3. sense

4. humor

5. honest

A. joke

B. the ability to understand and enjoy what is funny and to make people laugh

C. He is a person who never tells lies.

D. He doesn't live with his parents. He lives on his own.

E. the ability to understand the stated thing

(III) 1. satisfaction

2. advisor

3. description

4. shortcoming

5. colleague

A. to give a picture of something in words

B. I still think she is one of the best teachers in the school in spite of all her faults.

C. He is a person whom you can turn to for help if you don't know what subjects you should take in American schools.

D. She is my co-worker. We work in the same company.

E. a feeling of happiness or pleasure

二、英汉配伍

(I) 1. visa

2. responsibility

3. deal

4. case

5. characteristic

A. 买卖, 交易

B. 情况, 状况

C. 签证

D. 特点, 特征

E. 责任心, 责任

- (II) 1. conscientious A. 自负的
2. hard-working B. 要求高的
3. conceited C. 诚心诚意的
4. demanding D. 谦虚的
5. modest E. 勤勉的, 努力的

三、选词填空 (注意用适当形式)

reliable	citizen	creative	vote for	native
marry	captain	officer	sociable	nationality

1. He was born in Beijing and Chinese is his native language.
2. My father and my mother have been _____ for 50 years. This year is their fiftieth anniversary.
3. Richard is American. Wang Gang is Chinese. They have different _____.
4. I shall _____ Wang Ming because I think he is the most suitable person to be our monitor.
5. He is the _____ of the school football team.
6. She became a US _____ after living there for several years.
7. He works for the government. He is a government _____.
8. He loves meeting people. He is very _____.
9. He always has new ideas. He is a _____ person.
10. She always forgets things. She is not very _____.

英语知识运用

一、课文专练

1. What is your _____ language?
A. national B. native C. nation D. nationality
2. Listen to the interviews and _____ your favorite film star.
A. vote to B. vote at C. vote for D. vote against

3. John _____ the girl his parents didn't approve of.
 A. was married with B. married to
 C. married with D. married
4. He was my senior _____ when we were in army.
 A. office B. officer C. official D. offer
5. Who referred you _____ our school?
 A. to B. for C. at D. in
6. The police _____ and stopped me for speeding.
 A. pulled over B. pulled out C. pulled up D. pulled at
7. We decided to go to a game together _____.
 A. next weekend B. the next weekend
 C. in next weekend D. in the next weekend
8. Tom is going to bring his best friend Bob and Sue is going to bring her best friend Mary. They are planning to go _____.
 A. on a double date B. on double date
 C. to a double date D. to double date
9. — I always go to Shanghai by train.
 — Why not _____ by plane?
 A. try to go there B. try going there
 C. try to going D. trying to go
10. We have spent _____ time doing the research.
 A. a great number of B. a great score of
 C. a great deal of D. a great plenty of
11. We can't go any faster. We are already _____ top speed.
 A. at B. in C. on D. under
12. I shall have a companion in the house after all these _____ years.
 A. single B. sole C. alone D. lonely

二、语法专练 (一般现在时)

1. The teacher told us that light _____ much faster than sound.
 A. moved B. would move C. move D. moves
2. I used to drink a lot of wine, but these days I _____ coffee.
 A. am preferring B. prefer C. have preferred D. preferred
3. What are you doing? You _____ rather tired.
 A. are looking B. looked C. look D. have looked

4. — Let's go to the Great Wall tomorrow.
— All right, if it _____ rain.
A. won't B. isn't C. doesn't D. isn't to
5. It was not until then that I came to know that the earth _____ around the sun.
A. moved B. has moved C. will move D. moves
6. The teacher told the students that Chinese culture _____ one of the oldest cultures in the world.
A. is B. was C. had been D. has been
7. — You are drinking too much.
— Only at home. No one _____ me but you.
A. is seeing B. had seen C. sees D. saw
8. — When _____ again?
— When he _____, I'll let you know.
A. he comes / comes B. will he come / will come
C. he comes / will come D. will he come / comes
9. If city noises _____ from increasing, people _____ shout to be heard even at the dinner table 20 years from now.
A. are not kept / will have to B. are not kept / have to
C. do not keep / will have to D. do not keep / have to
10. He'll be an astronaut by the time he _____ thirty.
A. is B. had been C. will be D. is going to be

完形填空

I got a new student this term. A boy named Saburo Yamasaki was sent to my
1 . He bowed to me politely. That 2 the boys bow to each other in the same
3 . As I wrote his name down, the boys began to make faces 4 him. But he
5 those programs because he was 6 me.

In the first class 7 of the boys had to give a short talk about himself. But
they looked 8 at Saburo than 9 . Few were friendly. To change the 10 in the
classroom, I asked Saburo to talk.

"I was born in this city. 11 because my face is not like yours, 12 thought

of me an American,” he began in a wonderful English. “When I went to school, the students often 13 me and called me a Japanese.”

“My mother died and my father sent me to 14 with my grandparents in Japan for a few months. The students there were not friendly to me 15, and called me an American. I felt very 16, and began to play hooky (逃学). I didn’t 17 to be 18 anywhere on the earth.”

There was an unusual silence (沉默) after Saburo’s talk. Then one of the boys jumped to his 19 and gave Saburo a bow. The other boys clapped (鼓掌) 20. Saburo walked to his seat.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| () 1. A. school | B. class | C. office | D. desk |
| () 2. A. saw | B. helped | C. let | D. made |
| () 3. A. time | B. place | C. way | D. order |
| () 4. A. around | B. beside | C. near | D. behind |
| () 5. A. lost | B. missed | C. left | D. passed |
| () 6. A. facing | B. reaching | C. talking to | D. listening to |
| () 7. A. each | B. one | C. some | D. any |
| () 8. A. harder | B. longer | C. more often | D. more carefully |
| () 9. A. the teacher | B. the speaker | C. me | D. themselves |
| () 10. A. subject | B. talk | C. room | D. air |
| () 11. A. And | B. But | C. So | D. Or |
| () 12. A. somebody | B. anybody | C. everybody | D. nobody |
| () 13. A. beat | B. hit | C. knocked | D. caught |
| () 14. A. play | B. work | C. stay | D. live |
| () 15. A. too | B. either | C. again | D. instead |
| () 16. A. angry | B. afraid | C. worried | D. unhappy |
| () 17. A. have | B. seem | C. need | D. want |
| () 18. A. welcome | B. popular | C. useful | D. helpful |
| () 19. A. eyes | B. face | C. legs | D. feet |
| () 20. A. before | B. after | C. since | D. while |

阅读理解

“How are you?” is a nice question. It’s a friendly way that people in the United States greet each other. But when a person says “How are you?” he expects to hear the answer “Fine.” even if the person’s friend isn’t fine. The reason is that “How are you?” isn’t really a question, and “Fine.” isn’t really an answer. They are common ways of saying “Hello.” and “Hi.”

Sometimes people also don’t say exactly what they mean. For example, when someone asks, “Do you agree?” the other person may be thinking, “No, I don’t agree. I think you are wrong.” But it doesn’t sound very polite, so he may say, “I’m not so sure.” It’s a nicer way to say that you don’t agree with someone.

People also don’t say exactly what they are thinking. For example, when a person wants to finish talking with other people on the phone, he may say “I have to go now.” Sometimes he often gives an excuse, “Someone is at the door.”, “Something is burning.” and so on. The excuse may be real, or it may not. It’s a polite way to stop a conversation and it doesn’t hurt the other person’s feeling. It’s an important way that people try to be nice to each other, and it’s a part of the game of language.



- () 1. What is a polite way to answer the question “How are you?”
 A. I’m not fine. B. Hello. C. O.K. D. Fine.
- () 2. When a person doesn’t agree with someone, it’s more polite to say, “_____.”
 A. You are wrong, I think B. I’m not so sure
 C. I’m sure I don’t agree D. No, I don’t agree
- () 3. A polite way to end a conversation is to say, “_____.”
 A. You have to go now B. I shall hang up
 C. I have to go now D. I don’t like to talk any more

- () 4. When a person says, "Someone is at the door", the person may be _____.
- A. going to another place
B. hurting someone's feeling
C. talking to a person at the door
D. giving an excuse
- () 5. One of the rules of the game of language is perhaps, "_____".
- A. Always say what you mean
B. Don't hurt the other person's feeling
C. Never say exactly what you are thinking about
D. Don't tell people the truth

改 错

改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行做出判断:如无错误,在该行右边横线上画一个勾(√);如有错误(每行只有一个错误),则按下列情况改正:

多一个词:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉,在该行右边横线上写出该词,并用斜线划掉。

缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

错一个词:在错的词下划一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注 意:原行没有错的不要改。

There were three professors on the railway station. They were deep in conversation. The train just arrived, but they did not noticed it. Then the guard shouted, "Take your seats, please!"

The professors saw the guard and rushed for the train. Two of them got off the train before it moved. The third one was left behind. It was Professor Egghead. He looked worrying.

One of the professor's students was at the station. He tried to comfort the professor. "It was really bad, sir." said the student. "Two out of the three caught the train. That's quite good, you know." "I know," the professor said. "But it was your train. My friends only came to say goodbye."

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

口语实战演练

提问卡: Candidate B, you want to know something about the new teacher of your school. Ask Candidate A to tell you. Use the words on this card to help you.

回答卡: Candidate A, here is some information about the new teacher of your school. Answer candidate B's questions using the information on this card.

请用英语提问以了解以下信息:

新老师

姓 名?

性 别?

年 龄?

毕业学校?

爱 好?

请根据下列信息回答问题:

新老师

姓 名: 张强

性 别: 男

年 龄: 25

毕业学校: 华北大学

爱 好: 打篮球

继续性问答:

1. Do you like your English teacher? Why? / Why not?
2. What kind of people do you think can be a good teacher?
3. Please describe the school you study in / graduated from?
4. What have you learned at school?

练习反馈记录

姓名

日期

教师



Unit 2 People

人物

词汇练习

一、英英配伍

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| (I) 1. mention | A. to burn the body of a dead person |
| 2. quarrel | B. He is very poor. He doesn't have any money. |
| 3. cremate | C. He often gives orders in an unpleasant way. |
| 4. broke | D. He only told about the news but didn't give us details. |
| 5. boss | E. They often have angry arguments on something unimportant. |
| (II) 1. kindergarten | A. a group of people with a special purpose such as a club or business |
| 2. summary | B. the part of your body that controls your thought, feeling and physical activity |
| 3. organization | C. It's a school only for children between the age of 4 and 6. |
| 4. brain | D. a narrow and small river |
| 5. stream | E. a few sentences giving the main points |
| (III) 1. jealous | A. having two parts like each other |
| 2. dual | B. to hit something lightly by using your hand or foot |
| 3. jewellery | C. to find something already existed but unknown before |
| 4. tap | D. You feel unhappy and angry because he likes her better than you. |
| 5. discover | E. They are such things as earrings, necklaces, etc. |

二、英汉配伍

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (I) 1. suppose | A. 对……有关系, 涉及 |
| 2. concern | B. 出版 |
| 3. journal | C. 猜想, 推测 |
| 4. publish | D. 定期刊物 |

- (II) 1. symbol A. 电子学
 2. universe B. 宇宙
 3. development C. 空间
 4. space D. 象征
 5. electronics E. 发展
- (III) 1. scientific A. 绝对的
 2. atomic bomb B. 科学的
 3. absolutely C. 能量
 4. relativity D. 原子弹
 5. energy E. 相对论

三、选词填空 (注意用适当形式)

behave	shock	link	neat/tidy	confident
topic	mean	elder	little	prize
echo	shy	rude	independent	

- What are we going to talk about?
 — The _____ we are going to talk about is “On Learning English”.
- Mary is two years older than Sue. She is Sue’s _____ sister.
- My younger brother is only five. He is too _____ to ride a bike.
- He is a _____ boy. His face turns red when he speaks in front of girls.
- He is a very _____ man. He is not at all polite.
- She doesn’t want to give what she has to others or share it with others.
 She is very _____.
- He often makes decisions alone without any help from others. He is very _____.
- Mary likes to put everything in good order. She keeps her office _____ and _____.
- There are many new towns around and the government has built many roads to _____ them.
- She shouted in the big empty hall and her voice _____ in it.
- You are always sure of yourself. We can often see a _____ smile on your face.
- Our headmaster will present the _____ to the winners after the school sports.
- Xiao Ming is polite to old people and often helps them come across the streets.
 He is a well-_____ boy.