



全国英语等级考试

标准教程

学习指导

第五级
Level 5

■ PETS 研究小组



高等教育出版社
Higher Education Press



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内容提要

本书是《全国英语等级考试标准教程》(第五级)的配套学习辅导用书,旨在帮助考生在学习该教程时能抓住要点,解决学习中的疑难问题,了解测试重点,提高语言实际运用能力,从而更加全面、系统和有效地复习备考。全书包括 23 个单元,每个单元由重点词汇、背景知识、词汇详解、疑难详释、阅读答案及详解、课后练习答案与详解等部分组成。

本书严格依据该级考试大纲要求及教程的结构与内容编写,力求做到辅导有针对性,突出实用性特点,不增加考生额外学习负担,从而使考生的复习备考达到事半功倍的效果。

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前言

《全国英语等级考试标准教程》(第五级)(以下简称《教程》)是教育部考试中心专门为参加全国英语等级考试的考生设计和组织编写的考试教材。为了帮助广大考生理解教材,抓住要点,解决学习中的疑难问题,了解考试重点,更加全面、系统和有效地复习备考,我们组织全国英语界的专家和高等院校的英语教学骨干编写了《全国英语等级考试标准教程学习指导》(第五级)一书,奉献给广大参加全国英语等级考试的考生朋友,愿该书能为各位考生顺利通过全国英语等级考试助一臂之力。

编写原则

1. 《全国英语等级考试标准教程学习指导》(第五级)一书严格依据《教程》的内容和结构编写。

2. 本书详解语言点严格以《全国英语等级考试(第五级)考试大纲》(以下简称《大纲》)规定的单词和短语为依据进行选取。超“纲”词汇不作为语言重点处理,力求做到辅导有针对性,不增加考生的额外学习负担。

3. 体现语言的实践性特点。举一反三,用语言实例导出语言规律。

4. 既辅导语言,又介绍文化。增加介绍与课文内容相关的文化背景知识,扩大考生知识面。

5. 坚持细致、全面、实用的原则。语言重点不遗漏,语言难点都讲透。总结语言学习中带规律性的东西,突出实用性特点。

主要内容

全书分为23个单元,每个单元由6个部分组成,编排体例及内容要点如下:

1. 重点词汇:本部分列出了本单元必须掌握的重点词汇旨在帮助考生有效地抓住学习重点。

2. 背景知识:背景知识包括每章涉及的语言和文化背景方面的知识,旨在帮助考生更好地理解课文,扩大知识面,提高跨文化交际能力。

3. 词汇详解:对《教程》各个单元词汇表中的核心词汇进行了全面详细的讲解。每个单词释义简明,词义取舍严格依据《大纲》和《教程》,针对难点和用法给出了例句,切实有效地帮助考生全面掌握词汇。

4. 疑难详释:本部分立足于中国英语学习者的实际,针对学习中可能遇到的困难,从课文中选出一定数量的疑难或重点句子进行详细解释。对于重点、难点,编者不吝篇幅。对于一般问题则点到为止。用法、举例、说明均详略得当。

5. 阅读答案及详解:本部分给出了《教程》中课文后所有阅读问题的参考答案和答案出处,目的是帮助考生了解自己是否正确地理解和回答了问题。

6. 课后练习答案与详解:包括英语知识运用、阅读理解、口头交流、写作等部分,针对题型给出了相应的解题策略。在给出正确答案的同时,对每道题做了详细的解析,其目的是帮助学习者解决做练习时可能遇到的实际困难,达到使学习者不仅知其然,而且能知其所以然的目的。在口语及写作部分提供了常用词组、句型等表达方式,为部分写作和口语练习提供了范例。

使用说明

本书是供参加全国英语等级考试(第五级)的考生复习备考时,自学《教程》一书而使用的配套辅导用书。使用该书时,读者可以:

1. 先浏览“重点词汇”，对哪些是重点词汇做到心中有数后再系统学习《教程》。先了解背景知识后再阅读课文。

2. “词汇详解”中的词汇用法应全面掌握，反复练习，融会贯通。

3. 根据本书提供的解题策略反复练习课后的 Use of English, Gapped Text 以及 Multiple Matching 等练习。不要先看课后练习答案。自己独立做完《教程》的课后练习，然后核对答案。这样会收获更大。

本书由王冰欣主编，马晓明、周虹任副主编。

由于时间及编者水平所限，书中纰漏在所难免。恳切希望广大读者批评指正，以便再版时修正。

编者
2009年

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CHAPTER 1

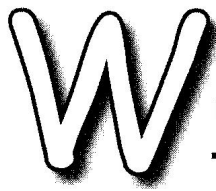
Chapter 1

PEOPLE

Unit 1 Women Who Lead

1

Unit



Women Who Lead

重点词汇

- ① gratify ② cutting-edge ③ defiance ④ eminence

一、背景知识

Coco Chanel, Fashion Designer

- Born: 19 August 1883
- Birthplace: Saumur, France
- Died: 10 January 1971
- Best known as: The designer who created the “little black dress”

Name at birth: Gabrielle Bonheur Chanel

Designer Coco Chanel gave the world the little black dress, Chanel No. 5 perfume, and the revolutionary notion that style could be both classic and casual. Coco — a nickname meaning “little pet” — was raised in an orphanage, where she learned to sew. In 1910 she began selling hats from her own shop, and by the 1920s her fashion business had expanded to include a couture house, her own textile factory and a line of perfumes that included the famous No. 5. Chanel took women’s fashions away from stiff corsets and introduced casual, practical clothing that borrowed fabrics and attitudes from men’s fashion. She was the first to introduce black as a fashion color; her versatile, semi-formal “little black dress” became a Chanel trademark and an enduring fashion standard. During and after World War II Chanel’s popularity waned, and her love affair with a Nazi officer sent her into a form of self-imposed exile in Switzerland for nearly 15 years. She made a comeback in 1954 and her designs became some of the most popular in the Western world, especially in the United States. After her death the Coco Chanel Company was directed by designer Karl Lagerfeld.

二、词汇详解

1. ■ gratify v.

- ① to give pleasure and satisfaction to 使高兴，满足（常用被动语态）
I was gratified / It gratified me to see how much my present was appreciated. 看到我的礼物受到极大的赞赏，我感到高兴。
- ② to satisfy (a desire) 满足（欲望）

Now she has a job in Switzerland, she can gratify her desire to see Europe. 她现在在瑞士工作, 可以满足她游览欧洲的愿望了。

■ **gratification** *n.* 满足

His family's success was a great gratification to him in his old age. 全家的成功是他晚年的一大满足。

■ **gratifying** *adj.* 使人高兴和满意的

It is gratifying to see the widespread response to our charity appeal. 看到我们慈善团体的呼吁得到广泛的响应, 真是很令人欣慰。

2. ■ **juggle** *v.*

① to keep (more than two activities) in motion or progress at one time 尽力对付, 应付 (多项事务)

She managed to juggle a full-time job and homemaking. 她全力应付一份全职工作和家务。

② to manipulate in order to deceive 篡改, 歪曲

The cashier juggled the accounts to hide his theft. 那个出纳员篡改账目, 企图隐瞒他盗用钱款的行径。

③ to keep (several objects) in the air at the same time by throwing them up quickly and catching them again 玩杂耍 (同时向空中抛接多个物体)

3. ■ **tribulation** *n.* serious trouble or a serious problem 苦难, 艰难

trials and tribulations 磨难与艰难

After many trials and tribulations, we finally reached our destination. 经过种种艰难困苦, 我们终于到达了目的地。

4. ■ **cutting-edge** *adj.* being the most advanced form of an activity 先锋的, 尖端的

The dental trade exhibition will have the latest cutting-edge developments on display. 牙科行业展览会上将展出代表当今最新科技发展水平的口腔医疗器材和设备。

● cutting edge 尖端地位

This new model is at the cutting edge of computer technology. 这种新型号处于计算机技术的尖端地位。

5. ■ **defiance** *n.* behavior that shows you refuse to do what someone tells you to do 反抗, 蔑视

She acted in defiance of the law. 她的行动公然违抗法律。

■ **defiant** *adj.* 违抗的, 蔑视的

They left with a defiant attitude. 他们以反抗的姿态离开了。

■ **defy** *v.* 公然反抗, 蔑视

He defied the order of the court. 他蔑视法庭的命令。

6. ■ **attire** *n.* clothes 服装

She was in formal attire at the party. 在聚会上她穿着礼服。

7. ■ **eminence** *n.*

the quality of being famous and of a high rank, esp. in science or the arts 卓越, 出众

She achieved / won eminence as a painter. 她是享有盛名的画家。

■ **eminent** *adj.* 卓越的, 杰出的

Even the most eminent doctors could not cure him. 即使最杰出的医生都治不好他的病。

8. ■ **inclination** *n.*

① a feeling that makes you want to do sth. 意向

You always follow your own inclinations instead of considering other people's feelings. 你总是按自己的意愿行事而不考虑别人的感受。

② a tendency to think or behave in a particular way 倾向

He has an inclination to see everything in political terms. 他有一种以政治的角度看待任何事物的倾向。

③ a slope 斜坡

■ **incline** *v.* (使) 倾向, (使) 有意于

I am inclined to believe the counter of what was said. 我倾向于相信与所说相反之事。

Prices are, I apprehend, inclined to rise. 依我看, 价格有上涨趋势。

9. ■ **plausible** *adj.*

① seemingly or apparently valid, likely 似乎是真的

His explanation sounds fairly plausible to me. 他的解释听上去相当合理。

② good at talking in a way that sounds reasonable, although they may in fact be lying 花言巧语的

He is a plausible speaker. 他巧舌如簧。

10. ■ **distill** *v.*

① to separate or extract the essential parts of 从...提取精华

● distilled water 蒸馏水

② to get ideas, information, etc. from a large amount of knowledge or experience 提炼

Distill the crucial points of the book. 提炼出这本书中关键的几点。

■ **distillation** *n.* 蒸馏; 提炼

This is the distillation of many thousands of man-years of human effort. 这是要用好几千个工作年计算的人类劳动的结晶。

11. ■ **flop** *n.*

① a failure, esp. in the entertainment industry (作品、演出等的) 失败

Because the acting was dull, the film was a big flop. 由于演出死板, 那部电影彻底砸锅。

② the noise that sth. makes when it falls heavily 拍击声; 扑通掉落的声音

He fell with a flop into the water. 他扑通一声掉进水里。

flop *v.*

① 失败

Despite all the media hype, "Heaven's Gate" flopped at the box office. 尽管媒体进行了炒作, 《天堂之门》的票房彻底失败了。

② 沉重地摔落

He flopped into a chair. 他重重地坐到椅子上。

三、疑难详释

1. Chanel would not have defined herself as a feminist — in fact, she consistently spoke of femininity rather than of feminism — yet her work is unquestionably part of the liberation of women. (lines 1-3, paragraph 2) 夏奈尔不会把自己定义为女权主义者——事实上，她始终谈到的是女性气质而不是女权主义——然而她的事业无疑是妇女解放的一部分。

请注意以下几个词的区别：

feminist: 女权主义者

femininity: 女性气质

feminism: 女权主义，主张在社会、政治以及经济方面性别平等的信条

2. She not only appropriated styles, fabrics and articles of clothing that were worn by men but also, beginning with how she dressed herself, appropriated sports clothes as part of the language of fashion. (lines 5-7, paragraph 2) 她不仅使用了男式服装的款式、织物与配饰，还从自己的着装开始，使用了运动服装的特点来作为时尚语言的一部分。

appropriate: *vt.* 挪用，占用

3. No doubt the sisters at the convent in Moulins, who took her in when she was 17, raised their eyebrows when the young woman left the seamstress job that they helped her get to try for a career as a cabaret singer. (lines 5-7, paragraph 4) 在她 17 岁的时候，Moulins 女修道院的修女们收留了她并帮她找到一份缝纫女工的工作。毫无疑问；当这个年轻女人放弃这份工作去作夜总会歌手的时候，这些修女们非常吃惊。

raise one's eyebrows: 扬起眉毛（表示惊讶、不赞成等）

4. Years later, in 1954, when she decided to make a comeback, her name still had “disgraced” attached to it. (lines 6-7, paragraph 6) 多年以后，当她于 1954 年决定卷土重来的时候，她的名字仍然附着“可耻”的标签。

5. In Europe, her return to fashion was deemed an utter flop at first, but Americans couldn't buy her suits fast enough. (lines 9-10, paragraph 7)

在欧洲，她在时装界的回归开始时被看作一个彻底的失败，可是美国人却争相购买她的套装。

四、阅读答案及详解

1. 答案是 B。cutting edge: 尖端地位。见 Paragraph 1。
2. 答案是 C。这是一道推理题，需要根据上下文确定 ostentation 的意义。见 Paragraph 1: ... created fashion that offered the wearer a feeling of hidden luxury rather than ostentation ...。关键是 rather than, 表示与前面的 hidden luxury 意思相反。
3. 答案是 D。Paragraph 2: ... yet her work is unquestionably part of the liberation of women ... She not only appropriated styles, fabrics and articles of clothing that were worn by men but also, beginning with how she dressed herself, appropriated sports clothes as part of the language of fashion.

4. 答案是 A。Paragraph 3: Like these protagonists, she was determined to break the old formulas and invent a way of expressing herself.
5. 答案是 B。Paragraph 4 : Certainly her life was unpredictable. 是本段的主题句，后面的内容讲的是她人生的跌宕起伏。由于题目要求考生去推断，A 项无法确定，C 项与原文信息相反，D 项也无法确定，因为原文只是说 ... the sisters ... took her in when she was 17...。所以根据 Even her death ... would not have been predicted for Chanel by the nuns ...，可以推断 B 是正确的。
6. 答案是 the hat business / Paris。原文中夏奈尔创业是从 the hat business 开始，同时她的创业地是 Paris，所以有两个答案。
7. 答案是 a legend。根据题目中的时间词 1920 快速寻读，见 Paragraph 5: Throughout the 1920s, Chanel's social, sexual and professional progress continued, and her eminence grew to the status of legend...
8. 答案是 Chanel No. 5。Paragraph 5: But probably the single element that most ensured Chanel's being remembered, ... , is not a piece of clothing but a form of liquid gold — Chanel No. 5...
9. 答案是 World War II。Paragraph 6: One could say perfume helped keep Chanel's name pretty throughout the period when her reputation got ugly: World War II ...
10. 答案是 Falling perfume sales / boredom。Paragraph 7: Depending on the source, Chanel's return to the fashion world has been variously attributed to falling perfume sales, disgust at what she was seeing in the fashion of the day or simple boredom... attribute to ... 归因于。本题只写出一种原因即可。
11. 答案是 (In) America。Paragraph 7: In Europe, ... , but Americans couldn't buy her suits fast enough ...
12. 答案是 On Broadway。根据题目中的时间词 1969 寻读，见 Paragraph 7: By the time Katharine Hepburn played her on Broadway in 1969, Chanel had ...

五、课后练习答案与详解

Exercise 1 Use of English

英语知识运用是对考生的语法、词汇和对句子之间关系的掌握和运用能力的综合考查，因此，在做这类练习时，要综合运用语法知识、语义知识甚至背景知识对所需填入的词汇的词性、意义进行判断。有时题目考查的是对句子之间关系的理解，如果一时难以判断，应仔细阅读上下文，确定句子之间的关系，然后再选择恰当的词汇。

1. 答案是 later。本句中的动词 followed 表明 the discovery of radium 发生在发明 x-rays 之后，所以要填入 later。
2. 答案是 while。根据 studying in Paris 判断，此处需要表时间的连词。
3. 答案是 beginning / start。marriage 和 partnership 是理解的关键。
4. 答案是 developed / devised。technique 的出现从无到有，是一个过程，不能用 used。
5. 答案是 understand。
6. 答案是 carry。注意 around 一词有“到处”的意思，所以此处不能用 put。
7. 答案是 why。需理解 understand 与后面的从句的关系。

8. 答案是 down。knock down 为固定搭配，意为“撞倒”。
9. 答案是 to。devote to 是固定搭配。
10. 答案是 awarded。根据后面的 Prize 判断前面需要一个能与之搭配的动词。
11. 答案是 for。a second one 指的是 a second Noble Prize。
12. 答案是 in。
13. 答案是 During。注意首字母大写。
14. 答案是 which。which 指前面的 ambulances。
15. 答案是 with。这部分内容是对 ambulances 的修饰。
16. 答案是 training。根据上下文判断答案。
17. 答案是 faced。此处需要一个与 opposition 搭配的动词。
18. 答案是 from。die from 意为“死于”，是固定词组。
19. 答案是 to。exposure to sth. (exposure to high-energy radiation 置身于高能量辐射下)是固定搭配。
20. 答案是 treat。treat 意为“治疗，医治”，此处不能用 cure (治愈)。

Exercise 2 Multiple Matching

Multiple Matching 考查快速阅读，快速查找信息的能力，若想在较短的时间内完成较大的阅读量，必须有目的地阅读。可参照下列步骤答题：

1. 阅读指令和题目，标出每个题目中的关键词。
2. 对所给的 4 篇文章逐一进行阅读，阅读过程中寻找题目中的关键词或关键词的同义词并标出与问题相匹配的部分。
3. 读完一篇文章后，回到问题部分，回答与第一部分相关的问题。
4. 以相同的步骤完成后三篇文章并回答问题。

Which person(s) say(s) / think(s) that

1. her age helped her win over clients?
答案是 B。Paragraph 2: The fact I wasn't some young guy in a pinstripe suit actually helped. I was blessed with unbelievable support from my clients.
2. a difficult childhood helps build character?
答案是 A。Paragraph 1: The thing that has always stayed with me is an axiom my dad gave me, which was, adversity breeds character. How you deal with the tough times really defines your character and who you are.
3. it is important to make others aware of your accomplishments?
答案是 D。Paragraph 1: ... It was a real wakeup call. You don't have to be a bragger, but I think it's very important that we make people aware of our accomplishments.
- 4./5. their parent died when they were young?
答案是 A&C。A: Paragraph 2: My mom passed away young ...
C: Paragraph 2: My mother became a widow at the age of 34 ...
6. she graduated from an Ivy League college?
答案是 C。Paragraph 2: She didn't finish college but all of us attended Ivy League schools.

7. being a parent helps one become mature?
答案是 A。Paragraph 2: I also think being a parent has been a great learning experience.
8. family support is important to her professional life?
答案是 C。Paragraph 3: It also requires a lot of family support because ...
9. compliments help build a good team?
答案是 B。Paragraph 3: But you can create a perfect team if you celebrate what people do well ...
10. her family put ideas of professional behavior into her mind?
答案是 D。Paragraph 3: My family instilled a work ethic.

Exercise 3 Speaking

Collaboration

Topic: Differences between male and female bosses

Tips, Words and Expressions

Male and female bosses have different styles of communication and leadership qualities. / Female bosses tend to be more sensitive to how others feel and show more consideration to others, likely to be emotional when making decisions. / Men are at times more direct and give specific orders for work to be done by their employees. / Most female bosses are well-organized, down-to-earth and set realistic goals for their organization. / Men occasionally are decisive to the point of being opinionated while women like to listen to different opinions before making decisions.

Presentation

Topic 1: Leadership

Tips, Words and Expressions

A good leader and a bad leader are different in many ways.

A good leader is a person of vision and can inspire people to work hard towards the goal while a bad leader cannot bring people together towards the common goal. / A good leader knows the strengths and weaknesses of his subordinates and assigns them suitable jobs. A bad leader, however, does not know how to judge and use people. / A good leader is open-minded and can listen to different opinions. In contrast, a bad leader is opinionated and would regard people with different opinions as challenging his / her authority.

Topic 2: Personality

Tips, Words and Expressions

Personality plays a very important role in achieving professional success. / Personal traits such as openness, agreeableness and extraversion can help one in the professional development. / Openness enables you ready to challenge yourself and learn and welcome feedback from others. / Openness not only makes you learn more, but also makes you a pleasant person to work with. / Agreeableness makes one easy to get along with and likely to gain good cooperation. / If you are outgoing and enjoy being with other people, you can do well in many jobs that require you to work actively with others, such as management and team work. / In all, a good personality can give one more opportunities for career development.

Topic 3: Friendship

Tips, Words and Expressions

A friend in need is a friend indeed. / A friend is supportive to one in unfavourable situations, e.g., when one is in financial difficulty, or suffers setbacks or failures. / A friend is understanding and considerate towards friends. / Friends have similar interests and hobbies. / Friends are able to share both happy moments and sad moments. / You can tell your secrets to him / her and will not be betrayed. / A friend is a person to be counted on.

Exercise 4 Writing

Topic: Adversity breeds character

Tips, Words and Expressions

In today's society, with higher living standards and better conditions, children enjoy many comforts and pleasures at home and at school. They are taken good care of by their parents and tend to always have what they want.

However, life is not always a bed of roses. In one's life, one will go through many trials and tribulations, failures and setbacks. Adversity can help children build stronger character.

In adverse situations, children can learn to deal with tough times on their own, better able to fend for themselves / when set back, they appreciate more what others do for them / when they fail, they learn to appreciate and cherish what they have. After the trials and tribulations, they become stronger and more confident.

Conversely, if children have it too easy, they may take everything for granted / become self-centered / unappreciative of what others do for them / when faced with difficulties, they may easily get frustrated and give up.

