

名校名师联合编审

PETS

全国英语等级考试

专用教材

第二级

全国英语等级考试命题研究中心 编著

高清 MP3 光盘



- **多媒体教学软件:** 人机对话, 完全模拟真实考试环境, 从听、说、读、写四个方面全方位提升英语应用能力。
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2

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版社

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内 容 提 要

全国英语等级考试, 简称 PETS, 是由教育部组织的全国统一考试。该考试一共有 5 个级别, 本书面向第二级。为了帮助广大考生提高英语知识的应用能力与交际能力, 并能有效地备考实战, 全国英语等级考试命题研究中心组织来自北京外国语大学、北京语言大学、南开大学等国内著名高校的 PETS 命题研究人员, 精心编写了本书。

本书有 15 章, 共 28 单元。每一个单元均设有 7 个模块, 分别是交际要点, 对话, 课文, 注释, 单词和短语, 练习, 补充阅读。

本书配套光盘提供多媒体教学课件, 听力录音, 同步练习册, 对话(或独白)、课文及补充阅读的全文翻译, 考前模拟试卷等。图书与光盘的完美结合, 必能全面提升考生的听、说、读、写能力。

本书具有考点全面、严谨实用等特点, 非常适合考生备考 PETS。建议考生在备考过程中认真学习本书, 以便熟悉命题规律, 掌握答题技巧。

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前言

P e r f a c e

全国英语等级考试(Public English Test System, 简称PETS)是由教育部考试中心主办、面向社会、以全体公民为对象的英语考试。

PETS测试的重点是英语交际能力。它根据国际英语教学界通行的交际语言活动模式,对语言能力进行分类和定义,并根据不同层次的需要,设置了考查听、说、读、写各种技能的题型,确保各级别考试都能全面考查考生的交际能力。

该考试共5级,本书面向第二级。该级考生应能在熟悉的情景中进行简单对话,能提供或是要求得到更清楚的阐述,同时也能表达简单的观点和态度,能适当运用基本的语法知识,掌握2000左右的词汇以及相关词组。为满足第二级考生的学习需要,全国英语等级考试命题研究中心联合国内知名高校老师编写了本书。

本书特点

1. 以纲为纲,紧扣大纲

本书以《全新版考试大纲》为编写依据,覆盖了考试大纲规定的语法项目、功能意念语和约80%以上的词汇项目,便于自学和教学。

2. 模块式结构和实用性训练,便于学习和应试相互促进

本教材每单元均由交际要点、对话、课文、注释、单词和短语、练习和补充阅读组成,每一个模块的设置都以考试大纲为依据,以训练考生听、说、读、写的交际能力为目的,并且在练习部分提供了与实际考试题型完全一致的实用性训练,既有助于考生英语交际能力和知识的提高,又能为其顺利通过考试铺平道路。

3. 选材新颖,知识性、趣味性并重

本教材题材新颖,时代感强。“对话”模块选材实用,情景真实。“课文”和“补充阅读”模块的选材与本单元的交际话题相关联,又各有侧重,前者侧重知识性,后者侧重趣味性,相得益彰。

本书配套光盘特点

本书配套光盘内容丰富、实用性强。主要内容有多媒体教学课件,听力录音,同步练习册,课文翻译,考前模拟试卷等。这丰富的内容大大扩充了图书容量,与图书相辅相成,为考生提供立体化的学习服务。

■ 多媒体教学软件。通过多媒体的形式,从听、说、读、写四个方面提升读者的英语应用能力。

■ 听力录音。该部分听力录音与书中对话、课文和练习完全同步,而且是 MP3 格式。考生可以通过该部分内容听书中的对话、课文,并完成书中练习部分的听力试题。

■ 中文翻译。提供对话/独白、课文等英文内容的全文翻译,方便基础薄弱的考生学习。

■ 同步练习册。提供与图书各单元内容完全同步的练习题,此部分练习题与书中的练习的题目不同。这加大了本书所提供的题量,更便于读者强化训练。

■ 考前模拟试卷。为了让考生进一步了解考试的试题结构与试题难度,特设计了 2 套全真模拟试卷。考生通过这 2 套全真模拟试卷,不仅能对该考试有进一步的了解,还能进行考前模考,检测自己的学习水平。

尽管在本书的编写与出版过程中编者精益求精,但由于水平有限,书中难免有错漏和不足之处,恳请广大读者批评指正。本书责任编辑的联系信箱为 lisha@ptpress.com.cn

编者

2013 年 1 月

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CHAPTER

1

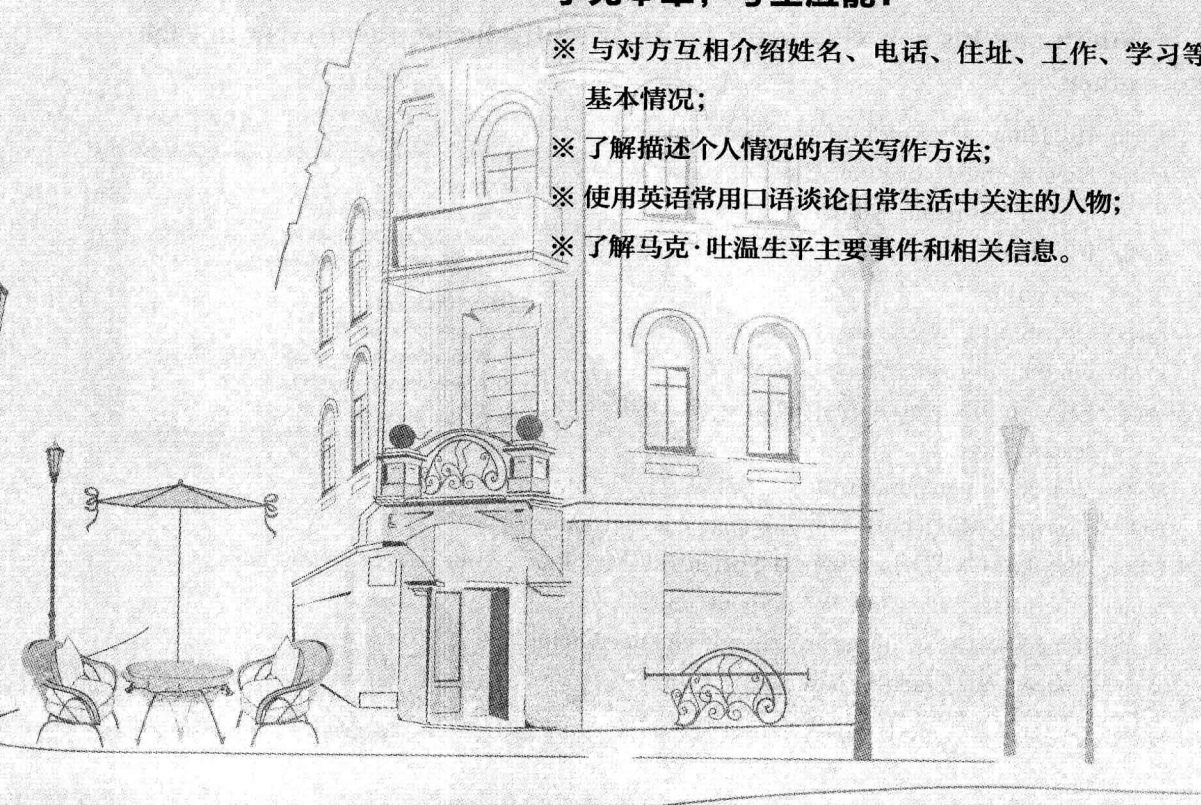
第一章

PERSONAL INFORMATION AND PEOPLE

个人情况与人物

学完本章，考生应能：

- ※ 与对方互相介绍姓名、电话、住址、工作、学习等基本情况；
- ※ 了解描述个人情况的有关写作方法；
- ※ 使用英语常用口语谈论日常生活中关注的人物；
- ※ 了解马克·吐温生平主要事件和相关信息。



Unit 1

Personal Information 个人情况



Key Structures

- ✓ 询问别人姓什么: What's your last name?
- ✓ 询问别人住址: Where do you live?
- ✓ 询问别人来处: Where do you come from?
- ✓ 回答姓什么: It's Black, B-L-A-C-K.
- ✓ 回答住处: I live on the 5th road.
- ✓ 回答来自何处: I'm from Mexico.

Dialogues & Monologue

What should we say when we meet someone? We greet different people in different ways. The following dialogues and monologue show you how to use different words to greet different people.

1 Smith and his new classmate Jenny are introducing themselves to each other.

Smith: Hi, Jenny, I'm Smith Black. Nice to meet you.

Jenny: Nice to meet you, too. But I'm sorry, what is your last name again?

Smith: It's Black, B-L-A-C-K. You may just call me Smith.

Jenny: OK, Smith. Where do you live?

Smith: On the 5th road. What about you?

Jenny: I live in this school. My father is an English teacher here.

Smith: Where do you come from?

Jenny: I'm from Mexico. But my birthplace is Germany.

Smith: Mexico? Oh, I heard it's very beautiful. May I have your telephone number?

Jenny: Of course. 589- 4367. What about yours?

Smith: It's 567- 4122. Call me any time if you need help!

Jenny: Thank you. Glad to know you, Smith.

Notes:

Where do you come from? 你从哪来?
come from 相当于 be from, 所以这句话还可以改为 Where are you from?

Questions:

1. Where does Smith live?
2. What does Jenny's father do?
3. Where does Jenny come from?

Mary, who is going to study abroad, is now being questioned by an immigration officer.

Officer: May I see your passport please? Why are you going to the United States?

Mary: I want to study further there and get a higher degree.

Officer: Which university do you choose?

Mary: The Arts College of Utah University.

Officer: What about your English level?

Mary: I have got 623 in TOEFL and have been accepted by that university.

Officer: Fine. Do you have enough money to pay your expenses in the United States?

Mary: I have \$10, 000 in the bank. Here is the letter.

Officer: (He reads the letter from the bank.) Thank you. I'll give you a one-year student visa. Please come here in four months if you need any change. Here's your passport.

Mary: Thank you.

Questions:

1. Where is Mary going?
2. Which university does Mary choose?
3. If Mary wants to stay longer than the given time, what will she do?

On the street, Miss Wang, a journalist is asking questions concerning people's opinions about chatting on the Internet.

Wang: Excuse me, would you mind answering a few questions? It won't take very long.

Li Lei: OK.

Wang: Thank you. Your name, your age and your job, please?

Li Lei: Li Lei, 21 years old and I'm a university student.

Wang: Have you ever chatted on the Internet?

Li Lei: Yes, quite often.

Wang: Do you have any net-friends?

Li Lei: Certainly. It's a common thing.

Wang: What do you think of this way of making friends? Can you give me your reason?

Li Lei: For example, I live in Beijing, but I can know more about Nanjing through my net-friend without going there.

Wang: You mean it makes your life more convenient?

Li Lei: Yes.

Wang: Well. Thank you very much. That's very helpful.

Li Lei: You're welcome.

Notes:

1. Excuse me, would you mind answering a few questions? 打扰一下, 您介意回答我几个问题吗? mind doing sth. 介意做某事。
2. It's a common thing. 那是很常见的事。

Questions:

1. Does Li Lei like chatting online?
2. What does Li Lei think of making friends online?
3. What is his reason?

The following monologue is about the Eskimos.

Modern ideas are beginning to influence the Eskimos, but not enough to make much difference to their way of life. They still spend the winter in igloos, the round huts that are

built of hard-frozen snow. They still travel on sleds that are pulled by dogs. The winter is too cold to hunt, so during that season they live on the stores of seal meat that they have killed in summer. But seal meat is not the only kind of food that they eat. In summer they hunt reindeer and bears. They also fish all the year round. The Eskimos who are hunters in summer are fishermen in winter. In winter they make holes in the ice and catch their fish through the holes that they have made.

Eskimos live in very difficult conditions. There is not enough wood to make furniture and there is no metal for tools. They use bones, therefore, for their fish hooks and for the tips of their arrows. Only adaptable workmen can live in these conditions. The Eskimos are adaptable. That is why they are able to live in the Arctic lands.

Notes:

... live on the stores of seal meat... ……以储藏的海豹肉为食物……。
live on 意为“以……为生”或“以……为主食”。

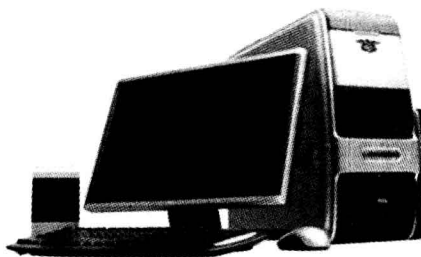
Questions:

1. What are igloos built of?
2. What are the different activities the Eskimos do in summer and in winter?
3. Why do the Eskimos use bones for their fish hooks?
4. Where do the Eskimos live?

Passage

Pre-reading questions:

Do you often have a dream? Do you always dream of something? Here a dream is offered to you.



Everyone has a dream, so do I. I never dream of becoming beautiful because I know beauty is something I won't have. My dream is simple, that is becoming a typist. I came from a poor family of several children and the best thing that my parents could give us was a good education. I hoped I could master the typewriter which would bring me a good job in the office. But of course it was difficult to find a job.

But I still decided to take a course in typing given by the government. I filled in the form and wrote down typing as my training course. When I handed in the form to the interviewer, she looked at me and after a while she advised me to change my choice. "Why don't you take up dress-making or that kind of course so that the competition is not so hot? You know you can't compete with college students," she said. "offices prefer to hire neatly dressed, pretty girls with beautiful hands." she added.

I knew that, but I still gave her my choice, "I will be a really good typist." She accepted me at last.

After five months' training, I was chosen as one of the five students in my class to do some copy typing for the department. I knew it was my chance. When I worked hard on the typewriter, I took every care to be neat and fast. I finished half of the work given to all of us while my other classmates spent their time talking and reading.

More work came to me after this test. I was taken on as one of the typists in one office

immediately after my graduation. Having achieved one dream, I set out to achieve others. Dreamers should keep struggling for their dreams, no matter what the pains are.

Notes:

1. dream of doing sth. 梦想做某事。
2. When I handed in the form to the interviewer. . .
当我把表格交给面试官的时候...
hand in 交出, 上交。
3. advise sb. to do sth. 建议某人做某事。
否定式为 advise sb. not to do sth.
类似 advise 用法的词还有 allow, ask, tell, persuade, encourage, invite 等。
4. You know you can't compete with college students...
你知道你不能与大学生竞争的.....
5. ...while my other classmates spent their time talking and reading.
.....而我的其他同学花费时间在聊天和看书上。
spend some time (in) doing sth. 花费时间做某事。
6. Having achieved one dream, I set out to achieve others.
我实现了一个梦想后, 接着去努力实现其他的梦想。
having achieved one dream 为现在分词作时间状语。

Questions:

1. What was the writer's dream?
2. Why was it difficult for the writer to become a typist?
3. What did the writer do to achieve her dream?
4. Did the writer become a typist?
5. What can we learn from the text?

Words and Expressions

unit / 'ju:nɪt / *n.* 单元

personal / 'pɜ:snəl / *adj.* 个人的; 私人的

greet / gri:t / *v.* 打招呼; 问候

following / 'fɒləʊɪŋ / *adj.* 下列的; 其次的

classmate / 'klɑ:smeɪt / *n.* 同班同学

introduce / ,ɪntrə'dju:s / *v.* 介绍; 引见

Mexico / 'meksɪkəʊ / *n.* 墨西哥

birthplace / 'bɜ:θpleɪs / *n.* 出生地; 故乡

Germany / 'dʒɜ:məni / *n.* 德国

of course 当然

immigration / ,ɪmɪ'greɪʃn / *n.* 移民

unite / ju:'naɪt / *v.* 联合; 团结

state / steɪt / *n.* 州; 邦

further / 'fɜ:ðə / *adv.* 进一步地; 深一层地

degree / di'ɡri: / *n.* 学位; 程度; 度数

university / ,ju:nɪ'vɜ:sɪtɪ / *n.* 大学

choose / tʃu:z / *v.* 选择; 抉择

level / 'levəl / *n.* 水平; 级别

TOEFL / 'təʊfl / *n.* 托福考试

accept / ək'sept / *v.* 接受; 接纳

expense / ɪk'spens / *n.* 花费; 花销

visa / 'vi:zə / *n.* 签证

journalist / 'dʒɜ:nəlɪst / *n.* 记者; 新闻工作者

concerning / kən'sə:nɪŋ / *prep.* 关于, 涉及

opinion / ə'pɪnjən / *n.* 观点; 意见

chat / tʃæt / *v.* 聊天; 闲谈

Internet / 'ɪntənət / *n.* 因特网

net-friend / 'netfrend / *n.* 网友

online / ɒn'laɪn / *adv.* 在线地, 联机地

common / 'kɒmən / *adj.* 常见的; 普通的

convenience / kən'vi:njəns / *n.* 方便; 便捷

influence / 'ɪnfluəns / *v.* 影响

Eskimo / 'eskɪməʊ / *n.* 因纽特人
 igloo / 'ɪɡluː / *n.* 因纽特人圆顶茅屋
 sled / sled / *n.* 雪橇
 reindeer / 'reɪndɪə / *n.* 驯鹿
 adaptable / ə'dæptəbl / *adj.* 适应能力强的
 dream / dri:m / *n.* 梦想; 理想
 v. 梦想; 做梦
 beauty / 'bjʊti / *n.* 美丽; 美貌
 typist / 'taɪpɪst / *n.* 打字员
 children / 'tʃɪldrən / *n.* 孩子; 小孩
 education / ɪ'dʒu:'keɪʃən / *n.* 教育; 培训; 训练
 master / 'mɑːstə / *v.* 掌握; 控制
 typewriter / 'taɪpɪraɪtə / *n.* 打字机
 government / 'gʌvənmənt / *n.* 政府; 内阁
 interviewer / 'ɪntəvjʊə / *n.* 主持面试者; 接见者
 advise / əd'vaɪz / *v.* 建议; 提议
 choice / tʃɔɪs / *n.* 选择; 抉择

competition / ɪkəm'pi:tɪʃən / *n.* 竞争; 竞赛
 compete / kəm'pi:t / *v.* 竞争; 竞赛
 prefer / prɪ'fɜː / *v.* 更喜欢; 更爱
 hire / 'haɪə / *v.* 雇; 雇用
 neatly / 'ni:tli / *adv.* 整洁; 干净
 pretty / 'prɪti / *adj.* 漂亮的; 俊俏的
 add / æd / *v.* 补充; 增加
 at last 最后; 最终
 department / dɪ'pɑːtmənt / *n.* 系; 部门
 chance / tʃɑːns / *n.* 机会; 时机
 test / test / *n.* 测试; 试验
 immediately / ɪ'mɪːdiətli / *adv.* 立刻; 立即
 graduation / ɪ'grædʒu'eɪʃən / *n.* 毕业
 achieve / ə'tʃi:v / *v.* 实现; 完成; 达到
 struggle for 为……奋斗
 pain / peɪn / *n.* 痛苦; 悲痛; 疼痛

Exercises

第一部分 口语

两考生对话

口试教师:

Candidate B, you want to ask some questions about the new manager. Use the words on this card to help you. (将 Card 1B 递给考生 B)

Card 1B

请用英语提问以了解下列信息:

新经理

名字

国籍

年龄

性格

Candidate A, here is some information about the new manager. Please answer Candidate B's questions using the information on your card. (将 Card 1A 递给考生 A)

Card 1A

请根据下列信息回答问题：

新经理

名字：Tom Smith

国籍：美国

年龄：30 岁左右

性格：容易相处，非常友好

继续性问答

口试教师结合前面的内容向考生各提出 2 或 3 个问题。

1. What kind of manager do you like?
2. Do you like to work with a foreign manager?
3. How do you like your new manager?
4. Do you think you can get along well with him?

第二部分 听力理解**第一节**

听下面 5 段对话，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. How does the woman feel about the new vacuum cleaner?
[A] Useless, but it is too cheap.
[B] Useless, but she likes it.
[C] Useful, but it costs her a lot of money.
2. Where did the woman expect the man to be now?
[A] On campus.
[B] In Europe.
[C] At home.
3. What can we learn about the man from the conversation?
[A] He's the boss.
[B] He's a new employee (员工).
[C] He's the woman's friend.
4. What is the man doing?
[A] He is making a visit.
[B] He is making an introduction.
[C] He is making a phone call.
5. What can we learn from the conversation?
[A] The man is interviewing a job applicant (求职者).

- [B] The woman is working for a big company.
[C] The woman is interested in her present job.

第二节

听下面 2 段对话。每段对话后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话前，你将有 5 秒钟的时间阅读各个小题；听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。

听第 6 段对话, 回答第 6~7 题。

6. Which of the following statements is true?
- [A] Dick is Susan's old friend.
 - [B] Tom is Susan's old friend.
 - [C] Tom has known Dick for many years.
7. How many years has Susan known Dick and John?
- [A] Five years.
 - [B] We don't know.
 - [C] About ten years.

听第 7 段对话，回答第 8~10 题。

8. How long is it since John and Mary last talked to each other?
- [A] Less than one year.
- [B] Three months.
- [C] More than one year.
9. Where does the man work?
- [A] At the National Bank.
- [B] In a food company.
- [C] At a university.
10. Which of the following is true?
- [A] The woman speaks French better than English.
- [B] The man has two children.
- [C] Tom, John's son, is in Grade Three.

第三部分 英语知识运用

单项选择题

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

11. —It's very kind of you. Thank you very much.

- [A] You're welcome [B] Never mind
[C] It doesn't matter [D] All right

12. They asked him to tell them everything _____ he saw in the street.
[A] what [B] that [C] which [D] where
13. Mary likes classical music _____ her brother likes pop music.
[A] and [B] but [C] while [D] however
14. I don't mind _____.
[A] laugh at [B] laughing at [C] be laughed at [D] being laughed at
15. As fuel prices rose, bus companies raised their fares(车票价), and _____.
[A] neither did the airlines [B] neither the airlines did
[C] so did the airlines have done [D] so did the airlines
16. _____ from his parents for a long time, he was worried about them.
[A] Not hearing [B] Heard not
[C] Not having heard [D] Not heard
17. If you consider _____ the result of your actions, you will make fewer mistakes.
[A] further [B] farther [C] far [D] farthest
18. The man advised _____ early to catch the first bus.
[A] to get up [B] getting up [C] to getting up [D] get up
19. You can't play with the gun— _____ to your father at once.
[A] hand over it [B] hand it in
[C] hand it over [D] hand it out
20. She prefers _____ on the Internet rather than _____.
[A] to chat, make a phone call [B] to chat, to make a phone call
[C] chat, make a phone call [D] chatting, making a phone call

第四部分 阅读理解

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中选出最佳选项。

Businessmen know that people choose products by color. Businessmen want to make products in the colors people will buy. For example, a car-maker needs to know how many cars to paint red, how many green and how many orange. Good businessmen know that young people prefer different colors than old people do and men prefer different colors than women do.

Young children react to the color of an object before they react to its shape. They prefer the warm colors—red, yellow and orange. When people grow older, they begin to react more to the shape of an object than to its color. The favorite color of adults of all countries is blue. Their second favorite color is red, and their third is green.

On the whole, women prefer brighter colors than men do. Almost everyone likes red, but women like yellow and green more than men do. Pink is usually considered as women's color. Blue is usually considered as men's color. As a result, people dress baby girls in pink and baby boys in blue.