

PETS 备考系列教程
系列主编 徐 强

PETS-4 备考教程

SUCCESS WITH PETS-4

主 编 缪 学

编 者 徐 强 缪 学 徐 倩
倪彦星 闫振惠 郑 群 江海林

插 图 金懿诺

审 订 徐 强

上海外语教育出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

PETS(四级)备考教程/缪学主编. —上海:上海外语教育出版社,2006

PETS 备考系列教程

ISBN 7-81095-899-2

I. P… II. 缪… III. 英语—水平考试—教材

IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 141251 号

出版发行: 上海外语教育出版社

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

电 话: 021-65425300(总机), 65422031(发行部)

电子邮箱: bookinfo@sflep.com.cn

网 址: <http://www.sflep.com.cn> <http://www.sflep.com>

责任编辑: 李法敏

印 刷:

经 销: 新华书店上海发行所

开 本: 787×1092 1/16 印张 字数 千字

版 次: 2005 年 月第 版 2005 年 月第 次印刷

印 数: 0 000 册

书 号: ISBN 7-81095-899-2/G·457

定 价: 0.00 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题,可向承印(订)厂调换

前言

《PETS 备考系列教程》(英文书名: *Success With PETS*) 是按照国家教育部考试中心制定的“全国英语等级考试体系”要求所编写的一整套备考教程。“全国英语等级考试体系”的英文名是: *China Public English Test System*, 简称 PETS, 是一种面向社会、含有 5 个等级的目标参照性英语考试体系。

本套教程共有 5 册, 每一级为 1 册, 可用作课堂教学, 也可供学生自学使用。本套教程的设计以当代第二语言习得理论和实践的研究成果为指导, 紧扣 PETS 考试大纲的各项要求, 突出备考的特点, 以满足考生应考的需求。同时, 作为一套教程, 其课文选材及各类练习的编写, 均突出语言的交际性特点, 而且在内容上注重时代性、知识性、趣味性和可思性; 在练习的形式上注重多样性和灵活性, 目的是提高学习者的兴趣以及在不同的交际情景下灵活运用语言的能力。

目前考研人数居高不下, 与硕士研究生入学英语考试相仿、大有取而代之趋势的全国英语等级考试(PETS)四级考试也热了起来。本册教材数易其稿, 几番研磨, 力求满足上述两种考试的需要。本册教材的特点是语料新、信息量大、使用方便。语料新, 要求材料出处权威、时代感强; 信息量大, 要求材料内容覆盖当今社会生活多方面, 在科技发展一天一个样的今天, 做到这点难度很大; 使用方便, 要求为使用者考虑得周到些, 不给他们找麻烦。使用者包括两方, 学生固然是主体, 教师则是易被忽视的另一方。我们也是教师, 常为有些教材所累: 语篇人工斧凿痕迹太明显, 缺乏连贯, 前言不搭后语, 画蛇添足, 给教师留下的发挥空间太小。

因此在编写中, 我们对于上述几点给予足够的关注。材料绝大部分选自 2001 年以来的英美报刊、杂志; 题材较宽; 基本不动原文, 如果万不得已, 则细加斟酌, 轻易不敢下手; 讲解、练习点到为止, 不求面面俱到。

本教程提供全部的单元练习和模拟试卷答案, 以及听力部分的原文。

为了帮助考生更好地了解 PETS 和 PETS 四级考试, 本书对 PETS 和 PETS 四级考试的标准、要求和形式作了简单、明了的介绍。

本书共分 16 单元, 可供相关培训一学期使用。书后附模拟试题四套, 可供读者自测之用, 亦可用于教学。

本套系列教程由参加全国和上海市英语考试命题和审题多年的上海外国语大学出国培训部徐强教授担任系列主编。本册教程由缪学主编, Unit 1 - Unit 4 由徐倩编写, Unit 5 - Unit 8 由倪彦星编写, Unit 9 - Unit 12 由阎振惠编写, Unit 13 - Unit 16 由郑群编写。模拟试题部分由徐强、缪学、江海林编写。全书插图由上海大学美术学院金懿诺绘制。全书统稿、定稿由缪学承担。徐强审订全书。本书如有不尽如人意之处乃至错讹, 敬请使用者不吝赐教。

本册教程的编写得到上海外语教育出版社陈鑫源编审的精心指导和热诚帮助, 全体编者在此表示衷心感谢。

徐 强

于上海外国语大学

• 1 •

全国英语等级考试体系(PETS)简介

全国英语等级考试体系是由教育部考试中心设计和开发,由英国剑桥大学考试委员会提供技术支持的国家级权威考试体系。该体系分为 5 个级别,即:

第 1 级(初始级)——程度略高于我国九年义务教育全日制初级中学毕业时的英语水平。

第 2 级(中下级)——程度相当于我国普通高中优秀毕业生的英语水平。

第 3 级(中 级)——程度相当于我国学生普通高中毕业后在大专院校又学习了 2 年公共英语或自学了同等程度英语课程的水平。

第 4 级(中上级)——程度相当于我国学生普通高中毕业后在大学至少又学习了 3~4 年公共英语或自学了同等程度英语课程的水平。

第 5 级(最高级)——程度相当于我国大学英语专业二年级结束时的水平。

该体系的主要特色:

1. 系统性——整个体系层次分明,有统一的系统评价标准,各级别之间有可比性。
2. 科学性——所有级别都考察听、说、读、写能力。注重语言交际能力的考查,同时兼顾语法结构的准确性和语言传递的流畅性。
3. 权威性——全国统一的评价标准,全国统一组织的考试,全国一致承认的证书。

该体系考试成绩的用处(根据教育部考试中心制定的《考试大纲》):

1. PETS 首先以全国性“学业证书”考试的形式推出,以满足社会上的各种需求。
2. 按计划逐步替代现有的自学考试中的公共英语考试。其中第 5 级考试已于 1999 年 9 月正式替代主要用于评价公派出国留学人员英语水平的全国外语水平考试(WSK)中的英语水平考试(EPT)。
3. 有关级别的考试成绩今后有可能用于高校的招生录取。

PETS 四级考试简介

1. PETS 四级考试由笔试(140 分钟, 满分 100 分)和口试(12 分钟, 满分 5 分)两种独立考试组成。
2. PETS 四级考试的笔试和口试的指导语和题目均为英文。写作题和口试中所提供的引导性材料, 可能会涉及到少量的中文。
3. PETS 四级考试的答题时间分配如下表所示:

考试部分	听力	英语知识运用	阅读理解	写作	总计(分钟)
笔试时间	30	15	A = 40; B = 20	35	140
口试时间	12				

4. PETS 四级考试各部分的题量、原始分和权重如下表所示:

部分	题量	原始分	权重
听力	20	25	30%
英语知识运用	20	20	10%
阅读理解	25	35	A = 25%; B = 10%
写作	1	20	25%
笔试(合计)	66	100	100%
口试		5	

- * 听力 B 节中的 5 道简答题每题 2 分。
- * 阅读 B 节中的 5 道翻译题每题 3 分。

Table of Contents

Unit 1	New Technology	1
Part I	Tune In	1
Part II	Listen	3
Part III	Read and Comprehend	5
	Text Very Small Business	5
	Supplementary Reading I	12
	Supplementary Reading II	14
Part IV	Speak and Write	15
Translation Skills	词义的选择	16
Unit 2	Education	18
Part I	Tune In	18
Part II	Listen	20
Part III	Read and Comprehend	22
	Text Illiterate America	22
	Supplementary Reading I	29
	Supplementary Reading II	31
Part IV	Speak and Write	32
Translation Skills	词义的引申	33
Unit 3	Travel	35
Part I	Tune In	35
Part II	Listen	36
Part III	Read and Comprehend	39
	Text Turning History into Tourism	39
	Supplementary Reading I	46
	Supplementary Reading II	48
Part IV	Speak and Write	49

Translation Skills	词义的褒贬	51
Unit 4	Daily Life	52
Part I	Tune In	52
Part II	Listen	53
Part III	Read and Comprehend	56
	Text Healing Medicine	56
	Supplementary Reading I	63
	Supplementary Reading II	64
Part IV	Speak and Write	65
Translation Skills	词类转译	67
Unit 5	History	69
Part I	Tune In	69
Part II	Listen	71
Part III	Read and Comprehend	73
	Text Who Killed King Tut ?	73
	Supplementary Reading I	82
	Supplementary Reading II	83
Part IV	Speak and Write	85
Translation Skills	增词法	86
Unit 6	Economy	87
Part I	Tune In	87
Part II	Listen	89
Part III	Read and Comprehend	91
	Text Europe's Gouging Gap	91
	Supplementary Reading I	98
	Supplementary Reading II	99
Part IV	Speak and Write	100
Translation Skills	省略句	102
Unit 7	Social Relations	103
Part I	Tune In	103

Part II	Listen	105
Part III	Read and Comprehend	107
	Text What Freud Got Right	107
	Supplementary Reading I	115
	Supplementary Reading II	116
Part IV	Speak and Write	118
Translation Skills 关键词的重复		119
Unit 8 Computer		120
Part I	Tune In	120
Part II	Listen	122
Part III	Read and Comprehend	125
	Text Are You Googled?	125
	Supplementary Reading I	132
	Supplementary Reading II	133
Part IV	Speak and Write	135
Translation Skills 关键词的强调		136
Unit 9 Family		138
Part I	Tune In	138
Part II	Listen	140
Part III	Read and Comprehend	143
	Text Maid to Order	143
	Supplementary Reading I	149
	Supplementary Reading II	151
Part IV	Speak and Write	153
Translation Skills 删词现象		154
Unit 10 Popular Science		156
Part I	Tune In	156
Part II	Listen	157
Part III	Read and Comprehend	159
	Text The Great Salmon Debate	159
	Supplementary Reading I	167

	Supplementary Reading II	169
Part IV	Speak and Write	170
	Translation Skills 正、反表达	172
Unit 11 Food		173
Part I	Tune In	173
Part II	Listen	174
Part III	Read and Comprehend	177
	Text Let Them Eat Organic	177
	Supplementary Reading I	182
	Supplementary Reading II	184
Part IV	Speak and Write	185
	Translation Skills 分句法	187
Unit 12 People		188
Part I	Tune In	188
Part II	Listen	189
Part III	Read and Comprehend	191
	Text Missing in Action	191
	Supplementary Reading I	198
	Supplementary Reading II	200
Part IV	Speak and Write	202
	Translation Skills 合句译法	203
Unit 13 Free-time Activities		204
Part I	Tune In	204
Part II	Listen	205
Part III	Read and Comprehend	207
	Text A Lesson with Punch	207
	Supplementary Reading I	214
	Supplementary Reading II	215
Part IV	Speak and Write	217
	Translation Skills 被动语态的翻译	218
Unit 14 Language Learning		219
Part I	Tune In	219

Part II	Listen	220
Part III	Read and Comprehend	222
	Text The Sounds of Silence	222
	Supplementary Reading I	231
	Supplementary Reading II	232
Part IV	Speak and Write	234
Translation Skills	名词性从句的翻译	235
Unit 15	Weather and Climate	236
Part I	Tune In	236
Part II	Listen	237
Part III	Read and Comprehend	239
	Text The Nerds of Weather	239
	Supplementary Reading I	246
	Supplementary Reading II	248
Part IV	Speak and Write	249
Translation Skills	状语从句的翻译	250
Unit 16	Jobs and Occupation	252
Part I	Tune In	252
Part II	Listen	253
Part III	Read and Comprehend	255
	Text When Teachers Are Cheaters	255
	Supplementary Reading I	262
	Supplementary Reading II	263
Part IV	Speak and Write	264
Translation Skills	定语从句的翻译	266
附录 1	模拟试卷	267
	笔试试卷	267
	Test 1	
	Test 2	
	Test 3	
	Test 4	

口试试卷	315
Test 1	
Test 2	
Test 3	
Test 4	
附录 2 练习及模拟试卷参考答案	329
附录 3 听力原文	420
附录 4 词汇表	504

Unit 1 **New Technology**



Part I Tune In

1. Dictation.

Bluetooth wireless was considered a technological has-been just a few years ago. But, it has been reintroduced by the 1) _____ of lots of gadgets and widespread company support.

Bluetooth is a technology standard that was developed by Ericsson to let users connect a phone, PC, keyboard and headsets with one another through 2) _____ . Unlike the traditional infrared connections, Bluetooth does not require a direct line between two gadgets.

DaimlerChrysler, Toyota Motor, Toshiba, Sony, Nokia and Microsoft are among the small number of manufacturers 3) _____ reclaiming the technology.

Unlike WiFi, or Wireless Fidelity, that can be found in Starbucks coffee shops and airport terminals, Bluetooth works only within a 4) _____ radius of the device. It is designed to replace cables.

Just two years ago, Bluetooth, which was introduced 5) _____ , was not doing so well.

“Initial expectations were too great,” explained Alex Slawsby, senior analyst of mobile devices at IDC of US. “It was a 6) _____ to a problem no one thought they had.”

But now, helped by 7) _____ , shipments of Bluetooth devices are expected to increase about 8) _____ in 2004 to 88 million units. That’s up from 9) _____ sold in 2003, according to US research firm Gartner.

“In the near future, we will see Bluetooth more widely used as 10) _____ ,” said William Clark, research director at Gartner.

These projections are a lot more 11) _____ than the industry and media frenzy over Bluetooth in the late 1990s.

“We are continuing to downgrade our 12) _____ in terms of overall

growth in the next three to four years,” Clark said.

Bluetooth was once hailed as the 13) _____ of a new era in the telecoms and PC industries. But consumers could rarely get it to connect.

The Bluetooth Special Interest Group, made up of top technology and telecommunications companies, went back to the drawing board. The idea was 14) _____

Usability improvements helped convince car makers to look for ways to allow people to 15) _____ while driving.

Honda Motors designed new Acura TL models with the ability to use the technology to 16) _____ existing Bluetooth phones. Toyota’s Prius hybrid car and DaimlerChrysler’s Pacifica sport utility vehicle offer it as 17) _____

Still, some analysts are cautious about replacing cables just yet.

“Bluetooth products work well within a single vendor,” said Clark. He pointed out that even now, devices from one company don’t always 18) _____

Users of Nokia’s 6600 phone, 19) _____ in Europe and Asia, have complained about its inability to link with certain Sony Ericsson headsets.

For Bluetooth to grow beyond tech lovers, analysts said manufacturers will have to control 20) _____. “It’s not about the PC, phone, or car industries,” said Mike McCamon, executive director of BSIG. “It’s about all of them working together.”

2. *Look at the picture and answer the following questions.*

- 1) Could you please list the electronic devices in the picture? What other electronic devices can you think of?
- 2) What are the advantages and disadvantages of a computer?
- 3) What is the young man doing?
- 4) Do you have any cyber friends? What’s your opinion on cyber friendship? Is it trustworthy?





Part II Listen

1. *Listen to the talk twice and complete the sentences in not more than 3 words.*
 - 1) Technological advances in scientific photography may enable doctors to discover a patient's problem with _____.
 - 2) Thermography helps to show up different temperature in _____.
 - 3) Even at rest, the temperatures of different areas of the body are _____.
 - 4) Thermography has a great advantage over some conventional diagnostic methods like _____.
 - 5) With thermography, patients need not fear _____.

2. *Listen to the talk twice and answer the questions in not more than 5 words.*
 - 1) What doesn't Benny's computer have at home ?
_____.
 - 2) What could be stolen by troublemakers that worried Benny ?
_____.
 - 3) Who argues that virus writing should be protected as free speech ?
_____.
 - 4) When does the virus become illegal ?
_____.
 - 5) Who is to blame if a visitor downloads a virus to spread ?
_____.

3. *Listen to the talk and then decide which is the best answer to each of the following questions.*
 - 1) Which of the following countries is a major producer of gene-modified foods ?
 - A. France.
 - B. China.
 - C. Japan.
 - D. USA.
 - 2) On Friday, negotiators reached the agreement that exporters _____.
 - A. provide information on shipments of gene-modified crops
 - B. guarantee the safety of gene-modified crops
 - C. lower the price of gene-modified crops

- D. conduct more tests on gene-modified crops
- 3) The opponents suspect the safety of gene-modified foods because _____.
 A. the money spent on genetic technology is far from enough
 B. no tests have been conducted
 C. they are developed by the private instead of the public sector
 D. they are much cheaper than normally produced crops
4. *Listen to the talk and then decide which is the best answer to each of the following questions.*
- 1) Which of the following is true about Adam Clark ?
 A. He used to be a silent boy who only talked to his parents.
 B. He talked to strangers without looking them in the eye.
 C. He was able to talk with the help of music.
 D. The three-month treatment made him a talkative boy.
- 2) Which of the following is true about the music therapy ?
 A. It can cure such ailments as burns and cancer.
 B. It works on children better.
 C. It has a history of more than 1,000 years.
 D. It can make people relax.
- 3) Which of the following is accomplished directly by music ?
 A. Easing pain.
 B. Relieving anxiety.
 C. Speeding recovery.
 D. Activating memory.
5. *Listen to the talk and then decide which is the best answer to each of the following questions.*
- 1) SenseCam can take up to _____ images in a period of 12 hours.
 A. 200
 B. 2,000
 C. 8,000
 D. 20,000
- 2) The test model of SenseCam can respond to _____.
 A. heart rate
 B. loud noises
 C. sudden movements
 D. skin temperature
- 3) _____ has been put into market, according to Rashid.

- A. HIV vaccines
 - B. MSN Direct
 - C. A new ID card
 - D. The Tablet PC
- 4) What is special about the new ID card ?
- A. It includes a compressed facial image.
 - B. It has a picture on it.
 - C. It can be used as a credit card.
 - D. It can beep when checked by a machine.



Part III Read and Comprehend

Read the Text

Very Small Business

Eric Roston

Technologist Eric Drexler foresaw a future in which machines far smaller than dust motes would construct everything from chairs to rocket engines, atom by atom; in which microscopic robots would heal human ills, cell by cell. Sixteen years after the publication of Drexler's book *Engines of Creation*, the technologies most immediately available to consumers are somewhat less fantastic: stain-resistant cloth and more durable tennis balls.

Much of the trend is gone from nanotechnology¹, the term Drexler popularized for his world of very small wonders. But something more interesting has crept in: sales. The cloth and tennis balls are bringing in money, as are dozens of other new products made and enhanced through nanotechnology. To be sure, most nanotech companies are still investing more in R. and D. (research and development) than they are collecting in revenue. But many commercial applications are in advanced stages of development or already on sale. Says Richard Smalley, a Rice University professor and Nobel-prizewinning chemist: "We are only beginning to see the things nanotechnology can do."

Nanotechnology takes its name from a nanometer (nm), a billionth of a meter, or about one-hundred-thousandth the diameter of a human hair. In common usage, it refers to an array of new machines and materials whose key parts are smaller than 100 nanometers and to the new tools, such as Veeco Instruments' atomic-force microscopes

and Nanometrics' inspection tools for semiconductor makers, which allow the tiny parts and particles to be observed and manipulated. It is a mysterious realm in which the laws of classical physics yield to those of quantum mechanics², in which the powerful bonds between atoms overtake the effects of gravity that rule the big world. Yet scientists have moved beyond the basic exploration of nanotech to its exploitation. The National Science Foundation in the US foresees a \$1 trillion market by 2015 for nano products, and businesses and governments around the world are rushing to cash in.

The US government has proposed that \$710 million be spent on nanotech research next year — a 17% increase over the 2002 budget — on the development of everything from water-filtration equipment to military uniforms made from “smart” materials that can guard against germ warfare. Governments in Asia and Europe are investing \$2 billion in similar R. and D., according to CMP-Cientifica, a research firm in Madrid. “Nanotech is a three-legged race right now,” says Mark Modzelewski, executive director of the NanoBusiness Alliance, based in New York City.

Even enthusiasts like Modzelewski caution that no one should expect an overnight nanotech revolution. The technology will evolve — “radically,” he says — as its benefits seep into virtually every crevice of human industry, from toys to tanks. And even professional investors are cautious. “True venture capitalists are not investing. They are watching,” says Glenn Fishbine, author of *The Investor's Guide to Nanotechnology and Micromachines*. Only a handful of “pure play” nanotech stocks exist, including Nanophase Technologies, in Romeoville, Illinois, which makes nanoscale powders. Still, investors in big companies such as Intel, Samsung and Dupont³ have been indirectly funding nanotech development for years.

Some sectors surveyed here — consumer goods, computer chips and cars — deserve particular attention for the progress they have made toward bringing profitable products to market.

CLOTH AND TENNIS BALLS

InMat, physicist Harris Goldberg's seven-employee company in Hillsborough, New Jersey, regularly ships to Wilson Sporting Goods 55-gallon drums filled with an environmentally safe liquid containing 1-nm-thick sheets of clay. When the material covers the inside of a tennis ball, it traps air far more effectively than standard rubber alone and doubles the life of the ball. Wilson's Double Core, which was launched more than a year ago, sells at a high price in US tennis shops and this year became the official ball of the Davis Cup⁴ competition.

InMat will take in just \$250,000 this year, but Goldberg expects to double that figure in each of the next few years.

A chemical process that adds “nano-whiskers” to cotton fabrics and renders them wrinkle and stain resistant explains new products from Eddie Bauer and Lee Jeans.