

全 国 英 语

等级考试教程

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PUBLIC ENGLISH TEST SYSTEM

主编：陈雪芬

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

全国英语 等级考试教程

PUBLIC ENGLISH TEST SYSTEM

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代 序

PETS(全国英语等级考试)是教育部考试中心在英国剑桥大学考试中心协助下实施的一项面向全国的社会性公共英语考试。PETS的中、长期目标是将全国各级各类面向社会的公共英语考试纳入PETS范围,使之更加规范,更具权威性和可比性。为此教育部考试中心做了大量的前期准备工作,并派出一批国内的命题专家赴剑桥大学接受专门培训,与英方专家共同探讨和确定实施PETS的各个环节。PETS的考试形式是中英专家根据中国英语学习者的特点设计的,既体现了当前国际上大规模英语考试的发展趋势,也充分考虑到国内主流考试的题型,照顾到社会和考生的承受能力。教育部考试中心从1999年开始在全国部分省市开展PETS的试点考试,立刻受到广泛的关注和欢迎,当年考生就达几万人。近两年,考生的规模都有大幅度的增加。

PETS考试的地位是由它的鲜明特点所决定的。首先,负责实施的教育部考试中心是我国最大、也是最权威的考试机构。考试中心承担了大部分全国性的外语考试,这些考试具有权威性,考试结果得到了政府机构、教育机构、各类企事业单位(包括在华外资公司)以及社会的普遍认可。考试中心拥有一支高素质的专业队伍,并且得到美国和英国权威考试机构的支持和合作,因此,它所主持的各项考试具有很高的质量,客观反映出考生的外语水平。

突出交际能力的考查是PETS考试的特点之一。学习外语的目的就是为了运用这门语言进行交际(包括口头交际和书面交际,也包括语言的表达和对语言的理解)。单纯针对语言形式的考题脱离了语言学习的目的,同时也误导课堂外语教学,使教师脱离语言交际目的和语言使用环境,为讲语法而讲语法,而学生则将外语看作是一门知识讲授性的课程,盲目地死记硬背。PETS考试引入了较大比例的主观题,包括对考生口语能力进行面对面的评估、听力考试以及书面作文评估等,这在国内大规模英语考试中是罕见的。它的积极导向是,将片面注重语言形式的学习向培养语言运用能力转变,使PETS的备考过程成为提高实际语言运用能力的过程。

正是基于以上认识,外研社组织出版了这套“PETS教程”、“PETS备考指南”和“PETS词汇必备”。参加教程编写的专家教授来自全国一些知名院校和单位(包括北京外国语大学、北京师范大学、人民教育出版社、浙江大学、西安外国语学院等)。这些专家教授长期从事英语教学、教材编写和考试命题工作,对PETS的命题原则也十分了解。这套教程以各级PETS考试为导向,吸收国内外同类教材的编写特点,并充分考虑了中国学生的特点。它可以作为各级PETS培训班的教材使用,也可以作为PETS考生备考的自学教材。

“PETS备考指南”和“PETS词汇必备”的编写人员也是长期从事高校英语教学和科研工作的教师,从我拿到的材料看,这两套系列都是严肃认真之作,精心设计,精心编写,相信对PETS的备考会有很大的帮助。

希望PETS考试在全国的推广对更新教学指导思想、改革传统的教学方法、从语言知识的传授转向语言能力的培养、从孤立的语言技能训练转向综合语言技能的全面发展,做出积极的贡献。也希望这三套系列实实在在地对提高PETS考生的英语实际运用能力提供帮助。

北京外国语大学英语系

蒋祖康 教授

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PIETS

UNIT 1

People

PIETS

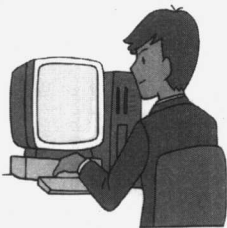
SECTION A



STARTER ACTIVITIES

Starter Activities

- 1** Look at these pictures. With a partner discuss who the people might be and what story these pictures might be telling.



- 2** Talk about your childhood with your partner. What do you remember about your childhood? What did you want to be in the future when you were young? What did you like to do most? How did you get on at school? When you look back, what impresses you most?



LISTENING

Listening

1

- 1** You will hear two people describing the kind of people they are pleased to be with and the kind of people they don't enjoy spending time with. Now listen to the first speaker and read the following characteristics she mentioned. Put a tick if she likes and a cross if she doesn't.

- _____ (1) have the same interests as she has
- _____ (2) are easy-going
- _____ (3) are ready to help others
- _____ (4) enjoy good company
- _____ (5) are not tolerant of people with different ideas
- _____ (6) enjoy discussion and argument

2) *Decide whether the following statements are true or false according to what the first speaker said . Write "T" for true and "F" for false .*

- _____ (1) She is tolerant of people who are selfish.
- _____ (2) She does not get on with people who are untidy.
- _____ (3) When her friend expected her to pay for the meal they had, she was unhappy.

3) *Listen to the second speaker and read the following characteristics he mentioned . Put a tick if he likes and a cross if he doesn't .*

- _____ (1) in good health
- _____ (2) worry about their health all the time
- _____ (3) active
- _____ (4) have different political views
- _____ (5) enjoy arguing with him
- _____ (6) get angry because someone else smokes

2

1) *Listen to the story of Pablo Picasso and Issac Newton , and try to get a general idea of their childhoods .*

2) *Listen to the first part of the recording about Picasso again and answer the following questions .*

(1) What was Picasso able to do when he was a small boy?

(2) Where did his father work?

(3) How did Picasso learn painting when he was a boy?

(4) What achievement did he make when he was a teenager?

(5) What did some people think about the picture Picasso drew in 1907?

(6) What other things has Picasso done apart from painting?

3) Now listen to the second part of the recording and then complete the exercises.

(1) How old was Newton when he died?

(2) Why was Newton often absent-minded?

(3) Did Dr. Stukeley have his meal before he came to see Newton?

(4) Why was Dr. Stukeley kept waiting?

(5) Where did he wait for Newton and what did he do?

(6) What did Newton see and say when he uncovered the dish?



READING

Reading

Text One

It is generally known that men are privileged over women in many ways. What's your opinion on the questions below?

- Men lead an easier life than women do.
- Men have more positions of power in the world.
- Male graduates are in better positions to find good jobs.
- It is women's job to take care of children.
- Usually it is the wife who has the final say in the family.

1. Talk about your answers in groups. After discussing your answers, have you changed your views on these questions?

2. Read the passage below. After reading it, have you changed your views on these questions?

Coursebook for PETS Level 2

Men's Lives

Many women in America feel that men have a better life in society than women do. When you look carefully at men's lives though, you may begin to doubt about that.

The difference begins with babies. Male babies are picked up, hugged, and talked to less. Even at this age, they are beginning to learn to be independent and not to be comforted when something troubles them. The point is, it's nice to be hugged and talked to. Male babies are missing out on something important.

Little boys continue to learn how to be "a real man". They are told that boys should not cry. Of course, it's natural to cry if you are hurt. So little boys try not to pay attention to how they feel. Later on, they will try to ignore other "feminine" feelings such as doubt or sadness. The boys will get so good at this that after some time they may not have any feelings at all.

Another important lesson for little boys is learned in sports. They see that people admire boys who are good at sports, so they try to work hard to be better than everyone else. If a friend is very good at sports, a boy will feel threatened, since the friend will appear more "manly", and thus better than he is. This doesn't encourage very close, warm feelings of friendship.

When boys become men, the competition that they experienced in sports is now found in their work. A man is usually respected if he earns a lot of money, so men do their best to continually get ahead, trying to be better than their "friends" at work. Then they will be the one to get all the important promotion. Many men have jobs that they dislike and that do not allow them to use any creativity or natural ability that they may have. But work is not to enjoy; it is a way to prove that you are really a man.

A man may have gotten married and may have children, but he is often too busy working to spend much time with his family. His wife has to work hard at home, and perhaps outside the home as well, but at least raising children is rewarding work. The children will love their mother and the close relationship between them will last throughout their lives. Very often, the children don't even feel that they know their father very well. The father seems to be at work all the time. Even when he's at home, his years of holding in his feelings and distrusting others have not taught him how to communicate with people very well. He just seems to be the "strong, silent type".



So what exactly is there to envy about the life of a man? True, men have more positions of power in this country, and women should be given equal opportunities to obtain such positions. But that is hardly a reason to envy men. If their personal lives are unhappy, they are more to be pitied than envied.

Hopefully, the roles of women and men will change in our society. Just as 40 women should learn to be more forceful, self-confident, and independent, men should learn to be more gentle, trusting, able to listen and to share. The happiest people will be those who have developed both the masculine and feminine sides of themselves.

(566 words)

New Words

communicate /kə'mju:nikeɪt/ *v.* to make (opinions, feelings, information, etc.) known or understood by others, by speech, writing, or bodily movements 交流

competition /ˌkɒmpɪ'tɪʃən/ *n.* a test of strength, skill, ability, etc. 竞赛, 比赛

creativity /ˌkri:ɪ'tɪvəti/ *n.* the ability to produce new and original ideas and things 创造性, 独创性

envy /'envi/ *v.* to have the unhappy feeling of wanting to be like someone else or have what they have 妒忌

forceful /'fɔ:sfʊl/ *adj.* (of a person, words, ideas, etc.) strong 有力的; 果断的

hug /hʌg/ *v.* to hold (someone) tightly in the arms, esp. as a sign of love 拥抱

ignore /ɪg'nɔ:(r)/ *v.* to take no notice of, refuse to pay attention to 忽视, 忽略

male /meɪl/ *adj.* (typical) of the sex that does not give birth to young 男性的, 雄性的

promote /prəʊ'məʊt/ *v.* to give (someone) a higher position or rank 提升

self-confident /ˌself'kɒnfɪdənt/ *adj.* sure of one's own power to succeed 自信的

► Exercises ◀

1 Try to work out on your own the meaning of the expressions underlined.

(1) Male babies are missing out on something important. (Line 7)

(2) If a friend is very good at sports, a boy will feel threatened, ... (Line 15)