

全国**英**语等级考试 实用教程

2

A Practical Coursebook for
Public English Test System (PETS)
(Level 2)

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前 言

全国英语等级考试(Public English Test System, 简称 PETS)是教育部考试中心设计并负责实施的全国性英语水平考试体系。它是一种以全体公民为对象的非学历性英语证书考试,旨在测试应试者英语交际能力。作为中英两国政府的教育交流合作项目, PETS 不但为我国英语教育考试提供了一套科学、合理的评价标准,而且在一定程度上克服了地区、行业自行设置考试成绩互不承认的弊端,实现了考试与社会需求的接轨。由于报考者可以不受年龄、职业以及受教育程度的限制,所以可根据自己的英语水平报名参加任一级别的考试。这一考试也极大地顺应了当今社会终身学习、终身教育的时代潮流。但为了不影响学校正常的英语教学,目前普通中学和大学尚不能组织在校生报考。

全国英语等级考试共有五个级别,其能力与要求大致如下:

初始级(PETS 1):其考试要求略高于初中毕业生的英语水平。(此级别还有一个附属级 PETS 1B。)

中下级(PETS 2):其考试要求相当于普通高中优秀毕业生的英语水平。(此级别笔试成绩合格成绩可替代自学考试专科阶段基础课程英语考试成绩。)

中间级(PETS 3):其考试要求相当于我国学生高中毕业后在大专院校又学了2年公共英语或自学了同等程度英语课程的水平。

中上级(PETS 4):其考试要求相当于我国学生高中毕业后在大学至少又学习了3~4年的公共英语或自学了同等程度英语课程的水平。(此级别笔试成绩合格成绩可替代本科阶段公共英语课程

考试成绩。)

最高级(PETS 5):其考试要求相当于我国大学英语专业二年级结束时的水平,是专门为申请公派出国留学的人员设立的英语水平考试。

然而无论初衷如何,PETS 也跟其他考试一样,是对不同级别应试者能力的检验,即:通过某些测试点,对应试者知识或能力进行评估,而不是检查一个人实际掌握了多少东西,更不是教一个人如何学英语。换句话说,即使我们掌握考试中的那些知识或能力点,也不意味着我们就掌握了英语,因为考试试卷中出现的大多是一种脱离语境的、理想化的语言,在现实生活中是并不多见的。从这个意义上说,想通过做模拟试题来学会英语是不现实的,也是一种本末倒置的表现。

正是基于这样的一种认识,我们组织了一些对英语教学与测试经验丰富的中青年教师编写了这套教材,希望应试者通过一段时间循序渐进的学习,逐渐适应 PETS 的考试模式后,不但能够通过 PETS 考试,而且还能较为全面地掌握英语语言的知识体系和相关背景知识,把这些知识变成一种实实在在的能力。

本教程共分五册,分别与 PETS 考试的五个级别对应。主要内容如下:

第一册(Book One)共有 13 个单元,每一个单元覆盖一个与日常生活密切相关的主题,按照对话、课文、单词和短语、注释、练习及答案等顺序排列,其语言素材涉及个人的兴趣、学习与工作、休闲与娱乐等,既贴近生活,又生动有趣,旨在通过这一阶段的学习掌握日常交际的基本技能。

第二册(Book Two)同样有 13 个单元,排列顺序与第一册相同,但每一个单元覆盖的话题有所增加,并更加注意功能与意念的表达。第二册所用的语言素材也有一些变化,涉及英语国家的文化特色,如英语国家的风土人情、文化教育等,其目的在于通过语言的学习了解说英语的国家。

第三册(Book Three)是一个过渡的阶段,共有 15 个单元。在编排上保留了课文、单词和短语、注释、练习等基本内容,但取消了对话。每一个单元虽然也都有一个大的主题,但语言的难度与语篇的长度都有所增加,语言素材也更加广泛,涉及文化教育、科学技术、经济、社会等方方面面,其目的在于通过学习进一步拓展学习者的知识面和表达能力。

第四册(Book Four)是一个提高阶段,共有 15 个单元。内容的编排与第三册基本相同,每一单元涵盖一个主题思想,如家庭生活、人与自然、社会文化、名人轶事、大众传媒、电脑世界、太空探索等,其语言素材既反映了人类科学技术的日新月异,又体现了天人合一的哲学理念,其目的是通过学习,使读者一方面能够领会西方先进的思想文化,另一方面又能够学会如何表达自己。

第五册(Book Five)是一个高级阶段,共有 15 个单元。内容的编排虽与第三、四册基本相同,但有的主题思想跨越多个单元。鉴于 PETS 5 的对象主要是较高层次的专业人员,所选的文章大多源于经典原著;文章的长度、思想的复杂性以及语言的难度都是前四册所不能比拟的。这样做的主要目的,是想通过原著的学习使学习者能够用西方人的思维方式和独特视角来充实自己。

语言的学习是一个漫长的过程,非一朝一夕能够完成的。我们编写的这套教材只是一个起点。为了帮助大家通过不同级别的考试,在练习部分我们采用了 PETS 的题型,语言素材也与考试基本一致,因此可以达到过关的目的,但要达到娴熟程度,还有待于大家进一步的努力。

编者

2003 年于珞珈山

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Unit One

Traveling

旅行

Conversation A

(Mrs. White plans to go to Beijing for a holiday. She's now at a travel agency in Shanghai.)

Clerk: Good afternoon, madam. May I help you?

Mrs. White: Yes, please. I'd like some information about the trains, please.

Clerk: Yes, madam. Which train? Where are you going?

Mrs. White: To Beijing.

Clerk: So your question is "When is the next train to Beijing". Is that right?

Mrs. White: Yes, that's right.

Clerk: It's half past eleven.

Mrs. White: Can I get something to eat on the train?

Clerk: Yes, madam. There's buffet car on the train.

Mrs. White: Thank you. Which platform does it leave from?

Clerk: Platform 5.

Mrs. White: OK. Thank you very much.

Clerk:

You are welcome.

Conversation B

(Mr. Li and Dick are talking about Washington, D. C.)

Dick: Have you ever been to Washington, D. C. , Mr. Li?

Mr. Li: Yes, and you, Dick?

Dick: Yes. What attracts you most about this city?

Mr. Li: The White House. Almost all tourists will come to visit this official residence of the U. S. President.

Dick: What do you think of this place?

Mr. Li: I really like it, especially the architectural style of this building.

Dick: What other places have you been to?

Mr. Li: We had a guided tour of the city. The coach took us to quite a number of places, for example, the Jefferson Memorial, the Lincoln Memorial, Kennedy Center... Oh, I simply can't name them all.

Dick: Yes. I hope I'll have a second chance.

Conversation C

(Chen Lin is offering help to a foreigner.)

Chen Lin: Hello. Can I help you?

Foreigner: Ah, yes. I want to see the center of Beijing.

Chen Lin: How much time do you have?

Foreigner: Just one day.

- Chen Lin: Well, what do you particularly want to do there?
- Foreigner: I want to visit the Tian'anmen Square, the History Museum, do some shopping, and go to a theatre.
- Chen Lin: But you only have one day!
- Foreigner: That's right.
- Chen Lin: Well, you can go shopping in the morning.
- Foreigner: Where?
- Chen Lin: In Wangfujing Street.
- Foreigner: Are the Tian'anmen Square and History Museum near Wangfujing Street?
- Chen Lin: Yes. You can go there in the afternoon.
- Foreigner: I want to go to a theater in the evening.
- Chen Lin: Well, there is a big one in Chang'an Street. It's the Chang'an Grand Theater.
- Foreigner: Wonderful. Thanks for your help!
- Chen Lin: You're welcome. Have a good time!

Words and expressions for the conversations

- information [ˌɪnfə'meɪʃən] *n.* 情报, 资料
- buffet ['bʊfeɪ] *n.* (车站内、火车内的) 餐厅, 餐台
- platform ['plætfɔ:m] *n.* 站台, 平台
- residence ['rezɪdəns] *n.* 住处, 住宅
- president ['prezɪdənt] *n.* 总统
- especially [ɪs'peʃəli] *adv.* 尤其, 特别
- architectural [ˌɑ:kɪ'tektʃərəl] *adj.* 建筑的
- style [stɑɪl] *n.* 风格, 式样
- coach [kəʊtʃ] *n.* 长途公共汽车
- memorial [mɪ'mɔ:riəl] *n.* 纪念碑, 纪念馆
- name [neɪm] *v.* 说出

particularly [pə'tɪkjʊləli] *adv.* 特别, 尤其

square [skwɛə] *n.* 广场

a number of 若干, 许多

e. g. We have lived here quite a number of years. 我们已在这儿住了许多年了。

Text A

A Hungry Traveler

An English traveler spent a few weeks in Sweden. When he was about to return home he found he had only enough money to get a ticket back to England. Thinking the matter over, he decided that as it was only a two day's voyage he could get home without eating anything. So he bought a ticket with that little money he had and went on board the ship.

He closed his ears to the sound of the lunch bell, and when dinner time came, he refused to go down to the place where people had their dinner, saying that he did not feel well.

The following day he did not get up until breakfast was over, pretending that he had overslept himself. At lunch time, too, he kept out of the way. By the time of dinner, however, he became so hungry that he could even have eaten paper. "I can't stand this any longer," he said to himself. "I must have something to eat." At dinner table he ate everything put in front of him. When he was quite satisfied he felt stronger and at once went to see the waiter. "Bring me the bill," he said to the waiter. "The bill?" said the waiter in surprise. "Yes," answered the traveler. "There isn't any bill here," said the waiter, "On this ship, meals are already

included in the ticket."

Text B

Traveling by Air

If you travel for a long journey to the West, in terms of speed, comfort and cost, you should probably look at flight.

Flying is the most obvious way to travel to the West. Cost can vary greatly so the best advice is to shop around and be flexible about dates and airlines. In particular, students, young travelers and seniors should be able to get special deals. From about May to October, costs will be very high with the most expensive months from June to September. Costs will also be very high over Christmas and New Year.

When you travel by air, you should be careful with several important things.

The first is your health. If you have a bad cold and a stuffy nose, you may have serious pain in your ears. If you must fly when you are having a bad cold, you should take medicine which might help to ease your cold.

The second important thing to know is the luggage limitation. If you carry extra weight of luggage, you may have to pay more money.

The third thing is to bring something along to kill the time while flying. Sometimes the airline has magazines or newspaper for people to read. It might show a movie during the flight, or it may have ear-phones for people to listen to music, songs, etc. However, one should be prepared to use his own reading material.

Words and expressions for the texts

traveler ['trævlə] *n.* 旅游者

Sweden ['swi:dn] *n.* 瑞士

return [ri'tə:n] *v.* 返回

think over 仔细考虑

e. g. Let me think it over. 让我好好想一想。

voyage ['vɔiidʒ] *n.* 航程

pretend [pri'tend] *v.* 假装

oversleep ['əʊvə'sli:p] *v.* 睡过头, 睡过度

keep out 远离, 不进入

e. g. I try to keep out of their family quarrels. 我试图不卷入他们的家庭纠纷。

stand [stænd] *v.* 忍受

satisfy ['sætisfaɪ] *v.* 使满意

bill [bil] *n.* 账单

probably ['prɒbəbli] *adv.* 大概, 可能

look at 考虑, 着眼于

e. g. What I look at is its economy. 我所考虑的是它的经济、便宜。

obvious ['ɒvviəs, -vjəs] *adj.* 明显的, 显而易见的

vary ['veəri] *v.* 变化

shop [ʃɒp] *v.* 到商场购物, 选购商品

flexible ['fleksəbl] *adj.* 灵活的, 可变通的

senior ['si:njə] *n.* 年长者; 前辈; 上级

stuffy ['stʌfi] *adj.* 不通气的, 窒息的

serious ['siəriəs] *adj.* 严重的; 严肃的

ease [i:z] *v.* 减轻(痛苦、负担等); 使舒适

limitation [ˌlimi'teɪʃən] *n.* 限制, 限度

extra ['ekstrə] *adj.* 额外的, 外加的

ear-phone *n.* 耳机

material [mə'tiəriəl] *n.* 材料; 资料

Notes

1. The White House. Almost all tourists will come to visit this official residence of the U. S. president. 白宫。几乎所有的旅游者都来参观美国总统的这一官邸。
2. When he was about to return home... 在他将要回家的时候...
be about to 即将。例如: Autumn harvest is about to start. 快要秋收了。
3. The following day he did not get up until breakfast was over, pretending that he had overslept himself. 第二天他直到早餐结束才起床, 佯装自己睡过了。
4. In particular, students, young travelers and seniors should be able to get special deals. 特别是学生、年幼和年长的旅游者能够得到特别的优惠。
5. From about May to October, costs will be very high with the most expensive months from June to September. 大约从五月份到十月份, 费用会因六至九月份的高消费而非常高。

Exercises

第一部分: 词汇练习

从下列词汇中选出适当的词, 并以其正确的形式填入下列各句中。

style name pretend stand satisfy vary flexible extra
ease

1. Can you _____ all the presidents of the United States?

2. She _____ to be friendly with me; she mended my socks.
3. I gave him some medicine to _____ the pain.
4. We need a foreign policy that is more _____.
5. You can _____ the loudness of the radio by turning this knob to right or left.
6. He couldn't _____ that horrible English climate.
7. It was obvious that he was not _____ with my story.
8. There is no _____ charge for express trains in England.
9. You'll find several different _____ of architecture in this street.

第二部分:英语知识运用

第一节 单项填空:从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. —Why did he look so excited?
—He _____ a two-week leave.
A. was granted
B. had granted
C. has granted
D. had been granted
2. —I went on a trip to Singapore last month.
—_____.
A. So did I
B. So I did
C. So went I
D. So did I, too.
3. The first place _____ we were taken to see was their workshop.
A. that
B. which
C. what
D. where
4. _____ at a distance, the hill looks like a peacock.
A. Seen
B. To see
C. Seeing
D. When you see
5. —Do you _____ my smoking here?
—No, do as you please.

- A. favor B. mind
C. object D. need
6. The traffic policeman _____ him to stop but he pretend not to see.
A. ordered B. caused
C. required D. signed
7. I saw them _____ into their boat and sail down the river.
A. get B. to get
C. getting D. got
8. _____ is!
A. What a dangerous voyage B. How dangerous voyage
C. What dangerous the voyage D. How dangerous the voyage
9. Sorry, there is no more _____ for more luggage.
A. room B. rooms
C. a room D. any room
10. _____ is needed is a train, both speedy and comfortable.
A. It B. As
C. What D. That

第二节 完型填空:阅读下面短文,从短文后所给各题的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

It was Tom's first visit to England. He was looking forward to his first journey on London's Underground Railway. Against 1 advice of his friends, he was determined to travel alone.

He 2 the station shortly after five o'clock in the afternoon. This is a bad time to travel in London, because crowds of people go home from work 3 this hour. He had to join a long queue of people who were waiting for tickets. When at last his 4 came, he had some difficulty in making himself 5 by the man selling tickets. However, he got the right ticket 6 the end and, by

asking people the 7, he also found the right platform. It was packed tight 8 people. He did not 9 to get on the first train, but he was able to move nearer the edge of the platform so as to be in a better 10 to get on the next one. When this train came in, Tom was swept forward onto the train by the 11 of people from behind. The doors closed and the train 12 off. He was unable to see the names of the stations where the train 13, but he knew that the station he wanted was the sixth 14 along the line. When the train reached the sixth station, Tom 15 off, feeling glad that his 16 had been so easy. But he suddenly 17 that he had come to a station he had never heard of. He explained his difficulty 18 a man who was standing on the platform. With a smile on his face, the man 19 Tom that he had caught a train going in the opposite 20.

1. A. an B. some C. any D. the
2. A. arrived B. entered C. got D. reach
3. A. on B. in C. at D. by
4. A. turn B. term
C. time D. occasion
5. A. understand B. understood
C. understanding D. understandable
6. A. in B. at C. by D. on
7. A. route B. time C. way D. path
8. A. for B. of C. in D. with
9. A. manage B. succeed C. fail D. try
10. A. position B. state C. platform D. way
11. A. push B. rush C. drag D. crowd
12. A. began B. drove C. ran D. moved
13. A. pulled B. stopped C. rested D. reached

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|---------------|------------|
| 14. A. pause | | B. stop | |
| C. place | | D. platform | |
| 15. A. pushed | B. put | C. got | D. set |
| 16. A. journey | B. travel | C. visit | D. voyage |
| 17. A. followed | | B. realized | |
| C. thought | | D. recognized | |
| 18. A. with | B. in | C. for | D. to |
| 19. A. explained | B. said | C. told | D. advised |
| 20. A. direction | B. path | C. route | D. journey |

第三部分: 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。

A

Before you take any trip, the first question to ask yourself is: How much can I spend? When you decide on a figure, write it down. Now you can decide where, when, and how to go. At home, you can find out what it costs to travel anywhere in the world. Just pick up the phone and call a travel agent (代理人).

With the help of a travel agent, you can make out a daily budget (预算) for your trip. List everything that you will have to spend money on. Try not to forget anything. Once you have made yourself a budget, use it. Don't spend more one day, and then plan to spend less the next day. You may find yourself without any money before the trip is over.

If you're traveling to foreign countries, you may want to carry money in traveler's checks (支票) instead of cash (现金). The nice thing about a traveler's check is that if they are stolen or lost, you can get your money back. You just give your check numbers to the