



全国英语 等级考试 标准教程

第二级
Level 2

(2006版)

教育部考试中心

Coursebook for PETS



高等教育出版社
Higher Education Press



全国英语 等级考试 标准教程

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藏书章
Level 2

■ 教育部考试中心

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内 容 提 要

全国英语等级考试是面向全社会的英语考试体系,共5级。为满足各级考试培训和学习需要,教育部考试中心组织编写了配套教程,本书为第二级。

本书以考试大纲为依据,便于自学和教学。本书共15章,28个单元。每章覆盖一个交际话题,每单元包括对话/独白、课文、单词和短语、注释、练习和补充读物。本书最后有附录,其中包括练习答案。本书配有光盘和录音带。

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编写说明

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的全国性英语水平考试体系。作为中、英两国政府的教育交流合作项目,在设计过程中它得到了英国专家的技术支持。建立这一考试体系的目的是更好地为国家的改革开放服务,并为在适当时机进一步改革我国现行的社会性英语教育考试奠定良好的基础。

PETS测试的重点是英语交际能力。它根据国际外语教学界通行的交际语言活动模式,对语言运用能力进行分类和定义。在试卷结构上,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,确保各级别都能全面考查考生的交际能力。

PETS第二级为五个级别中的中下级,通过该级考试的考生,其英语水平基本满足进入高等院校继续学习的要求,同时也基本符合诸如宾馆前台服务员、一般银行职员、涉外企业一般员工,以及同层次其他工作在对外交往中的基本需要。为满足第二级考试培训和学习的需要,教育部考试中心根据该级别考试的要求组织编写了本教程。

编写原则

1. 以考试大纲为依据,面向已具有相当英语水平的学习者,便于自学和教学。
2. 紧扣考试大纲中规定的交际话题和功能意念,融功能意念于交际之中。
3. 听、说、读、写全面发展。
4. 以考试大纲中规定的词汇为主,需要时允许少量超出。本教程的语言素材为一般交际英语,涉及日常交际中个人兴趣爱好、宗教信仰、工作情况、当地旅游景点等考试大纲以外的词汇,由学习者自行决定掌握。
5. 既教授语言,又适当介绍文化;既严谨务实,又生动活泼。版面设计图文并茂。

编写体例

本教程由15章组成,每章为一个话题。各章按子话题分成若干单元,全教程共有28个单元。每单元包括:

1. 对话/独白:该部分由与该子话题相关的3、4段对话/独白组成,对话/独白情景真实、语言地道、长短恰当、难度适宜,目的是训练和提高学习者的听力水平。每段对话/独白前,均会有对该对话/独白情景的简单描述,以帮助学习者了解该对话/独白发生的背景。每段对话/独白后,均有几个简单的问题,以帮助学习者了解自己对话/独白的理解程度。
2. 课文:每单元中均有一篇与该单元的子话题密切相关的课文。课文长度一般为300词左右,难度基本相当于二级水平,目的是训练和提高学习者的阅读理解水平。每篇课文后,均有几个简单的问题,以帮助学习者了解自己对该课文的理

解程度。

3. 单词和短语: 单词和短语是本单元对话/独白和课文中新出现的单词和短语, 这些单词和短语按在对话/独白和课文中出现的顺序排列。
4. 注释: 注释是针对对话/独白和课文的, 包括两方面的内容: 一是从语法、词汇和语用角度解释对话/独白和课文中的语言点; 二是解释或讲述对话/独白或课文中提到的文化现象, 以帮助学习者了解英语国家的语言背景知识, 扩大学习者的知识面。
5. 练习: 练习中的内容是本单元学习内容的延伸和细化, 是对学习者对该单元学习情况的检测。该部分中的题型与考试大纲完全一致, 以便于学习者备考 PETS 二级。
6. 补充读物: 每个单元的最后部分是一篇补充读物, 其内容仍与该单元的子话题相关, 但难度稍高于本单元中的课文, 目的是扩大学习者的阅读量, 开阔其眼界。

教程最后有 7 篇附录, 分别为: 交际话题表、功能意念表、语法项目表、语言技能表、听力练习录音稿、练习答案及单词和短语总表。

本教程由何曾楣教授审定。参加本教程编写的有(以姓氏笔画为序): 冯晓媛、任真、李静纯、刘庆思、乔辉、张文霞、庞继贤、黄虹炜、龚雁。

由于时间及编者水平所限, 讹误之处在所难免。欢迎广大读者提出宝贵意见, 以便再版时修订。

编 者
2006 年

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第一章

PEOPLE

人物

CHAPTER 1

Unit 1

Greetings and Introductions 问候与介绍

► Dialogues/Monologues

1

Juan, a visitor, is waiting for an interview in the hall. The secretary leads Juan into the office and asks him some questions.

Secretary: Hello. Are you Juan?

Juan: Yes, I am.

Secretary: I need to ask you a few questions. Could you come with me, please?

Juan: Sure.

Secretary: Here. Please sit down. What's your last name?

Juan: J-U-A-N.

Secretary: How old are you?

Juan: I'm 26 years old.

Secretary: What's your nationality?

Juan: I'm Mexican.

Secretary: What's your native language?

Juan: Spanish.

Secretary: Are you married?

Juan: No, I'm not. I'm divorced.

Secretary: What do you do?

Juan: I'm a businessman.

Secretary: OK. Thank you very much. Just wait here and someone will be with you in a minute.

Questions

1. Where does Juan come from?
2. What is his native language?
3. What is his job now?
4. Why does the secretary ask Juan the questions?
5. Who do you think Juan is waiting for?

在本章内, 考生应该能:

- ▶ 与外国人相互口头介绍个人姓名、电话、网址、居住地点等基本情况;
- ▶ 在正式的会见中接受相关人员的访谈, 并介绍自己的个人信息;
- ▶ 了解著名人物生平的主要事实和相关信息。

UNIT 1 Greetings and Introductions 问候与介绍

2

Three young sports stars come back from an international game. At the airport, they are being interviewed by a newsman.

Interviewer: Hello, everybody! Welcome back to the *Live Broadcast*. We're now with three new young sports stars. Listen to the interviews and vote for your "Young Sports Person of the Year"...

Interviewer: David, how long have you been playing football in England?

David: For three years.

Interviewer: How long have you been in the National Youth Team?

David: Since last October.

Interviewer: And now a bright young tennis star. How long have you been playing tennis, Maria?

Maria: Since I was a child. My mother taught me.

Interviewer: Have you always enjoyed it?

Maria: Yes, but it's getting more exciting now.

Interviewer: How long have you been living in Britain?

Maria: Since I was seven.

Interviewer: And here's the captain of our British Youth Team. Michael, when did you start playing basketball?

Michael: When I was at primary school.

Interviewer: How long have you been playing for the Youth Team?

Michael: Since 1999.

Questions

1. What does the interviewer want the listeners to do?
2. Who is David?
3. Who was Maria's first trainer?
4. What team is Michael playing for?

3

You are going to hear a telephone conversation between an American college advisor and a Chinese student. The advisor is looking at a form and filling it in as he speaks to the student.

Advisor: What's your last name?

Li Xiaoqiang: Ah ... you mean family name?



Advisor: Yes.
Li Xiaoqiang: Li.
Advisor: First name?
Li Xiaoqiang: Xiaoqiang.
Advisor: Do you have a middle name?
Li Xiaoqiang: No.
Advisor: Ah, ... what's your telephone number?
Li Xiaoqiang: 84530278.
Advisor: And your current mailing address?
Li Xiaoqiang: Excuse me?
Advisor: Your address here in town ... where you live now.
Li Xiaoqiang: Oh. 3440 Hill Street.
Advisor: Was that 14 or 40?
Li Xiaoqiang: Forty.
Advisor: Date of birth?
Li Xiaoqiang: May 2nd, 1985.
Advisor: Country of birth?
Li Xiaoqiang: China.
Advisor: So, you're a citizen of China, right?
Li Xiaoqiang: Right.
Advisor: All right, Li Xiaoqiang. What type of visa do you have?
Li Xiaoqiang: F-1.
Advisor: When does it expire?
Li Xiaoqiang: Pardon?
Advisor: I mean, when does it reach the end of the time for which it can be used?
Li Xiaoqiang: In June.
Advisor: OK, here is my question, Li Xiaoqiang. Who referred you to our program?
Li Xiaoqiang: I don't understand.
Advisor: Who told you about the English Language Center?
Li Xiaoqiang: Oh, my friend studied here last year.
Advisor: OK, Li Xiaoqiang, that's all the information we need.
Li Xiaoqiang: Thank you.
Advisor: You're welcome.

Questions

1. For what does Li Xiaoqiang come to meet the advisor?
2. Where does Li now live?
3. Who advised Li to attend the college?
4. What is your impression of the student's listening ability?

Two college students are talking about their best friends.

Sue: Who's your best friend, Tom?

Tom: Well, I guess Harry. We've been going to baseball games together for ten years.

Sue: Oh? And how did you meet?

Tom: Well, it was really funny. See, Harry's a police officer. And one day I was late getting to a baseball game, and, well, I was in a real hurry ... and he pulled over and stopped me for speeding. I explained why I was in such a hurry, and I found out he was a big baseball fan, too.

Sue: You're kidding?

Tom: No, no ... so we arranged to go to a game together the next weekend. But I still had to pay for the speeding ticket.

Sue: Well, what's Harry like?

Tom: Well, you know, he's a ... he's a really interesting guy. You know, he's got this great sense of humor and he loves meeting people. He's very sociable. What about you? Who's your best friend?

Sue: Oh, my best friend is Ann. We met in France one summer about five years ago ...

Tom: What's Ann like?

Sue: What's she like? Well, she's a good companion, a really creative person. She writes short stories.

Tom: Huh! You know, I'd like to meet her sometime.

Sue: You would? Well, I'm planning to see her next Saturday. Maybe you could bring your friend Harry and we could go on a double

date. How about that?

Tom: Yeah, it sounds great!

Questions

1. How did Tom and Harry become good friends?
2. When and where did Sue meet her best friend?
3. What kind of person is Tom's best friend?
4. What kind of person is Sue's best friend?
5. What plan did Sue and Tom make at the end of the talk?

► Passage

I am a very reliable and conscientious person. Whenever I have a job to do, I try to do it to the best of my ability. I like responsibility and I enjoy challenges. I try to find creative ways to solve difficult problems.

All of my life, I have gotten a great deal of personal satisfaction from my work. I enjoy working with others as well as alone. I am hard-working and fair. My classmates and colleagues consider me kind and understanding.

Unfortunately, though, I have a major shortcoming. I am not always patient. People who do not do their full share of the work make me angry. I think people in school or at work have a responsibility to others and I can't see myself working with people who are unreliable.

I realize this description may make me sound somewhat conceited and demanding. Actually I am a very modest person, but in order to give you a right picture of myself, I have tried to be very honest. In any case, I feel that whatever I do, I have the personal characteristics that will make me successful.



Questions

1. What kind of person do you think the speaker is when he is involved in work?
2. In what kind of way does he work with others?
3. What shortcomings does the speaker think he has?
4. What impression will this self-description give the speaker's future colleagues?
5. What impression will this self-description give the speaker's future boss?

► Words and Expressions

visitor /'vɪzɪtə/ *n.* 来宾; 访问者

could /kud/ *aux. v.* (can 的过去式) 能, 能够

可以

down /daʊn/ *adv.* 向下, 下去

nationality /,næʃ'næləti/ *n.* 国籍; 民族

native /'neɪtɪv/ *adj.* 出生地的

Spanish /'spæniʃ/ *adj.* 西班牙的

n. 西班牙人; 西班牙语

marry /'mæri/ *v.* 结婚; 嫁, 娶

divorce /di'vɔːs/ *v.* 离婚

someone /'sʌmwʌn/ *pron.* 有人, 某人

broadcast /'brɔːdkɑːst/ *v. & n.* 广播; 播音

vote for 投赞成...的票

youth /juːθ/ *n.* 青年; 青年时期

always /'ɔːlweiz/ *adv.* 总是, 始终

captain /'kæptɪn/ *n.* 队长, 首领

advisor /əd'vaɪzə/ *n.* 顾问

birth /bɜːθ/ *n.* 出生

citizen /'sɪtɪzn/ *n.* 公民

visa /'viːzə/ *n.* 签证

expire /ɪks'paɪə/ *v.* 期满

use /juːz/ *v.* 使用, 利用

June /dʒuːn/ *n.* 六月

well /wel/ *int.* 唔

adv. 好; 令人满意地

baseball /'beɪsbɔːl/ *n.* 棒球

real /rɪəl/ *adj.* 真的; 真实的

police /pə'liːs/ *n.* 警察; 公安

officer /'ɒfɪsə/ *n.* 官员; 军官; 警官

speed /spiːd/ *n. & v.* 速度

kid /kɪd/ *v.* 哄骗, 欺骗

sense /sens/ *n.* (对某种事物的) 辨识力, 领悟力

humor /'hjuːmə/ *n.* 幽默

sociable /'səʊʃəbl/ *adj.* 好交际的; 友善的

creative /kriː(ɪ)'eɪtɪv/ *adj.* 创造性的; 有创造

力的

reliable /rɪ'laɪəbl/ *adj.* 可靠的

conscientious /kənʃi'ɛnʃəs/ *adj.* 诚心诚意的;
凭良心做的

responsibility /rɪs,pɒnsə'bɪlɪti/ *n.* 责任; 责
任

challenge /'tʃælɪndʒ/ *n.* 挑战

solve /sɒlv/ *v.* 解决; 解答

deal /diːl/ *n.* [口] 买卖, 交易

a great deal of 大量

satisfaction /sætɪs'fækʃn/ *n.* 满意; 称心; 愉
快

alone /ə'ləʊn/ *adj. & adv.* 单独的(地); 独自
的(地)

hard-working /,hɑːd'wɜːkɪŋ/ *adj.* 勤勉的, 努
力工作的

colleague /'kɒliːg/ *n.* 同事

though /ðəʊ/ *conj.* 虽然, 尽管

shortcoming /'ʃɔːtkʌmɪŋ/ *n.* 短处, 缺点

myself /maɪ'self/ *pron.* 我自己; 我亲自

description /dɪs'kripʃn/ *n.* 描述; 描写; 叙述

conceited /kən'siːtɪd/ *adj.* 自负的

demanding /dɪ'mɑːndɪŋ/ *adj.* 要求高的; 费力
的

modest /'mɒdɪst/ *adj.* 谦虚的; 朴实的

honest /'ɒnɪst/ *adj.* 诚实的

case /keɪs/ *n.* 情况, 状况

whatever /wət'evə/ *pron.* 凡是, 无论什么
characteristic /,kærɪktə'rɪstɪk/ *n.* 特征, 特点

► Notes

- 1 Are you married? 在正式询问个人基本情况的时候, 婚姻状态是一个必然涉及的信息。通常, 此项情况包括: married(已婚), never married(未婚), separated(分居), divorced(离婚), engaged(订婚), widowed(鳏寡)。
- 2 in the National Youth Team 是某球队的成员可以用 in, 也可以用 on。
- 3 You mean ... 在这个对话中, Li Xiaoqiang 由于不能适应对方的英语表达, 几次请求对方重复已经说了的话, 所以, 他用 You mean ...? Pardon? Excuse me? I don't understand. 等要求对方重复已涉及的信息。

- 4 When does it expire? expire 意为“到期，期满”。如: My passport expires on Dec. 31, 2004. 我的护照将于 2004 年 12 月 31 日到期。
- 5 I was in a real hurry. 这里, real 表示强调。
- 6 speeding 此处意为“超速(行驶)”。
- 7 ... he was a big baseball fan ... 此处的 big 为非正式用法, 意思是“超级的, 非常受欢迎的”。
- 8 You're kidding? kidding 是 kid 的 -ing 形式, kid 的意思是 to make a joke. You're kidding? 一语经常用于说话人不敢相信对方所说的情景中, 表示“你在开玩笑吧?”
- 9 ... he's got this great sense of humor ... a sense of 表明某人给人某种感觉, 此处表明: “他有很强的幽默感。”
- 10 ... he loves meeting people. 此句的意思是“他喜欢和人交往。”
- 11 ... I try to do it to the best of my ability. 表示尽自己的能力来做工作。这个说法强调把自己的能力都发挥出来, 比 I try my best to do it. 要重。
- 12 ... I enjoy working with others as well as alone. as well as 表示并列关系。此句表示: “我乐于和他人合作, 也乐于自己工作。”
- 13 People who do not do their full share of the work make me angry. do the share of the work 意为“(在这项工作中)尽(自己)应尽的职责”。此句的大意是: “那些在工作中不能尽职的人使我很恼怒。”
- 14 ... I can't see myself working with people who are unreliable. 此句表示: “我不可以和不可信赖的人一起工作。”
- 15 In any case, I feel that whatever I do, I have the personal characteristics that will make me successful. in any case 在此处起强调作用, 表示“在任何情况下”, 说话人用这句话表明自己的个人特点足以使自己在任何情况下取得成功。

► Exercises

第一部分 听力



对话理解

听下面 3 段对话, 每段对话后有 1 至 4 个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 3 个选项选出最佳选项。

听第 1 段对话, 回答第 1 和第 2 小题。

1. What is the relationship between the speakers?

[A] They are good friends.

[B] They are operator and caller.

UNIT 1 Greetings and Introductions 问候与介绍



[C] They are brother and sister.

2. What does the man want to do?

[A] He wants to know Ms. Amanda Rhodes's telephone number.

[B] He wants to find where Ms. Amanda Rhodes lives.

[C] He wants to tell the man Ms. Amanda Rhodes's name.

听第2段对话，回答第3和第4小题。

3. Where does the conversation take place?

[A] In a park.

[B] At a restaurant.

[C] In an office.

4. What is Alice doing now?

[A] She's working for a company.

[B] She's looking for a new job.

[C] She's studying at a university.

听第3段对话，回答第5至第8小题。

5. What is the relationship between the speakers?

[A] They are good friends from different cities.

[B] They are students studying at the same university.

[C] They are teenagers of the same family.

6. How does Peter find out that Herb comes from Texas?

[A] By reading his reports.

[B] By interviewing him.

[C] By listening to his speech.

7. What would Jack like Peter to do?

[A] To meet new classmates.

[B] To get something to eat.

[C] To go to his room.

8. Where do the speakers live?

[A] They live on the same floor.

[B] They live in Room 212.

[C] They live in Room 220.

第二部分 英语知识运用



完形填空

阅读下面短文，从短文后所给各题的4个选项A、B、C、D中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

A Famous Story Writer

Beatrix Potter was a story writer whose books about animals have been translated into many languages and read by both children and adults (成人). Being an author (作者), she was ___1___ regarded as a very successful farmer.

___2___ in London in 1866, Beatrix was looked after at home by various servants. Every year she ___3___ the days to her annual holiday in the countryside. She would give to her London home small ___4___, which she saw and drew. As she grew up, she entertained (使快乐) ___5___ children with drawings and stories about these animals. In 1901, she printed a book with her own ___6___ called *The Tale of Peter Rabbit*. So many ___7___ were sold that she bought a farm, where over the next eight years she wrote many other stories. They all sold very well and ___8___ liked their beautiful color drawings.

With her growing ___9___, Beatrix started buying more farmland, animals and property. After her marriage, at the age of 47, Beatrix stopped writing, ___10___ that she had run out of ___11___. She became a farmer and ___12___ the rest of her life working with her sheep and awarding prizes at sheep fairs where people often asked for her ___13___ on farming methods.

Today, you can visit her house and ___14___ see the originals of her books and paintings ___15___ in a special gallery (陈列室).

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. [A] again | [B] also | [C] either | [D] too |
| 2. [A] Living | [B] Born | [C] Famous | [D] Only |
| 3. [A] counted | [B] numbered | [C] imagined | [D] considered |
| 4. [A] pictures | [B] gifts | [C] animals | [D] servants |
| 5. [A] these | [B] other | [C] small | [D] happy |
| 6. [A] charge | [B] cost | [C] earning | [D] spending |
| 7. [A] images | [B] prints | [C] pages | [D] copies |
| 8. [A] readers | [B] sellers | [C] writers | [D] speakers |
| 9. [A] income | [B] wages | [C] pay | [D] receipt |
| 10. [A] telling | [B] speaking | [C] saying | [D] talking |
| 11. [A] views | [B] ideas | [C] opinions | [D] beliefs |