

# 阅读突破 高分必备

■ 大纲解析，考点逐一突破

■ 命题规律，技巧一一点拨

■ 综合阅读，一篇胜过十篇

■ 历年真卷，实战完美演绎

## 全国英语等级考试

# 阅读高分突破

### 第三级

全国英语等级考试教材编写组  
全国英语等级考试命题研究中心  
未来教育教学与研究中心



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FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS



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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的全国性英语水平考试体系,和其他考试不同的是,PETS 考试是一种向社会全方位开放的考试体系,是以测试考生的英语实际运用能力为主要目的的。而阅读理解就是这种能力的一个重要组成部分,所以在 PETS 的各级别考试中,它占的权重都是最大的。因此,阅读理解能力的高低不仅是英语学习者英语水平高低的重要标志,在一定程度上也是影响考生得分的重要因素,所以,编者针对 PETS 各级考试和考生的特点,为广大考生精心编写了这套《全国英语等级考试阅读高分突破》(1~4 级)系列图书。

具体来说,本套丛书内容组织上分起、承、转、合四个过程,实现了一个质的飞跃:

## 一、起:最新真卷自测

首先为大家提供的是最新的阅读真卷,让大家可以在开始复习备考前检测一下自己的水平,清楚自己的优缺点,以此来进行有针对性的备考。我们这个独特的“引子”可称为“起”。

## 二、承:大纲解说和命题规律

承接着最新真题,在第一章和第二章的内容里,编者分别为大家分析了考纲和考点,并有针对性地以历年真题为例,总结了命题规律和答题技巧。因为我们深谙古人“授人以鱼,不如授人以渔”的话语,所以为大家准备了这些理论和技巧性的东西,此部分可谓“承”。

## 三、转:综合阅读

“纸上得来终觉浅,绝知此事要躬行”,再科学的理论,再有效的技巧,如果不经实践,那也只能是“纸上谈兵”。所以我们在第三章为大家准备了八个单元的阅读练习,每一单元练习的材料无论体裁、题材,还是文章长短、难易,都严格以大纲和真题为标杆。而且在每一单元后面都为大家安排了“难词突破”、“难句翻译”、“篇章分析”和“答案精析”四个小模块,来帮助大家更好地理解和学习。在大家摸清命题规律和答题技巧后,第三章的内容可以让大家有针对性地转入练习,是“转”也。

## 四、合:历年真卷

理论掌握了,练习也做了。那么在真正考试时又会怎样呢?所以我们又为大家准备了最新的五套真卷来供大家演练,并配以“答案精析”供大家自测。始自真卷,终自真卷,实现了“合”的意义。

本套丛书即是此思路,让大家明确考点,通过练习吃透考点,进而通过真卷来直击考点,让考生有节奏、有弹性地完成备考,取得高分。

在编写过程中,编者参考了大量相关的资料和文献,并得到了很多长期活跃在 PETS 考试第一线的老师和专家们的支持,在此特别表示感谢。

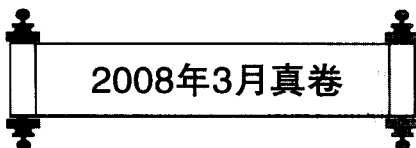
由于时间仓促,书中难免出现不当和疏漏,恳请广大读者和同行提出宝贵意见,以待再版时修订。

**编 者**

# 目 录

最新真卷自测 .....	1
第一章 大纲解说·考点透视 .....	9
第一节 PETS 三级考试介绍 .....	10
一、PETS 三级考试特点 .....	11
二、阅读在试卷中所占的分值和权重 .....	12
第二节 三级《考纲》具体要求 .....	13
一、《考纲》对 PETS 三级阅读测试的要求 .....	13
二、《考纲》对 PETS 三级阅读能力的要求 .....	14
三、《考纲》中 PETS 三级阅读的选材原则 .....	14
第二章 命题规律·高分突破 .....	15
第一节 命题规律 .....	16
一、历年体裁和题材规律 .....	16
二、历年题型规律 .....	17
第二节 高分突破 .....	18
一、阅读技巧 .....	18
二、答题技巧 .....	29
第三章 综合阅读·蓄势待发 .....	53
Unit 1 .....	54
Unit 2 .....	65
Unit 3 .....	76
Unit 4 .....	87
Unit 5 .....	99

Unit 6 .....	109
Unit 7 .....	119
Unit 8 .....	130
<b>第四章 历年真卷·实战演练 .....</b>	<b>143</b>
2007 年 9 月真卷 .....	144
2007 年 3 月真卷 .....	152
2006 年 9 月真卷 .....	159
2006 年 3 月真卷 .....	168
2005 年 9 月真卷 .....	175



## SECTION III Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

### Part A

#### Directions:

*Read the following three texts. Answer the questions on each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1.*

#### Text 1

In recent years scientists have found that the laser has a wide variety of applications, making it one of the most important inventions for improving our quality of life.

One important field in which the laser has many applications is communications. Scientists have found that the laser beam can transmit human voices; as a result, telephone companies are now using laser light signals to transmit telephone calls through extremely small cables that are capable of carrying many more transmissions than the standard telephone cables. An additional advantage is that these systems using the laser light signals are also able to transmit video telephone conversations.

Another, perhaps less-known, field in which lasers are helping improve the quality of life is metrology—the science of measurement. The extremely straight, narrow laser beam can be used to put the parts of a structure being built into the correct position to each other. The laser beam has also been used to measure remote distances, for example, the precise distance from the Earth to the Moon. And finally, the laser can be used to measure the drifts of the Earth's plates. This measurement, along with other data, can help in the prediction of the earthquakes.

Probably the most vital application of the laser is in the field of medicine. Scientists have developed a laser knife that surgeons can use for operations. These knives are now used widely because they cut sharply and because the beam seals off the blood vessels that it cuts, thus reducing blood loss considerably.

When Dr. Theodore got the first laser to work in July 1960, what uses it would have were unknown; in fact he called it a multimillion-dollar "solution in search of a problem." As we have seen, the uses of the laser are numerous. It is being used in the fields of medicine, communications, and metrology. There are many, many more applications, such as in the areas of defense



and space travel. What should be apparent by now is that there are many problems the laser is helping to solve, and that the laser, if used wisely, can be a life-saving device.

46. According to the text, the laser can \_\_\_\_\_.  
[ A ] standardize telephone cables  
[ B ] remove communications jams  
[ C ] improve the quality of human voices  
[ D ] increase the capacity of communications
47. From the text we learn that the laser can \_\_\_\_\_.  
[ A ] cut a structure from a right position  
[ B ] design parts of a complex structure  
[ C ] measure the distance between planets  
[ D ] predict the movement of earth's plates
48. The writer thinks the most important use of the laser is in the field of \_\_\_\_\_.  
[ A ] medical treatment                      [ B ] national defense  
[ C ] space travel                              [ D ] metrology
49. From the last paragraph we can see that the uses of the laser \_\_\_\_\_.  
[ A ] are yet to be simplified                      [ B ] are expanding all the time  
[ C ] remain an ideal in imagination                      [ D ] remain an issue beyond solution
50. The best title of the text might be \_\_\_\_\_.  
[ A ] The Laser: A Scientific & Technological Wonder  
[ B ] The Laser: A Powerful Tool for Communications  
[ C ] The Laser: A Solution to Life-Saving Problems  
[ D ] The Laser: A Multimillion Dollar Invention

### Text 2

When his plane touched down at Montreal's international airport, David LaRoche collected his luggage and headed for the airport parking garage, where he left his brand-new car three weeks earlier. But the car wasn't there. LaRoche found a police officer, who gave him the bad news: his Audi A6 most likely had been absorbed into a vast black car market somewhere in Eastern Europe or Africa.

LaRoche, who flies out of Montreal because it is the closest major airport to his northern Vermont home, is not alone. Countless U. S. travelers use Montreal's airport because of its convenient location and competitive prices, which it promotes in radio ads in New England. Not surprisingly, the ads don't mention that more than 200 cars are stolen every year from the airport's parking lots.

Professional thieves search the airport's long-term parking garages for cars that are relatively

free of dust and have U. S. license plates—a lack of dust means that a car was parked recently, and Americans often travel for weeks on end. Says a Canadian car-theft investigator, “That gives the bad guys a lot of time to do whatever they want with the car.”

What they do, typically, is take the stolen cars to Montreal’s harbor, where they are concealed inside huge containers to be taken overseas. In little more than a week, the cars are on the street in Russia or countries in Africa or Asia. Police assert that Canada’s most powerful car—theft rings are controlled by Russian crime organizations.

Airport officials downplay the problem. “You have to put things in perspective. . . when you have so many cars parked at your airport every year,” says Montreal’s director of airport protection. “It’s not a major problem.” But the Montreal airport’s car-theft problem—police recorded 220 stolen cars last year—is far worse than other international airports in North America. Last year, for example, only 65 cars were stolen from parking lots at Los Angeles’s airport; Boston’s Logan airport had only four reported thefts. So now David LaRoche will head to Logan, his next-closest major airport. It’s a longer drive, but that’s OK if it saves his new car.

51. Many American travelers use Montreal international airport because \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] it offers good passenger service      [B] it provides free parking lots  
[C] it is near and inexpensive      [D] it is widely advertised

52. Professional car thieves are interested in dust-free American cars because \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] they have enough time to dispose of the stolen cars  
[B] they have a special interest in American cars  
[C] American cars are popular among the dealers  
[D] American cars are usually new and expensive

53. Car thefts go smoothly because \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the police have got involved in them  
[B] the stolen cars sell well in the world market  
[C] the thieves are familiar with the parking garages  
[D] they are promoted by some international cooperation

54. The text indicates that the Canadian airport officials seem to have \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] taken effective measures to solve the car-theft problem  
[B] over-estimated the seriousness of the car-theft problem  
[C] failed to give proper attention to the car-theft problem  
[D] realized the seriousness of the car-theft problem

55. Now Mr. LaRoche chooses to use Logan airport instead of Montreal airport because \_\_\_\_\_.

- [ A ] the former is cheaper in service
- [ B ] the former gives more care to car theft
- [ C ] the former is more convenient for parking
- [ D ] the former shows more concern for passengers

### Text 3

Like dog's poop on city pavements, rubbish left behind by tourists at natural sites is disgusting.

The funny thing is nobody likes seeing such mess in the places they are visiting but it seems only few really care enough to keep the place tidy. The obvious result is that garbage has become a common sight in forests which attract tourists.

We are certain that in many places park rangers—despite their small numbers, incomparable to the tremendous tourist troops—are already doing the best they can. Sometimes, however, we believe things could still be better.

Take the Thi-Lor-Su waterfall in Tak province for instance. One of the things about Thi-Lor-Su which we would like to talk about today is the commendable method of rubbish control at the waterfall.

There, food and drinks in commercial packaging are prohibited. The ban is enforced by requiring that each and every visitor heading from the camping ground to the waterfall has to pass through a checkpoint where their bags are inspected and potential garbage is seized. The results have been amazing. Despite thousands of visitors, the 1.5-kilometre trail to Thi-Lor-Su, as well as the waterfall itself, is almost free of garbage.

However, within the same forest, along the 16 kilometers of rough road from the Pha Luead checkpoint to the camping ground, the situation is completely different. Both sides of the road are littered with rubbish, from candy wrappers to Styrofoam food boxes to plastic water bottles.

One contributing factor to the mess is that several tour operators use ordinary pick-up trucks to transport their clients in and out of the forest. The ordinary trucks often get stuck and tourists are forced to walk the rest of the distance—which can be several kilometers. And, as you would expect, there are more inconsiderate tourists than conscientious ones. Along the way, people eat and throw rubbish.

One solution to this problem is to encourage tour operators to use proper vehicles. Either that or put off traveling into the forest until the road is really dry and passable.

56. How does the writer feel about the fact that people hate to see rubbish but still throw it carelessly?

- |                                     |                                  |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| [ A ] Their behavior is ridiculous. | [ B ] Their behavior is immoral. |
| [ C ] Their behavior is foolish.    | [ D ] Their behavior is illegal. |

57. What is the writer's comment on park rangers' work?  
 [A] They are slack in their work. [B] They should make more efforts.  
 [C] They are devoted to their work. [D] They need to reorganize their work.
58. We can learn that, while visiting the Thi-Lor-Su waterfall, visitors \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] are rewarded for taking garbage away  
 [B] are forbidden to take packaged food and drinks  
 [C] are punished heavily if they throw garbage carelessly  
 [D] are prevented from taking a vehicle even if they are tired
59. The contrast of the situations in the two sections of Thi-Lor-Su road to the waterfall implies that we should \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] make rules and regulations for rubbish control  
 [B] realize that environmental protection is an ideal  
 [C] encourage environment-friendly packaging  
 [D] raise the environmental awareness of tourists
60. As regards putting an end to people's littering in the forest, the writer feels \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] confused [B] doubtful [C] worried [D] hopeful

## Part B

### Directions:

*Read the short speeches on the health effects of smoking given by five doctors. For questions 61 to 65, match the name of each doctor to one of the statements (A to G) given below. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1.*

#### Paula

There is no safe cigarette and no safe level of consumption. Some smokers think that switching from stronger to milder cigarettes makes smoking safer, but this isn't true. For smokers usually swallow the smoke deeper, or they often smoke the cigarettes to the shortest length. So, even if you do make the switch but don't make these changes, the health benefits are very small when compared to the benefits of quitting.

#### Jenny

Anyone who smokes is at a risk of being harmed physically. As you continue to smoke, your body learns to depend on cigarettes and you can smoke more and more. Just three cigarettes a day can spark potentially fatal heart disease, and women are particularly at risk. It is never too early for cigarettes to cause damage; it can start with the first cigarette.

#### Joanne

There are many short-term health effects of smoking. A major consequence is decreased lung

function. This often leads to shortness of breath, constant cough and tiring easily during exercise. Smoking also reduces the ability to smell and taste and causes early ageing of skin. Often people don't realize that a smoking-related disease could be developing for years before it is detected. A "smoker's cough" or shortness of breath are early signs of problems which can be fatal.

### Jocelyn

For women, cigarette smoking increases the risk of a number of sex-specific health problems. Smoking women can experience irregular periods. Smokers that are on the pill have a greater risk of heart attack, stroke and other diseases. What's more, stroke doesn't only affect elderly people. People in their 20s and 30s also die from strokes caused by smoking.

### Amanda

Many young women regard their smoking as short term, and don't believe they will develop the long-term health effects of smoking. Often there's a sense that you can just quit sometime in the future. However, your current smoking is doing you damage, and it won't be easier to quit at a later stage. The time to quit smoking is sooner rather than later. Smoking women in the family way can have difficulties during childbirth.

*Now match the name of each person ( 61 to 65 ) to the appropriate statement.*

*Note: there are two extra statements.*

### Statements

- 61. Paula [A] Smoking affects all, though it is more damaging to women.
- 62. Jenny [B] Smoking is always damaging regardless of what cigarettes to be smoked.
- 63. Joanne [C] The longer you smoke, the more difficult you will give it up.
- 64. Jocelyn [D] Damage can be done as soon as you start smoking.
- 65. Amanda [E] Smoking will cause the early ageing of the women in the family way.
- [F] People often overlook the early signs of the deadly problems resulting from smoking.
- [G] Male smokers are more likely to develop smoking-related diseases than female smokers.



## 答案精析

### 第三部分: 阅读理解

#### Part A

#### Text 1

46. D 【精析】细节题。从原文第二段“telephone companies are now using laser light signals to transmit telephone calls through extremely small cables that are capable of carrying many

more transmissions than the standard telephone cables.”可知,利用激光传递的声音信号比普通的电话电缆要多很多,这样通讯的传输能力就增强了,所以正确的答案为D。

47. C 【精析】推断题。从原文第三段第三句话“The laser beam has also been used to measure remote distances, for example, the precise distance from the Earth to the Moon.”可知,利用激光还可以测量更远的距离,比如说地球和月亮之间的精确距离,因此激光可以用作测量星球之间距离的工具,所以正确的答案为C。

48. A 【精析】细节题。从原文第四段第一句话“Probably the most vital application of the laser is in the field of medicine.”可知,激光最重要的应用是在医学领域,所以正确的答案为A。

49. B 【精析】细节题。从原文第五段第三句话“As we have seen, the uses of the laser are numerous.”可知,目前激光的应用越来越广泛,所以正确的答案为B。

50. A 【精析】主旨题。从文章的整体意思来看,作者在这篇文章里面描述了激光作为科技发展的产物在提高人民生活方面所起到的作用。可以说激光是现代科技的一个奇迹。所以正确的答案为A。

### Text 2

51. C 【精析】细节题。从文章的第二段第二句话“Countless U. S. travelers use Montreal’s airport because of its convenient location and competitive prices, which it promotes in radio ads in New England.”可知,蒙特利尔机场不仅位置方便,价格还便宜,所以正确的答案为C。

52. A 【精析】细节题。从文章的第三段“a lack of dust means that a car was parked recently...”和“That gives the bad guys a lot of time to do whatever they want with the car.”可知,车上没有尘土说明车主人刚刚离开机场不久,这样就给盗车者足够的时间处理这辆汽车。所以正确的答案为A。

53. D 【精析】推断题。从文章的第四段最后一句话“Police assert that Canada’s most powerful car-theft rings are controlled by Russian crime organizations.”可知,这些犯罪组织背后都是由强大的犯罪集团相支持的,所以正确的答案为D。

54. C 【精析】细节题。从文章的第五段第一句话“Airport officials downplay the problem.”可知,蒙特利尔机场并没有重视车辆被盗窃的问题,所以正确的答案为C。

55. B 【精析】细节题。从文章的最后三句话“Boston’s Logan airport had only four reported thefts. So now David LaRoche will head to Logan, his next-closest major airport. It’s a longer drive, but that’s OK if it saves his new car.”可知,这个机场车辆失窃率很低,尽管需要驾车很长时间才到这里,但只要能保证自己新车的安全,他还是能接受这个距离的。所以,这里的机场对盗车贼打击严重。所以正确的答案为B。

### Text 3

56. A 【精析】细节题。从文中第二段第一句话“The funny thing is nobody likes seeing such mess in the places they are visiting but it seems only few really care enough to keep the place tidy.”可知,很多游客的做法是很荒唐可笑的。所以正确的答案为A。

57. C 【精析】推断题。从文中第三段 "... are already doing the best they can." 可知,很多管理者都尽力做好自己的本职工作,所以这里用 devoted to 来形容。所以正确的答案为 C。

58. B 【精析】细节题。从文中第五段第一、二句话 "There, food and drinks in commercial packaging are prohibited. The ban is enforced by requiring that each and every visitor heading from the camping ground to the waterfall has to pass through a checkpoint where their bags are inspected and potential garbage is seized." 可知,进入瀑布领域的游客都得将装食品和饮料的可能产生的垃圾包装留下,这种垃圾是不能带入风景区的。所以正确的答案为 B。

59. A 【精析】推断题。本题比较了同一个风景区内的两处景点对待游客们进入景区内不同的处理方法以及所产生的后果,说明我们应该学习瀑布区域的做法,对禁止垃圾等做出相关规定。所以正确的答案为 A。

60. D 【精析】主旨题。从文章的整体意思来看,作者在这篇文章里面先是描述了垃圾产生的原因,以及瀑布景点如何正确处理垃圾治理的方法,最后呼吁社会游客或团体该如何做才能有效地治理垃圾问题。所以作者认为只要努力,景区的环境是能治理好的。所以正确的答案为 D。

#### Part B

61. B 【精析】主旨题。原文中 "Some smokers think that switching from stronger to milder cigarettes makes smoking safer, but this isn't true." 可知,不管你吸烟的方式怎么转变,吸烟总是有害健康的。所以正确的答案为 B。

62. D 【精析】主旨题。原文中 "It is never too early for cigarettes to cause damage; it can start with the first cigarette." 可知,你吸的第一支烟就有可能给你造成很大的伤害了。所以正确的答案为 D。

63. F 【精析】主旨题。原文中 "Often people don't realize that a smoking-related disease could be developing for years before it is detected." 可知,人们很有可能意识不到某些与吸烟有关的疾病在没有检查出来之前就病发很多年了。所以正确的答案为 F。

64. A 【精析】主旨题。原文中 "For women, cigarette smoking increases the risk of a number of sex-specific health problems." 可知,对女人来说,吸烟增加了妇科病病发的可能性。所以正确的答案为 A。

65. C 【精析】主旨题。原文中 "Often there's a sense that you can just quit sometime in the future. However, your current smoking is doing you damage, and it won't be easier to quit at a later stage." 可知,现在吸烟就已经对你造成伤害了,以后戒烟不是那么简单的。所以正确的答案为 C。




# Chapter 1

## 第一章 大纲解说·考点透视



The people who get on in this world are the people who get up and look for circumstances they want, and if they cannot find them, make them. — Bernara Shaw

在这个世界上取得成就的人，都努力去寻找他们想要的机会，如果找不到机会，他们便自己创造机会。——萧伯纳





## 第一节 PETS 三级考试介绍

PETS 第三级的级别标准从级别描述、语言知识和语言运用三方面定位。

级别描述对 PETS 第三级当前和今后潜在的考生主体的年龄、受教育程度或工作背景等作了必要的参考性解释,但并不意味着每个考生都必须具备这些条件。PETS 是面向社会的、开放的、非学历性英语等级考试。一般而言,考生只要具备 PETS 第三级的英语水平,即可参加该级别的考试。

语言知识对该级别考生应掌握的语法和词汇知识作了必要的说明,并考虑到了当前该教学层次的实际。

语言运用描述了考生应能处理的材料类型以及应达到的能力水平。其语言运用能力的分类和定义建立在交际性语言活动模式的基础上。交际性语言活动模式是近 20 年来在国际外语教学界发展起来的一种新模式。它向业内有关人士提供了一整套综合原则来帮助他们达成共识,从而以更清晰、连贯的方式相互传递信息并确定合理的决策方向。

从语言交际活动出发,交际性语言活动模式对语言技能的描述可分为产出、接受、互动及中介活动。

产出活动包括口语的产出及书面语的产出。语言使用者生成口语或书面语,被一个或多个听众或读者所接收。

接受活动包括听觉接受(听力),视觉接受(阅读),以及视听接受(看电影或录像等)。语言使用者作为听众、读者或观看者接受并加工口头、书面或视听语言。

在产出和接受活动中,语言使用者通常是语言的直接主导者,不受其他人的干扰。然而,许多交际活动,例如对话和书信是互动的。换言之,参与者轮流充当产出者和接受者,通过双方合作性的交流共同构建了对话。所以互动通常使参与者多次交替地进行产出和接受活动。

多数情况下,语言使用者产生口头或书面语言来表达他们自己的意思。但有些时候,他们也可能作为一种交流渠道,为两个或更多的由于语言不同或其他原因不能直接相互交流的人做中介。中介活动的例子包括口头翻译、书面翻译,以及当原有的语言对于其针对的对象过于生涩难懂时,进行概述和解释。中介的过程可以是互动的,也可以不是。

PETS 第三级考试对考生参与产出、接受和互动活动的能力进行测试。

PETS 第三级考试的考试大纲中还包括一个特定的语言技能表,具体列出了三级考生应掌握的语言技能。该表是根据长期以来被广泛接受的听、说、读、写四种语言能力来分类的。交际语言行为分类对这种分类是包容的。如:交际语言行为中的“接受能力”包括了“听”和“读”,“产出能力”包括了“说”和“写”,“互动能力”包括了“听”和“说”,等等。语言技能表