

全国英语等级考试教程（精华版）

总主编 吴旭东 傅文燕

# PETS

Preparing for PETS : Students' Book Level 2

## 二级教程

主编 黄跃文

上海外语教育出版社

全国英语等级考试教程（精华版）

总主编 吴旭东 傅文燕

# PETS

Preparing for PETS:  
Students' Book Level 2

## 二级教程

主编 黄跃文

编者（按姓氏笔画为序）

方建军 牛瑞英

刘件福 余为华

余盛明 黄跃文

傅文燕



上海外语教育出版社

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

PETS 二级教程/黄跃文主编;方建军等编. —上海:  
上海外语教育出版社, 2004

全国英语等级考试教程(精华版)

ISBN 7-81095-230-7

I. P… II. ①黄… ②方… III. 英语-等级考试  
-教材 IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 028207 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)

电子邮箱: bookinfo@sflep.com.cn

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

责任编辑: 高云松

---

印 刷: 上海市崇明县裕安印刷厂

经 销: 新华书店上海发行所

开 本: 787×1092 1/16 印张 17.5 字数 445 千字

版 次: 2004 年 10 月第 1 版 2004 年 10 月第 1 次印刷

印 数: 5 000 册

---

书 号: ISBN 7-81095-230-7 / G · 142

定 价: 22.50 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题, 可向本社调换

## PETS 二级教程

总 主 编：吴旭东 傅文燕

主 编：黄跃文

编写人员：

Unit 1 - 2	黄跃文
Unit 3, 4 & 7	方建军
Unit 5 & 10	刘件福
Unit 8	余盛明
Unit 6 & 9	余为华
Unit 11	牛瑞英
Unit 12	傅文燕

## 前 言

---

“**全**国英语等级考试教程”(精华版)1-5级是一套旨在帮助广大考生参加“全国英语等级考试体系(PETS)”的辅导性教科书。什么是“全国英语等级考试体系”呢?它是在什么背景下建立的呢?它的特点和主要内容是什么呢?了解这些情况将有助于读者更好地了解本教材的编写原则,从而更好地利用它来提高自己的英语水平。

在我国的各级各类教学大纲里,英语都占有举足轻重的地位。一般估计,一个人从上小学到研究生毕业的19年间,最少有12年要与英语打交道。实际上,英语对众多中国人的影响并不只限在学期间,它在谋职时可增加竞争的砝码,它更是职称晋升必不可少的前提。正因为英语在升学、求职和提职这些与个人切身利益紧密相连的大事中占有独特的地位,“英语热”在我国持续不退也就不难理解了。

尽管整个社会对英语都十分重视,但对绝大多数的学习者来说,实际的学习效果又如何呢?关于这一点,李岚清副总理曾一针见血地指出:“很多学生经过8到12年的外语学习,然而大多数学生都不能熟练地阅读外文原版书籍,尤其是听不懂、讲不出,难以与外国人直接交流。”很明显,我国目前的英语教学水平还无法适应社会对学习者的语言能力的要求。究其原因,固然与目前教师素质和教学方法有关,但一个十分重要的原因是目前我们非英语专业的考试体系存在重大缺陷,即只检查学生的语言知识(如词汇和语法)和一般阅读能力,而对语言运用的其他三种技巧(听、说、写)则注重不够,尤其是口语,从未有过任何考试。由于考试的导向,学生只得死记硬背语法规则和单词定义以及做阅读选择题,从而缺乏听力、写作、口语的系统训练,因而造成看不懂、听不懂、讲不出、写不出的尴尬局面。

令人欣喜的是,我国考试主管机构已经采取措施纠正我国公共英语考试存在的弊端,并取得了实质性的进展,这就是建立了全国英语等级考试体系(一至五级)。这一历时5年发展起来的考试体系以交际性语言活动模式为理论基础,彻底摒弃了过去只注重语言知识的考试方式,转而测试考生参与产出(即口语和写作)、接受(即听力和阅读)和互动活动(即在真实的社会情景中使用语言)的全面能力。可以说,这一考试体系的建立预示着“聋子英语”和“哑巴英语”的时代即将结束。

全国英语等级考试体系的另一个特点是:它是一种水平测验(proficiency test),而不是一种学业成就测验(achievement test)。换句话说,它不与某套特定教程相联系,而只考查考生掌握语言的一般水平。这种考试的最大好处是:它使死记硬背考试内容变为不可能,从而能更准确地测试出考生真正的语言能力。

不可否认,英语等级考试体系在理论上根本性的改变对我国广大非英语专业的学习者来说也是一种挑战:这意味着他们以往的学习行为模式必须彻底改变,才能逐渐培养起全面的语言能力。具体地说,再像过去那样光背语法条文、背单词、做选择题是无法满足目前考试体系的要求的;考生必须在牢固掌握英语基本知识的前提下,均衡发展听、说、读、写四种基本语言技巧,才可能顺利完成考试规定的各项任务。不过,由于个人水平和学习条件的限制,大

多数考生不知道该如何提高全面运用语言的能力,也缺乏培养这种能力,尤其是口头交际能力的条件,从而可能无法很快达到考试对语言运用能力的较高要求。

正是为了帮助广大考生克服个人水平和学习条件的限制,更快地提高全面运用英语的能力,我们广东外语外贸大学英语学院的部分教师编写了这套教材。下面先简单介绍教材的编写原则,然后是内容特点,最后对如何使用这套教材提些建议。

### 编写原则

等级考试体系将考查考生的语言交际能力作为重点,因此,本教材在编写中自然必须以帮助提高考生语言交际能力为基本原则。但在具体贯彻这一原则前我们还要解决两个相互联系的问题:第一,“语言交际能力”包含了什么?不解决这个问题,就谈不上帮助考生提高运用语言的能力。第二,由于英语在我国不是日常交际中使用的语言,要发展运用英语的能力主要只能在课堂环境下进行;那么,如何在课堂环境下帮助考生更有效地提高这种能力呢?不解决这个问题,也谈不上帮助考生提高运用语言的能力。

大家知道,语言交际过程牵涉到信息输出→信息处理→信息反馈这三方面循环往复的活动。说通俗些,就是一个人如果具备了语言交际的本领,那么,他就应不仅能将自己要表达的思想以口头或书面的形式传达出去,还能理解交际对方传达过来的信息,并加以分析,做出适当的回应。很明显,要圆满完成这一系列活动,就必须满足以下三个前提:(1)相关语言系统的知识,即语音、词汇、语法、惯用法等;(2)使用语言系统的两类技能,一是接受性的(即听或读),二是产出性的(即说或写);(3)有关在社交时使用语言的规则的知识,即知道在什么场合对什么人应该说什么话。因此,我们可以将语言交际能力看成是以上两类知识和两类技能的有机组合,缺一不可。要提高一个人语言交际的全面能力,不仅要提高他两类知识的水平,同时还要提高驾驭这些知识的本领,即提高他得体使用语言的技能。

了解“语言交际能力”这一概念之后,下一步就是考虑如何在课堂环境下帮助考生发展这种能力。从以上对“语言交际能力”这一概念的分析不难看出,语言知识是语言技能赖以发展的基础,语言技能的发展又与语言使用的领域和情景,以及交际任务的类型、目的和主题是密不可分的。当然,在语言技能发展的同时,语言知识结构也会不断得到重组,而这种重组反过来又会促进语言技能发展。基于这一语言发展观,我们采用了将交际话题、语言知识与交际任务有机交融的编写原则。具体而言,就是先以声音或文字的形式给出与某个交际话题有关的语言材料,并在语言材料之后对材料中的难点(不仅仅是与语言有关的难点,还有不同场合使用语言的规则)进行了重点解释;接着根据材料内容设计一些旨在检查学习者是否理解主要内容和掌握语言难点的练习题;最后,再设计与所学材料话题有关的口头或笔头交际任务,为学习者创造在一个比较真实的社会情景中独立运用所学语言知识表达思想的机会。我们认为,学生通过贯穿整套教材的这种知识——运用有机结合的学习训练,不仅有助于发展语言技能,同时还能促使其内在的语言系统发生重组,从而达到较快提高英语水平的目的。

### 内容特点

如上所言,本教材是以交际话题为纲,将语言材料和交际任务有机结合编写而成,因此自然按不同交际话题来划分内容。想了解这些内容只要翻一下本书目录就一目了然。这里要强调的是,这些话题与考试大纲对各级水平的具体要求完全相同。我们认为,话题选择上这种强烈的针对性会使考生在平时就有机会大量练习表达考试要求的功能意念,从而有可能更好地

完成考试中的口语和写作任务。作为二级考试的辅导教材,本书包括了考试大纲规定的以下意念功能:1. 友好往来(friendly communications),2. 交流补救(communication repair)(如请求重复与解释,请求减慢语速等),3. 态度(attitude),4. 可能程度(degrees of likelihood),5. 情感(emotions),6. 告诫(suasion),7. 时间(time),8. 存在(existence),9. 空间描述(spatial descriptions),10. 数量(quantity),11. 质量(quality),12. 方法和手段(ways and means)。

等级考试大纲不仅对每个级别应掌握的交际话题和功能意念做出了详细的规定,同时对每个级别所应掌握的词汇量也有具体规定。这里词汇包括两方面的内容:一是单词,二是词缀。按规定,达到二级水平的考生应能熟练掌握 2000 个单词,这些单词主要来自全国高中英语教学大纲的词汇表。为了帮助考生了解本教材中哪些是规定要掌握的词,哪些是超纲词,我们编了一个词汇表,其中星号(\*)表示超纲词。这样,考生可以根据自己的实际情况有的放矢地进行词汇学习。至于词缀,我们在每个单元后附有专门介绍前缀或后缀的内容。所介绍的词缀与考试大纲规定二级水平应该掌握的完全相同,它们是:表示“否定”含义的前缀 in- 和 dis-;名词后缀-ian;动词后缀-ify,-ize,-ise 和-en;和形容词后缀-ive,-al 和-an。此外,我们还专门为所介绍的词缀编写了练习,以帮助读者巩固所学的知识。

尽管等级考试考查的重点是英语交际能力,但并不排斥对考生语法知识的考查。从一级到五级的笔试中都有专门考查考生英语知识的部分,里面不少题目直接测试考生的语法知识。此外,在作文和口试的评分标准中,考生语言产出的语法准确性也被列为考查的内容之一。因此,我们也在每单元后根据考试大纲对二级水平语法知识的规定,讲解了考生必须掌握的语法项目并编写了相应的练习。这些语法项目如下:1. 过去进行时,2. 过去完成时,3. 过去将来时,4. 被动语态(包括以下时态:一般将来时,现在进行时,现在完成时,过去进行时,过去完成时),5. 动词的非谓语形式,包括(a)不定式(作定语,作表语),(b)动词的过去分词(作定语,作表语,作定语补语,作状语),(c)动词的-ing 形式(作主语,作宾语,作宾语补足语,作表语,作定语,作状语),(d)条件句,(e)句子(定语从句,倒装句,省略句)。当然,学习以上内容的前提是,读者必须已经掌握了一级水平所要求的语法项目,即:英语的各种词类,五种基本时态(即一般现在时,一般过去时,一般将来时,现在进行时和现在完成时),被动语态的一般现在时和一般过去时,带情态动词的被动语态,动词不定式(作主语,作宾语,作宾语补足语和作状语),以及有关句子、标点符号使用和某些构词法(如转化、合成和派生)的知识。

由于本教材强调通过各类不同的交际任务使学习者将所学语言知识转化为语言技能,因此无法在核心课文内包括二级考试要求的完形填空和短文改错这两种题型。为了让考生全面了解二级考试的题型,同时让考生有更多的机会练习类似的题目,我们专门编写了这两种练习,附在每个单元之后。

除了根据考试大纲的要求设计编写各种练习和交际任务之外,我们还另编《学生自学辅导》一册,以方便考生自学。书中主要包括:(1)各单元听力练习的文字材料,(2)绝大部分练习的答案。

### 有关使用本教材的一些建议

对非英语专业的考生来说,学习一套按交际法原则编写的教材可能会感到比较困难,这是因为教材所要求的交际任务对认知的要求比较高,要做好这些练习,前提是要有较扎实的语言基础,否则在实践的过程中,有相当一部分注意力必然要放在对语言成分的选择和提取,而无法将足够的注意力放在实施任务上,从而影响完成任务的质量。因此,考生必须首先打好语言

基本功,要十分熟悉常用的语法规则、单词、短语、惯用法等。这就要求在学习教材的过程中对自己不知道的语言成分都要认真对待,通过查词典或其他参考书加以解决,不懂的问题不要轻易放过。

其次,应该认真完成教材中所有的练习和交际任务,以最大程度地运用所学的语言知识。这里强调的是:练习时一定要严格按照要求去做,以确保练习的质量。比如练习听力时,千万不要先看内容文字稿,而应该先尽自己所能反复听几遍(有些听起来熟悉,但又一时想不起意思的单词或短语可以查一查词典),直到基本听懂为止,然后做相关的练习题,练习题做完之后,才能看相关内容的文字稿,检查自己的理解程度。只有这样做才能真正提高听力水平。

本教材中有不少交际性的口语任务,需要两人或两人以上一起练习,因此最好是在课堂环境下使用。但可能有不少考生由于条件限制,无法在老师的帮助下集体学习。碰到这种情况我们建议不要放弃完成这类口语任务,而应尽量找几个认识的人,如朋友、同事一起练习,以更有效地提高口语水平。

最后一个建议是:全面提高一种外语的使用水平需要相当的时间和毅力,不要希望一蹴而就。考生不要三天打鱼,两天晒网,而要坚持不懈,持之以恒,才能有所收获。

吴旭东



# CONTENTS

Unit	Theme	Function	Grammar	Word Formation
1 p. p. 1 - 21	Family Life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- likes and dislikes</li> <li>- preferences</li> <li>- seeking information</li> <li>- asking for and giving clarification</li> </ul>	不定式(作定语、表语)	名词后缀 -ian
2 p. p. 22 - 44	Talking about People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- greetings</li> <li>- introduction</li> <li>- thanks and response</li> <li>- leave-taking</li> </ul>	主语从句、表语从句	
3 p. p. 45 - 64	Free-time Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- invitation</li> <li>- planning</li> <li>- interests</li> </ul>	过去分词(I) (作定语、表语、宾补、状语)	否定前缀 in- dis-
4 p. p. 65 - 83	House and Home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- asking preferences</li> <li>- expressing preference and reasoning</li> </ul>	过去分词(II) (作定语、表语、宾补、状语)	
5 p. p. 84 - 105	Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- space</li> <li>- seeking information</li> <li>- asking for and giving clarification/confirmation</li> </ul>	动词的-ing 形式(I) (作主语、宾语、宾补、表语、定语、状语)	形容词后缀 -ive
6 p. p. 106 - 124	Holidays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- time (...)</li> <li>- existence (...)</li> <li>- expressing best wishes and congratulation</li> </ul>	过去进行时 过去完成时 过去将来时	

Unit	Theme	Function	Grammar	Word Formation
7 p. p. 125 - 144	Food and Drink	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- asking about problem</li> <li>- asking for and giving advice</li> <li>- accepting/rejecting advice</li> <li>- worry/warning</li> </ul>	倒装句	
8 p. p. 145 - 166	Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- complaining and dealing with complaints</li> <li>- apologizing and forgiving</li> <li>- anger/satisfaction</li> <li>- quantity</li> <li>- quality</li> </ul>	被动语态 (一般将来时、现在进行时、现在完成时、过去进行时)	形容词后缀 -an
9 p. p. 167 - 184	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- regret</li> <li>- certainty/uncertainty</li> <li>- future plans</li> <li>- determination</li> </ul>	条件句	动词后缀 -ify
10 p. p. 185 - 206	Medical Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- worry</li> <li>- warning</li> <li>- expressing sympathy</li> <li>- determination</li> <li>- hopes and wishes</li> </ul>	动词的-ing 形式 (II) (作主语、宾语、宾补、表语、定语、状语)	形容词后缀 -al
11 p. p. 207 - 224	Popular Science	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- duty</li> <li>- competence</li> <li>- permission</li> <li>- method/approach</li> </ul>	定语从句	动词后缀 -en
12 p. p. 225 - 243	Friendship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- agree/disagree</li> <li>- moods</li> <li>- needs and helps</li> </ul>	省略句	动词后缀 -ize/ise
p. p. 244 - 270	Glossary			

# UNIT 1

## Family Life

### I Changes in Family Life

#### 1. Warm up — Discussion

Work with a partner, taking turns to ask and answer the following questions.

- 1) How many people are there in your family? What are they?
- 2) When you were a baby, who looked after you? Were you brought up by your grandparents?
- 3) Do your parents have many brothers and sisters? If so, where do they live? Do you have any cousins?
- 4) Do you have any married brothers or sisters? If so, do they live with you?
- 5) How often do you see your relatives?
- 6) Suppose (设想) you live with your grandparents, your uncles and aunts and cousins, how would you think? Do you think you'd be happy or unhappy about that? Why?

#### 2. Reading — Family Life in Britain

1 A “typical” British nuclear family (核心家庭) used to be made up of a mother, a father and two children. But in recent years there have been changes in family life. Some of these have been caused by new laws and others are the result of changes in society. For example, since the law made it easier to get a divorce, the number of divorces has increased. In fact, one marriage in every three now ends in divorce. This means that there are a lot of one-parent families. Society is now more tolerant than it used to be of unmarried people, unmarried couples and single parents.

2 Another change has been caused by the fact that people are living longer nowadays. Many old people live alone following the death of their husbands or wives. As a result of these changes in the pattern of people's lives, there are many families that have only one person or one parent with children.

3 You might think that marriage and family are not so popular as they once were. However, most of the divorced people would choose to marry again.

4 Grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, nephews, nieces and in-laws are still considered as members, or relatives of an extended family. But they are outside the basic duties that people have to their immediate families. These family members keep in touch, but they see less of each other than they used to. This is because people often move away from their hometown to work, so families live in different places. Christmas is for family gatherings. Family relatives often travel many miles in order to spend the holiday together.

5 In general, young people would rather live on their own than live with their parents when setting up their own family units. This is because they are eager to have their own family and become “heads of families”. As a result, the older generation often lives alone after their children’s marriages. So who looks after the older generation?

6 The British government would take care of the older generation. It gives them some money regularly to support their lives. But in the future it will be more and more difficult for the national economy to support the increasing number of elderly. At the present time, more than half of all old people are looked after at home. Many others live in Old Peoples’ Homes.

7 Relationships within the family are different now. Parents treat their children more as equals than they used to, and children have more freedom to make their own decisions. The father is helping more with bringing up children, often because the mother goes out to work. There are more chances for family members to take part in different activities outside the home. Although the family holiday is still an important part of family life (usually taken in August, and often abroad) many children have holidays away from their parents, often with a school party or other organized groups.

(Adapted from *Spotlight on Britain*)

### Notes to the Text

1. ... since the law made it easier to get a divorce ... (Para. 1) 由于法律使离婚变得更加容易。

to get a divorce: 不定式, 意为“获准离婚”, 在句中作 made 的真正宾语。

2. ... one marriage in every three now ends in divorce. (Para. 1) 等于 one marriage out of three now ends in divorce. 每三桩婚姻里就有一桩以离婚告终。

end 在句中是动词, 意为“结束、终止”, 与介词 in 连用, 意为“以……告终”、“结果……”。

例如:

If you drive as carelessly as that, you’ll end in hospital. 如果你开车这么不小心, 你最终会被送进医院的。

The football match ended in a draw. 这场足球赛结果是双方打了个平手。

3. Society is now more tolerant than ... unmarried people ... (Para. 1) 现在, 社会对那些不结婚的人、未婚同居的男女以及单亲父(母)比过去宽容了。

to be tolerant of sth. /sb. 对……表示宽容; 这句原来的语序应为: ... more tolerant of unmarried people than it used to be. 主要是因为介词短语 of ... 太长, 才将 than 和后面的成分前移。

used to 表示过去习惯性的动作, 例如: I used to go there quite often. 我以前经常去那儿

(暗示现在不经常去了)。又如: I do not swim so often as I used to. 我现在不如以前那样经常去游泳了。又如: Parents treat their children more as equals than they used to. (Para. 7) 父母对待孩子也比以前更平等了。

4. Grandparents, aunts ... are still considered as members, or relatives of an extended family. (Para. 4) 祖父母、婶婶等依然被看做是大家庭的成员或亲戚。

to be considered as: 被认为、被看做是……, 例如:

He was considered as one of the best students in his class. 他被认为是班上最好的学生之一。

extended family: 几代同堂的大家庭

5. But they are outside the basic duties that people have to their immediate families. (Para. 4)

that people have to their immediate families 是定语从句, 修饰 the basic duties. 有关定语从句详见第 11 单元。

outside the basic duties 意为“不用负家庭的基本责任”。outside 意为“超过……的范围。”

6. This is because people often move away from their hometown to work. (Para. 5)  
because people often move away from their hometown to work 是表语从句。有关表语从句详见第二单元语法部分。

7. Young people would rather live on their own than live with their parents ... (Para. 5)  
年轻人宁愿自己住而不愿意和父母一起住。

would rather ... than ... : 表示“宁愿……而不愿……”, 后跟动词原形。例如:

He would rather listen to others than talk himself. 他宁愿别人讲也不(愿)自己讲。又如:

He would rather play than work. 他宁愿玩也不工作。

on one's own: 靠自己、独立。例如:

I've been living on my own for four years now. 我已经独立生活四年了。

8. It gives them money regularly to support their lives. (Para. 6) 政府定期地给他们一些钱以资助他们的生活。

政府定期拨给老人的生活费也叫养老金, old age pension.

9. ... it will be more and more difficult for the national economy to support the increasing number of elderly. (Para. 6) 因为老年人越来越多, 国民经济要负担老人的生活也将越来越难。

to support: 不定式, 在句中作 will be more and more difficult 的真正主语。it 只是形式主语。

10. ... children have more freedom to make their decisions. (Para. 7) 孩子们有更多的作决定的自由。

to make: 不定式作定语, 修饰 freedom. 有关不定式作定语的详细说明见本单元的语法部分。

11. There are more chances for family members to take part in different activities outside the home. (Para. 7) 有越来越多的机会供家人外出活动。

for family members to take part in; 不定式的复合结构, 其中不定式在句中作定语, 修饰 chances。

### Phrases and Expressions

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. as a result of 由于……的结果              | 2. one-parent family 单亲家庭              |
| 3. to be made up of 包含有, 有             | 4. keep in touch with somebody 与……保持联系 |
| 5. would rather ... than ... 宁愿……而不愿…… | 6. look after 照顾                       |
| 7. in the future 将来                    | 8. have freedom to do sth. 有自由做……      |
| 9. make one's decision 自己作决定           | 10. bring up 抚养, 带大(孩子)                |
| 11. on one's own 靠自己, 独立               |  |

## 2.1 Reading Comprehension

Read the text carefully and choose the best answer for each question.

- The text is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a typical British family
  - changes in British family life
  - the older generation in British families
  - family members in British families
- According to the text, all the following statements are true EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Christmas is the only season for family gathering
  - more divorces have led to more one-parent families in Britain
  - older people are helped by the government
  - young people would like to have their holidays away from their parents
- From the text, one can infer(推断)that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - there are fewer and fewer families in Britain
  - British people still like to have a family
  - young couples don't like their parents anymore
  - there would be no Old People's Homes in the future
- The underlined phrase immediate families in Paragraph 4 refers to (指的是) \_\_\_\_\_.
  - people who are closely related to you, such as your parents, your children
  - people who will get married at once
  - families that are living nearby
  - families that are leaving for somewhere right away
- According to the text, to end a marriage is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - not allowed by law
  - not accepted by the society
  - more and more difficult
  - easier and easier

## 2.2 Vocabulary Exercises

### 2.2.1 Meaning-matching

Read the following sentences carefully. Match the meaning of the underlined words with the Chinese in the right column. Write the letter at the space provided.

- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| 1) ___ It was <u>typical</u> of him to get angry about it.                                      | a. 普及的  |
| 2) ___ Seatbelts must, by <u>law</u> , be worn by passengers.                                   | b. 法律上  |
| 3) ___ All of us should not do anything bad to our <u>society</u> .                             | c. 平等的人 |
| 4) ___ Her first <u>marriage</u> was not very happy.  | d. 典型的  |
| 5) ___ This newly married <u>couple</u> has decided to live in the countryside.                 | e. 自由   |
| 6) ___ Computer game is very <u>popular</u> in the school.                                      | f. 单独地  |
| 7) ___ When the family was out to the cinema, Brian was left to do the housework <u>alone</u> . | g. 社会   |
| 8) ___ The living <u>pattern</u> in this country is quite different from that in their country. | h. 婚姻   |
| 9) ___ During the school holidays, the children enjoyed their <u>freedom</u> .                  | i. 模式   |
| 10) ___ Teachers should treat students as <u>equals</u> .                                       | j. 夫妻   |

### 2.2.2 Blank-filling

Complete the following sentences with the phrases in the box. Change forms when necessary.

bring up	end in	as a result of	eager to
set up	look after	in the future	keep in touch with
on one's own	take part in		

- Although they are studying in different countries, they \_\_\_\_\_ each other by e-mails.
- When the father and mother were out for work, the baby \_\_\_\_\_ by the neighbours.
- He is not able to go out to work \_\_\_\_\_ the heavy snow.
- My parents were very busy with their jobs so I \_\_\_\_\_ by my grandmother in the country.
- My husband and I would rather live \_\_\_\_\_ than live with my parents, because my parents' house is too small.
- \_\_\_\_\_, more and more couples will prefer to have no children.
- Generally speaking, students \_\_\_\_\_ learn the results immediately after the exam.
- It's a pity that their marriage \_\_\_\_\_ divorce.
- It seems that not many students would like to \_\_\_\_\_ the trip to the countryside because there will be an exam tomorrow.
- Before you \_\_\_\_\_ your own family, you need to do a lot of things, such as looking for a place to live in, buying furniture (家具), etc.

## 2.3 Translation

Translate the following sentences into English, using the words or phrases provided in the brackets.

- 1) 我是由我的祖父母带大的。(to bring up)
- 2) 我和我的表弟在不同的城市工作,但经常打电话保持联系。(to keep in touch)
- 3) 父母应该把孩子当作平等的人来对待。(to treat sb. as)
- 4) 许多年轻人成家后都宁愿自己住,而不愿和父母同住。(would rather ... than ...)
- 5) 我非常想在圣诞节见到我的姑姑。(eager to)
- 6) 在这个国家里,离婚已经变得越来越普遍了。(popular)
- 7) 将来,社会上会有越来越多的单亲家庭。(in the future)
- 8) 我在这里住了八年了,我已经习惯了这里的生活模式。(to be used to, pattern)

## 3. Dialogue 1: Family Life in America

### 3.1 Pre-listening Exercises

#### 3.1.1 Meaning-matching

Match the words and phrases in the left column with their corresponding Chinese meanings in the right column. Write the letter at the space given.

- |                              |       |                  |
|------------------------------|-------|------------------|
| 1) play an important role in | _____ | a. 可以接受的         |
| 2) earn money                | _____ | b. 生育控制          |
| 3) birth control             | _____ | c. 包括            |
| 4) acceptable                | _____ | d. 发挥重要作用/扮演重要角色 |
| 5) include                   | _____ | e. 挣钱            |
| 6) raise children            | _____ | f. 养家活口的人        |
| 7) child-care center         | _____ | g. 保育中心          |
| 8) breadwinner               | _____ | h. 抚养孩子          |

#### 3.1.2 Discussion

Discuss the following questions with a partner:

- 1) In an American family, who do you think is the breadwinner, husband or wife?
- 2) If a married couple has children, who is going to look after the children, husband or wife?
- 3) Do you think older people would like to live with their married children? Why?
- 4) Is divorce popular in America? What are the usual reasons for divorce?
- 5) Do people like to have many children after they get married?

### 3.2 Listening Comprehension

Choose the best answer for each of the questions below.

- 1) When married women go out for work, their children are looked after by \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. the children's father
  - B. the children's grandparents
  - C. someone from a child-care center
- 2) More people end their marriage when \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they feel they are not happy about it
  - B. women go out for work
  - C. men fail to earn enough money
- 3) A typical American family usually includes \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. parents and two children
  - B. parents, children and their grandparents
  - C. husband and wife and the husband's parents
- 4) Fewer old people like to live \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. on their own
  - B. in the Old People's Homes
  - C. with their married children
- 5) Families are getting smaller now because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. people don't like to get married
  - B. fewer babies are born
  - C. people divorce frequently

### 3.3 Listening for Language

Listen to Dialogue 1 again and complete the following sentences with the words and phrases you heard from the tape.

#### *Asking for information:*

- 1) I'm writing something about family life in America. \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 2) I'm quite interested in the roles men and women play in family. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 3) So \_\_\_\_\_? When women go out for work, who looks after the children?
- 4) Could you \_\_\_\_\_?
- 5) Generally speaking, \_\_\_\_\_?

#### *Asking for and giving clarification:*

- 1) I see. \_\_\_\_\_ men and women are now more and more equal in family life. \_\_\_\_\_?
- 2) Yes, \_\_\_\_\_. Husband and wife share their duties at home.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ marriage is not so popular now?
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_. In fact, three out of four divorced people marry again.