

全国公共英语等级考试系列用书

(PETS)

考核内容详析与 辅助练习

第二级

● **PETS 研究小组 编写**

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编写说明

1999年9月教育部考试中心向社会推出了全国公共英语等级考试体系(PETS),其目的是:(1)理顺目前管理的各种英语考试的关系;(2)提高各考试的科学性和规范性,使其能够更充分地考查出考生的语言交际能力,更加符合我国改革开放和扩大对外交往的需要。这一体系共包括五个级别,能够满足从初中毕业到大学英语专业二年级结束等不同层次英语水平的需要。

为了帮助考生准备这项考试,我们认真仔细地研究了PETS各级考试大纲及相关资料的要求,组织一些经验丰富的高校英语教师编写了《全国公共英语等级考试系列用书(PETS)考核内容详析与辅助练习》(1~5级)。各级均分三章。第一章为试题设计和考点分析,由对各级考试有较深研究的权威人士编写,详细分析了试卷设计的基本思路及各部分试题的考查要点,并根据考生的实际情况随时指出其在答题时应该注意的事项。第二章为各部分试题精练,试题按照各级试卷的结构排列,供读者检查自己的听、说、读、写能力和对有关语言知识的掌握情况,以便及时发现并解决问题;本章之后附有听力部分的录音稿和各部分试题的答案,供读者参照。第三章为一套模拟试卷,其难度、能力要求、考查要点等均接近实际考试,供读者检查自己的整体英语水平,预估自己正式考试的成绩。配套磁带的内容包括第二章和第三章中的听力材料,由对各级别要求比较了解的英美专家录制,有助于读者练习听力。

由于时间及编者水平所限,不当之处在所难免。欢迎广大专家、教师和学习者提出宝贵意见,以便再版时修订。

编者

1999年12月

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第一章

试题设计及考点分析

第二章：各部分试题精练

第三章：全国公共英语等级考试第二级模拟试卷

第一部分：试题设计综述

一、考试性质

全国公共英语等级考试(PETS)为任何人均可以个人身份参加的社会性考试,该考试的各个级别均含笔试和口试两部分,一般来讲,只有通过了笔试的考生才有资格参加口试。笔试和口试均合格的考生才会获得教育部考试中心颁发的合格证书。整体来讲,考试较为关注的是考生的英语语言运用能力是否达到了某一特定水平。因此,该考试为标准参照性考试。从理论上讲,该考试各级别逐年的难度基本一致。

二、级别标准

全国公共英语等级考试第二级是该系列五个级别中的中下级,其标准相当于我国普通高中优秀毕业生的英语水平。准备参加该级考试的考生,一般在18岁以上(含18岁),在普通初中3年的基础上又学习了3年的普通高中的英语课程。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。该级考生应能适当运用基本的语法知识,掌握考试大纲中规定的2000左右的词汇以及相关词组。考虑到交际的需要,考生应自行掌握涉及个人好恶、生活习惯、宗教信仰,以及本人工作或专业等方面的特殊词汇。

考生在熟悉背景知识的情况下,应该能够用英语与外国人交谈,包括交换特定信息,诸如事件、时间、地点、价格等(互动能力)。应该能够听懂熟悉的日常生活中发音清楚、语速较慢的简短对话或独白,能够读懂通知、简单的介绍和广告、通俗易懂的英文书刊或报纸(接受能力)。应该能够写日记、信函、通知和便条等(产出能力)。

三、试卷设计

指导思想

该考试的性质和级别标准中的具体要求告诉我们:

1. 设计试卷和命制试题时应该充分考虑考生的认知水平。

该考试对考生年龄不作限制,因而考生的年龄会有一个很大的跨度。试卷设计和试题命制应该以考生的主体,即18岁以上成年人的认知水平为基准,同时争取不使某一年龄段(年龄较轻或较大)的考生或某一特定社会群体因某方面的背景知识较少而受到不公平的对待。如,对刚刚走出校门的学生而言,过多商务工作方面的语言材料会使其难以招架;相反,对从事商务工作的人员,过多校内生活方面的语言材料也会给其一种不太适应的感觉。这就要求试卷中所选用的语言材料应该照顾到成人考生的总体情况,且在题材和体裁方面应该多样化。

2. 全面考核考生的语言运用能力,同时适当考查考生对语言知识的掌握情况。

我国实行改革开放政策以来,对外交往不断扩大,急需大量不同层次、懂外语并能与外国人直接交流的专业技术人员和高质量的劳动者。而具有权威性的外语考试可以通过确认应考者的外语水平、颁发证书等手段,发挥其社会职能,合理配置人才资源。由此看来,该考试应该全面、充分地考核考生的语言运用能力。

语言教学和测试理论的发展亦说明,语言能力测试应该以测试考生的听、说、读、写能力为主,同时兼测考生对语言知识的掌握情况。

第二部分：考核要点分析

全国公共英语等级考试第二级包括听力理解、英语知识运用、阅读理解、写作和口语五部分。下面，将逐一分析每一部分各个大题的考查要点，并讨论备考和应试所应注意的事项。

一、听力理解

听力是与外国人直接交往中必不可少的一种语言能力。该部分要求考生能够听懂熟悉的日常生活中发音清楚、语速较慢的简短独白和对话。考试大纲中详细列出了考生应该掌握的听力微技能，我们将以此为线索分析一下听力部分对考生的具体要求。

1. 理解主旨、要义

任何一段对话或独白总会围绕一个主旨或者一个中心思想展开。有时，主旨和要义会比较明确；有时则会贯穿整个对话或独白，需考生自己去归纳、概括。

2. 获取事实性的具体信息

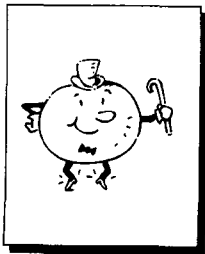
为了说明和解释主旨，对话或独白中需要一些具体信息，如时间、地点、人物等。这些信息是理解和把握对话主旨必不可少的内容，也常常是听力考试的重点项目。

3. 对说话的背景、说话者之间的关系等能作出简单的推断

话语发生的背景及说话者之间的关系对话语的含义有着举足轻重的作用，如“你擦了几扇窗子啦？”在某些场合为询问，而在另外一些场合则可能就是责怪。对说话背景、说话者之间关系的理解程度，在一定程度上可以体现一个人对口语的理解能力，因而也是听力测试所要考查的重点项目之一。

4. 理解说话者的意图、观点或态度

一般来讲，说话者总会有说话的意图，或是提出、回答问题，或阐述自己的想法，或是表明自己的态度或意见。这在很大程度上有助于对整个对话的理解。有时，说话者的意图或观点是明说出来的，有时则隐含在对话的句里行间，需要听者自己去揣摩、推断。



听力部分分为两节。第一节由5个小题组成，考查考生理解简单的事实性信息和进行简单推断的能力。要求考生根据所听到的5段简短对话，从每题所给的3个选择项中选出最佳选项；每段录音材料播放一遍。第二节由15个小题组成，考查考生理解简单的事实性信息的能力。要求考生根据所听到的5段对话或独白，从每题所给的3个选择项中选出最佳选项；每段录音材料播放两遍。

下面以PETS第二级考试大纲中的样题为例，分析一下听力部分的考查要点。

试 题

第一节 听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题。

1. At what time does the office open?

- [A] 7:45.
- [B] 8:15.
- [C] 8:00.

2. What did the man do last Saturday?

- [A] He saw a play.
- [B] He acted in a play.
- [C] He went to the tea house.

3. What is the relationship between the speakers?

- [A] They are friends.
- [B] They are strangers.
- [C] They are brother and sister.

4. What are the two speakers talking about?

- [A] A fine boat.
- [B] Their friend, Tom.
- [C] The weather.

5. What will the woman do this evening?

- [A] Meet her Mum at the airport.
- [B] Say good-bye to her Mum at the airport.
- [C] Fly to another city together with her Mum.

第二节 听下面 5 段对话或独白，每段对话后有二至五个小题。

6. Where does this conversation take place?

- [A] In a store.
- [B] In a factory.
- [C] In a museum.

7. What is the most probable result of the conversation?

- [A] The man got his radio repaired.
- [B] The man got a new receipt.
- [C] The man got a new radio.

8. When is Alice's birthday?

- [A] The next day.
- [B] The day after next.
- [C] The day they had the talk.

9. What will the man and the woman buy for Alice?

- [A] A record.
- [B] Some flowers.
- [C] A box of chocolate.

10. Where did Sue spend the nights in the country?

- [A] In a farm house.
- [B] In the open.
- [C] At a hotel.

11. What was the weather like in the country?

- [A] It snowed a lot.
- [B] It rained nearly every day. ↗
- [C] There was a lot of sunshine.

12. What did Sue think of the people in the country?

- [A] They were tall.
- [B] They were strange. ↗
- [C] They were friendly.

13. Where are Kate and Tom?

- [A] In Kate's office.
- [B] In Tom's house. ↗
- [C] In a classroom.

14. Why did Tom come into the room?

- [A] He worked there.
- [B] He wanted to talk to Kate. ↗
- [C] He wanted to have a letter typed.

15. What was Jane doing at that time?

- [A] She was taking a rest.
- [B] She was preparing for an exam. ↗
- [C] She was taking an exam.



16. What will Kate do next year?

- [A] Go to Japan.
- [B] Change her job.
- [C] Go to night school.

17. What did the man have to do in the morning?

- [A] He fed the chickens.
- [B] He cleaned the bathroom.
- [C] He carried water for the family.

18. Why did the man go to school on foot?

- [A] No bus ran in that direction.
- [B] The school was near.
- [C] His family was poor.

19. What did the man do every Sunday?









- [A] He was taken to church three times.
- [B] He stayed at home all day.
- [C] He played in the street.

20. What can we learn from what the speaker said?

- [A] He is a retired teacher of history.
- [B] He thinks children were happier in the past.
- [C] He lives on a farm far away from cities.



录音稿

- 第1段  M: Well, I wonder why the office is still not open.
W: But it's not yet eight. In fact, it's only a quarter to eight.
- 第2段  W: Did you go to the theatre last Saturday?
M: Yes, I saw "The Tea House". The acting was excellent.
- 第3段  M: Excuse me, Madam.
W: Yes?
M: Does this bus go to Zhongshan Road?
W: Yes, I think so.
M: Thank you.
W: You're welcome.
- 第4段  M: I hope it'll be fine tomorrow. I'm going boating with Tom.
W: Oh, I think it will be fine.
M: Are you sure?
W: Yes. I heard it on the radio.
- 第5段  M: Shall we go to the cinema this evening?
W: Oh, sorry. I'm afraid I can't. I'm seeing my Mum off at the airport at 7:30.
- 第6段  W: Can I help you?
M: Yes. I bought this radio two days ago, but I'm afraid it doesn't work. I'd like to change it for another one.
W: Oh, dear. Yes, of course. Have you got your receipt?
M: Yes, here it is.
W: Thank you. Just a moment, please.
- 第7段  M: It's Alice's birthday tomorrow.
W: Are you sure? I think it should be the day after tomorrow.
M: Well, let me see. Oh, I'm sorry. You're right. It is the day after tomorrow. Shall we buy her a present?
W: Yes, of course. Shall we give her some flowers?
M: Flowers are lovely. But I think it's better to buy her a nice box of chocolate.
W: Alice doesn't like sweet things. Didn't you know that?
M: You're right. Er...I know. We can give her a record. She loves music.
- 第8段  W: That's a good idea. Let's go to the music shop and choose one for her.
M: Morning Sue. Did you enjoy your holiday in the country?
W: Yes, thanks. We had a great time. And some friends went with us.
M: Where did you stay? In a hotel?
W: No. We camped in the mountains, near Snowdon. We cooked all our meals



over an open fire.

M: Sounds wonderful. Was the weather good?

W: The sun shone nearly every day and it didn't rain at all.

M: Did you like the people there?

W: Yes, they were great. We met some farmers and had tea in their houses.

M: When did you get back? Last night?

W: No. This morning. You'll think we were mad. We got up at 4:30, left at 5:00 and arrived here at 9:00. I'm so tired. What about you? Did you have a good weekend?

M: Yes, but I didn't do much. I just stayed at home. The weather was terrible.

(A knock at the door.)

W: Come in, please.

M: Hello, Kate. Where's Jane? I want her to type this letter for me.

W: I'm afraid she can't, Tom. She isn't working today.

M: Oh, why? Is she ill?

W: No. She's studying for an exam.

M: An exam? Is she going to school?

W: Yes, she is. She's learning Japanese in night school.

M: I see. Are you going to night school, too?

W: No, I'm not, not this year. But I'm thinking about taking a course next year.

M: That's a good idea. Is it expensive?

W: No, not very. Anyway, it's worth the money.

Now, you want to know about life in the past. Right? I can tell you. When I was a boy, things were different. I had to get up at six every morning. That was not very bad in summer, but in winter it was cold. And we didn't have any hot water in the house. We had to wash in cold water. We didn't have a bathroom. My dad had some chickens. I had to feed them every morning and then I had to walk to school with my little sister. It was two miles to school and two miles back in the evening. But it always seemed longer in the morning when we were going to school. There was a bus, but we didn't have the money. And we had to go to bed at seven o'clock every night. We couldn't watch TV because there wasn't any. On Sundays we had to go to church three times — morning, afternoon and evening. And we couldn't play outside on Sundays. But it wasn't all bad. We had some good times. We could go out and our parents didn't have to worry about us. There weren't so many cars on the roads then, so the streets were safe to play in. And there were not many robbers and thieves in those days. We had to work hard and we weren't able to buy all those things in the shops today. Life was hard, but it was simple and people were happier. I don't think I'd like to be young today.

第9段 ➡

第10段 ➡

分析

根据命题指导思想和试题命制原则,以上各语言材料的话题虽不可避免地多为“日常生活”,但谈论的主题基本上各不相同,如第1段为时间,第2段为剧目,第3段为乘车,第4段为天气,第5段为电影,第6段为退还商品,第7段为购买生日礼物,第8段为假日活动,第9段为个人活动,第10段为个人经历。20个小题也较好地反映了考试大纲对考生在听力部分的要求,其中1个小题考查对主旨、大意的理解,10个小题考查对事实性具体信息的掌握,3个小题考查对说话背景、说话者之间的关系等作出简单推断的能力,6个小题考查对说话者的意图、态度或观点的理解。现在,从各类试题中选出1至2个小题进行分析:

第3小题考查考生能否根据对话内容推断出说话者之间的关系。由双方相互间的称谓即可听出,说话者相互并不认识,因此正确选择项为B。

第4小题考查考生对对话主旨、大意的推断能力。说话者开篇即说希望第二天天气晴朗,对方谈了自己知道的一些这方面的情况。由此可以明显地看出,双方在谈论天气,因此正确选项为C。

第6小题考查考生对谈话背景的推断能力。由双方谈话的内容,诸如bought this radio, your receipt,及双方说话的语气等可以推断出,这是发生在售货员和顾客之间的对话,谈话的背景是商店,因此正确选项为A。

第7小题考查考生对说话者态度和观点的理解情况。售货员对顾客的换货理由表示理解,并要求其出示发票,由此即可看出她对这件事的态度及此事的结果:顾客换到一台新收音机,所以正确选项为C。

第17小题考查考生对事实性具体信息的掌握情况。谈话者曾讲到,他每天早晨不得不喂父亲养的一群鸡,所以正确选项为A。

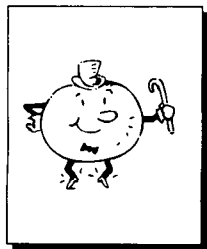
第18小题也是考查考生对事实性具体信息的掌握情况。谈话者讲到,学校距他家有两英里(3公里多)的距离,路上有一趟公共汽车,但他和妹妹没有钱买车票,因此正确选项为C。

第19小题同样是考查考生对事实性具体信息的掌握情况。每到星期天,谈话者不得不早、中、晚三次去教堂祈祷,所以正确选项为A。

第20小题考查考生对谈话者的态度和观点的推断能力。总结谈话内容时,谈话者谈了对往昔生活的看法,“过去的生活很艰苦,但却简单,比现在更幸福,我可不想当今天的小孩子。”由此可知,正确选项为B。

二、英语知识运用

语言知识是指语言运用中必不可少的语音、语法和词汇知识。学习语言的目的是能够在具体的情景中进行交际,即听、说、读、写,但这四种语言技能的任何一种都离不开语言知识的支撑,由此可以看出语言知识的掌握在语言学习中亦非常重要,不容忽视。



英语知识运用部分分为两节。第一节由15个单项题组成,考查考生对英语语法、词汇知识和较为简单的表达方式的掌握情况。每题在一句或两句话中留出空白,要求考生从每题所给的4个选择项中选出最佳选项。第二节由20个小题组成,考查考生对词汇知识的掌握情况。试题的具体形式为:在一篇180~210词的短文中留出20个空白,要求考生从每题所给的4个选择项中选出最佳选项,使补足后的短文意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。

第一节: 单项填空

该节试题的特点为: (1) 内容覆盖面广, 考查范围为大纲中所列的所有语法项目; (2) 重点突出, 强调动词用法的考查。下面以PETS第二级考试大纲中的样题为例, 从这两个方面分析该节所考查的知识和能力。

示例

21. Paul doesn't have to be made _____. He always works hard.

- [A] study
- [B] to study
- [C] studied
- [D] studying

22. I first met Lisa three years ago when we _____ at a radio station together.

- [A] have worked
- [B] had been working
- [C] were working
- [D] had worked

23. She thought I was talking about her daughter, _____, in fact, I was talking about my daughter.

- [A] whom
- [B] where
- [C] which
- [D] while

24. —When shall we meet again?

— Make it _____ day you like; it's all the same to me.

- [A] one
- [B] any
- [C] another
- [D] some

25. All the leading newspapers _____ the trade talks between China and the United States.

- [A] reported
- [B] printed
- [C] announced
- [D] published

26. You don't need to describe her. I _____ her several times.

- [A] had met
- [B] have met
- [C] met
- [D] meet

27. How beautifully she sings! I have never heard _____.

- [A] the better voice
- [B] a good voice
- [C] the best voice
- [D] a better voice

28. — I'll be away on a business trip. Would you mind looking after my cat?

— Not at all. _____.

- [A] I've no time
- [B] I'd rather not
- [C] You can leave
- [D] I'd be happy to

29. In some parts of the world, tea _____ with milk and sugar.

- [A] is serving
- [B] is served
- [C] serves
- [D] served

30. It's nearly seven o'clock. Jack _____ be here at any moment.

- [A] must
- [B] need
- [C] should
- [D] can

31. I hope there are enough glasses for each guest to have _____.

- [A] it
- [B] those
- [C] them
- [D] one

32. _____ down the radio — the baby's asleep in the next room.

- [A] Turn
- [B] Turning
- [C] Turned
- [D] To turn

33. It was not until 1920 _____ regular radio broadcasts began.

- [A] when
- [B] which
- [C] that
- [D] since