

总主编 姜荷梅 蒋秉章

# 全国英语等级考试

# PETS

## 第二级教材



复旦大学出版社

[www.fudanpress.com.cn](http://www.fudanpress.com.cn)

# 全国英语等级考试 (PETS)第二级教材

总 主 编 姜荷梅 蒋秉章  
本册主编 陈振云 姜荷梅  
副 主 编 孙 怡 江 华 饶小飞

復旦大學 出版社

## 前 言

全国英语等级考试(Public English Test System,简称 PETS)是面向社会的含有五个等级的英语考试体系。PETS 测试的重点是英语交际能力,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。《全国英语等级考试(PETS)教材》是以《全国英语等级考试大纲》为依据而编写的一套备考教材,共有 5 册,每一级为一册,既可作为 PETS 考试培训使用教材,也可供考生自学使用。

本套教材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,既教授语言知识,又适当介绍英语国家文化,练习设计注重对考生听、说、读、写能力的全面培养和发展。每册每单元覆盖一个交际话题,每一单元的首页简要描述本单元在听、说、读、写方面的学习目标,使 PETS 各级考生了解本单元应努力达到的英语交际水平。某些选材略高于该级别的难度是为了使考生在适应本级难度的情况下,潜移默化地提高自己的英语水平。

与其他备考教材相比,本套教材具有如下特点:

1. 知识与能力并重。不仅注重考生的语言知识的学习和掌握,也兼顾语言接受能力和产出能力的训练。话题和习题设计紧扣考试大纲,力求考生的知识和能力符合考试大纲的要求,课后的主观练习题更有助于学生掌握语言知识,打好基础。

2. 指导与训练并重。在培养考生英语知识运用能力的同时,注意培养考生的应试技能。根据 PETS 书面考试的内容和结构(听力理解、英语知识运用、阅读理解、写作),从考试所采用的题型(客观题、主观题、完型填空题、改错题、写作题、口试题)设计应考小贴士(Exam Tips),分类讲解,分析题型,介绍应考策略。通过自测题与模拟题的训练,考生可以有的放矢地进行考前准备。

3. 系统与简明并重。本教材涵盖了基础英语语法的各个方面,对各级别考试大纲中规定的语法项目都作了比较系统的描述。在保持系统性的同时,根据语法学习的特点和实际需要,对语法知识的描述适当加以简化,避免理论性的描述,突出重点,使考生能较清晰的掌握基本语法结构。

本册书是为准备参加 PETS 第二级考试的考生编写的。第二级是全国英语等级考试五个级别中的中下级,其标准相当于普通高中优秀毕业生的英语水平。本书共有 15 个单元,每个单元由五部分组成:

第一部分为口语练习(Speaking),围绕 PETS 第二级考试大纲的功能意念表展开,每单元设计若干段对话。对话力求情景真实、语言地道得体;练习力求形式多样、循序渐进,旨在帮助学生达到自由交际的目的。

第二部分为听力训练,围绕单元主题,练习形式有回答问题、填空、听写等。

第三部分阅读是该单元对话内容的补充或延伸,包括两篇课文。第一篇为正课文,第二篇是副课文。正课文由课文、词汇表、注释和练习四大部分组成。注释是从语法、词汇等方面点拨课文中的疑点、难点,需要时介绍相关的文化背景知识,加深考生对课文的理解。练

习是针对各课的重点内容而设计的,包括课文理解、词汇练习、结构练习、构词法练习。词汇和构词练习旨在让学生深入学习英语词汇,更快、更多、更有效地扩大词汇量,丰富词汇的使用面。副课文由课文和正误判断题组成。

第四部分为语法,按照 PETS 第二级考试大纲的语法项目表编排。包括语法讲解和练习,练习以主观题为主。

第五部分是指导性写作,简要介绍有关写作技能,包括格式、常用表达语等,提供相应的写作练习。

此外,本书包含四套自测题、两套模拟题。自测题题型与实际考试一致,但题量略少于实际考试;模拟题配有口试题,其难度、能力要求、考查要点等均接近实际 PETS 第二级考试要求,供考生检查自己的听、说、读、写能力和对有关语言知识的掌握情况,以便能及时发现并解决问题,查漏补缺。

本套教材附有所力录音原文和练习参考答案。另外,本套教材配有录音带。

由于编者水平有限,错误和疏漏难免,恳请同仁不吝赐教。

编者

2006 年 11 月

## Contents

<b>Unit 1</b>	<b>People</b>	1
	I . Speaking	1
	II . Listening	4
	III . Reading	6
	IV . Grammar	13
	动词的完成时态(The Perfect Tense)	13
	V . Guided Writing	15
	VI . Test Yourself	17
<b>Unit 2</b>	<b>House and Family Environment</b>	25
	I . Speaking	25
	II . Listening	27
	III . Reading	29
	IV . Grammar	36
	被动语态(The Passive Voice)	36
	V . Guided Writing	37
<b>Unit 3</b>	<b>Daily Life</b>	39
	I . Speaking	39
	II . Listening	41
	III . Reading	43
	IV . Grammar	50
	动词的过去分词(The Past Participle)	50
	V . Guided Writing	51
<b>Unit 4</b>	<b>Food and Drink</b>	56
	I . Speaking	56
	II . Listening	58
	III . Reading	60
	IV . Grammar	67
	不定式(The Infinitive)	67
	V . Guided Writing	69
	VI . Test Yourself	70

---

<b>Unit 5 Spare Time Activities</b>	77
I . Speaking	77
II . Listening	80
III . Reading	81
IV . Grammar	88
动词的-ing 形式	88
V . Guided Writing	91
 <b>Unit 6 Education</b>	92
I . Speaking	92
II . Listening	94
III . Reading	96
IV . Grammar	103
句子(1):句子的成分	103
V . Guided Writing	104
 <b>Unit 7 Sciences</b>	110
I . Speaking	110
II . Listening	113
III . Reading	114
IV . Grammar	120
句子(2):句子的种类	120
V . Guided Writing	123
VI . Simulated Test	124
 <b>Unit 8 Holiday</b>	136
I . Speaking	136
II . Listening	139
III . Reading	140
IV . Grammar	147
句子(3):简单句(Simple Sentence)和并列句(Compound Sentence)	147
V . Guided Writing	149
 <b>Unit 9 Shopping</b>	151
I . Speaking	151
II . Listening	154
III . Reading	155
IV . Grammar	162
句子(4):名词性从句(Noun Clauses)	162

---

V . Guided Writing .....	165
<b>Unit 10 Health and Medical Care .....</b>	<b>168</b>
I . Speaking .....	168
II . Listening .....	171
III . Reading .....	172
IV . Grammar .....	179
句子(5):状语从句(Adverbial Clauses) .....	179
V . Guided Writing .....	182
VI . Test Yourself .....	183
<b>Unit 11 Weather and Climate .....</b>	<b>190</b>
I . Speaking .....	190
II . Listening .....	193
III . Reading .....	194
IV . Grammar .....	201
句子(6):定语从句(Attributive Clauses) .....	201
V . Guided Writing .....	204
<b>Unit 12 Places and Directions .....</b>	<b>205</b>
I . Speaking .....	205
II . Listening .....	208
III . Reading .....	210
IV . Grammar .....	217
倒装 .....	217
V . Guided Writing .....	220
<b>Unit 13 Travel .....</b>	<b>224</b>
I . Speaking .....	224
II . Listening .....	227
III . Reading .....	229
IV . Grammar .....	236
省略句 .....	236
V . Guided Writing .....	239
VI . Test Yourself .....	240
<b>Unit 14 Services .....</b>	<b>247</b>
I . Speaking .....	247
II . Listening .....	250

---

III . Reading .....	252
IV . Grammar .....	258
英语构词法(1):合成法(compounding),转化法(conversion) .....	258
V . Guided Writing .....	260
 <b>Unit 15 Social Relations</b> .....	 262
I . Speaking .....	262
II . Listening .....	265
III . Reading .....	267
IV . Grammar .....	272
构词法(2):派生法(affixation 或 derivation) .....	272
V . Guided Writing .....	274
VI . Simulated Test .....	274
 听力录音原文 .....	 289
练习答案 .....	324



# Unit 1 People

## 单元学习目标

**Listening:** 能听懂姓名、电话、地址等介绍

**Speaking:** 能与外国人相互问候并做自我介绍

**Reading:** 能通过阅读文章掌握相关人物的主要信息

**Grammar:** 能正确使用现在完成时和过去完成时

**Writing:** 能熟练掌握私人信函的格式

## I. Speaking

### Conversations

#### 1

(In the department office, He Jun and Li Yan are filling out some forms when Dr Danny Smith comes by on his way to his office.)

Smith: Oh, hello, He. How are you?

He: Very well, thank you, Dr Smith. And you?

Smith: Fine, thanks.

He: Dr Smith, I'd like you to meet my good friend and colleague, Li Yan. This is my advisor, Dr Danny Smith.

Li: How do you do?

Smith: How do you do, Ms. Li? Welcome to our university. How long have you been in the States?

Li: I've only been here a few weeks, but I plan to stay at least one year.

Smith: That's fine. Oh, I have to go now. Good-bye.

He & Li: Good-bye.

#### 2

(Dr Danny Smith meets his neighbor, Rebecca, in the hallway of his apartment.)

Smith: Hello .  
Rebecca: Oh, hi !  
Smith: Please allow me to introduce myself . My name is Danny Smith .  
Rebecca: Pleased to meet you . My name is Rebecca Peters . Did you just move in next door?  
Smith: Yes, I did . Have you lived here long?  
Rebecca: Me? I guess so . I've lived here for about 2 years now . Have you lived in Shanghai very long?  
Smith: No . Not really . Actually , I've just come here . Well , Rebecca , it was nice meeting you .  
Rebecca: Nice to have met you , too , Danny .  
Smith: See you around !  
Rebecca: See you !

### 3

(Mary is on her holiday with her husband in Hawaii , where she comes across her old friend , Victoria .)

Mary: Victoria , is that really you?  
Victoria: Well , well , Mary ! Fancy meeting you here . I haven't seen you for nearly two years .  
Mary: Yes , doesn't time fly? How 's everything going?  
Victoria: I've been okay . How are things with you?  
Mary: Very well , thanks . Anyway , what are you doing here? Are you living here now or ...?  
Victoria: I'm here on holiday . And you?  
Mary: We are on holiday , too . And this is my husband , George .  
Victoria: Nice to meet you .  
George: Nice to meet you , too .

## Notes

1. Hello ! 最常用的寒暄用语。
2. Hi ! 比 Hello 随便,一般用于比较熟悉的人,男女都可以用。
3. How are you? 最常用的问候方式。除了有问候对方“你好吗”的意思外,还含有“午安”在内的意思。
4. Pleased to meet you . 用于初次见面。Pleased 可以换成 glad , nice 等。
5. It was nice meeting you . 只用于与初次见面的人分别时,其他情况下 meet 换成 see。Nice 可以换成 fancy , pleased 等。另外类似的说法还有“Nice to have met you”, “I'm honored to have met you (用于庄重、正式的场合)”等。

## Useful Expressions

Greetings			Responses	
Formal	Good morning . Good afternoon . Good evening .	How do you do? How are you?	Good morning . Good afternoon . Good evening .	How do you do? Very well , thanks . And you?
Informal	Hello ! Hi !	How are you doing? How 's everything going? How 's it going? How have you been? What have you been doing? I haven't seen you for ages .	Hello ! Hi !	Fine , thanks . And you? Not so bad . How are things with you? Great ! What about you? I've been okay .

Introductions			Responses
Self-introduction	Formal	Please allow me to introduce myself . My name is ... How do you do? My name is ...	Pleased to meet you . My name is ... Nice to meet you .
	Informal	I don't believe we've met before . I'm ... Have we met? I'm ...	Hi ! I'm ... Pleased to meet you .
Introducing one to another	Formal	May I introduce (you to) ...	How do you do?
	Informal	I'd like you to meet ... This is ...	Glad to meet you .

## Oral practice

1 . In the following dialogue , some responses are missing . Please work out appropriate ones .

You can use the useful expressions given above .

Chen : Excuse me , are you Mr . Smith?

Smith : Yes , I am .

Chen : Oh , Mr . Smith . Welcome to Shanghai . I'm Chen Wen from Shanghai Business School .

Smith : How do you do , Chen Wen?

Chen: 1) \_\_\_\_\_?  
Smith: And this is my wife, Elizabeth.  
Chen: 2) \_\_\_\_\_, Mr. and Mrs. Smith.  
Elizabeth: Call me Elizabeth.  
Smith: And call me Danny. It's very kind of you to meet us.  
Chen: 3) \_\_\_\_\_. I think you've had a pleasant flight.  
Smith: Umm ... It wasn't too bad.  
Chen: I'm glad to hear that. Well, let me take your cases.  
Elizabeth: 4) \_\_\_\_\_. They are a bit heavy.  
Smith: Oh, don't take them both. I can manage one.  
Chen: Okay. Shall we go then? The car is waiting outside.

**2. Make up dialogues with your partner according to the following situations. You can use the useful expressions given above.**

- 1) It's your first day at school. Tell each other about your own information, such as names, majors and hobbies.
- 2) You are having a birthday party. Some of your guests don't know each other. Introduce them.
- 3) You run into your former classmate whom you haven't seen for a long time. Greet each other and talk about what you want to know about each other.

## II. Listening

### Conversation

**1. Listen to the conversation and fill in the blanks with the missing words.**

John: Hello. John 1) \_\_\_\_\_.  
George: Hello John. 2) \_\_\_\_\_ George.  
John: Oh, George. 3) \_\_\_\_\_?  
George: Well, I need 4) \_\_\_\_\_ about Rebecca.  
John: Sure. What do you want to know?  
George: Who does she 5) \_\_\_\_\_ now?  
John: L'Oéal.  
George: 6) \_\_\_\_\_?  
John: L-'O-r-é-a-l.  
George: L-'O-r-é-a-l. Right. That's a 7) \_\_\_\_\_ company, isn't it?  
John: Yes, That's right. But 8) \_\_\_\_\_, Shanghai branch.

**2 . Listen to the conversation again and fill in the table with the information about Rebecca .**

Name of company	1 ) _____
Work place	2 ) _____
Position	3 ) _____
Telephone number	4 ) _____
E-mail	5 ) _____

**Passage****1 . Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to each question you hear .**

- 1) A . The first president of the United States .  
B . The history of the United States .  
C . The people of the United States .
- 2) A . In 1732 .  
B . In 1743 .  
C . In 1775 .
- 3) A . At Mount Vernon .  
B . At home .  
C . In England .
- 4) A . Mary Ball .  
B . Lawrence .  
C . Martha Dandrige Custis .
- 5) A . He had felt exploited by the British .  
B . His brother had been killed by the British .  
C . He had been robbed of the Mount Vernon estate by the British .

**2 . Listen to the passage again and complete the following sentences with the information you get from the tape .**

- 1) George Washington was born in \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 2) In 1743 , his father died and he moved to \_\_\_\_\_ his half brother , Lawrence .
- 3) George inherited the Mount Vernon estate , after \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 4) George Washington lived \_\_\_\_\_ after he got married .
- 5) George Washington had always felt exploited by the British and he wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ .

### III . Reading

#### Passage One

##### When I Was A Child



My parents brought me up to think I was the centre of the universe . They showered me with love and attention and gave me terrific self-confidence . I was the eldest of four . There were three girls and then finally the longed-for boy arrived . We were all indulged . I don't think any one of us was the favorite .

Maeve Binchy      My father was a lawyer and my mother had been a nurse before she married . She was a big , jolly woman , as big as I am . We never had a lot of money but we had great comfort and lived in a big , shabby old house with nearly an acre of garden . We each had our own bedroom .

We all went to school on the train to the Convent of the Holy Child . It was just three miles down the line and now I see it as the most beautiful place , but we never noticed the view when we were children .

I was a terrible goody-goody . At school I was the girl who was always approached if somebody had to write a thank-you letter to a visiting speaker or make the speech of thanks . I was an extrovert . I thought I was marvelous because my parents made me feel that way . When I was little they would take me out of bed and bring me down to entertain their friends — to whom I now apologize .

At home we kept hens and when they died of old age we buried them and held a Requiem Mass . I was the priest , of course , and prayed for their souls and put flowers on their graves . We had an honorary grave for the tortoise once because we thought he was dead , though we couldn't find the body . He turned up again — he had only gone away for the winter .

The teachers warned us a lot about sex and I was a bit disappointed during my last two years at school to find there wasn't as much sex as we had been told . By then my friends had boyfriends and I became very self-conscious . Because I was told at home that I was lovely , I thought I was . When I went out to dances and didn't fare so well , I was very disappointed . I then realized that I was big and fat and not so lovely .

Nowadays I can't believe how quickly time passes , but when I was a child , the summer holidays seemed to last for ever . They were idyllic , and I put a lot of that into my books . Everything about my childhood has been useful material .

## New Words

universe /'ju:nɪvɜ:s/ <i>n.</i>	宇宙;世界
shower /'ʃaʊə/ <i>v.</i>	大量地给予;倾注;喷淋
attention /ə'tenʃən/ <i>n.</i>	注意,专心;注意力;考虑,关心
terrific /tə'rifɪk/ <i>a.</i>	〈口〉极大的,极度的;非常好的,了不起的
self-confidence /ˌself'kɒnfɪdəns/ <i>n.</i>	自信,自恃
indulge /ɪn'dʌldʒ/ <i>v.</i>	纵容,迁就;沉溺于;使高兴
favorite /'feɪvərɪt/ <i>a.</i>	特别受喜爱的
<i>n.</i>	特别受喜爱的人(物);受宠的人
jolly /'dʒɒli/ <i>a.</i>	快活的,兴高采烈的;令人愉快的,惬意的
comfort /'kʌmfət/ <i>n.</i>	舒适,享受;使生活舒适的东西
shabby /'ʃæbi/ <i>a.</i>	破旧的;失修的,倒塌的
acre /'eɪkə(r)/ <i>n.</i>	英亩
notice /'nəʊtɪs/ <i>v.</i>	注意到,察觉到;关注,理会
view /vju:/ <i>n.</i>	景色,被看到的东西
goody-goody /'ɡu:di'ɡu:di/ <i>n.</i>	〈口〉好人;伪善的人,假正经的人
approach /ə'prəʊtʃ/ <i>v.</i>	接近,靠近;找……商量,同……联系
visiting /'vɪzɪtɪŋ/ <i>a.</i>	访问的,做客的;参观的,游览的
extrovert /'ekstrəvɜ:t/ <i>n.</i>	性格外向的人,好社交的人,易于交友的人
marvelous /'mɑ:vələs/ <i>a.</i>	令人惊奇的,非凡的;〈口〉绝妙的,了不起的
entertain /entə'teɪn/ <i>v.</i>	给……娱乐,使快乐;招待,款待
apologize /ə'pɒlədʒaɪz/ <i>v.</i>	道歉,谢罪
bury /'beri/ <i>v.</i>	埋葬,为……举行葬礼;掩埋,埋藏
priest /pri:st/ <i>n.</i>	神父,神甫,牧师
pray /preɪ/ <i>v.</i>	做祷告;祈求
soul /səʊl/ <i>n.</i>	灵魂,心灵
grave /ɡreɪv/ <i>n.</i>	墓穴,坟墓
honorary /'ɒnərərɪ/ <i>a.</i>	名誉的,纪念性的
tortoise /'tɔ:təs/ <i>n.</i>	乌龟,陆龟
sex /seks/ <i>n.</i>	性,性别;性吸引
disappointed /ˌdɪsə'pɔɪntɪd/ <i>a.</i>	失望的,沮丧的
self-conscious /ˌself'kɒnʃəs/ <i>a.</i>	忸怩的,怕难为情的
fare /feə(r)/ <i>v.</i>	进展;干,设法对付
realize /'riəlaɪz/ <i>v.</i>	认识,知道,明白
last /lɑ:st; læst/ <i>v.</i>	延续,持续
idyllic /ɪ'dɪlɪk/ <i>a.</i>	田园诗的,田园诗般的
material /mə'tɪəriəl/ <i>n.</i>	素材,资料;原料,材料

### Phrases

bring up	养育,(尤指在举止风度方面)教养
see ... as	把……看作,认为
die of	死于
turn up	出现,重现
go away	走开,离去;离家外出
for ever	永远

### Proper Names

Convent of the Holy Child	圣婴女修道会学校
/ˈkɒnvənt əv ðə ˈhəʊli tʃaɪld/	
Requiem Mass /ˈrekwiəm məs/	(天主教)安魂弥撒

### Notes

1. 本文作者 Maeve Binchy (梅芙·宾奇) 1940 年 3 月 28 日生于都柏林, 获都柏林大学历史学位。先在几所女子学校任教, 后进入《爱尔兰时报》任职, 开始撰写专栏。自 1982 年她的长篇小说处女作《点燃一支小蜡烛》(*Light a Penny Candle*) 出版以来, 梅芙·宾奇已经出版了近二十部长篇小说和短篇小说集。1999 年荣获英国图书奖的终身成就奖。代表作有《红羽毛》(*Scarlet Feather*)、《塔拉路》(*Tara Road*)、《镜湖》(*The Glass Lake*)、《朋友圈》(*Circle of Friends*) 等。
2. There were three girls and then finally the longed-for boy arrived. 在生了三个女儿之后, 最后终于盼来了一个儿子。此句中 longed-for 是由动词词组 long for 的-ed 分词转化来的形容词, 意为“渴望已久的”。
3. At school I was the girl who was always approached if somebody had to write a thank-you letter to a visiting speaker or make the speech of thanks. 在学校里, 如果有人必须给某位特邀发言人写封感谢信或者发表致谢演讲, 就总能找到我。此句是一个主从复合句, 包含着一个 who 引导的限制性定语从句, 定语从句中还包含一个 if 引导的条件状语从句。
4. I thought I was marvelous because my parents made me feel that way. 我觉得我很棒是因为我父母使得我那么认为。此句中, I was marvelous 是宾语从句; make 在此句中的含义是“使, 促使”, 其宾语后常接不带 to 的不定式作宾补, 这种结构被称为复合宾语, 但是 make 用于被动语态时, to 不省略, 如: She was made to leave the room (别人叫她离开房间)。
5. When I was little they would take me out of bed and bring me down to entertain their friends — to whom I now apologize. 我小的时候, 他们会把我从床上抱起来, 带我下楼逗他们的朋友开心——对他们我现在表示歉意。此句中, to whom I now apologize 是一个非限制性定语从句, 用来修饰 their friends。
6. The teachers warned us a lot about sex and I was a bit disappointed during my last two



years at school to find there wasn't as much sex as we had been told. 老师们一再告诫我们提防异性吸引, 在学校的后两年我有点失望地发现异性吸引远没有他们说的那么厉害。此句中, as ... as 表示同级比较, 意思是“像……一样”。其中前一个 as 是副词, 后一个 as 是连词。

## Exercises

### 1. Reading comprehension

Make the correct choice for each of the following unfinished statements or questions.

- 1) The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. anecdotes in Maeve's childhood
  - B. school life in Maeve's childhood
  - C. the reason why Maeve was self-confident in her early childhood
  - D. the reason why Maeve became self-conscious in her later childhood
- 2) It can be inferred from the article that Maeve was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. big
  - B. fat
  - C. beautiful
  - D. not good-looking
- 3) The sentence "I was a terrible goody-goody" (Line 1, Para. 4) means that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. I was a really good person
  - B. I was a terrible person
  - C. I behaved rather well so as to please others
  - D. I was a frightening person
- 4) Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
  - A. Maeve's parents indulged her younger brother only.
  - B. Maeve buried the tortoise because she thought he had been dead.
  - C. Maeve's parents were very rich because they had a big house.
  - D. Maeve was not popular at the dances.
- 5) The author describes her childhood in a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ tone.
  - A. objective
  - B. humorous
  - C. depressed
  - D. pessimistic