

全国**英**语等级考试

实用教程

1

A Practical Coursebook for
Public English Test System (PETS)
(Level 1)

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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实施的全国性英语水平考试体系。它是一种以全体公民为对象的非学历性英语证书考试,旨在测试应试者英语交际能力。作为中英两国政府的教育交流合作项目,PETS不但为我国英语教育考试提供了一套科学、合理的评价标准,而且在一定程度上克服了地区、行业自行设置考试成绩互不承认的弊端,实现了考试与社会需求的接轨。由于报考者可以不受年龄、职业以及受教育程度的限制,所以可根据自己的英语水平报名参加任一级别的考试。这一考试也极大地顺应了当今社会终身学习、终身教育的时代潮流。但为了不影响学校正常的英语教学,目前普通中学和大学尚不能组织在校生报考。

全国英语等级考试共有五个级别,其能力与要求大致如下:

初始级(PETS 1):其考试要求略高于初中毕业生的英语水平。(此级别还有一个附属级 PETS 1B。)

中下级(PETS 2):其考试要求相当于普通高中优秀毕业生的英语水平。(此级别笔试合格成绩可替代自学考试专科阶段基础课程英语考试成绩。)

中间级(PETS 3):其考试要求相当于我国学生高中毕业后在大专院校又学了2年公共英语或自学了同等程度英语课程的水平。

中上级(PETS 4):其考试要求相当于我国学生高中毕业后在大学至少又学习了3~4年的公共英语或自学了同等程度英语课

程的水平。(此级别笔试合格成绩可替代本科阶段公共英语课程考试成绩。)

最高级(PETS 5):其考试要求相当于我国大学英语专业二年级结束时的水平,是专门为申请公派出国留学的人员设立的英语水平考试。

然而无论初衷如何,PETS也跟其他考试一样,是对不同级别应试者能力的检验,即:通过某些测试点,对应试者知识或能力进行评估,而不是检查一个人实际掌握了多少东西,更不是教一个人如何学英语。换句话说,即使我们掌握考试中的那些知识或能力点,也不意味着我们就掌握了英语,因为考试试卷中出现的大多是一种脱离语境的、理想化的语言,在现实生活中是并不多见的。从这个意义上说,想通过做模拟试题来学会英语是不现实的,也是一种本末倒置的表现。

正是基于这样的一种认识,我们组织了一些对英语教学与测试经验丰富的中青年老师编写了这套教材,希望应试者通过一段时间循序渐进的学习,逐渐适应 PETS 的考试模式后,不但能够通过 PETS 考试,而且还能较为全面地掌握英语语言的知识体系和相关背景知识,把这些知识变成一种实实在在的能力。

本教程共分五册,分别与 PETS 考试的五个级别对应。主要内容如下:

第一册(Book One)共有 13 个单元,每一个单元覆盖一个与日常生活密切相关的主题,按照对话、课文、单词和短语、注释、练习及答案等顺序排列,其语言素材涉及个人的兴趣、学习与工作、休闲与娱乐等,既贴近生活,又生动有趣,旨在通过这一阶段的学习掌握日常交际的基本技能。

第二册(Book Two)同样有 13 个单元,排列顺序与第一册相同,但每一个单元覆盖的话题有所增加,并更加注意功能与意念的表达。第二册所用的语言素材也有一些变化,涉及英语国家的文

化特色,如英语国家的风土人情、文化教育等,其目的在于通过语言的学习了解说英语的国家。

第三册(Book Three)是一个过渡的阶段,共有 15 个单元。在编排上保留了课文、单词和短语、注释、练习等基本内容,但取消了对话。每一个单元虽然也都有一个大的主题,但语言的难度与语篇的长度都有所增加,语言素材也更加广泛,涉及文化教育、科学技术、经济、社会等方方面面,其目的在于通过学习进一步拓展学习者的知识面和表达能力。

第四册(Book Four)是一个提高阶段,共有 15 个单元。内容的编排与第三册基本相同,每一单元涵盖一个主题思想,如家庭生活、人与自然、社会文化、名人轶事、大众传媒、电脑世界、太空探索等,其语言素材既反映了人类科学技术的日新月异,又体现了天人合一的哲学理念,其目的是通过学习,使读者一方面能够领会西方先进的思想文化,另一方面又能够学会如何表达自己。

第五册(Book Five)是一个高级阶段,共有 15 个单元。内容的编排虽与第三、四册基本相同,但有的主题思想跨越多个单元。鉴于 PETS 5 的对象主要是较高层次的专业人员,所选的文章大多源于经典原著;文章的长度、思想的复杂性以及语言的难度都是前四册所不能比拟的。这样做的主要目的,是想通过原著的学习使学习者能够用西方人的思维方式和独特视角来充实自己。

语言的学习是一个漫长的过程,非一朝一夕能够完成的。我们编写的这套教材只是一个起点。为了帮助大家通过不同级别的考试,在练习部分我们采用了 PETS 的题型,语言素材也与考试基本一致,因此可以达到过关的目的,但要达到娴熟程度,还有待于大家进一步的努力。

编者

2003 年于珞珈山

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Unit One

Greetings

问 候

Dialogue A

(Susan is a newcomer. She and Helen work in the same company.)

Helen: Hello, I'm Helen.

Susan: Hello, Helen. I'm Susan.

Helen: It's nice meeting you.

Susan: Nice meeting you, too.

Helen: You are new here, aren't you?

Susan: Yes, I'm.

Helen: Which department do you work in?

Susan: Accounting Department.

Dialogue B

(Both David and Susan are college students. They meet in a bookshop.)

David: Hello, are you from Peking University?

Susan: Yes. How do you know that?

David: I think I've met you somewhere on campus. I'm David Su from the Department of Physics. May I have your name, please?

Susan: I'm Susan Chen. I'm from the English Department.

David: It's my pleasure meeting you, Susan.

Susan: It's good meeting you, too, David.

Dialogue C

(Linda and Betty run into each other on the bus.)

Linda: Good afternoon, Betty. What a surprise!

Betty: Yes, it's funny to run into each other like this.

Linda: How is everything?

Betty: All right, nothing very special. And how about you?

Linda: Just great. I went on a vacation last week.

Betty: You must have had a wonderful time.

Linda: Sure. I spent four days on the coast.

Dialogue D

(John and Dick are good friends. They didn't meet each other for several months.)

John: Hi, Dick, long time no see. What on earth have you been doing these days?

Dick: I've just come back from Japan.

John: No wonder I haven't seen you for ages. What did you go there for?

Dick: I went there for a professional training.
 John: Good for you. You must have learned a lot.
 Dick: That's for sure. How is everything with you?
 John: I'm fine, too. It seems that you're in a hurry.
 Dick: Oh, yes. I'm rushing for a meeting.
 John: Then, I won't take your time. Good-bye.
 Dick: Good-bye.

Words and expressions for the dialogues

department [di'pɑ:tmənt] *n.* (行政,企业等机构的)部,司,科;部门,(学校的)系

accounting [ə'kauntɪŋ] *n.* 会计(学)

campus ['kæmpəs] *n.* [美]校园,学校场地

run into 撞上,偶遇

e.g. I ran into an old friend on my way home. 我在回家的路上碰上一位老友。

special ['speʃəl] *adj.* 特殊的,特别的

vacation [və'keɪʃən] *n.* 休假,假期

coast [kəʊst] *n.* 海岸,海滨

on earth (用于疑问词,否定词或最高级后加强语气)究竟,到底;全然

e.g. Where on earth can he be? 他到底在哪儿呢?

no wonder 难怪;不足为奇

e.g. No wonder you look so good. 难怪你看上去气色这么好。

professional [prə'feʃənl] *adj.* 职业的,专业的,业务的

rush [rʌʃ] *v.* 冲,奔

Text A

American

Americans' being informal is well known. My first English teacher in the United States was about fifty years old. We called him Al, his first name. I wanted to call him Mr. Al, but he didn't like that. In America, people usually call each other by their first names soon if they belong to the same walk of life. But you have to be very careful in calling others by their first names. If an older woman enjoys having young people call her first name, she will ask you to do so. If she doesn't say so, please don't! In the business world, it might be better to use "Mr." or "Miss" for a boss or an employer.

Do not be surprised if Americans do not shake hands with you. They often just nod their heads or smile instead. A casual "Hi" or "Hello" often takes the place of a formal handshake.

Americans are often seen working at office desks in short-sleeves, sometimes without ties. They may sit back in their chairs and even put their feet on the desk while they are talking on the telephone.

Text B

The British

The British don't drink at dinner usually. So they seem to drink a lot more at other times, just to make up for it. There's a

bottle of milk on the doorstep to begin the day with. On the working day, the most important times are the breaks in the middle of the morning and in the middle of the afternoon. This makes the work enjoyable for many people. The evening at home wouldn't be complete without tea! Before the days of instant coffee, when tea was really good, the British drank a quarter of the world's tea.

Also, the British go to the bar to drink beer. They can sit at a table all evening. Early on a Friday evening, bars can be full of people who have just finished work and who come together to end up the week. Then the bar empties, by ten o'clock in the evening, the bar is again full of people. They come to drink and talk.

Words and expressions for the texts

informal [in'fɔ:məl] *adj.* 非正式的,不拘礼节或形式的
belong (to) 属于

e. g. That book belongs to me. 那本书属于我。

walk [wɔ:k] *n.* 阶层;行业

boss [bɒs] *n.* 老板;领班;上司

employer [im'plɔiə] *n.* 雇主,雇用者

nod [nɒd] *v.* 点头

casual ['kæʒuəl] *adj.* 非正式的;随便的

take the place of 取代,代替

e. g. Airplanes have now taken the place of trains in some countries. 在一些国家飞机取代了火车。

formal ['fɔ:məl] *adj.* 正式的,正规的

handshake ['hændʃeik] *n.* 握手

sleeve [sli:v] *n.* 袖子;袖套

make up for 弥补,补偿

e. g. We are working fast to try and make up for lost time. 我

们在努力工作,试图补偿失去的时间。

doorstep ['dɔːstep] *n.* 门前的石阶

break [breɪk] *n.* (工作中的)休息时间

enjoyable [in'dʒɔɪəb(ə)l] *adj.* 愉快的;快乐的;有趣的

complete [kəm'pli:t] *adj.* 完整的,完全的;圆满的

instant ['ɪnstənt] *adj.* (食品)已配制好的;速溶的

quarter ['kwɔːtə] *n.* 四分之一;四等分

bar [bɑː(r)] *n.* 酒吧间;餐柜

Notes

1. 文化背景注释:不同国家与地区因文化上的差异,问候形式也不同。英美人见面用“Hello”, “Hi”, “Good morning”, “Good afternoon”, “Good evening”表示对熟人的问候。“How are you?”是熟人见面时打招呼的用语,并非想问对方的身体健康状况,而只是作为一种寒暄。如果是初次见面通常说:“Nice to see you.”另外,初次见面不宜问西方人诸如“How old are you?”(你多大了?)“Are you married?”(你结婚了吗?)“How much is your monthly salary?”(你一个月挣多少钱?)等被西方人视为隐私的问题。

“Good morning”一般在早上6点到中午12点使用;“Good afternoon”通常在中午12点到下午6点用;晚上见面时,用“Good evening”,不能使用“Good night”,因为“Good night”只用于即将分别的场合,有“Good-bye”的意思,如家人临睡前相互道别等。

2. What a surprise! 真想不到会在这里遇到你!
3. Nothing very special. 没什么特别的。
4. Long time no see. 久违久违。

正式说法应为: I've not seen you for a long time. 原句是在美国的外籍人士的笨拙说法,不符合英语语法。后来成为通用的寒

暄语,在亲密无间的伙伴之间使用。

5. for ages = for a long time 很长时间。
6. professional training 职业培训。
7. I won't take your time. 那我就不耽误你的时间了。
take 此处意为“花费,占用”。
8. the same walk of life 同一行业;相同身份。

Exercises

第一部分:词汇练习

从下列词汇中选出适当的词,并以其正确的形式填入下列各句中。

run into special campus professional rush no wonder
informal belong to make up for enjoyable

1. Are you unhappy here? Or has anything _____ happened?
2. The Queen paid a(n) _____ visit to our school.
3. The children _____ across the road without looking to the right and left.
4. Do you live on _____?
5. I have to _____ the test I missed last time.
6. _____ athletes are not allowed in the Olympics.
7. She _____ Lucy yesterday on Main Street.
8. It's _____ you can't sleep when you eat so much.
9. We all had a(n) _____ evening.
10. Which door does this key _____?

第二部分:基础知识运用

阅读下面的句子,从各题所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出一个最佳选项填入空白处。

1. Madame Curie was a _____ scientist. Many would greet her on the street.
A. famous B. fame C. known
2. _____ a school girl, she was too shy to say "hello" to her teachers.
A. For B. Like C. As
3. Chaplin was one of the most well-known _____ in the world.
A. actor B. actors C. acts
4. Now I have a room _____. It is on the second floor.
A. on my own B. for my own C. of my own
5. He had to teach _____ ways of introducing friends to each other.
A. him B. himself C. he
6. This is _____ to us students on social gatherings.
A. a useful advice
B. useful advice
C. one of useful advises
7. We need plenty of fresh _____ for the party.
A. airs B. the air C. air
8. Billy got _____ as a waiter in a restaurant.
A. a work
B. a piece of work
C. a job
9. These are _____, and those are _____.
A. Japanese, German
B. Japaneses, Germans
C. Japanese, Germans
10. I wonder how many _____ I should pay for the service.
A. dollars B. money C. cents

第三部分:完型填空

阅读下面短文,从各题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个最佳选项,填入相应的空白处。

When we meet our fellow-workers, friends, or people we know 1, we usually greet each other as a way to keep social contacts (社交往来) or just 2 politeness.

However, some greetings in one country may mean different things in another country. In China, for example, "Have you eaten yet?" is a common 3 that some Chinese are likely to use around mealtime. If we carelessly use such 4 Chinese expression(词句) in Canada, misunderstandings may be the result. Canadian responses(反应) may be 5 different from the Chinese intentions (本意). This greeting is the same 6 the English greeting "How are you?", and it does not have any deeper meaning at all. However, those Canadians who 7 not know much about Chinese culture are likely to take it as either an indirect invitation to dinner, or the young man's 8 in dating(与……约会) the young lady.

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. A. much | B. of | C. at |
| 2. A. with | B. by | C. for |
| 3. A. polite | B. greeting | C. saying |
| 4. A. a | B. an | C. the |
| 5. A. quiet | B. quite | C. very |
| 6. A. as | B. with | C. in |
| 7. A. does | B. doesn't | C. do |
| 8. A. interest | B. plan | C. interested |

第四部分:阅读理解

阅读下面短文,从各题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个正

确选项。

Your manners in the classroom are important if you want to get on well with the group. If you are in a very large class, it may not be necessary to greet the teacher on arriving. But if you happen to see the teacher looking at you when you enter, it is always necessary to do so. Western manners do not require you to stand up when the teacher comes in or when you answer a question. You don't have to stand at the door for a moment when you come in, either.

It's bad manners in the classroom to look at anything your neighbour has written, or to try to see what mark he has received without his agreement.

Looking down on others is usually thought to be very rude. Make sure that the next person is good or better than yourself in some way. For example, if he hasn't as much money as you do, he may have more brain.

Most teachers are eager to help their students, and, it is polite for the student to help the teacher when they see something they can do, especially when the teacher is a woman.

Good manners are especially important in the library. Do not do anything that might disturb(打扰) your neighbour. Talking loud and laughing are impolite. If you have a bad cold, it is better for you to borrow a book from the library and read it at home.

1. Good manners are important for happy relations with the people you study with.

A. Right. B. Wrong. C. Not said.

2. It is necessary to stand up when you answer the teacher's questions in Western countries.

A. Right. B. Wrong. C. Not said.

3. You can't know your neighbour's mark even if he tells you.

- A. Right. B. Wrong. C. Not said.
4. People anywhere are likely to look down upon those people who are poor.
- A. Right. B. Wrong. C. Not said.
5. Talking loud or laughing are bad manners.
- A. Right. B. Wrong. C. Not said.

第五部分：写 作

Part A 改写句子

根据第一句的意思,补全第二句。注意不能改变原句的意思。

1. A week has seven days.
_____ seven days in a week.
2. There is a smile on her face.
She is _____.
3. She spent twenty dollars on the dictionary.
The dictionary _____ her twenty dollars.

Part B 作 文

用英语给你在纽约的朋友 Jack 写一封 50 字左右的信,告诉他你准备到纽约上学。

Keys to the exercises

第一部分:词汇练习

1. special 2. informal 3. were rushing 4. campus
5. make up for 6. Professional 7. ran into 8. no wonder
9. enjoyable 10. belong to