



PETS 全国英语等级考试系列丛书



第二级

全国英语等级考试

E T S

教程 + 同步配套精讲

修订版

全国英语等级考试系列丛书编委会 编



北京大学出版社
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

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Preface

《全国英语等级考试教程(第二级)》是一本旨在帮助广大考生参加“全国英语等级考试”(Public English Test System, 简称 PETS)的辅导性教科书。PETS 第二级是“全国英语等级考试”五个级别中的中下级。通过该级考试的考生,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。

编写原则

1. 以教育部考试中心颁布的《全国英语等级考试第二级考试大纲》(即 2006 版新大纲)为依据来编写本教程,旨在有的放矢。以新大纲规定的 PETS 第二级考试级别标准统领全书的编写。第二级的标准有语言知识和语言运用。语言知识包括大纲列出的 13 项英语语法项目和 2000 左右的词汇以及相关词组;语言运用包括互动能力、接受能力和产出能力,即英语听、说、读、写的交际能力。

2. 新大纲中的《交际话题表》所规定的交际主题是我们选材的依据和出发点,而且各项语言技能的培养与训练都围绕同一交际话题进行并展开。

3. 教程的编写突出基础性、交际性和够用性。基础性是指教程着力打好 PETS 第二级的基础英语知识和运用能力,使考生有扎实的英语基础来应对考试;交际性是指在掌握一定英语知识的基础上,突出培养考生的英语交际能力,即听、说、读、写能力;够用性是指充分考虑考生学习和应考的实际需要,教程应在保证达到二级标准的同时,循序渐进,先易后难,控制难度,实实在在地提高考生的英语水平和能力。

4. 将“学、教、练、考”融为一体,既能提高考生的英语交流能力,又能使他们在等级考试中获得成功。教程中的练习部分设计成 PETS 考试形式,使考生在学习知识、训练能力的同时,熟悉 PETS 考试的形式与要求,以达到能力培养和应试准备的同步进行。

编写体例

本教程由 15 单元组成,每一单元为一个交际话题。每单元包括:

第一部分:Dialogues(对话)

该部分由与该单元交际话题相关的 5 段对话组成。每段对话后设计有问答题,其目的是培养考生的听力、口语和理解能力。

第二部分:Reading(阅读)

该部分由与该单元交际话题相关的两篇阅读文章组成。文章后有问生词、短语和词组、注释、阅读理解题等。

New Words(生词):按生词在文章中出现的先后顺序排列,给出最新国际音标、词性和中文释义。

Phrases and Expressions(短语和词组):按其在文章中出现的先后顺序排列,并给出中文释义。

Notes(注释):简明扼要地介绍考生难以理解的语言点和相关的文化背景知识等。

Reading Comprehension(阅读理解):针对文章内容和阅读技能设计选择题,帮助考生提高阅读理解能力。

第三部分:Grammar(语法)

该部分依据新大纲列出的 13 项英语语法项目,简明介绍了英语语法的基础知识和基本用法。

第四部分:Test Yourself(自我测试)

该部分依照 PETS 第二级考试样卷设计练习,包括听力、英语知识运用、阅读理解和写作。该部分既可阶段性地检查考生对英语的掌握程度,又可帮助考生逐步熟悉 PETS 考试形式,供其备考。

教程最后有 3 个附录,依次为:课文精讲及参考答案、听力录音材料和词汇汇总表。

参加本教程编写的有:王自玲、冯惠如、王圣华、陈晨、马玉红、毛少华、李艳、陈思瑾。

由于时间及编者水平所限,难免有错讹之处。为了使本教程进一步完善,编者希望广大读者提出宝贵意见。

编 者

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UNIT 1

PERSONAL
INFORMATION,
PEOPLE

个人情况,
人物

Learning objectives

学习目标及要求:

After learning this unit,
you should be able to:

在听懂本单元“对话”的基础上,能用英语向他人介绍自己或朋友的情况,如姓名、地址、电话号码、职业、爱好及愿望等个人信息;并学会与外国人相互问候和简单对话;
通过两篇文章的文字阅读,应能培养相应的阅读理解能力和书面表达能力;
熟悉并掌握80左右的词汇和短语,以及相关的惯用语、常用句型和语法要点等。

Part 1 Dialogues

Dialogue 1

James and Li Hua meet for the first time in the classroom and greet each other.

James: Hello. I'm James.
What's your name,
please?

Li Hua: My name is Li Hua.
Nice to meet you.

James: Nice to meet you, too.
Are you Chinese?

Li Hua: Yes, I'm. And where are you from?

James: I'm from Australia.

Questions

1. Where does Li Hua come from?
2. Where is James from?

Dialogue 2

Tom and Sally meet for the first time in the teaching building. They shake hands, greet each other and introduce themselves.

Tom: Hi! My name is Tom, but you can call me Tommi.

Sally: It's nice to meet you, Tommi. My name is Sally.

Tom: Nice to meet you, too,
Sally.

Sally: I'm a freshman here.
What about you?

Tom: Me, too. I'll have my
first class this afternoon.

Sally: What class is that?

Tom: English writing course with Professor Robert.

Sally: Oh, really? We're going to be in the same class!

Tom: Oh, that's great!

Questions

3. What does Sally reply to Tom's greeting?
4. Who will give a lecture for their first class?

Dialogue ③

Michael and Wilson are roommates.

Michael: Someone came late last night looking for you. I told him you were out and suggested that he leave a note, but he didn't.

Wilson: Late last night? That's strange. What did he look like?

Michael: He seemed to be about twenty or so.

Wilson: Was he tall or short?

Michael: He wasn't very tall, nor very short. About average height, I think.

Wilson: Was he fat or thin?

Michael: A bit thin, if I remember correctly.

Wilson: Was there anything unusual about his looks?

Michael: Let me think... I didn't notice. It was so late and the lighting wasn't good.

Wilson: Was he wearing glasses?

Michael: I'm not sure now. You see, I was so tired and sleepy. I didn't notice. I didn't pay much attention.

Questions

5. Who was looking for Wilson last night?
6. Can Michael describe what the man really looked like? Why?

Dialogue ④

Bill and Lisa are friends but haven't seen each other for some time. They meet again now.

Bill: Hello, Lisa. Haven't seen you for some time. How is every thing with you?

Lisa: Fine, Bill, thank you. And you?

Bill: Not bad. Well, how's your family?

Lisa: Fine. My daughter is now studying at university. A freshman, you know.

Bill: How is she getting on with her study?

Lisa: Quite well. She loves her major and works hard on it.

Bill: What does she major in, by the way?

Lisa: Computer science.

Bill: Really? Tell me how to contact her. My daughter likes computer, too, and maybe she can learn something from your daughter.

Lisa: Her telephone number is 651-358-4627.

Questions

7. What is Lisa's daughter doing now?
8. Why does Bill want to contact Lisa's daughter?

Bill: Thank you very much.

Lisa: You're welcome, Bill. Good-bye.

Bill: Bye.

Dialogue 5

Mr. Brown and Miss White come to China on business. They are now meeting their Chinese partner.

Zhang: Good afternoon, Mr. Brown. Welcome to our company.

Brown: Good afternoon, Mr. Zhang. Let me introduce our sales manager, Miss White, to you.

Zhang: How do you do, Miss White? I'm glad to meet you.

White: How do you do? I'm so pleased to meet you.

Zhang: Take a seat, please. What would you like to drink?

White: I'd like some coffee, please.

Brown: Tea, please.

Zhang: Did you have a nice trip?

Brown: We enjoyed the trip, thank you.

Zhang: We hope you'll also enjoy your staying here.

White: I think we will. Thank you.

Questions

9. For what reason do Mr. Brown and Miss White come to China?
10. Whom does Mr. Brown introduce to Mr. Zhang?

New Words and Expressions

New Words

greet/ɡri:t/ *v.* 问候

Australia/ə'streɪliə/ *n.* 澳大利亚

shake/ʃeɪk/ *v.* 摇动

introduce/ɪn'trə'dju:s/ *v.* 介绍

freshman/'freʃmən/ *n.* 大学新生

course/kɔ:s/ *n.* 课程; 过程

professor/prə'fesə/ *n.* 教授

reply/ri'plai/ *v.* 回答, 答复

lecture/'lektʃə/ *n.* 演讲, 讲课

roommate/'ru:mmeɪt/ *n.* 室友

average/'ævərɪdʒ/ *adj.* 平均的

height/haɪt/ *n.* 高, 高度

correctly/kə'rektli/ *adv.* 正确地

unusual/ʌn'ju:ʒuəl/ *adj.* 不平常的, 异常的

notice/'nəʊtɪs/ *v.* 注意到

sleepy/'sli:pi/ *adj.* 困倦的

attention/ə'tenʃən/ *n.* 注意

describe/dɪs'kraɪb/ *v.* 形容, 描写

university/ˌju:nɪ'vɜ:səti/ *n.* 大学

major/'meɪdʒə/ *n.* 专业

v. 主修

contact/'kɒntækt/ *v.* 接触, 联系

n. 接触, 联系

business/'biznis/ *n.* 生意, 事务, 商业

trip/trip/ *n.* 旅行

Phrases and Expressions

the first time 第一次

the teaching building 教学楼

shake hands 握手

last night 昨晚

pay attention to 注意

get on with 继续干, 开始做

major in 主修

by the way 顺便说

sales manager 销售经理

Part 2 Reading

Passage 1

Bill Gates, the Most Famous Person in the World

Bill Gates is chairman of Microsoft Corporation in the United States, the world's largest and most profitable software company. And he is also the richest man and the most famous person in the world. How did he do it?

Gates was born on October 28, in Seattle, Washington. In the middle school he discovered his interest in software and began programming computers at age of 13. As Seattle teenagers, he and his friends would ride their bicycles to help a local computer company look for programming errors.

He learned a lot from his parents. While Bill was going to school, his father went to college, got a degree, and became a successful lawyer. From this, Bill learned that you have to work hard if you want something. His mother was a very busy teacher, but she also enjoyed going to parties. From this, he learned something else: If you want to work hard and play hard, you have to make a schedule.

When Bill was young, he spent a lot of time reading all kinds of books. Bill's childhood was not all work, however. He used to play a lot of sports—swimming, water skiing, tennis. He was very serious about sports. He loved winning and he hated losing. When Bill got older, he spent more and more time working—and playing—on a computer.

Gates went off to Harvard University in 1973 with the intention of becoming a math professor. It was during his Harvard days that he and his friend developed BASIC, the world's first computer language for the personal computer. Gates left Harvard in 1975 without completing his university education, but he seized on the chance of a lifetime and started Microsoft.

He founded Microsoft Corporation at the age of 19. Gates believed that the computer would be a valuable tool on every office desk and in every home, he and his fellows began developing software for personal computers. In the following years since he first thought that the computer chip was going to change the world, Gates's vision has proved well true.

New Words and Expressions

New Words

chairman/'tʃeəmən/ *n.* 主席, 议长
corporation/,kɔ:pə'reɪʃn/ *n.* 公司
united/ju:'naɪtɪd/ *adj.* 统一的, 联合的
state/stet/ *n.* 州, 国家; 状况
profitable/'prɒfɪtəbl/ *adj.* 盈利的
software/'sɒftweə/ *n.* 软件
born/bɔ:n/ *adj.* 出生于; 生来的
October/ɒk'təʊbə/ *n.* 十月
discover/dɪs'kʌvə/ *v.* 发现, 找到
program/'prəʊgræm/ *v.* 为电脑编程序
teenager/'ti:neɪdʒə/ *n.* 青少年
bicycle/'baɪsɪkl/ *n.* 自行车
local/'ləʊkl/ *adj.* 当地的, 地方的
error/'erə/ *n.* 错误, 差错
degree/dr'ɡri:/ *n.* 学位; 程度
successful/sək'sesfʊl/ *adj.* 成功的
lawyer/'lɔ:jə/ *n.* 律师
schedule/'fedʒu:l/ *n.* 时间表, 计划表
childhood/'tʃaɪldhʊd/ *n.* 童年
however/haʊ'evə/ *adv.* 然而

swimming/'swɪmɪŋ/ *n.* 游泳
water skiing/'wɔ:təski:ŋ/ *n.* 滑水运动
tennis/'tenɪs/ *n.* 网球
serious/'sɪəriəs/ *adj.* 严重的; 严肃的
win/wɪn/ *v.* 获胜, 赢得
hate/heɪt/ *v.* 不喜欢, 讨厌
lose/lu:z/ *v.* 失去, 丢失
intention/ɪn'tenʃn/ *n.* 意图, 目的
math/mæθ/ *n.* 数学
develop/dr'veləp/ *v.* 研制; 发展
personal/'pɜ:sənəl/ *adj.* 个人的
complete/kəm'pli:t/ *v.* 完成, 结束
education/,edʒu'keɪʃn/ *n.* 教育
seize/si:z/ *v.* 抓住
chance/tʃa:ns/ *n.* 机会
lifetime/'laɪftaɪm/ *n.* 一生; 终身
found/faʊnd/ *v.* 成立, 建立
valuable/'væljuəbl/ *adj.* 有价值的
fellow/'feləʊ/ *n.* 伙伴, 人
following/'fɒləʊɪŋ/ *adj.* 接着的, 随后的
chip/tʃɪp/ *n.* 集成电路片
vision/'vɪʒn/ *n.* 眼光, 远见

prove/pru:v/ v. 证明, 证实

Phrases and Expressions

be born 出生于

look for 寻找; 期待

learn from 向……学习

have to 不得不, 必须

work hard 努力工作

spend time doing something 花时间做

某事

all kinds of 各种各样的

used to do something 过去常常做某事

be serious about 对……认真

personal computer (pc) 个人电脑

chance of a lifetime 一生的良机

in the following years 在随后的几年中

Notes

1. Bill Gates: 比尔·盖茨。美国微软公司创始人和董事会主席, 世界电脑软件著名企业家。他热爱读书, 喜欢打高尔夫球和桥牌, 热爱并支持全球医疗健康和教育等领域的慈善事业。
2. Microsoft Corporation: 美国微软公司。比尔·盖茨创建的世界上最具有影响力的电脑软件公司。微软公司在个人计算和商业计算软件、服务和互联网技术等方面都是全球范围内的领导者。总部位于美国华盛顿州西雅图, 在 80 多个国家和地区开展业务, 全球的员工总数超过 50,000 人。
3. Seattle: 西雅图。美国西北部一港口城市。
4. Washington: 华盛顿州。位于美国本土西北部, 以美国第一任总统乔治·华盛顿的名字命名。
5. Harvard University: 哈佛大学。坐落于马萨诸塞州, 创建于 1636 年, 是美国历史最悠久的名牌大学。
6. BASIC: 初学者通用符号指令码。电子计算机技术一术语, 是英语 beginner's all-purpose symbolic instruction code 的首字母缩合。

Choose the best answer according to the passage. (根据文章选出最佳选项)

1. The main purpose of this passage is to give information about _____.
 A. Microsoft Corporation in the United States
 B. Bill Gates
 C. Harvard University
 D. developing software for personal computers
2. In the middle school Gates and his friends often rode their bicycles to help a local computer company try to find _____.
 A. programming computers
 B. programming mistakes
 C. working software
 D. developing computer language
3. From his father, Gates knew that _____ if you want something.
 A. you have to make a schedule
 B. you have to play hard
 C. you have to work hard
 D. you have to learn from others

4. It was _____ that Gates and his friend developed BASIC, the world's first computer language for the personal computer.
 - A. during his Harvard days
 - B. going off to Harvard University
 - C. during the middle school
 - D. completing his university education
5. Which of the following is Not true according to the passage?
 - A. The computer would be a valuable tool on every office desk and in every home.
 - B. Gates and his fellows began developing software for personal computers.
 - C. Gates thought that the computer chip was going to change the world.
 - D. Gates founded Microsoft Corporation after completing his university education.

Passage 2

The Best Time of My Life

It was June 15, and in two days I would be turning thirty. I was afraid of entering a new period of ten years of my life and feared that my best years were behind me.

My daily life included going to the gym for physical exercises before going to work. Every morning I would see my friend Nicholas at the gym. He was seventy-nine years old and in good shape. As I greeted Nicholas, he noticed I wasn't full of my usual strength and life and asked if there was anything wrong. I told him I was feeling anxious about turning thirty. I wondered how I would look back on my life once I reached Nicholas's age, so I asked him, "What was the best time of your life?"

Without thinking, Nicholas replied, "Well, Joe, this is my philosophical answer to your philosophical question: I was a child in Austria and everything was taken care of for me and I was brought up by my parents. I think that was the best time of my life.

"I was going to school and learning the things I know today. I think that was the best time of my life.

"I got my first job and had responsibilities and got paid for my efforts. I think that was the best time of my life.

"I met my wife and fell in love. I think that was the best time of my life.

"The Second World War came, and my wife and I had to escape from Austria to save our lives. We were together and safe on a ship for North America, I think that was the best time of my life.

"We came to Canada and started a family. I think that was the best time of my life.

"I was a young father, watching my children grow up. I think that was the best time of my life.

"And now, Joe, I am seventy-nine years old. I have my health, I feel good and I am in love with my wife just as when we first met. This is the best time of my life."

New Words and Expressions

New Words

June/dʒu:n/ *n.* 六月

afraid/ə'freɪd/ *adj.* 害怕的

enter/'entə/ *v.* 进入;参加

period/'pɪəriəd/ *n.* 期间,时期

fear/fɪə/ *v.* 害怕,恐惧

daily/'deɪli/ *adj.* 每日的

include/ɪn'klud/ *v.* 包括

gym/dʒɪm/ *n.* 体育馆

physical/'fɪzɪkl/ *adj.* 体育的

shape/ʃeɪp/ *n.* 形状

v. 成型

usual/'ju:ʒuəl/ *adj.* 平常的,通常的

strength/strenθ/ *n.* 力量,力气

anxious/'æŋkʃəs/ *adj.* 忧虑的;渴望的

wonder/'wʌndə/ *v.* 想知道,感到好奇

reach/ri:tʃ/ *v.* 到达

age/eɪdʒ/ *n.* 年龄

philosophical/'fɪlə'sɒfɪkl/ *adj.* 哲学的

responsibility/rɪ'spɒnsə'bɪləti/ *n.*

责任感

paid/peɪd/ *adj.* 有偿的,付费的

effort/'efət/ *n.* 努力;力气

war/wɔ:/ *n.* 战争

escape/ɪ'skeɪp/ *v.* 逃跑

save/seɪv/ *v.* 节省;挽救

safe/seɪf/ *adj.* 安全的

Phrases and Expressions

be afraid of 害怕

in good shape 身体健康

be full of 充满……的

strength and life 生机与活力

look back 回头看,回顾

take care of 照料,照顾

bring up 养育,培养

fall in love 陷入情网

grow up 成长,长大成人

be in love with somebody 跟某人恋爱

Proper Names

Nicholas 尼古拉斯

Joe 乔

Austria 奥地利

the Second World War 第二次世界大战

North America 北美洲

Canada 加拿大

Notes

1. **Austria:** 奥地利。欧洲中部内陆国,位于欧洲中心,是水陆空交通要道,交通运输发达。文化艺术,特别是音乐举世闻名,素称“音乐之国”。
2. **the Second World War:** 第二次世界大战。指从 1939 年 9 月德国军队向波兰进攻,到 1945 年 5 月德国无条件投降,8 月日本无条件投降的一次世界规模的战争。
3. **North America:** 北美洲。位于西半球的北部,濒大西洋、太平洋和北冰洋。包括美国、加拿大等国,面积 2422 万平方公里,人口大约 4 亿。
4. **Canada:** 加拿大。北美洲国家。面积 997.6 万平方公里,居世界第二位。人口大约 3000 万。英语和法语为官方语言。首都渥太华。

Choose the best answer according to the passage. (根据文章选出最佳选项)

1. What age was Joe coming near?
A. 15. B. 28. C. 30. D. 79.
2. What did Joe do every morning before going to work?
A. Physical training in the gym. B. Visiting a friend in hospital.
C. Taking care of his pets. D. Getting some medical treatment.
3. How did the author feel about turning thirty?
A. Grateful to himself. B. Good at himself.
C. Afraid of himself. D. Terrible about himself.
4. Where did Nicholas escape to during the Second World War?
A. Austria. B. Canada.
C. South America. D. North Europe.
5. What did Nicholas want to tell Joe?
A. All's well that ends well. B. Health means happiness.
C. Every dog has its day. D. The best time never leaves you.