

全国公共英语

第二级

**等级考试
实用教程**

Textbook For PETS Level 2

方建斌 付文燕 主编

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QUANGUO GONGGONG YINGYU DENGJI KAOSHI SHIYONG JIAOCHENG

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方建壮 付文燕主编

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前 言

本书为《全国公共英语等级考试实用教程》的系列教材之一，专为参加二级考试的读者编写，也可以作为英语教师、学生和自学者的教材。

相比于同类教材，本教程目的明确，重点突出，无论在编排体例和选文，还是语言难度和语法处理，或是试题设计和文化导入等方面都有大胆的创新，以其鲜明的特色为广大读者打开学习英语、认识世界的一扇窗口。

注重实用性。本教程共有 30 个单元，120 课，每课均包括词汇、对话、阅读和注释四部分内容。课文内容相对独立，但紧扣单元的交际话题和功能，并侧重介绍某些语法现象，对较难掌握的语法项目，如虚拟语气、被动语态、倒装句等进行归纳，举例说明。对话及阅读材料覆盖了考试大纲所规定的“语法项目”和“语言技能”范围，词汇量、句子难易、文章篇幅和段落体裁也与大纲一致，为读者们的考前准备提供最大的方便。此外，还精心设计了单元测试，写作部分提供了参考范文，以帮助读者进行实战操练，尽快通过等级考试。

突出知识性。语言与文化有着密切的关系，实际上外语学习就是两种文化的碰撞和交流，由于缺乏文化背景知识而导致语言使用或理解错误并不少见。本书在编排体例和选材方面独辟蹊径，精心选取了一批有关英语国家的文化背景知识的文章，每个单元重点介绍其社会文化生活的一个侧面。读者在学习英语的过程中，可以逐步了解和熟悉英语国家的教育制度、医疗制度、保险体系、风俗习惯、人情世故、日常生活等知识，还有家庭的各种类型、广告的作用、如何看菜单和点菜、付小费的学问、社交场合应注意的问题（准时、介绍、握手等）、旅游度假以及举办宴会等。这些对提高读者的英语水平和跨文化交际能力无疑大有裨益。

强调趣味性。本教程的阅读材料虽然题材多样，体裁各异，但大多语言生动活泼，幽默风趣，读者犹如与一位知识渊博、谈吐幽默的学者谈天说地，在轻松愉快的氛围中充实文化知识，同时学习欣赏英语语言的精彩与美妙之处，从而加深对英语的理解和热爱，提高学好英语的信心。

本教程由广东外语外贸大学英文学院教师编写。主编方健壮、傅文燕负责全书的策划、组织与定稿工作，包括制定编写指导原则和全书的框架、统稿、审校及修订。其他人员分工如下：

王琼：执笔 Units 1—4

胡凌鹊：执笔 Units 5—8

傅冰：执笔 Units 9—12

陈晓庆：执笔 Units 13—16

刘亚：执笔 Units 17—18

傅文燕：执笔 Units 19—20

钟虹：执笔 Units 21—22

范香娟：执笔 Unit 23

牛瑞英：执笔 Units 24—26

刘亚：执笔 Units 27—28

邱小轻：执笔 Units 29—30

由于编者水平有限，书中缺点错误在所难免，诚请专家和广大读者予以批评指正。

编 者

2002 年 9 月

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1 Unit

Greetings and Introductions

问候与介绍

Lesson 1 Greetings



Words and Expressions 词汇

campus/'kæmpəs/n. 校园
manner/'mænə/n. 礼仪, 举止
serious/'siəriəs/a. 认真的, 严肃的
politely/pə'laitli/adv. 有礼貌地
lay/lei/v. 铺设
queen/kwi:n/n. 王后, 女王
please/pliz/v. 使高兴
silly/'sili/a. 愚蠢的

British/'britiʃ/a. 大不列颠的
indeed/in'di:d/adv. 的确
no longer 不再
go by(时间)过去
ground/graund/n. 地面
wet/wet/adv. 湿的
nowadays/'naʊədeiz/adv. 现在, 现今
Asian/'eɪʃən/a. 亚洲的



Dialogue 对话

Bob and Xiao Li haven't seen each other for a long time, and they meet on the campus. B = Bob, L = Xiao Li.

B: Hi! Xiao Li! What a surprise!

L: Oh, hello, Bob. How's everything going?

鲍勃和小李很久没见面了, 他们在校园相遇。

嘿! 小李, 真巧哇!

噢! 你好, 鲍勃。最近怎么样?

B: Quite well, thanks. And you?
L: Oh, not too bad.
B: So you've just finished your class?
L: Yes, I've just finished my English class.
B: Is your English teacher a British or an American?
L: He is a British, and he was just talking about manners. Very interesting.
B: British people are indeed very serious about manners. Sometimes a man will stay at the door for a long time and keep it open for several ladies.
L: That's why they are interesting. But I heard young people are no longer so serious.
B: No, they're not. By the way, where are you going now?
L: Well, I'm going to have a drink. Would you come with me?
B: Why don't you come to my place and have a cup of tea?
L: That's all right, thanks.

很好, 谢谢。你呢?
还可以。
你刚上完课吗?
对, 我刚上完英语课。
你的老师是英国人还是美国人?
英国人。他刚给我们讲有关礼节的事情, 很有趣。
英国人对礼节很认真。有时一位男士会在门边站很久, 来为几位女士开门。
所以很有趣。但我听说年轻人现在没那么认真了。
是啊。对了, 你现在去哪里?
去喝东西, 一块儿去吧。
为什么不去我那里喝茶呢?
好哇, 多谢。



Reading 阅读

Good Manners

We say that a person has good manners if he or she does things politely and is kind and helpful to others. Everyone likes a person with good manners and no one likes a person with bad manners. But what are good manners? How does one know what to do and what not to do?

Manners change as time goes by. An Englishman who lived four hundred years ago, for example, would lay his coat over some water on the ground so that

the Queen would not get her feet wet. This pleased the Queen at the time, but no one would do this nowadays. You would look silly if you did this for your teacher!



Different countries and different people have different manners. Before entering a house in some Asian countries, it is good manners to take off your shoes so that the floor will be kept clean. In European countries even though shoes sometimes become very dirty, this is not done. A guest in a Chinese house never finishes a drink. He leaves a little to show that he has had enough. In an Asian house, too, a guest always leaves a little food. In England, a guest always finishes a drink to show that he has enjoyed it.

Questions :

- According to the passage, which of the following is regarded as good manners nowadays?
 - Laying a coat on the ground to keep the teacher's feet from water.
 - Finishing a drink in China to show one has enjoyed it.
 - Taking off one's shoes before entering a house in some Asian countries.
 - Taking off one's shoes before entering a house in European countries.
- An Englishman who lived four hundred years ago would lay his coat over some water on the ground so that _____.
 - the Queen could step on it
 - the Queen would be pleased
 - he would not get his feet wet
 - he would not look silly
- It can be inferred (推断) from the passage that _____.
 - nobody knows what are manners
 - we should respect other nation's manners
 - we have to keep our own manners while living abroad
 - we have to give up our own manners when making friends with people from other nations

Notes

① ... young people are no longer so serious. 年轻人再也不会这么认真了。no longer 再也不。

又如:

She no longer smiles after the accident. 发生事故之后她再也不笑了。

- ② We say that a person has good manners if he or she does things politely and is kind and helpful to others. 如果一个人很有礼貌,对人和蔼,乐于助人,我们就说他举止得体,很有修养。
- ③ An Englishman who lived four hundred years ago, for example, would lay his coat over some water on the ground so that the Queen would not get her feet wet. 比如,生活在400年前的英国人会用他的外衣盖住地上的水,让女王不湿脚。so that 以便(表目的)。又如:
He closed the door so that the kids couldn't get in. 他关上大门,这样小孩子就进不去了。
- ④ This pleased the Queen at the time, but no one would do this nowadays. 这在当时很能取悦女王,但现在没人这样做了。
- ⑤ You would look silly if you did this for your teacher! 如果对老师这样做,你会显得很傻。
这句是虚拟语气,条件句中谓语动词用过去式。
- ⑥ ...a guest always finishes a drink to show that he has enjoyed it. 客人总会把饮料喝完,表示他觉得饮料很好喝。to show 是动词不定式作状语,表示目的。又如:
She went back to look after her baby. 她回去照顾她的孩子。

Lesson 2 Self-introduction



Words and Expressions 词汇

naming /'neimɪŋ/ *n.* 命名

introduce /'intrə'dju:s/ *v.* 介绍

translate /træns'leɪt/ *v.* 翻译

explain /ɪks'pleɪn/ *v.* 解释

in the case of 就...而言,至于...

title /'taɪtl/ *n.* 称谓,头衔

difference /'dɪfərəns/ *n.* 不同



Dialogue 对话

Bob meets someone in the dining room.

B = Bob, W = Wang Jing.

B: Hello.

W: Hello.

鲍勃在餐厅遇上一个人。

你好。

你好。

B: My name's Bob. Bob Foster.

我叫鲍勃，鲍勃·福斯特。

W: My name's Wang Jing.

我叫王靖。

B: Are you a student here?

你是学生吗？

W: No, I'm a teacher.

不，我是教师。

B: Oh, I see. Shall I call you Mr. Jing?

哦，我知道了。我该叫你靖老师？

W: Well, actually the family name is Wang, not Jing.

我的姓是王，不是靖。

B: Oh yes, my Chinese friends told me that. I just forgot. How silly of me! Mr. Wang, then.

哦，对了，我的中国朋友告诉过我，我就是记不住，真笨。那就叫你王老师。

W: Just call me Xiao Wang. Xiao means young. That's how friends call each other in China.

就叫我小王吧。“小”的意思是年轻。在中国，朋友之间就这样称呼。

B: Good. And you can call me Bob.

好的，你就叫我鲍勃。



Reading 阅读

Naming

Names are used very differently in English and Chinese. In Chinese the family name comes first, and the first name comes next, but in English the first name comes before the family name. For example, "Jiang" in Jiang Zemin is the family name, but in the case of George Bush, George is the first name or given name and Bush is the family name. It would be terrible if a foreign visitor was introduced to Jiang Zemin and said, "How do you do, Mr. Min?" Of course, if a Chinese person was introduced to George Bush and called him Mr. George, that would be terrible too! Titles are used before the family name in both Chinese and English.

Of course there are different kinds of titles. In Chinese we use "Lao" and "Xiao" and "Laoshi", but you can't translate those into English! You can't call your English teacher



Young Smith or Old Jones or even Teacher White! You have to use Mr. , Mrs. , or Miss if you use the family name. But often you can simply use the first name without any title, for example, John or Mary or Richard or Susan.

It is important to understand that foreign visitors often know little about the Chinese way of naming. They don't understand why someone is happy to be called Old Wang and do not feel himself old. You need to understand the differences in order to be able to explain it to them.

Questions :

1. In English _____.
A. family names come first
B. surnames come first
C. middle names come first
D. given names come first
2. If Susan Y. Jones is a married woman, you should address her as _____.
A. Miss Susan B. Miss Jones C. Mrs. Susan D. Mrs. Jones
3. Which of the following ways of addressing George Bush is NOT correct?
A. Mr. George. B. George. C. George Bush. D. President Bush.

Notes

- ① How silly of me! = How silly I am!
- ② That's how friends call each other in China. 在中国朋友间就是这样称呼对方的。
how friends call each other in China 是疑问词 how 引导的从句作表语。
- ③ For example, "Jiang" in Jiang Zemin is the family name, but in George Bush, George is the first name or given name and Bush is the family name. 比如“江泽民”的姓是“江”，但在“乔治·布什”这个名字里，“乔治”是名而“布什”是姓。
- ④ It would be terrible if a foreign visitor was introduced to Jiang Zemin and said, "How do you do, Mr. Min?" 一个外国人被介绍给江泽民时,如果他说“你好,民先生”,那会非常尴尬。
- ⑤ They don't understand why someone is happy to be called Old Wang and do not feel himself old. 他们不明白为什么有人被叫做老王会很高兴,而不会觉得自己老了。
在西方,说人老不表示尊敬,却含有说人没有用处的意思,所以他们不明白。
- ⑥ But often you can simply use the first name without any title. 但是你经常可以直呼其名,不加任何头衔。
- ⑦ It is important to understand that foreign visitors often know little about the Chinese way of naming. 外国人经常不知道汉语称呼人名的方式,了解这一点很重要。
It is important to do something 中形式主语 it 代替了不定式 to do something, 使句子更加平衡。不定式作主语还有以下形式:

To say like that is foolish. 那样说是愚蠢的。

- ⑧ You need to understand the differences in order to be able to explain it to them. 你应当了解这些不同之处, 才能解释给他们听。不定式 to understand the difference 是 need 的宾语。又如:

He hoped to go there by train. 他希望乘火车去那里。

Lesson 3 Introduction



Words and Expressions 词汇

include/in'klud/v. 包括
professor/prə'fesə/n. 教授
social/'səʊʃəl/a. 社会的
business/'biznis/n. 商务
firmly/'fɜ:mli/adv. 坚定的
expression/ik'spreʃən/n. 表达法
correct/kə'rekt/a. 正确的
chance/tʃa:ns/n. 机会

president/'prezident/n. 校长
formal/'fɔ:məl/a. 正式的
position/pə'ziʃən/n. 地位
shake/'ʃeik/v. 握(手)
common/'kɒmən/a. 普通的
weak/wi:k/a. 弱的
purpose/'pɜ:pəs/n. 目的
get to know 开始认识



Dialogue 对话

Bob meets his friend Rod and a girl at the school gate. R = Rod, B = Bob, K = Kate.

R: Hello, Bob. How are you?

B: I'm fine, thanks. And you?

R: I'm OK. Bob, this is Kate, a friend from London.

B: Hello, Kate. Nice to meet you.

K: Nice to meet you, too.

鲍勃在校门口遇见他的朋友罗德和一个女孩。

你好, 鲍勃。最近怎么样?

很好, 谢谢。你呢?

不错。鲍勃, 这是凯特, 伦敦来的朋友。

你好, 凯特。见到你很高兴。

我也是。

B: So are you also a student here?

K: Yes, I'm studying Chinese.

B: Quite a difficult subject.

R: That's right. And we were talking about going to Dunhuang just now.

B: That's great. I've been there twice, with two of my Chinese friends. It is a perfect place for those who are interested in China.

K: I can't wait to go there.

R: We can go there this summer.

B: Sorry, Rod, Kate, but I must go now.

R: That's OK. See you on Monday.

B: See you.

你也是这里的学生吗?

是的,我在这里学习中文。

这专业很难学。

是啊。我们刚刚在讨论去敦煌的事。

真是太好了。我和两个中国朋友去过两次。对于喜欢中国的人来说,这是个非常好的去处。

我真的迫不及待了。

我们可以这个暑假去。

罗德,凯特,不好意思,我得走了。

没关系。星期一见。

再见。



Reading 阅读

Introductions

Ways of introductions, including the beginning words and using of body languages, are different among different people and different places. The introduction of a university president to a new professor is usually more formal than that of two people of the same social position. At a business meeting, an introduction is made more formal than that at a party. Shaking hands during the introductions is common in the United States. When shaking hands, people shake firmly and quickly. The expression "he shakes hands like a dead fish" means he is a weak person. Shaking hands for a long time is not usual.

There can be problems when a foreign visitor doesn't know much about these ways of introduction. One foreign student said, "I'm beginning to think that there's



something wrong with me. I have the feeling that people in the United States don't like me. When I shake hands with them, they always pull their hands away quickly." Is his feeling correct or does he not understand the American way of shaking hands? What is interesting is that American visitors sometimes also pull their hands away quickly in countries where people shake their hands for a longer time. Although there are differences, the purpose of all introductions is always the same—to give a chance for people to get to know each other.

Questions :

1. American people shake hands firmly and quickly because _____.
A. they want to save time B. they want to show their strength
C. they don't like shaking hands D. they are often weak
2. The foreign student thinks that people in the U.S. don't like him because _____.
A. they don't shake hands with him the way he likes
B. they think there's something wrong with him
C. they shake hands with him and leave quickly
D. they always pull their hands away when he wants to shake hands with them
3. Why do American visitors pull their hands away quickly in countries where people shake their hands for a longer time?
A. They are used to their own ways.
B. They don't like the natives (当地人).
C. They don't like shaking hands with the natives.
D. They want to be different.

Notes

- ① Ways of introductions, including the beginning words and using of body languages, are different among different people and different places. 介绍的方式, 包括开头语和身势语, 在不同地方和不同的人之间都是不同的。
- ② The introduction of a university president to a new professor is usually more formal than that of two people of the same social position. 介绍大学校长与新来的教授认识, 通常比介绍两个有同样社会地位的人更正规。此处相比较的是 introduction 这个名词, 因此 than 后面用 that 而不直接用 two people, 又如:
The weather in Guangzhou is different from that in Beijing. 广州的天气跟北京不同。
- ③ The expression "he shakes hands like a dead fish" means he is a weak person. 说一个人“像