Tianhe
天合教育

PETS

Coursebook for PETS

全国英语等级考试教材

第四级

全国英语等级考试研究中心

外文出版社
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编 写 说 明

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的全国性英语水平考试。建立 PETS 的目的是向社会提供一个面向公众的英语考试体系，在全国范围内促进英语的普及与提高，适应我国改革开放和对外交往不断扩大的形势。级别划分为 PETS 一至五级。考试分笔试和口试两部分，内容包括：听力、语言知识、阅读、写作、口语。笔试和口试均合格者，由教育部考试中心颁发给《全国英语等级考试合格证书》。合格证书既可作为持有者英语能力水平的权威性证明；又可为各地各单位对其所用人才的英语水平提供一个公正、统一的评价尺度。

PETS1 是初始级，通过该级考试的考生，其英语基本符合诸如出租车司机、宾馆行李员、门卫、交警等工作，以及同层次其他工作在对外交往中的基本需要。该级考生应能在熟悉的情景中进行简单信息交流，例如询问或传递基本的事实性信息，能适当运用基础的语法知识，并掌握 1000 左右的词汇以及相关词组。

PETS2 是中下级，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。该级考生应能在熟悉的情景中进行简单对话，例如询问或传递基本的事实性信息，应能提供或是要求得到更清楚的阐述，同时也能表达简单的观点和态度，能适当运用基本的语法知识，掌握 2000 左右的词汇以及相关词组。

PETS3 是中间级，通过该级考试的考生，其英语已达到高等教育自学考试非英语专业本科毕业水平或符合普通高校非英语专业本科毕业的要求，基本符合企事业单位行政秘书、经理助理、初级科技人员、外企职员的工作，以及同层次其他工作在对外交往中的基本需要。该级考生应能在生活和工作的多数情景中进行对话，不仅能够询问事实，还能询问抽象的信息，应能提供或是要求得到更清楚的阐述，同时也能表达简单的观点和态度，能适当运用基本的语法知识，掌握 4000 左右的词汇以及相关词组。

PETS4 是中上级，通过该级考试的考生，其英语水平基本满足攻读高等院校硕士研究生非英语专业的需要，基本符合一般专业技术人员或研究人员、现代企业经理等工作对英语的基本要求。该级考生应能参与一般性或专业学术话题的讨论，不仅能够询问事实，还能询问抽象的信息。能够就某一观点的正确与否进行争论，详细说明一个问题，一个过程，或一个事件。此外还能就某个一般性问题或所熟悉领域的问题进行阐述，能适当运用基本的语法知识，掌握 5500 左右的词汇以及相关词组。

PETS5 是最高级，通过该级考试的考生，其英语水平基本满足在国外攻读硕士研究生非英语专业或从事学术研究工作的需要。该水平的英语也能满足他们在国内外从事专业和管理工作的基本需要。该级考生应能就各种话题自如地进行对话与讨论。能就其工作的多方面与他人进行深入广泛的交流，并能进行有效辩论，清楚地阐述自己需求，能适当运用基本的语法知识，掌握 7000 左右的词汇以及相关词组。

这五个级别的考试标准建立在同一能力量表上，相互之间既有明显的区别又有内在的联系。PETS 以语言交际需要为掌握外语的目的，将语言能力分为“接受”、“产出”、“互动”等，根据各种情景和任务，在特定主题和话语下，结合相关的语言行为进行考查。

编写原则

1. 紧扣大纲，为应考者服务

本教程以2010年教育部考试中心发布的全国英语等级考试的最新考试大纲为编写依据，内容覆盖了最新考试大纲中规定的交际话题项目、功能意念项目、语法项目、语言技能项目、词汇项目。既可以用作培训教材，也适合考生自学时使用。

2. 知识性、趣味性与时代感相结合

本教程在选择材料时注重研究学习者的兴奋点，力求内容新颖、趣味性强，具有较强的时代感，使读者在学习英语知识、提高英语水平的同时，通过英语这门语言，了解当代社会热点，享受生活的乐趣。

3. 针对性练习实用性强

本教程以考试大纲为依据，采用模块化设计，旨在全方位提高考生的听说读写诸方面的能力。在每个单元中，都设计了与历年考试真题题型完全一致的模拟练习题，以便在巩固所学内容的同时，熟悉考试题型。

因此，本书不仅知识点覆盖面广，练习针对性强，而且实用性强，把素质提高和应试训练有机地结合在了一起。

编写体例

本书共有12章，每章讨论一个交际话题。每章首页都简要列出了通过本章学习考生应达到的英语交际水平。每个单元主要内容包括：

1. 对话　该模块主题与本单元的交际话题相关，由3段对话组成，目的是训练考生的听力和口语能力，对话情景真实、语言地道、难度适宜。每段对话后都设计了相应的问题来帮助考生理解、操练。

2. 课文　该模块材料是体现本单元主题的阅读材料，并且附有几个阅读问题，目的是训练和提高考生的阅读理解水平。

3. 单词和短语 该模块总结了本单元对话和课文中出现的生词和短语，并按照其出现的先后顺序给出了单词的最新国际音标、词性和中文释义。

4. 注释　该模块是针对对话和课文中出现的难点进行讲解和诠释，帮助考生在语法、篇章理解、文化背景等不同层面来理解材料内容，不仅使考生能巩固语言知识点，而且能加深对材料的理解，扩大相关的文化背景知识，提高英语素质。

5. 练习　该模块是针对PETS考试设计的，题型和考试真题完全一致，目的是帮助考生全面备考。

6. 补充阅读　该模块是为了进一步提高考生的阅读能力而设计的。

7. 录音材料　本书配有录音材料，全部由英籍人士朗读，发音标准、口音地道、语速、停顿等均与考试真题一致，不仅可以起到指导、辅助考生备考的作用，还可以帮助考生进一步提高听说能力。

另外，本书每单元口语面试题的所有手绘图画，均出自中国民航大学动漫社同学之手，同时胡君老师参与编写了本书第14－16单元的内容，谨在此表示诚挚的谢意！愿所有考生考试成功！愿所有考生享受英语世界的乐趣！

最后，鉴于编者的水平有限，书中难免存在不足，敬请读者谅解。

此为试读，需要完整PDF请访问：www.ertongbook.com

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CHAPTER 1

第一部

Computer and Information

计算机与信息

本章教学目标

◇ 用英语就计算机和网络的话题进行简单对话；

◇ 掌握有关计算机方面的专业词汇和术语；

◇ 读懂计算机方面的英文科普文章。

此为试读，需要完整PDF请访问：www.ertongbook.com

Unit 1 Computer and Information (Ⅰ) 计算机与信息(Ⅰ)

Conversations

1. Aunt Cindy and her nephew Danny are talking about online shopping.

Danny: Aunt Cindy, do you shop online often?

Cindy: Yes. It's very convenient and the price is even lower.

Danny: Last week, I tried to buy some books online, but I didn't know how to pay for them.

Cindy: You should open an account at the online bank first. After that, you can buy anything online.

Danny: Are there many things online?

Cindy: Sure. You can find everything from all over the world. Let's check it out online! (*They log in a shopping website.*)

Danny: Oh, what's this? Second-hand cell phone store?

Cindy: Yeah, this one is very famous with a good credit among online customers. It's like an open free market. If you want to change your cell phone for a new one, you can sell the old one here.

Danny: Really? How to do that?

Cindy: Take some pictures of the things you want to sell, then upload it onto line with a brief description about it and leave your connecting number. Then your stuff will be sold by auction.

Danny: That's amazing. I'd love to try it later. Oh, an online virtual supermarket?

Cindy: Let's click to check it out.

Danny: Oh, I got it. It simulates the real supermarket, which makes it feel so real. Mom will love it. She loves shopping in supermarkets.

Cindy: No doubt about it. Shopping online will get more and more popular. It's a real revolution about people's consuming habits.

Danny: Are there any disadvantages about it?

Cindy: It takes some time for the stuff you buy online to arrive. But I think this problem will be solved soon.

Questions:

1. *What are the two speakers talking about?*
2. *Do you often shop online? Why?*
3. *If Danny wants to change his old cell phone, what should he do?*

2. Barbara and Jack are enjoying a holiday, while Jack is totally caught by computer.

Barbara: Jack, you're sitting in front of your computer again! The sea and the sand are only steps away. Why are you wasting time on your machine? The summer will be over before you know it.

Jack: I'm not wasting the holiday as you say. The computer is a good thing. On the Internet you can go to any part of the world; I can see everything in the world. It's more real than reality.

Barbara: But... but you can't spend your entire summer watching that screen. You'll get a big bottom. ①

Jack: I'm not just watching the screen. I'm doing a lot of things—I'm sending e-mails; I'm shopping; I'm chatting in chat rooms...

Barbara: Right! But I bet you're spending most of your time playing computer games—a time-wasting, mindless activity that will turn your brain into Chinese tofu.

Jack: No, it isn't a single mindless pastime. There are many activities: role-playing games, arcade games, adventure games, strategy games...

Barbara: I understand the computer is a wonderful thing, but you have to be careful not to get too much of a good thing. ② Life needs some variety in it. It would be a lot healthier if you played a chess game outdoors, in the park.

Jack: It wouldn't be the same. In those games in the park I can't play against the grandmaster of Moscow, can I? And there are creative games in the computer, where I can learn city planning and psychology.

Barbara: Well, what about me? Don't you think I'd like a little attention?

Jack: Now, Baby, that's no way to talk. After all this time together, you know I love you.

Barbara: I'm not so sure any more. It's time you made a choice. Is it going to be more me or the computer?

Jack: Well...

Questions:

1. *What is wrong with Jack?*
2. *Do you often spend too much time in front of your computer?*
3. *Which one would Jack choose at last? His girl friend or computer?*
4. *What is Barbara's opinion of using computer?*

Passage

Taking the Mystery Out of Web Anonymity

The Internet affords anonymity to its users—a boon to privacy and freedom of speech. But that very anonymity is also behind the explosion of cybercrime that has swept across the Web. [3] Can privacy be preserved while bringing a semblance of safety and security to a world that seems increasingly lawless?

In June, 2010, Howard Schmidt, the nation's cyber-czar, offered the Obama administration's proposal to make the Web a safer place — a "voluntary trusted identity" system that would be the high-tech equivalent of a physical key, a fingerprint and a photo ID card, all rolled into one. [4] The system might use a smart identity card, or a digital credential linked to a specific computer, and would authenticate users at a range of online services.

The idea is to create a federation of private online identity systems. Users could select which system to join, and only registered users whose identities have been authenticated could navigate those systems. The approach contrasts with one that would require a government-issued Internet driver's license. (Civil liberties groups oppose a government system, fearful that it could lead to national identity cards.) [5]

In effect, the approach would create a "walled garden" in cyberspace, with (virtually) safe neighborhoods and bright (cyber) streetlights to establish a sense of a trusted community.

Mr. Schmidt described it as a "voluntary ecosystem" in which "individuals and organizations can complete online transactions with confidence, trusting the identities of each other and the identities of the infrastructure that the transaction runs on."

Still, the administration's plan has divided privacy rights activists. Some applaud the approach; others are apprehensive. [6] "It seems clear," Lauren Weinstein, the editor of *Privacy Journal*, wrote "that such a scheme is a preemptive push toward what would eventually be a mandated Internet 'driver's license' mentality."

The plan has also been greeted with skepticism by some computer security experts,

who worry that the "voluntary ecosystem" envisioned by Mr. Schmidt would still leave much of the Internet vulnerable. ⑦ They argue that all Internet users should be forced to register and identify themselves, in the same way that drivers must be licensed to drive on public roads.

"The privacy standards the administration wants to adopt will make the system both unwieldy and less effective and not good for security," said Stewart Baker, a former chief counsel of the National Security Agency who favors government-issued Internet driver's licenses.

But Marc Rotenberg, executive director of the Electronic Privacy Information Center, a privacy rights group, said such criticism was unfair. He said the Obama administration had created a policy framework that will make it possible for private industry to improve privacy and security technologies.

Some members of the Internet's technical community say that the Web-of-trust approach is too little, too late to solve the Internet's security problems. "We're now seeing attacks on the Internet's plumbing," said Rodney Joffe, senior technologist at Neustar, an Internet infrastructure firm. "If you get control of the plumbing, there are lots of things you can do, because the plumbing was never designed for a world where there is a lack of trust."

Vinton Cerf, a Google vice president and one of the designers of the Internet, is pushing efforts to create standards that would secure the Internet's plumbing, though those may take longer than a decade to be put in place globally. As for making the network more secure for users, he said he was optimistic and that he saw a relatively straightforward — though not exactly inexpensive — way to make the network more secure.

In the future, he envisions a card that each of us will carry, perhaps equipped with a fingerprint reader, that will in effect be a one-time password system. It will digitally hold all of our different personalities: who we are at work, while playing online games, banking and using our smart phones and make it possible for others to be sure we are who we say we are. ⑧

But Mr. Joffe said he worried that the time for such systems might already have run out.

"Imagine what would happen if people lost trust in using the Internet: what would that do to our economy?" Mr. Joffe asked. "You would have to go down to your local bank branch and you'd join 5,000 other people waiting to do their banking. ⑨ That infrastructure has gone away and the banks can't cope with it anymore."

Questions:

1. *Why does Internet afford anonymity to its users?*
2. *What is a "voluntary trusted identity" system?*
3. *What does "walled garden" mean?*
4. *Why do some experts say the Web-of-trust approach is far from enough?*
5. *What is Mr. Joffe's opinion on the administration's approach to eliminate Internet anonymity?*

Words and Expressions

anonymity [ˌænəˈnɪmɪtɪ] *n.* 匿名，笔者不明

privacy [ˈpraɪvəsɪ] *n.* 隐私，秘密，私生活

administration [ədˌmɪnɪˈstreɪʃən] *n.* 管理，行政，行政部门

preserve [prɪˈzɜːv] *v.* 保护，保持，维持

proposal [prəˈpəuzəl] *n.* 求婚，提议，建议

equivalent [ɪˈkwɪvələnt] *adj.* 等价的，相等的 *n.* 相等物

identity [aɪˈdentɪtɪ] *n.* 一致，身份，特征

credential [krɪˈdenʃəl] *n.* 国书，凭据，印信

federation [ˌfedəˈreɪʃən] *n.* 联邦，联合，联盟

cyberspace [ˈsaɪbəspeɪs] *n.* 网络空间

contrast [ˈkɔntrɑːst] *n.* 对比，差别，对照物

mentality [menˈtælɪtɪ] *n.* 智力，心理状态，精神力

authenticate [ɔːˈθentɪkeɪt] *v.* 证明……为真，验证

executive [ɪgˈzekjutɪv] *n.* 行政主管，决策者

transaction [trænˈzækʃən] *n.* 交易，事务；(复)学报，会报

infrastructure [ˈɪnfrəˈstrʌktʃə] *n.* 基础，基础设施

apprehensive [ˌæprɪˈhensɪv] *adj.* 忧虑的，善于领会的，知晓的

preemptive [prɪˈemptɪv] *adj.* 优先购买的，先发制人的

mandated [mænˈdeɪtɪd] *adj.* 明令的

vulnerable [ˈvʌlnərəbl] *adj.* 易受伤害的，有弱点的，脆弱的

unwieldy [ˌʌnˈwiːldɪ] *adj.* 不便的

criticism [ˈkrɪtɪsɪzəm] *n.* 批评，评论

framework [ˈfreɪmwɜːk] *n.* 框架，体系，结构

skepticism [ˈskeptɪsɪzəm] *n.* 怀疑论，怀疑态度，怀疑主义

plumb [plʌm] *v.* 铺设管道

optimistic [ˌɔptɪˈmɪstɪk] *adj.* 乐观的

straightforward [ˌstreɪtˈfɔːwəd] *adj.* 易懂的，笔直的，坦率的

fingerprint [ˌfɪŋgəprɪnt] *n.* 指纹，特征

reader [ˈriːdə] *n.* 读表

personality [ˌpɜːsəˈnælɪtɪ] *n.* 个性，名人，特色

digitally [ˈdɪdʒɪtəlɪ] *adv.* 数字地，数码地

envision [ɪnˈvɪʒən] *vt.* 想象，设想

cope [kəup] *vi.* 应付，对抗，妥善处理

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