

PETS 备考系列教程
系列主编 徐强

PETS(一级)备考教程

SUCCESS WITH PETS — 1

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前言

《PETS 备考系列教程》英文书名 :*Success With PETS* 是按照国家教育部考试中心制定的“全国公共英语等级考试体系”要求所编写的一整套备考教程。“全国公共英语等级考试体系”的英文名是 :China Public English Test System ,简称 PETS ,是一种面向社会、含有 5 个等级的目标参照性英语考试体系。

本套教程共有 5 册 ,每一级为 1 册 ,可用作课堂教学 ,也可供学生自学使用。本套教程的设计以当代第二语言习得的理论和实践的研究成果为指导 ,紧扣 PETS 考试大纲的各项要求 ,突出备考的特点 ,以满足考生应考的需求。同时 ,作为一套教程 ,其课文选材及各类练习的编写 ,突出语言的交际性特点 ,而且在内容上注重时代性、知识性、趣味性和可思性 ,在练习的形式上注重多样性和灵活性 ,目的是提高学习者的兴趣以及在不同的交际情景下灵活运用语言的能力。

本册为第 1 册 ,有 12 个单元 ,每个单元由 4 部分组成 (1)准备活动(Tune In);(2)听力训练(Listen);(3)阅读与讨论(Read and Discuss)(4)口语与写作(Speak and Write)。

每个单元围绕一个主题展开 ,主题的选择以考试大纲的“交际话题表”为依据。练习形式包括了 PETS 一级笔试和口试所涉及的所有内容。如 :听力中的“图片判断”、“对话理解” ,英语知识运用中的选择题、完形填空题 ,阅读理解中的词语配伍 ,等等。每个单元的阅读材料包含 3 篇文章。其中第 1 篇为主课文 ,课后练习涉及阅读理解、词汇、语法、口语等多项训练内容 ,并配以多种训练形式。其余两篇课文后的练习也涉及阅读理解、词汇、语法等内容。口语和写作练习注重实用性 ,如看图说话、看图写短文以及写短信等。

在部分单元后 ,有“Exam Tips”专栏 ,向考生介绍一些应试技巧方面的内容 ,主要针对 PETS 一级考试的各种形式。

附录 1 提供练习试卷 ,包含 4 套笔试模拟试卷和 2 套口试模拟试卷。试卷严格参照 PETS 一级考试样卷 ,为学生提供自我检测。

考虑到第 1 册的主要使用对象为一级考生 ,这些考生已学过英语 ,具有相当于初中毕业生的英语水平 ,因此对课文中的词汇处理 ,我们只对超一级大纲的单词标注了中文意思。附录 4 提供总词汇表 ,它既包含了一级大纲内的单词、词组 ,也包含了课文训练中出现过的生词 ,这样既可以使考生了解大纲对词汇的要求范围 ,也有助于考生扩大词汇量 ,为更高级别的考试作准备。词表中带 * 号的是在本书课文里出现的超纲词 ,后面的数字表示其首次出现的单元和课文。例如 : * safe 011 即表示“safe”首次出现在 Unit One , Text 1 中。

本教程还提供全部的单元练习、模拟试卷答案 ,以及听力部分的原文。

为了帮助考生更好地了解 PETS 和 PETS 一级考试 ,本书对 PETS 一级考试的标准、形式作了简单、明了的介绍。

本套系列教程由参加全国性英语考试命题和审题多年的上海外国语大学出国培训部

徐强教授担任系列主编。本册由李敏主编 ,浙江大学外语学院庞继贤教授审订。参加编写工作的还有康海凤 ,鲍泓 ,傅莹。美籍英语教学专家 Dana Jessup 女士为全书的文字作了润饰。本书的编者对庞继贤教授的热忱鼓励和指导 ,对徐强教授的多方面帮助 ,表示由衷的感谢。浙江大学电机学院 99 级的陈江江同学为本书绘制了大量图片 ,我们也谨此对他表示感谢。

编者
于浙江大学求是园
2000 年 12 月

PETS 一级考试简介

PETS 为“全国公共英语等级考试体系”——China Public English Test System 的英文缩写,由教育部考试中心设计、开发,并得到了英国国际发展部及英国剑桥大学地方考试委员会的支持,是中英文化交流的合作项目。

PETS 的目标和宗旨是:在全国范围内推动英语的普及与提高;完善各种考查手段,尤其是听、说方面的考测方法;合理设置各级考试的评价标准;科学地界定各种考查要求的关系;提高考试的信度;使考生成绩使用多样化,为考生就业和招生考试改革服务。

PETS 第一级考试级别标准

PETS 第 1 级是“全国公共英语等级考试体系”5 个级别中的初始级,其标准略高于我国九年制义务教育全日制初级中学毕业时的英语水平。

该级别考生应具有的语言知识:

1. 语法知识

该级考生应能适当运用基础的语法知识。第 1 级在语法方面的要求主要参照了我国现行九年义务教育全日制初中英语教学大纲。

2. 词汇知识

该级考生应能掌握 1 000 左右的词汇以及若干相关的常用词组。

第 1 级词表涉及该级别语言的功能性使用。此外,出于交际的需要,考生应自行掌握涉及个人好恶、生活习惯、宗教信仰,以及本人工作或专业等方面的特殊词汇。

3. 语言运用

该级考生在背景清晰的情况下,可以用英语与外国人交谈,表达问候、感谢以及交换特定信息,诸如价格、日期、指路等。

该级考生能听懂熟悉的日常生活中发音清楚、语速较慢的简短对话。能读简单的通知、便条、留言、图表以及简短故事。

该级考生能写出简短的私人信函或便条转达具体信息。

PETS 第一级考试形式、内容和结构

PETS 一级考试				
笔试(90 分钟,满分 100 分)				口试(8 分钟,满分 5 分)
第 1 部分 听力(30%)	第 2 部分 英语知识运用(25%)	第 3 部分 阅读理解(30%)	第 4 部分 写作(15%)	第 1 节 考生和口试教师对话

第1节 图片 判断 10题	第2节 对话 理解 15题	第1节 单项 填空 15题	第2节 完型 填空 10题	第1节 词语 配伍 5题	第2节 短文理解 P 5题	第3节 短文理解 E 10题	第1节 改写 句子 3题	第2节 书面 表达 1题	第2节 考生根据信息 卡就具体事实 互相提问
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- 听力：第1节要求考生根据所听到的10个单句，从每题所给的3个选项中选出最佳选项。第2节要求考生根据所听到的15段短对话，从每题所给的3个选项中选出最佳选项。
- 英语知识运用：第1节要求考生根据句子或简短对话，从每题所给的3个选项中选出最佳选项。其中有10—12道题考查语法结构，3—5道题考查单词和表达方式。第2节完形填空，在一篇90—120词的短文中留出10个空白，要求考生从每题所给的3个选项中选出最佳选项。
- 阅读理解：第1节考生须将5个定义与7个选项中正确的单词搭配成对。第2节要求考生根据所提供的1篇长度为175—200词的短文的内容，从每题所给的“正、误、未提及”3个选项中选择其一。第3节要求考生根据所提供的2篇长度为175—200词的短文的内容，从每题所给的3个选项中选出最佳选项。
- 写作：第1节要求考生根据所提供的3个句子，在给出的每个新句子的空白处填上1—5个关键的单词而不改变原有句子的意思。第2节考查考生写出3—5条信息的简短信函和便条的能力。
- 口试：第1节考查考生初次见面时向他人提供个人的事实性信息(如姓名、出生地、职业、爱好等)的能力。第2节考查考生根据信息卡内容就具体事实互相问答的能力。信息卡分为提问卡和回答卡，内容涉及日常生活、爱好等。

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Part p Tune In

P. Talk with your partner to see how many words you know about weather. Then write them down in the blanks. You should write at least ten words. Here is an example for you. weather : windy _____

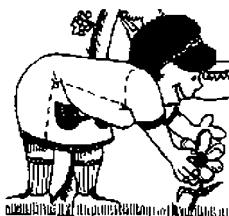
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

T. Read the information in the box and then act out the conversation following the steps below.

On Sunday morning, you'd like to play tennis with your classmate David. But David said it would rain according to the weather report, so he'd like to stay inside watching TV. You didn't believe it because it was sunny at that time. Suddenly, it turned cloudy and started to rain.

- 1) You tell David what you are going to do and ask him to go with you.
- 2) David tells you what he is going to do and why.
- 3) You try to persuade (说服) David to go with you.
- 4) The weather suddenly changes.

y. You are going to hear ten statements. Match each picture with the corresponding statement. Write the correct number in the blank under each picture. Put a " / " if there is no corresponding statement.



a) _____



b) _____



c) _____



d) _____



e) _____



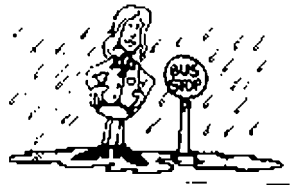
f) _____



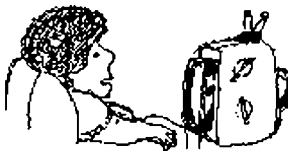
g) _____



h) _____



i) _____



j) _____



k) _____



l) _____



Part a Listen

I We're Having a Terrible Time

Miami (迈阿密)
bored (感到厌烦)

on vacation (度假)
terrible (很糟的)

pour (下倾盆大雨)
in fact (事实上)

P. Listen to the dialogue between Tim and Jack, and then decide whether the following statements are true or false. Write "T" for true and "F" for false.

() 1) Tim goes to Miami with his family.

- () 2) It's snowing in Miami when Tim is talking with Jack.
- () 3) The children can't go out to play because of the bad weather.
- () 4) Tim and his family are having a good time.
- () 5) Jack is in Miami too.

T0 Listen to the dialogue again 0Then work in pairs to act out a dialogue of your own 0

- A. Hi , _____. This is _____. I'm calling from _____.
- B. From _____ ?What are you doing in _____ ?
- A. _____.
- B. How's the weather in _____ ?Is it _____ ?
- A. _____.
- B. Are you having a good time ?
- A. _____.
- B. I'm glad to hear that.
- ...

II How Strange the Weather Is

lightning (闪电)	hail (下冰雹)	tent (帐篷)
pack up (收拾行李)	mile (英里)	

P. Listen to the dialogue and then decide which is the best answer to each of the following questions 0

- 1) What is strange with the weather ?
- A. It's raining in August in the mountains.
- B. It's cold in August in the mountains.
- C. It's hot in August in the mountains.
- 2) Where are they staying when it is raining hard ?
- A. They're staying in the tents.
- B. They're staying under a tree.
- C. They're staying in the car.
- 3) Why don't they go back to the cars ?
- A. The rain stops.
- B. They are very tired.
- C. The cars are far away.
- 4) What are they doing in the mountains ?
- A. They are driving.

- C. They are working.

T. Listen to the dialogue again . Then fill in the blanks with the information you get from the tape 0

Mike and his friends , Ellen , Paul , and Julia , went camping in the _____ in August. It was _____ that it rained. Soon they got _____ and had to stay under a _____. Then it even hailed. But they could not _____ and go back to the _____ because it was almost _____ and they were ten miles away. They were worried. They didn't know when the rain would _____.



Part r Read and Discuss

Text W San Francisco

月藥藥再燥石礮藥

Read the definitions and sentences below. Match the words in *italics* with the appropriate definitions 0 Write the correct word in each blank 0

- 1) _____ : enjoyable and making you feel happy
- 2) _____ : known by a lot of people
- 3) _____ : to go down to a lower level
- 4) _____ : something that you need to have
- 5) _____ : to be comfortable with something so that it no longer seems difficult

- A telephone is a *necessity* for this job.
- It's *well-known* that smoking is not good for our health.
- The weather is usually *pleasant* here in August.
- In winter the temperature often *falls* below zero.
- Mrs. Wilson *wasn't used to* people disagreeing with her.

石礮藥草則礮藥栽礮藥戎

San Francisco

Weather and geography make San Francisco a pleasant but sometimes frightening place to live. Lying on the end of a peninsular in northern California , the city enjoys a mild climate.

mate , although it is often cool and wet. San Francisco is well-known for its fog , low temperatures and rain even in the summer. People living there may suggest that you bring coats even if you visit it in July. But winter is not very cold because the weather is made mild by the 5 warm air and water of the Pacific Ocean.

The weather of nearby areas is , in contrast , much warmer and drier. A few miles away from the ocean , the summers are very dry and free of fog. Daytime temperatures are sometimes 35℃. The temperatures in winter usually do not fall below 0℃ even in January.

While the climate is pleasant , the danger of earthquakes is not. As in many parts of Cal- 10 ifornia , earthquakes are a major worry for people who live in the San Francisco area. In 1906 , an earthquake destroyed most of the city. People know an earthquake will happen there again. They know this , but they are not afraid of it. They seem to be used to living with the danger. Some even store food and other necessities and build houses that can bear the stress that an earthquake may bring. 15

Although there is danger , few people leave. “ This is a beautiful place , and there are problems everywhere. No place is 100% safe , ” said one man who has spent his life in San Francisco.

单词注释

San Francisco : 旧金山

California 加利福尼亚

the Pacific Ocean : 太平洋

单词注释

geography / ˌdʒɒɡrəˈfi / *n.* 地理

danger *deɪndʒ *n.* 危险

peninsular / ˌpɪnɪnsjʊl *n.* 半岛

earthquake S'əθkweɪk / *n.* 地震

frightening *fraɪtnɪŋ *adj.* 令人恐惧的

major *meɪdʒ *adj.* 主要的

mild / maɪld / *adj.* 温暖的 暖和的

destroy / dɪs'trɪ / *v.* 摧毁 毁灭

climate ˈklaɪmɪt / *n.* 气候

necessity / nɪ'ses tɪ / *n.* 必需品

fog / fɒɡ / *n.* 雾天 大雾

stress / stres / *n.* 压力

temperature *tempərɪtʃ *n.* 温度

safe / seɪf / *adj.* 安全的

area *eəɪə *n.* 地区

单词注释

in contrast 相反

e.g. The Smiths' old house had been large and spacious ; in contrast , the new flat seemed small and dark. be used to 习惯于

e.g. Susan's parents are used to getting up earlier every morning to do some exercises.

练习

1. Answer the following questions according to the text 0

1) What is the climate in San Francisco ?

- _____.
- 2) Why do people there suggest you wear heavy clothes when you visit it in summer ?
- _____.
- 3) What is frightening in San Francisco ?
- _____.
- 4) Why are the winters mild in San Francisco ?
- _____.
- 5) How is the weather different outside the city ?
- _____.
- 6) How do people there prepare for the earthquakes ?
- _____.

T. Read the text again and fill in the blanks with the information from the text about San Francisco .

San Francisco	
Where is it ?	_____ in northern California
What is pleasant ?	pleasant climate : _____ although it is often cool and cold. It has _____ summers and _____ winters
What is frightening ?	_____ : In 1906 , most of the city was _____ by it and it will _____ again.

宰滑城河渠再渠裁渠社

P. Work in pairs . Make six sensible sentences by combining an idea from Column A with an idea in Column B . You will find that you have two extra items in Column A .

Column A	Column B
1) The climate of San Francisco is pleasant but	A. they are not afraid of them
2) The weather is made warm in winter by	B. you visit San Francisco in summer
3) Jim has got a bad cold	C. when spring comes
4) You should wear a coat if	D. the earthquakes are frightening
5) Though people know the danger of earthquakes	E. fog , rain and low temperatures
6) San Francisco is well-known for	F. in northern California
7) Trees usually become green	
8) San Francisco is located	

2. Discuss in groups which season you like best? Why?

灾难重建计划云标志

P. Complete the following sentences with the words given in the box. Change the form where necessary

suggest , well-known , free , bear , on end , enjoy ,
while , afraid of , danger , climate spend

- 1) During those years , the old woman has never been _____ of illness .
- 2) Try to find a place where children can play without _____ .
- 3) Will the ice on the lake _____ your weight ?
- 4) I've been _____ dogs since I was a little child .
- 5) Victor always _____ watching TV at home .
- 6) David sat there for hours _____ without saying a single word .
- 7) Although it is often cold and cool , San Francisco has a mild _____ .
- 8) My mother will always _____ several weeks preparing for the Spring Festival .
- 9) The teacher _____ that the students should do more reading if they want to improve their English .
- 10) _____ she is a lovely girl , Lisa is sometimes difficult to work with .

T0 Underline the word in each group that is different 0The first has been done for you 0

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|------------|
| 1) <u>earthquake</u> | Sun | star |
| 2) find | see | bother |
| 3) morning | climate | noon |
| 4) mild | maybe | possible |
| 5) cold | cool | cover |
| 6) slow | fast | know |
| 7) spend | cost | fail |
| 8) afraid | frightening | surprising |

则集皂葵云标志

P. In English, there are countable nouns (可数名词) and uncountable nouns (不可数名词). Some determiners (限定词) can be used with countable nouns, some with uncountable nouns, and some with both. Now complete the following sentences with "a few, few, a little, little, many, much, a number of, a lot of. "

- 1) Old Sam has got so _____ money ; he doesn't know what to do .
- 2) Robert is dismissed because he has made _____ mistakes in his work .