

前言

全国英语等级考试 (Public English Test System, 简称PETS) 是含有五个级别的标准参照性考试体系。其设计目的是为了能够更好地服务于国家的改革开放政策及经济和社会的发展, 并为在适当时机进一步改革我国各种英语教育考试在技术层面奠定基础。

1999年6月, 教育部考试中心就PETS考试举行新闻发布会, 同年9月启动考试的试点和推广工作, 2003年首次在全国各省市自治区开考。截至2014年12月, 参加PETS各级别考试的考生累计已超过925万人次, 获证考生超过252万人次。

PETS全面考查考生的英语语言交际能力, 有效地促进了英语教学的改革。尤其是, 在各类英语考试中它率先推出口语考试, 对英语教学起到了良好的反拨作用, 引起了教学培训单位和广大师生的积极反响。PETS的建立也为改革原有的英语教育考试提供了一套科学、可行的评价标准和方法。从1999年9月开始, PETS-5级正式替代原有的公派出国留学人员英语水平考试 (WSK • EPT)。同年, 已通过PETS相应级别笔试的考生, 可以用此成绩替代高等教育自学考试专科或本科的公共英语考试。从2008年起, 浙江、云南、贵州、重庆的高考英语学科陆续采用PETS-2级听力的成绩; 湖南和云南高考外语类考生的口试分别采用PETS-2级的现场口试和计算机辅助口试。

作为非学历英语能力考试, PETS向社会全方位开放, 改变了以往英语教育考试自我封闭、与社会需求脱节的被动局面。目前, 已有不少国家机关、事业单位、高等院校、企业和部队开始使用PETS相关级别成绩对其干部、教师或员工进行英语水平鉴定或考核 (用于聘用或职称评定)。

PETS在测试技术方面达到了世界先进水平, 其多级别标准的系统描述处于世界先进行列。它是目前国内唯一采用“项目反应理论” (又称“潜在特质理论”) 的大规模标准参照性考试, 采用这种测量模型可将考生成绩的认定固定在考试标准要求的能力值上, 而不是固定在某一分数上, 确保同级别不同考次对考生能力要求的相等, 实现了真正意义上的“水平考试”。在此基础上, PETS建立了国内第一个供多级别英语考试共同使用的“同一能力量表”, 统一了各层次英语考试的能力计量单位, 有效地保证了各级别能力考查的可比性。采用该量表还可以进行PETS与国内外其他英语考试的等值比较分析, 并推动海外机构对PETS成绩的认可。

PETS也是国内目前唯一进行严格试题试测并有现代化题库支持的大规模社会性考试。PETS题库不仅具有一般题库的试题储备和调用功能, 也是一个试卷生成和日常管理的工作平台。该平台的使用, 既可改善命题工作模式, 又可提高试题质量, 丰富试题的评价内涵。PETS试卷中的每道试题都会进行严格的试测。为取得每道试

题的相关参数，所有试题均在小规模的样本考生中进行试测。

PETS始终坚持考试与评价手段的创新。2006年，研究推出了低级别计算机辅助口语考试系统，丰富了口语考试形式；设计完成了旨在对考生英语能力进行分析性评价的成绩报告单，进一步完善了PETS的评价与服务功能。2011年，研究开发了口语考试自动评分系统和计算机自适应考试系统。2015年，完成了新一轮考试内容和形式改革的研究，对各级别考试的试卷结构进行了调整，做好了推出高级别计算机辅助考试的准备。

PETS的建立及考生人数的迅速增加，反映了学习型社会和改革开放的时代需要，它凝聚着设计开发者和许多英语教师的辛勤劳动。需要特别指出的是，PETS的设计还得到了英国国际发展部（DFID）和英国剑桥大学考试委员会（UCLES）的大力支持。在本大纲修订出版之际，谨向参加设计开发工作的英方专家、全国30多所大、中学校的英语教师及有关专家表示衷心的感谢。

教育部考试中心

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一、全国英语等级考试 (PETS) 简介

全国英语等级考试(Public English Test System, 简称PETS, 下同)是教育部考试中心设计并实施的全国性英语能力评价体系。它根据我国英语教学实际及人才与社会发展的需要而建立, 在同一能力量表上设置了五个等级的评价标准, 全面考查考生在听、说、读、写诸方面的英语交际能力。

(一) PETS的建立、发展与改革

我国实行改革开放政策以来, 对外交往不断扩大, 急需大量不同层次、懂外语并能与外国人直接交流的专业技术人员和高素质的劳动者。与社会需求相比, 我国的英语教学现状并不十分理想, 大多数学生经过多年英语学习, 仍然不能熟练阅读英文书刊, 听不懂、说不出, 难以与外国人直接交流。

与之形成对照的是, 长期以来, 我国各层次、各类别的英语考试数量繁多。它们由各主管单位根据不同的政策需要单独设计, 专考专用, 之间没有可比性, 缺乏统一的系统评价标准。并且, 多数考试的考查内容局限于语法和阅读, 忽略或回避了听力与口语的考查。这种状况某种程度上给我国的英语教学造成了负面影响。

因此, 有识之士不断呼吁对英语考试进行研究和改革。提出的解决途径是: 建立一个全国性英语考试等级体系, 在同一能力量表上合理设置各级考试的评价标准; 完善各种考查手段, 对考生的听、说、读、写能力进行全面的、科学的评价; 颁发水平鉴定证书, 发挥其在招生、聘用、职称评定等方面的社会功能; 并以之为基础, 在适当时机进一步改革我国的各项英语教育考试。

在此背景之下, PETS应运而生。它是由教育部考试中心设计、开发的, 开发过程中得到了英国国际发展部和英国剑桥大学考试委员会的大力支持。开发项目于1997年1月正式启动, 历时近三年时间。1999年6月, 教育部考试中心举行新闻发布会, 向社会正式介绍PETS; 同年9月, 在北京、天津、山东、浙江、辽宁、湖北、广东等地进行了各级别的首次考试试点。2003年首次在全国各省市自治区开考。

十多年来, PETS向全社会开放, 考生不受职业、年龄和学历背景等方面的限制, 为评价考生英语水平、促进我国英语教学作出了巨大贡献。各级学校、机关、企事业单位、部队纷纷开始使用PETS相关级别的成绩对其教师、雇员或学员进行英语水平的鉴定或考核。

为构建一个更为完善的全国性英语能力评价体系, 更好地服务考生、教学和社会, 教育部考试中心于2012—2015年对PETS进行了修订和改革, 改革内容分为两个方面:

(1) 改进考试内容, 关注考试内容的全面性。改革后的PETS丰富了考试题型, 扩大了考查能力的覆盖面, 加大了对语言综合运用能力的考查。

(2) 研究开发计算机辅助考试，各级别逐步采用计算机辅助考试形式。计算机辅助考试首先在PETS高级别进行试验、试点和开考。各方面条件成熟后，将推广到低级别。

(二) PETS的设计原则

1. **以考查英语交际能力为核心，对考生运用英语开展交际活动的能力作出评价。**着重考查考生听、说、读、写各方面的交际能力，包括综合运用各项语言技能的能力，以此促进考生语言运用水平的提高，逐步解决我国英语学习者“听不懂、说不出，难以与外国人直接交流”的问题。
2. **构建同一能力量表，确保等级之间能力要求和考试难度的连贯有序。**等级划分科学、合理，既符合我国英语教学的客观实际，又与国际普遍认可的外语学习、教学和评价的框架相吻合。设计中充分注意了各级别同类知识或技能之间考查要求的递进，即低级别要求的能力包括在高级别要求的能力之中，高级别考查要求是低级别考查要求的纵、横两个方向的发展。此外，对同级别各种技能之间的考查关系也加以协调处理。
3. **采用专业的考试实施流程，确保考试的科学性和公平性。**利用先进的测量技术，确保相同级别不同考次之间考生成绩的等值。进行主观题网上统一阅卷，对评分过程加以监控，有效地控制评分误差。
4. **丰富考试评价功能，为考生和考试使用者提供良好的服务。**对考生英语能力作出分析性评价，考生可获知其总分和在各语言技能上的具体表现，并能获知其英语能力在PETS能力量表上的具体位置，从而对自己的英语能力有较全面深入的认识。丰富的成绩报告和分数解释也能帮助招生、教学部门及用人单位等考试使用者作出相关决定。
5. **运用计算机技术手段，使考试设计具有前瞻性。**建立现代化题库作为试卷生成和日常管理的工作平台，研发计算机辅助口语考试系统、口试自动评分系统和计算机自适应考试系统，为各级别实施计算机辅助考试奠定基础。

(三) PETS的级别设置

PETS在同一能力量表上设置了五个级别，各级别的级别描述如下：

级别	级别描述
五级 (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非英语专业硕士研究生或从事学术研究工作的需要,同时也基本满足在国内攻读博士学位、从事专业和管理工作的语言需要。
四级 (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非英语专业硕士研究生的需要,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要求。
三级 (中间级)	通过该级考试的考生,其英语水平基本达到高等教育自学考试非英语专业本科毕业或普通高校非英语专业本科毕业的要求,基本满足企事业单位行政秘书、经理助理、一般管理人员或科技工作者、外企职员等工作在对外交往中的需要。
二级 (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需要,同时也基本满足宾馆前台服务员、一般银行职员、涉外企业一般员工等工作在对外交往中的需要。
一级 (初始级)	通过该级考试的考生,其英语水平基本满足进入高职院校继续学习的需要,同时也基本满足出租车司机、宾馆行李员等工作在对外交往中的需要。

(四) PETS的报考、成绩查询和合格证书

1. 任何人都可参加PETS考试。PETS在考生资格方面,无年龄、职业以及受教育程度的限制。
2. 考生可以根据自己的英语水平选择参加PETS任一级别的考试。不必按部就班,即具有低级别的证书后才能参加高级别的考试。但是,一次只能参加一个级别的考试。
3. 参加PETS任一级别笔试或口试的考生,均可在教育部考试中心指定的网站上查询到自己的成绩。
4. 考生还可在网站上查询到自己的笔试成绩分析报告。该报告详细介绍了考生在各部分的表现,呈现了考生各部分得分比潜在合格分数线高低的程度,并给出了考生在PETS能力量表上的位置,考生从中可以清楚地看到自己离本级别或上一级别合格分数线的距离,对自己的语言能力有较全面的了解。
5. 考生的单项(笔试或口试)合格成绩将允许保留到下一考次。在同一次考试或相邻两次考试中,相同级别的笔试和口试成绩均合格的考生,由教育部考试中心核发相应级别的《全国英语等级考试合格证书》。在一次考试

中没有获得《全国英语等级考试合格证书》而单项考试成绩合格的考生，将获得由教育部考试中心核发的相应合格项目的单项成绩合格证书。

（五）PETS考试成绩的使用

1. 教育部考试中心负责PETS的设计和实施，提供分数解释和使用建议，而分数使用则由招生部门、用人单位等使用者自主决定。
2. PETS第一至第四级的考试成绩有效期由招生部门、用人单位等自行决定。PETS第五级的考试成绩对于公派出国留学人员有效期为两年；若作为其他用途，其有效期则和第一至第四级一样由招生部门、用人单位等自行决定。
3. 考虑到PETS有关级别的考试成绩会用于部分高校的招生录取，这些考试在给出考生标准参照性评价的同时，可根据各省市自治区招办和高校的需要给出常模参照性的分数解释，以便在有利于考生未来就业之需的同时，照顾到英语在现行录取机制中的权重。
4. 鉴于海外考试所属权方面的原因，PETS考试不能替代同类海外英语考试，但与它们具有一定的可比性。

（六）PETS考试的组织实施

PETS考试采用二级管理体制。教育部考试中心负责制定考试大纲，命题和试卷等值，考务管理和考生成绩认定，省级实施机构的审批等；省、市、自治区教育部门领导下的考试机构或有关单位负责具体实施。

有关PETS考试的考生报名、大纲教材、组织考试、成绩发放、证书获取等信息，请咨询省级考试承办机构和考点，也可浏览教育部考试中心网站（网址：<http://www.neea.edu.cn>）。



二、PETS 第二级考试的 级别标准

(一) 概述

PETS第二级的级别标准从**级别描述**、**语言运用**和**语言知识**三个方面定位。

级别描述对通过PETS第二级考试的考生的英语能力水平作了总体界定，并对其在工作、学习和社会交往中所能达到的英语水平作了解释。

PETS对于英语能力的定义建立在交际性语言模型的基础之上。这是近三十年来国际外语教学与测试界采用的主要模型，它对交际性语言能力的内涵作出了科学界定，并阐述了语言运用的基本过程，即具备一定语言能力的语言使用者能够在一定的领域、话题和情景中开展交际活动，运用一定的语言技能和策略，处理交际话语，从而完成交际任务，达到交际目的。

交际性语言模型一般将交际活动分为四种：接受、产出、互动及中介活动。

接受活动包括听觉接受（如听广播），视觉接受（如阅读书籍、报刊），以及视听接受（如看电影、电视）。语言使用者作为听众、读者或观看者接受并理解口头、书面或视听语言。

产出活动包括口语的产出（如演讲）及书面语的产出（如写报告）。语言使用者生成口语或书面语，被一个或多个听众或读者所接收。

许多交际活动是互动的（如面对面交谈、电子邮件往来），参与者轮流充当产出者和接受者，通过双方的合作共同构建交流。换言之，互动活动通常是参与者多次交替地进行产出和接受活动。

多数情况下，语言使用者产生口头或书面语言来表达自己的意思。但有些时候，也可能作为一种交流渠道，为两个或更多的由于语言不同或其他原因不能直接相互交流的人做中介。中介活动的例子包括口头翻译、书面翻译、改写、概述和解释等。中介的过程可以是互动的，也可以不是。

在不同的交际活动中，语言使用者会运用相应的语言技能。在视觉和听觉接受活动中，语言使用者分别运用“读”和“听”的技能，在视听接受活动中会同时运用“读”和“听”的技能。在书面和口头产出活动中，语言使用者分别运用“写”和“说”的技能。当在产出之前需要“读”或“听”一定的语言材料，并在产出中对之进行转述、总结和评论时，这样的交际活动就是对各项语言技能的综合运用。互动活动强调了交际中语言技能的交替使用。通过计算机等电子媒介开展的交际活动与面对面交际、书面交际虽然存在媒介上的差别，但所运用的语言技能是相似的。

语言运用描述了第二级考生运用各项语言技能所能够处理的话语类型和完成的交际任务。大纲中给出了一份交际话题表（见附录一），第二级

考生应能就该话题表中所列话题开展交际活动。同时，考生还应能在交流语境中恰当表达各种功能意念，大纲中给出了一份功能意念表（见附录二），其中列出了基本的功能意念项目及其表达示例。

语言知识是交际性语言能力的重要形成基础。英语学习者应注重学习和掌握词汇、语法、语篇和语用等方面的语言知识。词汇知识指单词的读音、拼写、意义、搭配和固定表达等。语法知识指单词、短语和句子等语言结构的构建规则。语篇知识指书面和口头语篇的组织结构、修辞及上下文的衔接与连贯。语用知识指不同语体或交际场合中语言的功能及恰当的表达方式。为帮助考生准备考试，本大纲对第二级考生应掌握的语法、词汇等语言知识作了说明。

（二）级别标准

1. 级别描述

PETS第二级是PETS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。

2. 语言运用

PETS第二级考生应具备的各项语言技能描述如下：

1) 听力

能听懂日常生活和学习中发音清楚、语速较慢的语言材料，包括各种话题熟悉、内容具体的对话或独白。

2) 阅读

能读懂不同类型的简单文字材料，包括公共通知、简单的介绍和广告，以及通俗易懂的英文报刊和书籍。

3) 写作

能写日记、信函、通知、便条等常见体裁的应用文，能够将一般话题的对话改写成短文。

4) 口语

能在日常生活和学习的多数情景中对话，包括提供个人信息、就具体事实提问或回答、表明个人观点和态度、交流具体信息等。

3. 语言知识

1) 语法

PETS第二级考生应能适当运用基本的语法知识（见附录三：语法项目表）。

在制定第二级语法项目表时，参照了国内外同层次的英语教学大纲或指导文件。

2) 词汇

PETS第二级考生应能掌握2000左右的单词（见附录四：词汇表）。

在制定第二级词汇表时，除参照了国内外同层次教学中所用的词表，也参考了一些大型英语语料库的词频列表。同时，还考虑到了该级别考生在交际中的实际需要。第二级词汇表在包括了第一级词汇表中全部词汇的基础上增加了1000词。

第二级词汇表仅包含单词的基本词形，而不包括单词的读音、词性、意义和用法，考生应学习和掌握这些内容。考生还应掌握基本的英语构词法，能够根据语法项目表中的构词法进行单词的派生。此外，词汇表也未列出相关词组（包括动词词组、短语和习语等），考生应注意学习和掌握。

另外，考虑到交际的需要，考生还应掌握涉及个人好恶、生活习惯、宗教信仰，以及本人工作或学习等方面的特殊词汇。

在PETS第二级的阅读材料中很可能会出现超出该级词汇表的英语单词，但在其后的括号内将注出中文意思。此类单词的数量将会被严格控制。



三、PETS 第二级考试的形式、内容与结构

(一) 概 述

1. 关于考试的组成

PETS第二级考试由笔试和口试两项独立考试组成。口试分为口试教师现场口试和计算机辅助口试两种形式。

2. 关于考试指导语和题目用语

PETS第二级考试中，笔试的指导语为中文，口试的指导语为英文。

3. 关于笔试答题卡和口试登分卡的使用

PETS第二级笔试使用一张答题卡，考生在卡上填涂和书写。

PETS第二级口试教师现场口试使用一张口试成绩登分卡。口试开始前考生在卡上填好自己的考号等有关信息，口试结束后口试教师在卡上填上考生的口试成绩。

4. 关于笔试的时间、题量和原始赋分

PETS第二级笔试包括听力、阅读、英语知识运用和写作四部分，各部分及总体的答题时间、题量和原始赋分（除特殊情况外，每题1分）如下表所示：

部分	时间 (分钟)	题量	原始赋分	备注
听力	20	20	20	
阅读	30	15	15	
英语知识运用	25	30	30	
写作	45	2	30	第一、二节满分均为15分。
总计	120	65+2	95	

5. 关于笔试分数权重

为处理好考试中题目数量、赋分与各种技能的考查关系，PETS第二级笔试采用了分数加权的办法，即对各部分题目的原始赋分分别给予不同的权重，使之能够平衡各种技能的考查关系。

PETS第二级笔试中各部分所占分数权重如下表所示：

部分	权重 (%)
听力	30
阅读	20
英语知识运用	20
写作	30
合计	100

各部分赋分加权的总和为100分。考生得到的考试成绩是其各部分原始得分分别经过加权处理后的分数总和。如：

某考生听力部分原始得分为12分，经加权处理后的分数应为18分（ $12 \div 20 \times 30 = 18$ 分）；其阅读部分原始得分为9分，经加权处理后的分数应为12分（ $9 \div 15 \times 20 = 12$ 分）；其英语知识运用部分原始得分为15分，经加权处理后的分数应为10分（ $15 \div 30 \times 20 = 10$ 分）；其写作部分原始得分为20分，经加权处理后的分数应为20分（ $20 \div 30 \times 30 = 20$ 分）。该考生未经过加权的原始总分为56分，各部分经加权后的总分应为60分。

6. 关于合格成绩

PETS第二级笔试成绩是笔试各部分原始得分加权后的总和，满分100分，60分以上（含60分）为合格。

PETS第二级口试成绩是两名口试教师所给分数加权后的总和，满分5分，3分以上（含3分）为合格。

（二）笔试内容和结构

PETS第二级笔试的全部试题在一份试卷中，包括听力、阅读、英语知识运用和写作四个部分。考试时间为120分钟。

第一部分 听力

该部分由第一、二两节组成，考查考生理解英语口语的能力。

第一节（5题）：考查考生理解主旨要义、获取事实性的具体信息、作出简单的判断和推理以及理解说话者的意图和态度的能力。要求考生根据所听到的5段简短对话，从每题所给的3个选择项中选出最佳选项。每段录音材料仅读一遍。

第二节（15题）：考查考生理解主旨要义、获取事实性的具体信息、作出简单的判断和推理以及理解说话者的意图和态度的能力。要求考生根据所听到的5段对话或独白，从每题所给的3个选择项中选出最佳选项。每段录音材料读两遍。

每段录音材料播放前、后都有适当停顿，用作读题和答题时间。

听力考试进行时，考生先将答案标在试卷上；听力部分结束前，考生有2分钟的时间将答案转涂到答题卡上。

该部分所需时间约为20分钟（含转涂时间）。

第二部分 阅读

该部分由第一、二两节组成，考查考生理解书面英语的能力。

第一节（10题）：考查考生理解主旨要义、理解文中具体信息、作出简单判断和推理、理解作者的意图和态度、根据上下文推测生词词义以及理解文章的基本结构的能力。要求考生根据所提供的3篇短文的内容（总长度为800词左右），从每题所给的4个选项中选出最佳选项。

第二节（5题）：考查考生理解文章的基本结构的能力。在一篇300词左右的短文中留出5个空白，要求考生从短文后所给的7个选择项中选出最佳选项补全短文，使补足后的短文意思通顺、前后连贯。

该部分所需时间约为30分钟。

第三部分 英语知识运用

该部分由第一、二两节组成，考查考生对英语语法、词汇等语言知识的掌握情况。

第一节（20题）：考查考生的词汇知识。在一篇250词左右的短文中留出20个空白，要求考生从每题所给的4个选择项中选出最佳选项，使补足后的短文意思通顺、前后连贯。

第二节（10题）：考查考生的语法知识。在一篇200词左右的短文或对话中留出10个空白，部分空白的后面给出单词的基本形式，要求考生根据上下文填写空白处所需的内容或所提供单词的正确形式，每空填写一个单词。

该部分所需时间约为25分钟。

第四部分 写作

该部分由第一、二两节组成，考查考生的书面表达能力。

第一节：要求考生根据题目要求，将所给对话（200词左右）改写一篇80词左右的短文。短文与对话相关内容意义相符，涵盖其要点。要求考生用自己的语言表达，可改写对话中的句子，但不可照抄原句。短文为记叙文或说明文。

第二节：要求考生根据所给情景，写一篇80词左右的信函、便笺等。情景包括目的、对象、时间、地点、内容等；提供情景的形式有图画、图表、提纲等。

该部分所需时间约为45分钟。

PETS第二级笔试结构表

部分	节	为考生提供的信息	指导语言	考查要点	题型	题量	原始赋分	权重 (%)	时间 (分钟)
第一部分 听力	第一节	5段短对话 (共约150词) (放一遍录音)	中文	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 理解主旨要义 获取事实性的具体信息 作出简单的判断和推理 理解说话者的意图和态度 	多项选择 (三选一)	5	5	30	20
	第二节	5段对话或独白 (共约750词) (放两遍录音)	中文		多项选择 (三选一)	15	15		
第二部分 阅读	第一节	3篇短文 (共约800词)	中文	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 理解主旨要义 理解文中具体信息 作出简单判断和推理 理解作者的意图和态度 根据上下文推测生词词义 理解文章的基本结构 	多项选择 (四选一)	10	10	20	30
	第二节	1篇短文 (约300词)	中文		补全文章 (七选五)	5	5		
第三部分 英语知识 运用	第一节	1篇短文 (约250词)	中文	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 词汇 	完形填空 多项选择 (四选一)	20	20	20	25
	第二节	1篇短文 (约200词)	中文		语法填空	10	10		
第四部分 写作	第一节	1篇对话 (约200词)	中文	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 改写 写信函、便笺等 	对话改写 (约80词)	1	15	30	45
	第二节	中文提示信息	中文		应用文写作 (约80词)	1	15		
总计						65+2	95	100	120

(三) 口试内容和结构

PETS第二级口试在不同地区采取不同的形式：口试教师现场口试或计算机辅助口试。

1. 口试教师现场口试

口试分为三节，考查考生用英语进行口头交际的能力。考试时间约10分钟。

每次口试采取两名口试教师和两名考生的形式¹。一名口试教师不参与交谈，专事评分；另一名口试教师主持口试，随时与考生交谈并评分。专事评分的教师所给分数的权重占考生口试成绩的三分之二，主持口试的教师所给分数的权重占考生口试成绩的三分之一。

第一节：考查考生初次见面时向他人提供个人信息的能力。

要求考生回答口试教师提出的关于考生个人情况的问题。

该节约需2分钟时间。

第二节：考查考生询问具体事情、回答有关具体事情询问的能力。

要求考生根据信息卡内容就具体事实互相问答。

该节约需5分钟时间。

第三节：考查考生提供详细信息及阐述个人观点的能力。

要求考生回答口试教师根据第二节话题提出的2~3个问题。

该节约需3分钟时间。

PETS第二级口试教师现场口试结构表

节	时间 (分钟)	形式	为考生提供的 信息	考查要点	分数
第一节	2	口试教师与考生 对话	口试教师提出的 问题	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 提供个人信息 谈论个人目前状况 谈论个人以往的经历 	5
第二节	5	考生相互交流	信息卡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 询问具体事情 回答有关具体事情的 询问 	
第三节	3	口试教师与考生 对话	口试教师提出的 问题	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 提供具体信息 阐述个人观点 	

¹ 如果某考点的实考人数为单数，最后一组考生人数应为3人。这种形式的考试所用材料与两名考生的形式基本相同。3人组的考试时间为15分钟：第一节：3分钟；第二节：4.5分钟；第三节：7.5分钟。

2. 计算机辅助口试

口试分为三节，考查考生用英语进行口头交际的能力。考试时间约12分钟。

口试采取计算机辅助考试的形式。口试开始前，考生输入准考证号，进入测试系统进行试音。

第一节：考查考生初次见面时向他人提供个人信息的能力。

要求考生回答屏幕上的口试教师提出的关于考生个人情况的问题。

该节约需2分钟时间。

第二节：考查考生询问具体事情、回答有关具体事情询问的能力。

在本节中，考生将先后看到两段不同的动画，要求考生根据一段动画的内容就具体信息向屏幕上人物提问，根据另一段动画的内容回答屏幕上人物就具体信息的提问。

该节约需6分钟时间。

第三节：考查考生提供详细信息及阐述个人观点的能力。

要求考生回答屏幕上的教师根据第二节每段动画的话题提出的2~3个问题。

注意，此节与第二节穿插进行，即考生完成第一段动画后与屏幕上人物的问答后，屏幕上的口试教师会提出与第一段动画主题相关的问题；待到考生完成第二节第二段动画后与屏幕上人物的问答后，屏幕上的教师会提出与第二段动画主题相关的问题。

该节约需4分钟时间。

PETS第二级计算机辅助口试结构表

节	时间 (分钟)	形式	为考生提供的 信息	问题数目 答题时间	考查要点	分数
第一节	2	屏幕上的教师与考生对话	屏幕上的教师提出的问题	4个 第1个问题5秒，第2~4个问题每个7秒	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 提供个人信息 谈论个人目前状况 谈论个人以往经历 	5
第二节	6	屏幕上人物与考生对话	动画	5个×2组 每个问题10秒	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 询问具体事情 回答有关具体事情的询问 	
第三节	4	屏幕上的教师与考生对话	屏幕上的教师提出的问题	3个×2组 每个问题10秒	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 提供具体信息 阐述个人观点 	

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四、PETS 第二级考试

样卷

(一) 笔试样卷

××★启用前

××★长期

试卷号: S21501

总页数: 12页

考试时间: 120分钟

全国英语等级考试 第二级

PUBLIC ENGLISH TEST SYSTEM (PETS) LEVEL 2

姓名_____

准考证号_____

考生注意事项

1. 严格遵守考场规则, 考生得到监考人员指令后方可开始答题。
 2. 答题前考生须将自己的姓名和准考证号写在试卷和答题卡上。
 3. 各项填涂部分一律用2B铅笔按照答题卡上的要求填涂。若要改动, 必须用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案。
 4. 书写部分必须用黑色签字笔直接答在答题卡上的相应位置。注意字迹清楚。
 5. 考试结束时将试卷和答题卡放在桌上, 不得带走。待监考人员收毕清点后, 方可离场。
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任何个人或机构不得保留、复制和出版本试卷, 不得以任何形式传播试卷内容。违者必究。

教育部考试中心
××××年×月

第一部分：听力

第一节

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的[A]、[B]、[C]三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例：

How much is the shirt?

[A] £19.15.

[B] £9.18.

[C] £9.15.

答案：[C]

1. What time does the bus leave on Friday?
[A] At 6:00.
[B] At 6:30.
[C] At 7:00.
2. How does the woman usually go to work?
[A] By car.
[B] By bus.
[C] By bike.
3. Where are the speakers going?
[A] To a garden.
[B] To a restaurant.
[C] To a supermarket.
4. What is Mary going to do tonight?
[A] Work on a report.
[B] Attend a meeting.
[C] Go to Jim's party.
5. Why does the woman thank Mr. Green?
[A] He gave her a birthday gift.
[B] He lent her a beautiful book.
[C] He helped her with her work.

第二节

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有2至4个小题，从题中所给的[A]、[B]、[C]三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有5秒钟的时间阅读各个小题；听完后，各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段对话，回答第6和第7题。

6. Why is the woman late?
[A] The bus broke down.
[B] Her car couldn't start.
[C] She lost her car keys.
7. Where are the speakers?
[A] In a parking lot.
[B] At a bus station.
[C] In a restaurant.

听下面一段对话，回答第8至第10题。

8. What does the woman like about the armchair?
[A] Its size.
[B] Its color.
[C] Its design.
9. What do we know about the speakers' armchair at home?
[A] It is badly broken.
[B] It is heavy looking.
[C] It is brown in color.
10. What are the speakers going to do about the armchair?
[A] Wait for a sale.
[B] Buy it right away.
[C] Ask for a cheaper price.

听下面一段对话，回答第11至第13题。

11. What is the relationship between the speakers?
[A] Old friends.
[B] Classmates.
[C] Co-workers.
12. Where did Robert go to college?
[A] In New York.
[B] In Los Angeles.
[C] In Washington D.C.
13. How does Robert think of the hotel he is staying in?
[A] It is inconvenient.
[B] It is too expensive.
[C] It is uncomfortable.

听下面一段对话，回答第14至第16题。

14. What are the speakers talking about?

[A] How to find a job in the future.

[B] How to do research at college.

[C] How to decide what to study.

15. Where can John find information on different jobs?

[A] At the library.

[B] On the Internet.

[C] From his mother.

16. Why does John want to get a well-paid job?

[A] He wants to help the poor.

[B] He wants to travel around.

[C] He wants to learn dancing.

听下面一段独白，回答第17至第20题。

17. What is London's West End?

[A] A famous department store.

[B] A well-known shopping area.

[C] A street full of cars and buses.

18. When will the Christmas tree on Trafalgar Square be lit?

[A] On 6 December.

[B] On 10 December.

[C] On 23 December.

19. How do people in London celebrate the beginning of the New Year?

[A] By singing Christmas songs.

[B] By enjoying a fireworks show.

[C] By watching the parade on TV.

20. What is the purpose of this speech?

[A] Encourage people to buy the Christmas trees.

[B] Welcome people to visit London in December.

[C] Introduce the best shopping district in London.

第二部分：阅读

第一节 短文理解

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的[A]、[B]、[C]和[D]四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Text 1

The League of High Schools is pleased to invite student freethinkers to our Student Leadership Meeting July 15–17 at our office building in Manhattan, New York.

This yearly meeting has been successfully held for the past three years. The event brings together student activists from around North America for a busy weekend of workshops, networking, lectures, and a lot of fun.

We encourage every school to send at least one representative (代表) (if not more) and we are keeping the costs down to help make this possible. Any individual student activists who are interested are also welcome to attend. Registration (注册), room and food for the entire three-day event will cost only \$39 for each student. We've booked you single rooms at Travelodge, New York. For any information about the hotel, please call 88643911.

This time we are making a special offer – providing some money for travelling to make sure each group can send a representative even if it lacks the money to do so. Email Anna Porter at aporter@leaguehighschool.net or call 46935040 to get more information about this travel support.

The registration form can be found at <http://www.freethought.org/SLM.pdf>. For more information about registration you may call Lucy Becker at 36904560 or email her at lbecker@leaguehighschool.net.

So don't wait! Send in your registration.

21. What is the purpose of the text?
- [A] To explain meeting programs.
 - [B] To invite students to a meeting.
 - [C] To call for papers for a meeting.
 - [D] To introduce meeting organizers.
22. What is new about this year's meeting?
- [A] Individual activists are welcome.
 - [B] It offers travel support to groups.
 - [C] The cost for registration is lower.
 - [D] There is wireless Internet service.
23. If you want to know more about registration, you can _____.
- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| [A] call 88643911 | [B] email Anna Porter |
| [C] call 46935040 | [D] email Lucy Becker |

Text 2

The first time I heard the actual London Bridge was in Lake Havasu City, Arizona, I thought it was a joke, a stupid joke at that. I mean, what sort of moron (愚蠢的人) would take a perfectly good, perfectly famous bridge and move it halfway around the world to some no-name town in northwest Arizona? Back in 1962 when all this started, Lake Havasu City was nothing. There were a couple of shops, a couple of homes, and no tourism at all.

It turns out Robert McCulloch is the moron in question, and he wasn't quite the moron I thought he was. His 2.45 million dollar investment (投资) in the 130-year-old bridge – which the British government was selling because it was about to fall into the Thames – ended up being the investment of a lifetime. You see McCulloch was a real businessman, among other things, and his money paid off big. He turned Lake Havasu into one of the most visited tourist attractions in Arizona.

It took nine long years to take down the bridge, ship it brick by brick to the middle of nowhere, and build up again. When it finally did open up in 1971, it was a huge deal covered by the international press.

The bridge is now a popular tourist attraction, and there's even a mini “English Village” at the foot of the bridge with souvenirs (纪念品) and real British food so you can have a good old time.

Nowadays Lake Havasu is a busy town with a population of about 56,000 citizens and another 2.5 million visitors each year. Most of that is during spring break when the town overflows with energetic boys and girls. Even MTV and the Girls Gone Wild people get in on the action. All thanks to that little bridge.

I don't know about you, but I'm saving my pennies. When the French get sick of that Eiffel Tower, I'll be the first to put money on it. It'll look great in my backyard.

24. What do we know about Lake Havasu City before 1962?

- [A] It was a good place for investment.
- [B] It was known for its English Village.
- [C] It was a small town with no tourism.
- [D] It had a population of 56,000 citizens.

25. Why did the author say McCulloch's money paid off big?

- [A] The city developed greatly owing to the investment.
- [B] He received a great prize from the city's government.
- [C] Young people of the world like the bridge very much.
- [D] The bridge now is worth a much larger sum of money.

26. What is the author trying to be in the last paragraph?

- [A] Honest.
- [B] Friendly.
- [C] Practical.
- [D] Humorous.

Text 3

While car sharing is a concept that's catching on, old-fashioned carpooling where a group of people take turns driving each other to work has always faced a resistance (阻力). In a study on traffic problems by ABC News, 84% of those who drive to work say that they still do it alone. More than half of those lone riders insist that carpooling is just too inconvenient, and 18% say they simply don't know anyone to share a ride with.

Now technology makes carpooling easier and more fun. NuRide, a company provided an online carpooling service last year, offers daily travelers in the Washington area not just a web-based list of would-be car-poolers but also a way to arrange a trip online. Here's how it works: rider seekers enter the positions where their trip will begin and end, the time they want to leave and if they're willing to drive or just ride in someone else's car. The website's search engine then looks for matches and makes lists of the names of travelling companions, along with the car model and the exact time and place to meet for each trip. People who want to share the ride can show their interest in joining in online and then meet their car mates when it's time to go.

NuRide users aren't riding with total strangers. They are required to provide the name of their employer and a work e-mail address, both of which need to be checked before being listed on the website.

To attract users, NuRide offers a frequent rider prize: anyone who shares a ride gets a \$1 credit. So far, 2,300 people have signed up. NuRide CEO Rick Steele said that more than 50,000 rides have been arranged on the website, resulting in 1.4 million fewer miles driven and 650 fewer tons of car emissions (排放物).

27. What does the ABC News find in its study?

- [A] Carpooling tends to cause traffic problems.
- [B] Most lone riders just can't find car-poolers.
- [C] Many people think carpooling is dangerous.
- [D] Old-fashioned carpooling doesn't work well.

28. What does NuRide help its users do?

- [A] Recognize car models.
- [B] Arrange shared car trips.
- [C] Make good travel plans.
- [D] Find the right car to rent.

29. How does NuRide solve the safety problem?

- [A] Meetings are arranged for car mates before the trip.
- [B] Rider seekers need to provide their home addresses.
- [C] Users' information on the website has been checked.
- [D] All trips arranged are monitored by NuRide website.

30. What do we know about NuRide according to Rick Steele?

- [A] It helps users become rich. [B] It promotes driving safety.
[C] It offers thousands of jobs. [D] It improves the air quality.

第二节 补全文章

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

In order to stay fit and thin, we have to eat a proper diet. ____31____ We should also get into the habit of taking exercise every day. For just a few hours per week, you can stay fit and thin.

____32____ If you haven't had a previous routine (惯例), then it is wise to begin with just 5 minutes of exercise per day. And, don't go straight into something like weight lifting but rather start off with gentle exercise such as walking.

If you are fairly fit, you don't have to spend a lot of your time on a routine. The main concern is that you take some form of exercise every day even if it is for only 15 minutes or so per day.

____33____ Here are two of the most common forms of exercise that don't cost anything and that are excellent ways to stay fit and thin.

____34____ It is good for your heart. Cycling (骑自行车) for just 10 or 15 minutes a day will keep you fit and help you stay healthy. It will lead you to lose weight, too.

Walking is the easiest and cheapest way to stay fit and healthy. ____35____ Walking for exercise can be done at a slow speed and so is an excellent form of exercise for people of all ages. As little as five minutes per day can get you started towards being thinner, healthier and happier.

- [A] It doesn't cost a cent.
[B] Exercising doesn't have to be expensive.
[C] However, just eating properly isn't enough.
[D] It would be cheaper and quicker to travel by bike.
[E] In other words, choosing the right exercise is important.
[F] Instead of taking the car everywhere you go, try bike riding.
[G] When you start to exercise, it is important to start out slowly.

第三部分：英语知识运用

第一节 完形填空

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的[A]、[B]、[C]和[D]四个选项中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

"We are here," my mom said. This is the first time I had come with my mother to a

homeless shelter (救助站). We unloaded the food from the car and went ____36____ to the dining area. My job was to offer ____37____ to everyone.

As I filled the large bowl with apples, oranges, and bananas, I ____38____ myself for the task. How would I ____39____ them? “Mom,” I whispered. “____40____ do I say to them? Can’t somebody else do this?” She ____41____ her head. “Just treat them like people, Caroline. Just treat them like you’d treat ____42____ else.” I got up, held my bowl ____43____, and left the kitchen. Many people crowded around me waiting to ____44____ their fruit. They were very polite, ____45____ me with smiles and kind words. “Thank you, ma’am,” or “God bless (保佑) you” immediately took away all of my ____46____. It was almost a shock to ____47____ so many thankful words.

As I walked outside, one man caught my eye. He reminded me of Santa Claus, ____48____ his sweet eyes and rosy cheeks. “Sir, would you like some fruit?” I asked. He looked at me and smiled. He looked down at his ____49____. He was holding coffee and an empty plate. He looked back at the fruit, ____50____ if he had room in his hands to carry it. ____51____, he took a banana into the hand that held the coffee, but then spilled (溅出) some of the coffee with his nervous ____52____. He thanked me and slowly ____53____ away.

As we drove away from the shelter that afternoon, I remembered my mom saying, “I think we ____54____ over a hundred people today.” All I could do was think of the faces I had seen, and I ____55____ how much they looked like mine.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 36. [A] cheerfully | [B] directly | [C] specially | [D] freely |
| 37. [A] meals | [B] soup | [C] fruit | [D] clothes |
| 38. [A] prepared | [B] held | [C] considered | [D] introduced |
| 39. [A] smile at | [B] talk to | [C] look at | [D] walk to |
| 40. [A] Why | [B] Where | [C] When | [D] What |
| 41. [A] turned | [B] raised | [C] touched | [D] shook |
| 42. [A] everybody | [B] somebody | [C] anybody | [D] nobody |
| 43. [A] silently | [B] tightly | [C] happily | [D] lightly |
| 44. [A] load | [B] offer | [C] receive | [D] eat |
| 45. [A] thanking | [B] filling | [C] showing | [D] catching |
| 46. [A] words | [B] shocks | [C] fears | [D] tiredness |
| 47. [A] say | [B] hear | [C] repeat | [D] remember |

48. [A] apart from [B] except for [C] because of [D] instead of
49. [A] feet [B] plate [C] hands [D] bananas
50. [A] determining [B] seeing [C] guessing [D] wondering
51. [A] Firmly [B] Carefully [C] Gradually [D] Probably
52. [A] touches [B] eyes [C] movements [D] decisions
53. [A] walked [B] looked [C] ran [D] drove
54. [A] moved [B] fed [C] watched [D] caught
55. [A] recognized [B] realized [C] forgot [D] promised

第二节 语法填空

阅读下面对话，在空格处填入适当的单词或空格后括号内单词的正确形式，每空填写一个单词。请将答案写在答题卡上的相应位置。

Jane: Alan, can I talk to you now?

Alan: Yes, Jane. What's it?

Jane: About my son Tom. He's already seven, but he's always blaming others __56__ his mistakes. Yesterday he got a bad mark in class. He said it was because his desk mate wouldn't stop __57__ (talk) to him. I really don't know __58__ to do about it.

Alan: Don't worry, Jane. The other day I __59__ (happen) to read a book about teaching kids to be responsible for their actions. It says kids this age don't understand that everybody makes mistakes.

Jane: So they blame others __60__ (simple) to avoid being blamed?

Alan: Right. And the book gives some tips. First, help your child make the link __61__ what he does and what happens. You could say, "You got an A on your spelling test __62__ you studied hard."

Jane: So he'll learn about causes and effects.

Alan: Sure. And second, be calm when your kid makes mistakes. Let him __63__ (know) mistakes are natural and what __64__ (matter) most is that he's honest and learns from the situation.

Jane: I know my problem now. I usually get angry when Tom does something wrong. That book must be very __65__ (help). I am really eager to read it.

Alan: That's easy. I'll give it to you tomorrow.

第四部分：写作

第一节 改写对话

66.

阅读下面对话，根据其内容写一篇有关旅游小城Crystal Lake的说明文。

要求：

1. 所写短文应与对话相关内容意义相符，涵盖其要点；
2. 用你自己的语言表达，可改写对话中的句子，但不可照抄原句。

注意：

1. 词数80词左右，开头已为你写好；
2. 请将短文直接写在答题卡上。

Mary: Where have you been, John?

John: I'm just back from Crystal Lake. Jane and I were on vacation there for two weeks.

Mary: Wow! Tell me about it.

John: That's a small town. We got to know it through Clear Choice for Family Fun, a travel channel.

Mary: Interesting! What did you do there?

John: We did many sports there. We both are sports fans. Every day we played golf at one of the local courses. We watched the Crystal Lakers, the town's great basketball team. We also watched the Royal Cardinals playing baseball at Crystal Lake High School.

Mary: What else did you do there?

John: We went boating, swimming and fishing in the lake. We had a lot of fun, indeed.

Mary: What do you think of the town itself?

John: It must be a very old town, for its streets are lined with many historic stone buildings. When you walk along the streets, you could hear rocking notes from the local music stores. There're also outstanding restaurants. They serve Italian, Mexican, Chinese and American foods.

Mary: So Crystal Lake is really a clear choice for family fun.

John: You're right, Mary. It's worth visiting.

Mary: Hey, why don't I go there with Tom on summer vacation? Oh, I can't wait!

第二节 应用文写作

67.

假定你是李明，你的英国朋友Alex来信告诉你他将于今年十月到你所在的城市学习。请你根据以下要点给他写一封电子邮件：

1. 表示欢迎；
2. 介绍天气情况；
3. 叮嘱需带衣物；
4. 祝旅行愉快。

注意：

1. 词数80词左右；
2. 请将电子邮件直接写在答题卡上。

全国英语等级考试
PUBLIC ENGLISH TEST SYSTEM (PETS)
第二级 答题卡 LEVEL 2 ANSWER SHEET

填涂要求

1. 书写部分用黑色签字笔填写，填涂部分用2B铅笔填涂。
2. 此卡不准弄脏、弄皱或弄破，严禁折叠。
3. 修改时用橡皮擦干净！

有效填涂

无效填涂



考号

[illegible]

第一节
1 [A] [B] [C]
2 [A] [B] [C]
3 [A] [B] [C]
4 [A] [B] [C]
5 [A] [B] [C]

第二节

6	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C
7	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C
8	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C
9	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C
10	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C

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14
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<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C	16	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C
<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C	17	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C
<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C	18	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C
<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C	19	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C
<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C	20	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C

1

第一节
21 [A] [B] [C] [D]
22 [A] [B] [C] [D]
23 [A] [B] [C] [D]
24 [A] [B] [C] [D]
25 [A] [B] [C] [D]

26
27
28
29
30

26 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

27 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

28 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

29 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

30 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

第二节

31	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	[E]	[F]	[G]
32	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	[E]	[F]	[G]
33	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	[E]	[F]	[G]
34	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	[E]	[F]	[G]
35	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	[E]	[F]	[G]

第一节	36	[A] [B] [C] [D]
	37	[A] [B] [C] [D]
	38	[A] [B] [C] [D]
	39	[A] [B] [C] [D]
	40	[A] [B] [C] [D]

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

41 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

42 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

43 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

44 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

45 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

46
47
48
49

[A] [B] [C] [D]	51	[A] [B] [C] [D]
[A] [B] [C] [D]	52	[A] [B] [C] [D]
[A] [B] [C] [D]	53	[A] [B] [C] [D]
[A] [B] [C] [D]	53	[A] [B] [C] [D]
[A] [B] [C] [D]	55	[A] [B] [C] [D]

第二节

56. _____
57. _____
58. _____
59. _____
60. _____

61. _____
62. _____
63. _____
64. _____
65. _____

—

11

—

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

111

11

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines, typical of notebook paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

(三) 笔试样卷听力部分录音稿

全国英语等级考试第二级听力部分开始试音。

(略)

试音到此结束。

(停顿00'02")

听力考试正式开始。该部分分为第一、第二两节。

注意，听力部分答题时，请先将答案标在试卷上。听力部分结束前，你将有2分钟的时间将答案转涂到答题卡上。

(停顿00'02")

请看听力部分第一节。

第一节

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的[A]、[B]、[C]三个选项选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例如：现在你有5秒钟的时间看试卷上的例题。

(停顿00'05")

你将听到：

(叮咚)

M: Excuse me. Can you tell me how much the shirt is?

W: Yes, it's nine fifteen.

请看选项：

(停顿00'05")

衬衫的价格为9镑15便士，所以你选择[C]项，并在试卷上将其标出。下面，你有5秒钟的时间看第1小题。

(停顿00'05")

(叮咚)

(Text 1)

M: What time does the bus leave for the school in the morning?

W: At 6:30, but on Fridays it leaves thirty minutes later.

(停顿00'10")

(叮咚)

(Text 2)

M: How long does it take you to go to work?

W: About an hour by bike.

M: That's a long trip.

W: Yeah. It can be shorter if I ride the bus or drive my car, but I don't often do that.

(停顿00'10'')

(叮咚)

(Text 3)

W: The "Mayflower" sounds like a nice place to eat.

M: Oh, yes. Why not go there for supper?

W: Great. Let's go.

(停顿00'10'')

(叮咚)

(Text 4)

M: Would you like to come to my party tonight, Mary?

W: I'd really love to, Jim. But I have a very important meeting tomorrow morning, and I have to prepare a report.

(停顿00'10'')

(叮咚)

(Text 5)

W: Thank you very much for the beautiful book, Mr. Green. It was very nice of you to remember my birthday.

M: It was the least I could do. I hope you enjoy it.

(停顿00'05'')

第一节到此结束。

第二节

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有2至4个小题，从题中所给的[A]、[B]、[C]三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有5秒钟的时间阅读各个小题；听完后，各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段对话，回答第6和第7题。现在，你有10秒钟的时间阅读这两个小题。

(停顿00'10")

(叮咚)

(Text 6)

M: Hi, Cathy! I'm over here.

W: Oh hi! Sorry, I'm so late. I had a problem with the car, so I had to come by bus.

M: Oh, no! What's the matter with your car?

W: Well, I turned the key and nothing happened. So I guess it's something to do with the electrical system. Hope I haven't kept you waiting too long.

M: No, no, but I've already started because I was really hungry. What are you going to have?

W: I'll ask for the menu first. Waiter!

(停顿00'02")

(叮咚)

(重复)

(停顿00'10")

听下面一段对话，回答第8至第10题。现在，你有15秒钟的时间阅读这三个小题。

(停顿00'15")

(叮咚)

(Text 7)

M: Look at this armchair. What do you think?

W: Oh, I'm not sure I like the design. It's too heavy looking. Is it comfortable?

M: Try it.

W: Hmm. It's really comfortable. And I'd like to have something this size. Our old armchair is way too small. This size is perfect.

M: What do you think of the color?

W: Well, green isn't my favorite color, but it's better than that terrible brown one we

have now. It's okay, I guess. But blue would be perfect.

M: How much is it?

W: Oh, no! It's \$999! That's really too expensive. We can't afford it right now.

M: I know. Why don't we wait till next month for their mid-year sale? It might be cheaper then.

W: Hey, that's a good idea.

(停顿00'02'')

(叮咚)

(重复)

(停顿00'15'')

听下面一段对话，回答第11至第13题。现在，你有15秒钟的时间阅读这三个小题。

(停顿00'15'')

(叮咚)

(Text 8)

W: You must be Robert Sullivan. I'm Ann. We're in the same department.

M: Oh, hi! Nice to meet you, Ann.

W: Nice to meet you, too. By the way, what should I call you, Bob or Robert?

M: Please call me Robert.

W: OK. I've heard you're from the US.

M: Yeah. That's right.

W: Which part of the US do you come from?

M: I was born in Washington D.C., grew up in Los Angeles and moved to New York about five years ago to go to college. Then I got this job.

W: My cousin went to college in New York, too. He studied computer science. What did you study?

M: I studied business and spent some time learning French as well.

W: Hmm... Say, have you found a place to live yet?

M: No, I'm still staying in a hotel, but I want to find a flat soon. The hotel is pretty noisy, and the food is terrible. (Fade)

(停顿00'02'')

(叮咚)

(重复)

(停顿00'15'')

听下面一段对话，回答第14至第16题。现在，你有15秒钟的时间阅读这三个小题。

(停顿00'15'')

(叮咚)

(Text 9)

M: Mom, I'm worried about college. I just don't know what to study.

W: That can be a difficult decision, John.

M: How can I decide?

W: Well, let's start with your interests. What do you like doing every day?

M: I guess I like dancing and helping people.

W: What do you mean by helping people?

M: I mean, if people have troubles or get hurt, I like to help them out or make them feel better.

W: It sounds like you might be interested in medicine.

M: Uh...I don't know.

W: Another thing you should consider is what job you'll get and how much money you'll make.

M: How do I figure that out?

W: You can do research at the library. There are reports on different jobs and how they pay.

M: I want to have a well-paid job so that I can have the money to travel.

W: Well, there you go. You have something in mind now. Take your time to do the research. You'll make the right decision.

M: Thanks, mom.

(停顿00'02'')

(叮咚)

(重复)

(停顿00'20'')

听下面一段独白，回答第17至第20题。现在，你有20秒钟的时间阅读这四个小题。

(停顿00'20'')

(叮咚)

(Text 10)

M: Welcome to London this December! There's plenty going on this month. For example, on 1st Dec, London's West End – the capital's best shopping district – has its largest-ever traffic-free day. More than a million visitors are expected to shop and enjoy various activities while Oxford Street and Regent Street are completely closed to cars and buses. Shoppers will be able to move around the streets, visiting our famous department stores and having a bite at one of the many cafés and restaurants in the area.

Trafalgar Square's Christmas tree, a gift to London from Norway, will be lit at 6 pm on 6th Dec, to the sounds of traditional Christmas songs. Then, every evening from 10th Dec until 23rd Dec (5 pm to 9 pm) people will sing Christmas songs in this beautiful setting.

Lastly, ring in the New Year with the capital's largest fireworks show. Although the fireworks will be set off at the British Airways London Eye, they can be enjoyed from across London and will also be broadcast on television at the same time. Then just a few hours later, come out and see London's colourful New Year's Day Parade when marching performers from around the world pass through the capital's streets.

Enjoy your time in our city!

(停顿00'02'')

(叮咚)

(重复)

(停顿00'20'')

第二节到此结束。现在，你有2分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

(停顿02'00'')

(音乐)

听力部分到此结束。

(四) 笔试样卷答案与评分标准

第一部分：听力

第一节

1. C 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. A

第二节

6. B 7. C 8. A 9. C 10. A
11. C 12. A 13. C 14. C 15. A
16. B 17. B 18. A 19. B 20. B

第二部分：阅读

第一节

21. B 22. B 23. D 24. C 25. A
26. D 27. D 28. B 29. C 30. D

第二节

31. C 32. G 33. B 34. F 35. A

第三部分：英语知识运用

第一节

36. B 37. C 38. A 39. B 40. D
41. D 42. C 43. B 44. C 45. A
46. C 47. B 48. C 49. C 50. D
51. B 52. C 53. A 54. B 55. B

第二节

56. for 57. talking 58. what
59. happened 60. simply 61. between
62. because 63. know 64. matters
65. helpful

第四部分：写作

第一节

一、评分原则

1. 本题总分为15分，按5个档次给分。
2. 评分时，先根据所写短文的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量，确定最后得分。
3. 词数少于40和多于120的，从总分中减去2分。
4. 评分时，应主要从以下四个方面考虑：
 - (1) 对相关要点的理解和呈现情况；
 - (2) 使用自己的语言改写语句的情况；
 - (3) 应用语法结构和词汇的准确性；
 - (4) 上下文的连贯性。
5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个重要方面，评分时，应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
6. 如书写较差，以致影响交际，将分数降低一个档次。

二、各档次的给分范围和要求

档次	描述
第五档 (13~15分)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 理解准确，涵盖全部要点； ● 使用了得当的语言进行改写，完全没有抄写； ● 能准确使用相应的语法结构和词汇； ● 有效地使用了语句间的连接手段，全文连贯紧凑。
第四档 (10~12分)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 理解较为准确，涵盖绝大部分要点； ● 绝大部分使用了自己的语言进行改写，较为得当； ● 所使用的语法结构和词汇有少许错误，但不影响意义表达； ● 比较有效地使用了语句间的连接手段，全文连贯。
第三档 (7~9分)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 理解基本准确，涵盖大部分要点； ● 基本使用了自己的语言进行改写，有一两句完全抄自原文； ● 所使用的语法结构和词汇虽有些错误，但基本不影响意义表达； ● 使用了简单的语句间连接手段，全文基本连贯。

续表

档次	描述
第二档 (4~6分)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 理解有偏差, 仅涵盖少数要点; ● 语法结构和词汇单调, 有两句以上抄自原文; ● 有一些语法结构和词汇方面的错误, 影响了意义的表达; ● 较少使用语句间的连接手段, 全文内容缺少连贯性。
第一档 (1~3分)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 理解有较多偏差, 或与题目要求严重不符; ● 语法结构和词汇很有限, 有较多句子抄自原文; ● 有较多语法结构和词汇方面的错误, 严重影响了意义的表达; ● 缺乏语句间的连接手段, 全文内容不连贯。
0分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 白卷、内容太少无法评判或所写内容与题目要求无关。

One possible version:

Crystal Lake is a good place for vacation. It particularly attracts visitors with various sports activities. They can play golf, watch basketball and baseball games played by the local teams, and do many things in the lake, like boating, swimming and fishing. Crystal Lake is a small town with many old stone buildings. While walking along its streets, visitors can hear modern music coming out of the music shops. They can also enjoy different kinds of food in the excellent restaurants there.

第二节

一、评分原则

1. 本题总分为15分, 按5个档次给分。
2. 评分时, 先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次, 然后以该档次的要求来衡量, 确定最后得分。
3. 词数少于40和多于120的, 从总分中减去2分。
4. 评分时, 应注意的主要内容为: 内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的丰富性和准确性及上下文的连贯性。
5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面, 评分时, 应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
6. 如书写较差, 以致影响交际, 将分数降低一个档次。

二、各档次的给分范围和要求

档次	描述
第五档 (13~15分)	<p>完全完成了试题规定的任务：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 覆盖所有内容要点； ● 应用了较多的语法结构和词汇； ● 语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误，但为尽力使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇所致；具备较强的语言运用能力； ● 有效地使用了语句间的连接手段，使全文结构紧凑；完全达到了预期的写作目的。
第四档 (10~12分)	<p>较好地完成了试题规定的任务：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 虽漏掉一两个次重点，但覆盖所有主要内容； ● 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求； ● 语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确，些许错误主要是因尝试较复杂语法结构或词汇所致； ● 应用简单的语句间连接手段，使全文结构紧凑；达到了预期的写作目的。
第三档 (7~9分)	<p>基本完成了试题规定的任务：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 虽漏掉一些内容，但覆盖所有主要内容； ● 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求； ● 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误，但不影响理解； ● 应用简单的语句间连接手段，使全文内容连贯；基本达到了预期的写作目的。
第二档 (4~6分)	<p>未适当完成试题规定的任务：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容，写了一些无关内容； ● 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限； ● 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误，影响了对写作内容的理解； ● 较少使用语句间的连接手段，内容缺少连贯性；信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

续表

档次	描述
第一档 (1~3分)	<p>未完成试题规定的任务：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 明显遗漏主要内容，写了一些无关内容，原因可能是未理解试题要求； ● 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限； ● 较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误，影响对写作内容的理解； ● 缺乏语句间的连接手段，内容不连贯； <p>信息未能传达给读者。</p>
0分	<p>未能传达给读者任何信息：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 内容太少，无法评判；写的内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。

One possible version:

Dear Alex,

I'm excited to learn that you'll come to study in Hangzhou. To help you enjoy your trip, I have the following advice to offer.

The average April temperature in Hangzhou is around 20°C. As it'll be nice and warm, you don't need to bring heavy clothes. However, it'll be rainy, so you'd better bring an umbrella with you.

Hangzhou is a beautiful place. I'm sure your visit will be a truly unforgettable experience.

I wish you a great trip and look forward to seeing you soon.

Yours,
Li Ming

(五) 口试教师现场口试样题

××★启用前

××★长期

试卷号: 200

PETS 第二级口试试卷 (××××年×月)

口试教师用卷 (1-7页)

考生个人情况介绍

1. Greetings and Introductions	Back-up Questions
Assessor invites candidates in. Indicates chairs.	
(to A+B) Good morning/afternoon.	
(to A+B) Can you give me your mark sheets, please? (pass mark sheets to assessor)	
(to A+B) I'm ..., and this is.... He/She will just listen to us.	
(to A) Now, what's your name? ... Thank you.	
(to B) And your name? ...Thanks.	

2. Giving information about place of origin, occupation and studies	Back-up Questions
Ask the following questions. Address B First.	
Now, (say the name of the candidate B and ask the questions).	
(i) where do you come from? /Where are you from?	Are you from...?
(ii) For adults Are you a student or do you work here/there? What do you study/do? Do you like it? Why/Why not?	Do you go to school? Have you got a job? What's your job? Do you like studying/your job? Why do/don't you like it?
(iii) For teenagers at school (or have just finished school) Do (Did) you go to school in...? What subjects do (did) you study? What subjects do (did) you like best? Why? Or What subjects are (were) you good at? Why? Or What subject is (was) the most difficult? Why? Or What subjects don't (didn't) you like? Why? Or Do (Did) you like your school? Why do/don't (did/didn't) you like it?	What do (did) you study? Do (Did) you study mathematics/ English? Do (Did) you like...? Why/Why not? Are (Were) you good at...? Why/Why not?
Repeat for A	

(000)

口试教师：

(Name of Candidate A), there is a newly-opened store in your neighborhood, and you want to do some shopping there. Please ask (name of Candidate B) to give you some information. Use the words on this card to help you. (将 Card 000 A 递给考生A)

Card 000 A

请用英语提问以了解下列信息：

开业酬宾

商场名称：

开业时间：

营业时间：

本月特价商品：

门牌号：

根据本卡片可以提出一系列可以接受的问题，如：

- What is the name of the newly opened store?
- When did it open?
- What are the business hours?
- What products / goods are on sale this month?
- Where is the store?

(Name of Candidate B), here is something about the newly-opened store. Please answer (name of Candidate A)'s questions by using the information on this card. (将Card 000 B 递给考生B)

Card 000 B

请根据下列信息回答问题：

开业酬宾

商场名称： 华宇商场

开业时间： 2010年10月1日

营业时间： 早9:00 – 晚8:30

本月特价商品： 服装和鞋子特价

门牌号： 西大街110号

借助本卡片上的信息可以回答考生A提出的问题，如：

- Huayu Department Store.
- On October 1, 2010.
- The business hours are from 9:00 in the morning to 8:30 in the evening.
- Clothes and shoes are on sale this month.
- It's on No.110 West Street.

四

注：考生B需借助信息卡对考生A提出的任何问题作出简短回答。如信息卡不含某一所需信息，考生B可以表示歉意并说明自己不知道，也可以利用背景知识或想象力提供该信息。

考生进行完4、5个来回的对话后，口试教师要求其停止，然后从下面的继续性问答中选出2或3个问题，分别向考生提问。

继续性问答：

1. How often do you go shopping?
2. What kind of store would you like to go to?
3. Do you like going shopping at a supermarket? Why or why not?
4. Do you think most shop assistants are nice and helpful? Can you give me some examples?

注：继续性问答完成后，口试教师要求考生按规定互换身份，启用一套新卡片进行对话。

××★启用前

××★长期

试卷号：200

(001)

口试教师：

(Name of Candidate B), you want to know something about a basketball match. Please ask (name of Candidate A) to give you some information about it. Use the words on this card to help you. (将Card 001 B递给考生B)

Card 001 B请用英语提问以了解下列信息：篮球比赛

篮球赛的时间：

球赛地点：

参赛球队：

谁可以去观看：

票价：

根据本卡片可以提出一系列可以接受的问题，如：

- When will the basketball match be held?
- Where will the basketball match be held?
- Who will take part in the match?
- Who can go to watch the match?
- How much is a ticket?

(Name of Candidate A), here is something about the basketball match. Please answer (name of Candidate B)'s questions by using the information on this card. (将Card 001 A 递给考生A)

Card 001 A请根据下列信息回答问题：篮球比赛

北京队—上海队

市体育中心

6月30日下午1点半

欢迎观看 免费入场

借助本卡片上的信息可以回答考生B提出的问题，如：

- At half past one in the afternoon on June 30th.
- In the City Sports Centre.
- The team of Beijing will play against the team of Shanghai.
- Anyone can go and watch it.
- No ticket is needed. It is free.

注：考生A需借助信息卡对考生B提出的任何问题作出简短回答。如信息卡不含某一所需信息，考生A可以表示歉意并说明自己不知道，也可以利用背景知识或想象力提供该信息。

考生进行完4、5个来回的对话后，口试教师要求其停止，然后从下面的继续性问答中选出2或3个问题，分别向考生提问。

继续性问答

1. Do you like watching basketball matches? Why or why not?
2. What do you usually do in your spare time?
3. What other sports do you play? Why do you like it?
4. Please tell me something about a sports star you like.

口试教师宣布：“Thank you. That is the end of the test. Goodbye.”

注：

1. 若考生为两人一组，此组继续性问答结束后，口试教师宣布：“Thank you. That is the end of the test. Goodbye.”

2. 若考生为三人一组，针对此组卡片，口试教师对考生B说：

(Name of Candidate B), you want to know something about a basketball match. Please ask (name of Candidate C) to give you some information about it. Use the words on this card to help you. (将提问卡递给考生B)

口试教师对考生C说：

(Name of Candidate C), here is something about the basketball match. Please answer (name of Candidate B)'s questions by using the information on your card. (将回答卡递给考生C)

此组继续性问答结束后，再次启用一套新卡片进行对话。

仅供考生为三人一组时使用

(002)

口试教师：

(Name of Candidate C), you want to go to the National Day Party, but you don't know anything about it. Ask (name of Candidate A) to give you some information about it. Use the words on this card to help you. (将 Card 002 C 递给考生C)

Card 002 C

请用英语提问以了解下列信息：

国庆晚会

时间：

地点：

内容：

参加人员：

是否凭票入场：

根据本卡片可以提出一系列可以接受的问题，如：

- When will the party be held?
- Where will the party be held?
- What will people do at the party?
- Who can go to the party?
- Do we need a ticket to go to the party?

(Name of Candidate A), here is something about the National Day Party. Answer (name of Candidate C)'s questions using the information on this card. (将Card 002 A 递给考生A)

Card 002 A

请根据下列信息回答问题：

国庆晚会

特邀嘉宾：英国友人格林夫妇
将演唱中文歌曲

时间：10月1日晚7:30

地点：学校主楼大礼堂

音乐、游戏、唱歌

让我们度过一个愉快的夜晚！

欢迎全校师生参加！

借助本卡片上的信息可以回答考生C提出的问题，如：

- At 7:30 on October 1st.
- In the hall of the main building.
- We will sing, listen to music and play games at the party.
- All the teachers and students of the school. And Mr. and Mrs. Green from Britain will also go to the party. They'll sing a Chinese song.
- No. Everybody is welcome to the party.

注：考生A需借助信息卡对考生C提出的任何问题作出简短回答。如信息卡不含某一所需信息，考生A可以表示歉意并说明自己不知道，也可以利用背景知识或想象力提供该信息。

考生进行完4、5个来回的对话后，口试教师要求其停止，然后从下面的继续性问答中选出2或3个问题，分别向考生提问。

继续性问答

1. Do you often go to parties? What kind of parties?
2. What kind of party do you think is a nice one? Why?
3. Have you been to a party recently? Can you tell me something about it?
4. Some young people have parties very often. What do you think about that?

口试教师宣布：“Thank you. That is the end of the test. Goodbye.”

××★启用前

××★长期

试卷号：200

考生用卷（8—13页）

Card 000 A

请用英语提问以了解下列信息：

开业酬宾

商场名称：

开业时间：

营业时间：

本月特价商品：

门牌号：

Card 000 B

请根据下列信息回答问题：

开业酬宾

商场名称： 华宇商场
开业时间： 2010年10月1日
营业时间： 早9:00 – 晚8:30
本月特价商品： 服装和鞋子特价
门牌号： 西大街110号

Card 001 B

请用英语提问以了解下列信息：

篮球比赛

篮球赛的时间：

球赛地点：

参赛球队：

谁可以去观看：

票价：

Card 001 A

请根据下列信息回答问题：

篮球比赛
北京队—上海队
市体育中心
6月30日下午1点半
欢迎观看 免费入场

××★启用前

××★长期

试卷号：200

Card 002 C

请用英语提问以了解下列信息：

国庆晚会

时间：

地点：

内容：

参加人员：

是否凭票入场：

Card 002 A

请根据下列信息回答问题：

国庆晚会

特邀嘉宾：英国友人格林夫妇
将演唱中文歌曲

时间：10月1日晚7:30

地点：学校主楼大礼堂

音乐、游戏、唱歌

让我们度过一个愉快的夜晚！

欢迎全校师生参加！

(六) 口试教师现场口试登分卡

全国英语等级考试口试卡 Mark Sheet
1级B、1级、2级

月 日 上/下 午

姓 名	准 考 证 号											
填 涂 说 明 书写部分用黑色签字笔 填写，填涂部分用2B铅 笔填涂。 有效填涂 ■ 无效填涂 ✕ ○ □	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]
	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]
	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]
	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]
	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]

试 卷 代 码	Grammar & Vocabulary					[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	
	Pronunciation					[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	
	Interactive Communication					[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	
	Assessor Code		[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
			[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
			[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
			[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
	Assessor Signature											
	Global Achievement					[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	
	Interlocutor Code		[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
		[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	
		[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	
		[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	
Interlocutor Signature												

(七) 计算机辅助口试样题脚本

(1) 考试正式开始, 计算机播放动画。办公室门打开, 镜头推进, 口试教师坐在桌子后面, 微笑道: Hello. Welcome to PETS-2 speaking test. My name is Wang Jing. Nice to meet you.

(2) 口试教师向考生提问: “What’s your name, please?” 考生听到“叮咚”声且见到红色录音条出现时回答(回答问题时间5秒)。然后口试教师继续提问下列问题(每个问题考生有7秒的回答时间):

(for students)

- Where do you study?
- What subjects do you study?
- What subject do you like best?

(for those who are not students)

- Where do you come from?
- What do you do?
- How many people are there in your family?

(3) 口试教师开始说明第二节第一个题目的指导语。“You want to do some shopping, but you don’t know where to go. Now you will watch some moving pictures. They show Li Ming going to a newly opened store. After you watch the moving pictures, please ask Li Ming 5 questions about the newly opened store.” 然后开始播放动画, 内容为:

李明走在路上, 来到一家新开业的商场门前。商场前摆放着标写有“开业大吉”字样彩带的花篮, 空中飘着气球, 人头攒动。镜头推进商场(商场名称模糊)。李明在商场门口, 看到一张海报(先呈现整张海报, 然后镜头推进, 斜体部分模糊)。

	开业酬宾
开业时间:	2010年10月1日
营业时间:	早9:00 – 晚8:30
本月特价商品:	服装和鞋子特价
门牌号:	西大街110号

(4) 考生开始提问问题：（每个问题考生有10秒的时间）

显示画面1：商场开业的画面。左下角显示：

1. 新开业商场名称？

“叮咚”

你提问：……

李明回答：Huayu Department Store.

显示画面2：整张海报。左下角显示：

2. 开业时间？

“叮咚”

你提问：……

李明回答：On October 1, 2010.

显示画面3：整张海报。左下角显示：

3. 营业时间？

“叮咚”

你提问：……

李明回答：The business hours are from 9:00 in the morning to 8:30 in the evening.

显示画面4：整张海报。左下角显示：

4. 本月特价商品？

“叮咚”

你提问：……

李明回答：Clothes and shoes are on sale this month.

显示画面5：整张海报。左下角显示：

5. 地址？

“叮咚”

你提问：……

李明回答：It's on No.110 West Street.

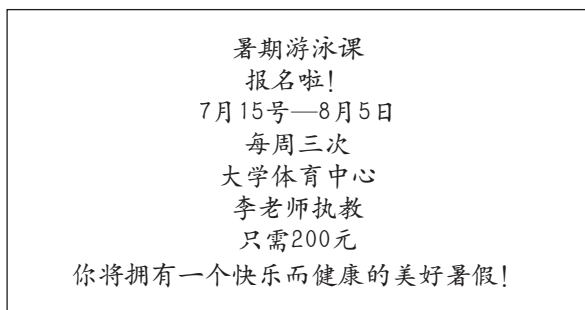
(5) 口试教师出现，结合前面的内容向考生提出3个问题。考生在听到“叮咚”声且见到红色录音条出现时回答。

- So, do you often go shopping? (回答问题时间7秒)
- What kind of stores do you like to go to? (回答问题时间15秒)
- Do you think most shop assistants are nice and helpful? Can you give me some examples? (回答问题时间15秒)

(6) 口试教师开始说明第二个题目的指导语。“You are going to have swimming

lessons in the summer, and Li Ming wants to know something about it. Now you will watch some moving pictures. In the pictures, you are at the university sports centre. After you watch the moving pictures, Li Ming will ask you 5 questions about the swimming lesson. Please answer Li Ming's 5 questions.” 然后开始播放动画，内容为：

“你”的形象不显示，整个flash只显示你所看到的事物。镜头显示大学体育中心，镜头推进到一张海报。镜头定格海报：



(7) 考生开始回答问题：（每个问题考生有10秒的时间）

显示画面1：海报。

李明提问：“When will the swimming lessons be?”

“叮咚”

你回答：……

显示画面2：海报。

李明提问：“How many lessons are you having per week?”

“叮咚”

你回答：……

显示画面3：海报。

李明提问：“Where do you go for your swimming lessons?”

“叮咚”

你回答：……

显示画面4：海报。

李明提问：“Who is the teacher?”

“叮咚”

你回答：……

显示画面5: 海报。

李明提问: “How much do you have to pay?”

“叮咚”

你回答: ……

(8) 口试教师出现, 结合前面的内容向考生提出3个问题。考生在听到“叮咚”声且见到红色录音条出现时回答。

- So, what is your favorite sport? (回答问题时间7秒)
- What do you usually do in your spare time? (回答问题时间15秒)
- What do you think of the importance of doing sports? (回答问题时间15秒)

(9) 口试教师宣布: “Thank you. That is the end of the test. Goodbye.”

参考答案:

Please Ask Li Ming 5 questions:

1. What is the name of the newly opened store?
2. When did it open?
3. What are the business hours?
4. What products/goods are on sale this month?
5. Where is the store?

Please Answer Li Ming's questions:

1. The lessons will be from July 15th to August 5th.
2. Three times a week.
3. I will go to the university sports center.
4. Mr. Li.
5. 200 yuan.

(八) 口试评分方法与合格标准

1. 评分方法与原则

口试教师现场口试的评分在口试过程中进行。主持口试的教师只给出一个总体分，不参与交谈的教师根据评分标准中的三项内容分项给分，然后两位教师的给分经过综合处理后得出考生的最终分数。

计算机辅助口试的评分在口试结束后进行。由两位口试教师根据评分标准中的三项内容分别分项给分，然后进行综合处理，得出考生的最终分数。

口试教师依照口试评分标准进行评分，而不对考生的口试情况作任何比照。口试教师根据考生在各节的总体表现进行评分，各节不单独评分。

2. 合格标准

PETS第二级口试成绩以5分计，3分以上（含3分）为合格。以下三个方面的描述是PETS第二级口试的合格标准。

语法词汇

能够有效地传输信息。考生在遣词组句时，可能有语法或词汇方面的小错，也可能偶尔词不达意。

语音语调

语音语调基本正确，使交流对象能够听懂。考生因母语口音影响偶尔会给交流对象造成理解困难。

互动交流

能够进行简单的口头交际活动并利用互动策略使交流不致中途停顿。考生可能时有犹豫。

本大纲配套数字资源中的口试教师现场口试实例录像中，两人组考生的表现代表PETS第二级口试合格及以上的标准。

附录

附录一 交际话题表

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1. Personal identification, people | 个人情况, 人物 |
| 2. Houses and places | 住所和地点 |
| 3. Family, daily life | 家庭, 日常生活 |
| 4. Weather and climate | 天气和气候 |
| 5. Food and drink | 饮食 |
| 6. Free-time activities (e.g. hobbies, entertainments, sports, etc.) | 闲暇活动 |
| 7. Festivals and holidays | 节假日 |
| 8. Travel and transport | 旅游和交通 |
| 9. Shopping | 购物 |
| 10. Services (e.g. hotel, post office, etc.) | 服务 |
| 11. Health and body care | 健康和保健 |
| 12. Interpersonal relations | 人际关系 |
| 13. Learning and education | 学习和教育 |
| 14. Science and technology | 科学和技术 |
| 15. Geography, nature, and environmental issues | 地理、自然及环境问题 |

附录二 功能意念表

1. 友好往来

(1) 问候

Hello./Hi.

Good morning/afternoon/evening etc.

(2) 告辞

I'm afraid I must be going now.

I think it's time for us to leave now.

(3) 告别

Good-bye./Bye./Bye-bye.

Good night.

See you tomorrow.

(4) 介绍

A. This is Tom (and this is Amy).

I'd like you to meet Mary.

May I introduce (you to) Mr./Mrs./Miss/ Ms. Smith?

B. How do you do?

Glad to meet you.

(5) 感谢和应答

A. Thank you (very much).

(Many) thanks.

B. Not at all.

You're welcome.

That's all right.

(6) 祝愿和祝贺

A. Good luck!

Best wishes for your holiday.

Have a good time.

Please give my best wishes to Linda.

B. Congratulations (on your success).

(7) 道歉和应答

A. Sorry.

Excuse me.

- B. Never mind.
It doesn't matter.
That's nothing.
- (8) 邀请和应答
- A. Come in and have a cup of tea.
What about having a drink?
Would you like some ice-cream?
- B. Thank you (very much).
Yes, I'd love to.
- (9) 提议、接受和谢绝
- A. Can I help you?
Is there anything I can do for you?
Shall I carry the box for you?
- B. Yes, please.
No, thank you (just the same).
2. 交流补救
请求重复和解释
- Uh, excuse me, could you repeat it?
Could you say that again?
3. 态度
- (1) 意愿
- I'm willing/ready to take the job.
I will buy a new pair of glasses.
- (2) 希望
- I wish to see you again.
I hope you will get better soon.
- (3) 意向
- I'm planning to move somewhere downtown.
I feel like taking a hot bath now.
- (4) 责任
- Do I have to finish it today?
Should I look after the baby this evening?
- (5) 能力
- I can manage the job without help.
- (6) 允许
- I wonder if I could possibly use your bicycle.
— Sure, go ahead.

- (7) 同意和不同意 A. That's a good point.
 B. I'm afraid you're not quite right.
- (8) 喜欢和不喜欢 A. I like English poems very much.
 She loves doing shopping alone.
 B. He doesn't like wearing his hair long.
 I don't care much for hot food.
- (9) 偏爱 I'd rather go by train than by plane.
- (10) 原谅 It's not your fault.
- (11) 后悔 I should have finished my essay earlier.
- (12) 慰问和同情 I'm so sorry.
 Please accept my deep sympathy.
- (13) 兴趣 That's quite tempting.
- (14) 决心 She's determined to go to Australia.
- (15) 责怪和批评 You are late again.
 Why didn't you tell me the truth?
- (16) 抱怨 I hate to have to say this, but it's too noisy here.
4. 可能程度
- (1) 肯定和不肯定 I'm not quite sure whether it will rain today.
 I doubt if he knows the truth.
- (2) 可能和不可能 It is possible that he is out.
 It is unlikely that he should be at home.
- (3) 预测 It will be fine tomorrow.
- (4) 猜测和相信 I guess that he has got it.

He must have read it before.
We all believe that you are right.

5. 情感

(1) 惊奇

What a surprise!
I can hardly believe my ears/eyes.

(2) 满意和高兴

It is well done.
I'm pleased to know that.
How wonderful!

(3) 愤怒或恼怒

Isn't it annoying/irritating!
What a stupid idiot!

(4) 悲伤

Oh, no! How could this happen to me?
I can't take much more of this.

(5) 愿望

I wish I were young again.

(6) 悔恨和失望

Oh, what a pity/shame!
That's too bad.

(7) 需求

I need your help.
I want you to read this report.

(8) 焦虑

She is rather worried about his health.

(9) 加重感情色彩

What a wonderful day!
Thank you ever so much.

6. 告诫

(1) 提醒

Make sure you'll be there on time.
Don't forget about your study.

(2) 请求

Will you do me a favour?
You'd better take an umbrella.

- (3) 建议 I'd rather you did it again.
 Why don't you have a try?
 Let's take a short break.
 Shall we start now?

7. 时间

- (1) 时刻 She gets up at 7:00 every morning.
 The school will begin in September.
- (2) 时段 The concert lasted two hours.
 His father will stay in Paris for five years.
- (3) 频度 He should take the medicine twice a day.
 She usually wrote home every other week.
- (4) 时序 The cat ran here and there, first on this side, then on that.

8. 存在

- (1) 存在和不存在 Air exists nearly everywhere.
 There is not a soul in the room.
- (2) 有和没有 The people in this country enjoy free medical care.
 The factory ran out of raw material.

9. 空间描述

- (1) 位置 He sits at the back of the room.
 The lab lies in the center of the university.
- (2) 方向 The post office is two blocks straight ahead.
 Turn left at the corner and go straightforward.
- (3) 动向 The train is leaving for Beijing.
 towards; from
- (4) 距离 The school is within walking distance.

10. 数量

(1) 数

There are twenty students in the class.

(2) 量

She has collected a great number of foreign stamps.

There was a great amount of rain last month.

11. 质

(1) 形状

It is a U-shaped road.

(2) 颜色

The leaves turn yellow in autumn.

(3) 材料

The box is made of wood.

12. 方法和手段

The sheets are usually folded in this way.

附录三 语法项目表

一、词类

1. 名词

- (1) 普通名词和专有名词
- (2) 可数名词和不可数名词
- (3) 名词的复数形式
- (4) 所有格

2. 代词

- (1) 人称代词
- (2) 物主代词
- (3) 反身代词
- (4) 相互代词
- (5) 指示代词
- (6) 不定代词
- (7) 疑问代词
- (8) 关系代词

3. 限定词

- (1) 冠词：定冠词、不定冠词
- (2) 物主限定词
- (3) 指示限定词
- (4) 数量限定词
- (5) 疑问限定词
- (6) 关系限定词

4. 数词

- (1) 基数词
- (2) 序数词
- (3) 分数
- (4) 小数
- (5) 百分比

5. 形容词

- (1) 形容词作定语、表语、宾语补足语
- (2) 比较等级：原级/比较级/最高级

6. 副词

- (1) 表示方式、地点、时间、程度、观点、连接等
- (2) 比较等级：原级/比较级/最高级

7. 介词

8. 连词

- (1) 并列连词
- (2) 从属连词

9. 感叹词

10. 动词

(1) 动词的基本形式

- A. 原形：用于现在时（第三人称单数除外）、不定式、祈使语气等
- B. -s形式：用于现在时第三人称单数
- C. -ing分词：用于进行体、动名词、非谓语形式等
- D. 过去式：用于过去时
- E. -ed分词：用于完成体、被动态、非谓语形式等
- F. 不规则动词的过去式和-ed分词

(2) 动词的种类

- A. 行为动词：及物动词和不及物动词
- B. 助动词：be, do, have等
- C. 情态助动词：can, could, may, might, must, will, would, shall, should等
- D. 半情态助动词：be going to, used to, had better, have (got) to, ought to等
- E. 连系动词：be, seem, look, sound, get, turn, grow, become等

(3) 短语动词：动词+小词（副词、介词）

(4) 时态

- A. 一般现在时
- B. 现在进行时
- C. 一般过去时
- D. 过去进行时
- E. 现在完成时
- F. 过去完成时
- G. 过去将来时

H. 一般将来时

(5) 被动语态

A. 被动语态的不同时态

B. 带情态动词的被动语态

(6) 动词非谓语形式

A. 不定式

B. -ing分词

C. -ed分词

二、句子

1. 句子的成分

(1) 主语

(2) 谓语

(3) 宾语（直接和间接宾语）

(4) 补语

(5) 表语

(6) 定语

(7) 状语：修饰性、评注性、连接性

(8) 插入语、呼唤语、感叹语

2. 句子的种类

(1) 陈述句

(2) 疑问句

(3) 祈使句

(4) 感叹句

3. 句子的肯定与否定

4. 简单句的基本句型

5. 主谓一致

6. 并列复合句

7. 主从复合句

(1) 宾语从句

(2) 状语从句

(3) 定语从句（关系从句）

8. 直接引语和间接引语

9. 省略

10. 替代

11. 强调

12. 标点符号

三、构词法

1. 转换法

hand (n.) — hand (v.), break (v.) — break (n.), empty (adj.) — empty (v.)

2. 合成法

blackboard, man-made, overthrow, however, everyone

3. 派生法

A. 常用前缀

- 表示“否定”：non-, un-, in-, dis-, im-, ir-, dis-
- 表示“再次”：re-
- 表示“互相”：inter-
- 表示“中间”：mid-
- 表示“错误地”：mis-
- 表示“上，过度”：over-
- 表示“下，低于”：under-

B. 常用后缀

- 名词后缀：-er, -tion, -ese, -ist, -ing, -ment, -ness, -ian, -or, -ion, -ation, -ance, -ism, -ship
- 动词后缀：-ify, -ize, -ise, -en
- 形容词后缀：-able, -ful, -y, -ive, -al, -an, -less, -ous, -ly
- 副词后缀：-ly
- 数词后缀：-teen, -ty, -th

4. 缩写和简写（详见词汇表附表四：常见缩写词和缩略词表）

附录四 词汇表

A

a / an
able
aboard
about
above
abroad
absent
accept
accident
according (to)
ache
achieve
across
act
active
activity
actor
actress
actual
add
address
admire
admit
advance
advantage
adventure
advice

advise
affair
afford
afraid
after
afternoon
again
against
age
ago
agree
agreement
agriculture
ahead
aim
air
aircraft
airmail
airport
alarm
alive
all
allow
almost
alone
along
aloud

already
also
although
altogether
always
amaze
among(st)
and
anger
angry
animal
announce
annoy
another
answer
anxious
any
anybody
anyhow
anyone
anything
anywhere
apartment
apologise (-ze)
appear
apple
apply
appointment
area
argue

arm
army
around
arrange
arrival
arrive
art
article
artist
as
ash
ashamed
ask
asleep
assistant
astonish
at
attack
attempt
attend
attention
attitude
attract
aunt
autumn
available
average
avoid
awake
away

B

baby
back
bad
badly
bag

baggage
bake
balance
ball
balloon

banana	bend
bank	benefit
bargain	beside
base	besides
basic	best
basin	better
basket	between
basketball	beyond
bath	bicycle (=bike)
bathe	big
bathroom	bill
battle	billion
be (am, are, is)	biology
beach	bird
bear	birth
beard	birthday
beat	biscuit
beautiful	bit
beauty	bite
because	bitter
become	black
bed	blackboard
bedroom	blame
bee	blanket
beef	blind
beer	block
before	blood
beg	blouse
begin	blow
beginning	blue
behind	board
believe	boat
bell	body
belong	boil
below	bone
belt	book
bench	bored

boring
born
borrow
boss
both
bother
bottle
bottom
bowl
box
boy
brain
branch
brave
bread
break
breakfast
breath
breathe
brick
bridge
brief
bright

bring
broad
broadcast
broom
brother
brown
brush
build
building
burn
burst
bury
bus
bush
business
busy
but
butter
button
buy
by
bye

C

cabbage
café
cage
cake
calendar
call
calm
camera
camp
campus
can
candle

cap
capital
captain
car
card
care
careful
careless
carpet
carrot
carry
cart

case
 cash
 cashier
 castle
 casual
 cat
 catch
 cattle
 cause
 cave
 ceiling
 celebrate
 cell
 cent
 central
 centre (-er)
 century
 certain
 certainly
 chain
 chair
 chairman
 chalk
 challenge
 chance
 change
 character
 charge
 chat
 cheap
 check
 cheek
 cheer
 cheese
 chemistry
 chest
 chicken
 chief

child
 chimney
 chocolate
 choice
 choose
 Christmas
 church
 cigar
 cigaret(te)
 cinema
 circle
 citizen
 city
 clap
 class
 classmate
 classroom
 clean
 clear
 clerk
 clever
 climate
 climb
 clinic
 clock
 close
 cloth
 clothes
 clothing
 cloud
 cloudy
 club
 coal
 coast
 coat
 cock
 coffee
 coin

coke	content
cold	continent
collar	continue
collect	control
college	convenient
colo(u)r	conversation
comb	cook
come	cool
comfort	cooperate
common	copy
communicate	corn
communism	corner
communist	correct
community	cost
companion	cottage
company	cotton
compare	cough
compete	could
complain	count
complete	counter
compose	country
composition	countryside
computer	couple
concept	courage
concern	course
concert	courtyard
conclude	cousin
condition	cover
conduct	cow
conductor	crazy
confident	cream
confuse	credit
congratulation	crime
connect	crop
consider	cross
construct	crossing
contain	crowd

cruel
cry
culture
cup
cupboard
cure

curious
curtain
cushion
custom
customer
cut

D

dad
daily
damage
damp
dance
danger
dangerous
dare
dark
data
date
daughter
dawn
day
dead
deal
dear
death
decade
decide
decision
declare
decorate
deed
deep
defeat
defence (-se)
defend

degree
delay
delicious
delight
deliver
demand
dentist
department
depend
depth
describe
description
desert
deserve
design
desire
desk
destroy
detail
determine
develop
devote
dialog(ue)
diamond
diary
dictate
dictation
dictionary

die
diet
difference
different
difficult
difficulty
dig
digital
dinner
direct
direction
director
dirt
dirty
disappoint
disaster
discount
discover
discovery
discuss
discussion
disease
dish
distance
district
disturb
dive
divide
do
doctor
document

dog
dollar
donate
door
double
doubt
down
downstairs
downtown
dozen
draw
drawer
drawing
dream
dress
drill
drink
drive
driver
drop
drown
drug
dry
duck
due
dull
during
dust
dusty
duty

E

each
eager
ear
early

earn
earth
east
eastern

easy	even
eat	evening
economy	event
edge	ever
education	every
effect	everybody
effort	everyone
egg	everything
either	everywhere
elder	evidence
electric	exact
electricity	exam (=examination)
electronic	examine
elephant	example
else	excellent
email	except
employ	excite
empty	exciting
encourage	excuse
end	exercise
enemy	exhibition
energy	exist
engineer	expect
enjoy	expensive
enough	experience
enter	experiment
entertainment	explain
entire	explanation
entrance	explode
envelope	exploit
environment	express
envy	expression
equal	extra
equipment	extreme
escape	eye
especially	

F

face	festival
facility	fetch
fact	fever
factory	few
fail	field
fair	fierce
fairly	fight
faith	figure
fall	fill
false	film
familiar	final
family	find
famous	fine
fan	finger
fancy	finish
far	fire
farm	firm
farmer	fish
fashion	fist
fast	fit
fasten	fix
fat	flag
father	flash
fault	flat
favo(u)r	flight
favo(u)rite	float
fear	flood
feather	floor
feature	flour
feed	flow
feel	flower
feeling	fly
fellow	focus
female	fog
fence	fold

follow
 fond
 food
 fool
 foolish
 foot
 football
 for
 forbid
 force
 foreign
 forest
 forever
 forget
 forgive
 fork
 form
 formal
 fortnight
 fortunate
 fortune
 forward
 found
 fountain

fox
 free
 freedom
 freeze
 frequent
 fresh
 friend
 friendly
 friendship
 frighten
 from
 front
 fruit
 fry
 fuel
 full
 fun
 function
 funny
 fur
 furniture
 further
 future

G

gain
 game
 garage
 garden
 gas
 gate
 gather
 general
 generation
 generous

gentle
 gentleman
 geography
 get
 gift
 girl
 give
 glad
 glance
 glass

globe
glove
go
goal
goat
god
gold
golden
good
goodbye
goods
goose
government
grade
gradual
gradually
graduate
grain
grammar
grand
granddaughter

grandfather
grandmother
grandson
grasp
grass
grateful
gray (=grey)
great
green
greet
greeting
ground
group
grow
guard
guess
guest
guide
guitar
gun
gym (=gymnasium)

H

habit
hair
haircut
half
hall
ham
hamburger
hammer
hand
handkerchief
handsome
hang
happen
happy

hard
hardly
hard-working
harm
harvest
hat
hate
have (has, had, had)
he
head
headache
headmaster
health
healthy

hear
heart
heat
heaven
heavy
height
hello
help
her
here
hero
hers
herself
hesitate
hi (=hey)
hide
high
highway
hill
him
himself
hire
his
history
hit
hobby
hold
hole

holiday
home
hometown
homework
honest
hono(u)r
hope
hopeless
horse
hospital
hot
hotel
hour
house
housewife
housework
how
however
huge
human
humo(u)r
hundred
hunger
hungry
hurry
hurt
husband

I

I
ice
idea
identity
if
ignore

ill
illness
imagine
immediate
importance
important

impossible
impression
improve
in
inch
include
income
increase
indeed
individual
industry
influence
information
ink
inside
insist
instead
institute

instruction
intend
interest
interested
interesting
international
Internet
interrupt
interview
into
introduce
invite
iron
island
it
its
itself

J

jacket
jam
jar
job
join
joke

journey
joy
judge
juice
jump
just

K

keep
key
keyboard
kick
kid
kill
kilo
kilogram(me)

kilometre (-er)
kind
kindergarten
king
kiss
kitchen
kite
knee

knife
knock

know
knowledge

L

lab(oratory)
labo(u)r
lack
ladder
lady
lake
lamp
land
lane
language
large
last
late
lately
later
laugh
law
lawyer
lay
lazy
lead
leaf
league
learn
least
leave
lecture
left
leg
lend
length
less

lesson
let
letter
level
liberate
librarian
library
lie
life
lift
light
lightning
like
limit
line
lion
lip
list
listen
little
live
lively
living-room
load
loaf
local
lock
lonely
long
look
lorry
lose

loss
lot
loud
love
lovely

machine
mad
madam
magazine
mail
mailbox
main
major
majority
make
male
man
manage
manager
many
map
march
mark
market
marriage
marry
Marxism
mass
master
match
material
math (=mathematics)
matter
may

low
luck
lucky
luggage
lunch

M

maybe
me
meal
mean
meaning
meanwhile
measure
meat
media
medical
medicine
meet
meeting
member
memory
mend
mental
mention
menu
merchant
merely
message
metal
method
metre (-er)
midday
middle
midnight
might

mild
 mile
 milk
 million
 mind
 mine
 mineral
 minister
 minute
 mirror
 miss
 mistake
 mix
 mobile
 model
 modern
 mom (=mum)
 moment
 money
 monitor
 monkey
 month

mood
 moon
 more
 morning
 most
 mother
 motor
 mountain
 mountainous
 mouse
 mouth
 move
 movement
 movie
 much
 murder
 museum
 music
 musical
 must
 my
 myself

N

nail
 name
 narrow
 nation
 national
 nationality
 native
 natural
 nature
 navy
 near
 nearly
 neat

necessary
 neck
 need
 needle
 neighbo(u)r
 neither
 nephew
 nervous
 net
 never
 new
 news
 newspaper

next
nice
niece
night
no
noble
nobody
nod
noise
noisy
none
noodle
noon
nor
normal

north
northern
nose
not
note
nothing
notice
novel
now
nowadays
nowhere
number
nurse
nut

O

obey
object
obvious
occur
ocean
o'clock
of
off
offer
office
officer
official
often
oil
old
on
once
oneself
online

only
onto
open
operate
operation
opinion
opposite
or
orange
order
ordinary
organise (-ze)
other
otherwise
ought
our
ours
ourselves
out

outdoor
outdoors
outside
over

overcoat
owe
own
ox

P

pack
packet
page
pain
paint
painting
pair
palace
pale
pan
pants
paper
pardon
parent
park
part
particular
partly
party
pass
passage
passenger
passerby
passport
past
path
patient
pattern
pause
pay

peace
peaceful
pear
pen
pencil
penny
people
per
percent
perfect
perform
perhaps
period
permit
person
personal
persuade
pet
petrol
phone (=telephone)
photo (=photograph)
physics
piano
pick
picnic
picture
pie
piece
pig
pile

pillow	pop (= popular)
pilot	popular
pin	population
pink	pork
pioneer	port
pipe	position
pity	positive
place	possession
plain	possible
plan	possibly
plane	post
plant	postcard
plastic	poster
plate	pot
platform	potato
play	pound
player	pour
playground	powder
pleasant	power
please	practical
pleased	practise (-ce)
pleasure	praise
plenty	precious
pocket	prefer
poem	prepare
poet	present
point	president
pole	press
police	pressure
policeman	pretend
policy	pretty
polite	prevent
political	price
politics	pride
pollution	print
pool	prison
poor	prisoner

private
prize
probably
problem
produce
production
profession
professor
program(me)
progress
project
promise
promote
pronounce
pronunciation
proper

protect
proud
prove
provide
public
publish
pull
pump
punish
pupil
pure
purpose
purse
push
put

Q

quality
quantity
quarrel
quarter
queen

question
quick
quiet
quit
quite

R

race
radio
railroad (=railway)
rain
raincoat
raise
rapid
rare
rather
ray
reach

read
ready
real
realise (-ze)
really
reason
receipt
receive
recent
reception
recognise (-ze)

record
recover
red
reduce
refer
refrigerator (=fridge)
refuse
regard
regret
regular
relation
relative
relax
rely
remain
remember
remind
remove
rent
repair
repeat
reply
report
republic
request
require
research
reserve
respect
respond
responsible
rest

restaurant
result
return
review
revolution
rice
rich
ride
right
ring
ripe
rise
river
road
rock
role
roll
roof
room
root
rose
rough
round
row
rubber
rubbish
ruin
rule
ruler
run
rush

S

sad
safe

safety
sail

sailor	separate
salad	serious
sale	servant
salt	serve
same	service
sand	set
sandwich	settle
satisfaction	several
satisfy	sew
save	sex
say	shade
scene	shadow
schedule	shake
school	shall
science	shame
scientific	shape
scientist	share
scold	sharp
score	shave
scream	she
sea	sheep
search	sheet
season	shelf
seat	shine
secret	ship
secretary	shirt
secure	shock
see	shoe
seed	shoot
seek	shop
seem	shop-assistant
seize	shore
seldom	short
sell	shot
send	should
sense	shoulder
sentence	shout

show
shower
shut
shy
sick
side
sigh
sight
sign
silence
silent
silk
silly
silver
similar
simple
simply
since
sincerely
sing
single
sink
sir
sister
sit
situation
size
skate
skill
skin
skirt
sky
slave
sleep
slightly
slow
small

smart
smell
smile
smoke
smooth
snake
snow
so
soap
social
socialism
socialist
society
sock
soft
software
soil
soldier
solid
solve
some
somebody
someone
something
sometimes
somewhere
son
song
soon
sorry
sort
soul
sound
soup
south
southern
space

spare
speak
special
speech
speed
spell
spend
spirit
splendid
spoon
sport
spread
spring
square
staff
stage
stair
stamp
stand
standard
star
stare
start
starve
state
station
stay
steal
steam
steel
step
stick
still
stomach
stone
stop
store

storm
story
straight
strange
stranger
street
strength
stress
strict
strike
strong
struggle
student
study
stupid
subject
succeed
success
such
sudden
suddenly
suffer
sugar
suggest
suggestion
suit
suitable
suitcase
sum
summer
sun
sunny
sunset
supermarket
supper
supply
support

suppose
sure
surface
surprise
surround
survive

sweater
sweep
sweet
swim
system

T

table
tail
tailor
take
tale
talk
tall
tap
tape
task
taste
tax
taxi
tea
teach
teacher
team
tear
technical
technique
television
tell
temperature
tend
tennis
tense
tent
term

terrible
test
text
than
thank
that
the
theatre (-er)
their
theirs
them
themselves
then
there
therefore
these
they
thick
thief
thin
thing
think
thinking
thirsty
this
those
though
thought

thousand

thread

threat

through

throughout

throw

thus

ticket

tidy

tie

tiger

tight

till

time

tin

tiny

tip

tired

to

tobacco

today

together

toilet

tomato

tomorrow

ton

tongue

tonight

too

tool

tooth

top

topic

total

touch

tour

tourist

toward(s)

tower

town

toy

track

tractor

trade

tradition

traffic

train

training

translate

transport

travel

travel (l)er

treasure

treat

tree

trend

trick

trip

trouble

trousers

truck

true

trust

truth

try

turn

twice

type

ugly
umbrella
uncle
under
underground
understand
uniform
unit
unite
united
universe
university
unknown
unless

vacant
vacation
valley
valuable
value
variety
various
vast
vegetable
verb
very

wait
waiter
waitress
wake

U

until
unusual
up
upon
upstairs
upward(s)
urgent
us
use
used
useful
usual
usually

V

victory
video
view
village
visit
visitor
voice
volleyball
volunteer
vote
voyage

W

walk
wall
want
war

warm
 warn
 wash
 waste
 watch
 water
 wave
 way
 we
 weak
 weakness
 wealth
 wear
 weather
 website
 wedding
 week
 weekend
 weigh
 weight
 welcome
 well
 well-known
 west
 western
 wet
 what
 whatever
 wheat
 wheel
 when
 whenever
 where
 wherever
 whether
 which
 while

whisper
 white
 who
 whole
 whom
 whose
 why
 wide
 wife
 wild
 will
 willing
 win
 wind
 window
 wine
 wing
 winter
 wipe
 wire
 wise
 wish
 with
 within
 without
 woman
 wonder
 wonderful
 wood
 wooden
 wool
 word
 work
 worker
 world
 worry
 worse

worst
worth
would

wound
write
wrong

Y

yard
year
yellow
yes
yesterday
yet

you
young
your
yours
yourself
youth

Z

zero
zone

zoo

附表一 基数词、序数词表

基数词		序数词	
1	one	1st	first
2	two	2nd	second
3	three	3rd	third
4	four	4th	fourth
5	five	5th	fifth
6	six	6th	sixth
7	seven	7th	seventh
8	eight	8th	eighth
9	nine	9th	ninth
10	ten	10th	tenth
11	eleven	11th	eleventh
12	twelve	12th	twelfth
13	thirteen	13th	thirteenth
14	fourteen	14th	fourteenth
15	fifteen	15th	fifteenth
16	sixteen	16th	sixteenth
17	seventeen	17th	seventeenth
18	eighteen	18th	eighteenth
19	nineteen	19th	nineteenth
20	twenty	20th	twentieth
21	twenty-one	21st	twenty-first
22	twenty-two	22nd	twenty-second
23	twenty-three	23rd	twenty-third
25	twenty-five	25th	twenty-fifth
30	thirty	30th	thirtieth
40	forty	40th	fortieth
50	fifty	50th	fiftieth
60	sixty	60th	sixtieth
70	seventy	70th	seventieth
80	eighty	80th	eightieth
90	ninety	90th	ninetieth
100	one hundred	100th	one hundredth

101	one hundred (and) one	101st	one hundred and first
232	two hundred (and) thirty-two	232nd	two hundred (and) thirty-second
1,000	one thousand	1,000th	one thousandth
9,999	nine thousand nine hundred (and) ninety-nine	9,999th	nine thousand nine hundred (and) ninety-ninth

附表二 星期、月份表

星期		月份	
Monday	(Mon.)	January	(Jan.)
Tuesday	(Tues.)	February	(Feb.)
Wednesday	(Wed.)	March	(Mar.)
Thursday	(Thurs.)	April	(Apr.)
Friday	(Fri.)	May	(May)
Saturday	(Sat.)	June	(Jun.)
Sunday	(Sun.)	July	(Jul.)
		August	(Aug.)
		September	(Sept.)
		October	(Oct.)
		November	(Nov.)
		December	(Dec.)

附表三 国家、地区表

名词	形容词
America	American
Africa	African
Antarctica	Antarctic
Arctic	Arctic
Asia	Asian
Atlantic	Atlantic
Australia	Australian
Austria	Austrian
Britain	British
Canada	Canadian
China	Chinese
England	English, <i>person</i> : Englishman
Europe	European
France	French, <i>person</i> : Frenchman
Germany	German
Greece	Greek
India	Indian
Italy	Italian
Japan	Japanese
Mexico	Mexican
North America	North American
Oceania	Oceanic
Pacific	Pacific
Paris	Parisian
Rome	Roman
Russia	Russian
South America	South American
Spain	Spanish, <i>person</i> : Spaniard
Sweden	Swedish
Switzerland	Swiss
Turkey	Turkish

附表四 常见缩写词和缩略词表

AD, A.D	anno Domini(=in the year of the Lord; since Christ was born)	公元
am, a.m.	ante meridiem (before noon)	上午, 午前
AIDS, Aids	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	获得性免疫缺陷综合征, 艾滋病
BC, B.C.	before Christ	公元前
°C	Centigrade	摄氏度
cc	cubic centimeter	立方厘米
CD	compact disc	光盘, 激光唱片
CD-ROM	compact disc read-only memory	只读光盘存储器; 光盘
CEO	Chief Executive Officer	执行总裁, 首席执行官
cm	centimeter	厘米
Co.	company	公司
dept., Dept.	department	部, 司, 局, 系
DNA	deoxyribonucleic acid	脱氧核糖核酸
Dr, Dr.	doctor	博士; 医生
DVD	digital video disc	数字化视频光盘
e.g.	exempli gratia(=for example)	例如
esp.	especially	尤其是
et al.	et alia(=and others)	以及其他等等
etc.	et cetera(=and the rest)	等等
°F	Fahrenheit	华氏的
hr, hr.	hour	小时
ID	identification card	身份证
i.e.	id est(=that is)	那就是, 即
in.	inch	英寸

Inc.	incorporated	股份有限公司
Jr.	junior	小(用于姓名后)
kg, kg.	kilogram	千克, 公斤
km, km.	kilometer	千米, 公里
l, l.	liter	升
Ltd.	limited	有限的, 股份有限
m, m.	meter	米
min.	minute	分钟
ml, ml.	millimeter	毫升
Mr, Mr.	Mister	…先生
Mrs, Mrs.	Mistress	…夫人, …太太
Ms, Ms.	Mrs or Miss	…女士
Mt	mount, mountain	峰, 山
MTV	music television	音乐电视
No.	number	号码
OK	okay	好, 可以
P	page; parking	页; 停车处
par, para	paragraph	(文章的)段
P.C.	personal computer	个人计算机, 个人电脑
P.E.	physical education	体育课, 体能训练
Ph.D, PhD	philosophiae Doctor	博士
pl.	plural	复数
pm, p.m.	post meridiem(=afternoon)	下午, 午后
PRC	People's Republic of China	中华人民共和国
Rd., rd	road	路
sec.	second	秒
sing.	singular	单数
sq	square	平方; 广场

st.	street	街道
sth.	something	某物, 某事
t, t.	ton	吨
tel.	telephone	电话
TV	television	电视, 电视机
UK	United Kingdom	(大不列颠及北爱尔兰)联合 王国, 英国
UN	United Nations	联合国
US, U.S., USA, U.S.A.	United States (of America)	美利坚合众国, 美国
usu.	usually	通常
VCD	Video Compact Disc	视频高密光盘
VIP	very important person	重要人物, 大人物