

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。其设计目的是为了更好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。在本大纲修订再版之际，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质量的劳动者。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。

与此形成对照的是, 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; 并以此为基础, 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。

（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 第三级考试的 级别标准

（一）概述

PETS第三级的级别标准从**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第三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。

语言运用描述了第三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），第三级考生应能

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形成的重要基础。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，本大纲对第三级考生应掌握的语法、词汇等语言知识作了说明，但考试不单独设置考查语言知识的部分。

（二）级别标准

1. 级别描述

PETS第三级是PETS五个级别中的中间级。

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。

2. 语言运用

PETS第三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、学习和工作中的发音清楚、正常语速的材料，包括各种话题熟悉、内容具体的交谈、讨论、发言、讲述等。

2) 阅读

能读懂多种类型的文字材料，包括公告、招贴、传单、私人和正式信函、一般性的产品介绍和技术说明，以及一般性话题的报刊文章和书籍。

3) 写作

能写多种类型的文章，包括通知、申请、私人和正式信函、一般性的备忘录或小结，以及一定话题范围内的描述性、叙述性、说明性和论述性文章。此外，还能概括文章大意并加以评论。

4) 口语

能在日常生活、学习和工作的多数情景中对话，不仅能交流具体信息，还能交流观点和态度，阐述个人意见。此外，还能描述一个事件，或就一般性话题作简短演讲。

3. 语言知识

1) 语法

PETS第三级考生应能熟练运用基本的语法知识（见附录三）。

在制定第三级语法项目表时，参照了国内外同层次的英语教学大纲或指导文件。

第三级考试不单独设置考查语法知识的部分或题型，但考生的语言运用水平也可反映出他们对语法知识的掌握情况。为达到本级别的能力标准，考生应学习和掌握相关语法知识并能在交际中熟练运用。

2) 词汇

PETS第三级考生应能掌握4000左右的单词（见附录四）。

在制定第三级词汇表时，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。第三级词汇表在包括了第二级词汇表中全部词汇的基础上增加了2000词。

第三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“词汇表附表五：词缀表”中的词缀进行单词的派生。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第三级试卷中出现的超出该级词汇表的英语单词，不会给出中文注释，但会严格控制此类单词的数量。



三、PETS 第三级考试的形式、内容与结构

(一) 概述

1. 关于考试的组成

PETS第三级考试由笔试和口试两项独立考试组成。

2. 关于考试指导语和题目用语

PETS第三级考试中，笔试、口试的指导语均为英文。口试所提供的引导性材料中可能会涉及少量的中文。

3. 关于笔试答题卡和口试登分卡的使用

PETS第三级笔试使用一张答题卡，考生在卡上填涂和书写。

PETS第三级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. 关于考试的时间、题量和原始赋分

PETS第三级笔试包括听力、阅读和写作三部分，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	25	25	25	
阅读	50	30	25	D节每题0.5分。
写作	45	2	30	A节满分为10分； B节满分为20分。
总计	120	55+2	80	

PETS第三级口试包括三节，考试时间共计10分钟。

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第三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第三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	40
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20分，经加权处理后的分数应为24分（ $20 \div 25 \times 30 = 24$ 分）；其阅读部分原始得分为20分，经加权处理后的分数应为32分（ $20 \div 25 \times 40 = 32$ 分）；其写作部分原始得分为16分，经加权处理后的分数应为16分（ $16 \div 30 \times 30 = 16$ 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72分。

6. 关于合格成绩

PETS第三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第三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第三级笔试的全部试题在一份试卷中，包括听力、阅读和写作三个部分。考试时间为120分钟。

第一部分 听力

该部分由A、B两节组成，考查考生理解英语口语的能力。

A节（10题）：考查考生理解简短对话的具体信息、主旨要义、进行推理和引申等能力。要求考生根据所听到的10段简短对话（总长约400词），从每题所给的4个选择项中选出最佳选项。每段录音材料只播放一遍。

B节（15题）：考查考生理解对话和独白的具体信息、主旨要义、进行推理和引申等能力。要求考生根据所听到的4段对话或独白（每段平均约200词，总长约800词），从每题所给的4个选择项中选出最佳选项。每段录音材料只播放一遍。

问题不在录音中播放，仅在试卷上印出。

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，考生将答案标在试卷上；听力部分结束前，考生有3分钟的时间将答案转涂到答题卡上。

该部分所需时间约为25分钟（含转涂时间）。

第二部分 阅读

该部分由A、B、C、D四节组成，考查考生理解书面英语的能力。

A节（10题）：考查考生理解文章的具体信息、主旨要义、进行推理和引申等能力。要求考生根据所提供的2篇文章的内容（每篇平均约350词），从每题所给的4个选择项中选出最佳选项。

B节（5题）：考查考生理解段落主旨要义的能力。要求考生从7个选择项中排除2个干扰项，将正确的概括与5段文字（总长约350词）逐一搭配成对。

C节（5题）：考查考生理解文章结构及单句之间、段落之间的关系的能力。在一篇约350词的文章中留出5处空白，要求考生从文后所给的7句话中选出分别能放进文章中空白处的5句，使补足后的文章意思通顺、前后连贯。

D节（10题）：考查考生对语篇中词汇意义与用法的掌握情况以及对语篇连贯的理解。在一篇200—250词的文章中留出10处空白，要求考生从文后所给的15个单词中选出分别能放进文章中空白处的10个，使补足后的文章意思通顺、前后连贯。

该部分所需时间约为50分钟。

第三部分 写作

该部分由A、B两节组成，考查考生的书面表达能力。

A节：考生根据所给情景和任务要求写出约100词（标点符号不计算在内）的通知、申请或信函等。

B节：考生阅读一篇英语文章（200—250词），写出一篇约120词（标点符号不计算在内）的短文，要求概括所给文章大意，并予以适当评论。

该部分所需时间约为45分钟。

PETS第三级笔试结构表

部分	节	为考生提供的信息	指导语语言	考查要点	题型	题量	原始赋分	权重(%)	时间(分钟)
第一部分 听力	A	10段短对话 (共约400词) (放一遍录音)	英语	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 理解主旨要义 获取事实性的具体信息 进行有关的判断、推理和引申 	多项选择 (四选一)	10	10	30	25
	B	4段长对话或独白 (共约800词) (放一遍录音)	英语	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 理解说话者的意图 理解说话者的态度和语气 	多项选择 (四选一)	15	15		
第二部分 阅读	A	2篇文章 (每篇约350词)	英语	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 理解主旨要义 理解文中具体信息 进行有关的判断、推理和引申 理解作者的写作意图 理解作者的态度和语气 根据上下文推测生词词义 理解文章的结构及单句之间、段落之间的关系 区分文章的要点和细节信息 	多项选择 (四选一)	10	10	40	50
	B	5段文字 (共约350词)	英语	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 理解主旨要义 	选择搭配 (七选五)	5	5		
	C	1篇文章 (约350词)	英语	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 理解文章结构及单句之间、段落之间的关系 	补全文章 (七选五)	5	5		

续表

部分	节	为考生提供的信息	指导语语言	考查要点	题型	题量	原始赋分	权重(%)	时间(分钟)
	D	1篇文章 (200-250词)	英语	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 词汇意义与用法 • 语篇连贯 	选词填空 (十五选十)	10	5		
第三部分 写作	A	情景和任务要求	英语	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 写通知、申请、信函等 	应用文写作 (约100词)	1	10	30	45
	B	1篇文章 (200-250词)	英语	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 概括文章大意并评论 	综合写作 (约120词)	1	20		
总计						55 + 2	80	100	120

(三) 口试内容和结构

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。

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。

A节：考查考生回答询问、提供信息的能力。

要求考生回答口试教师提出的有关他们日常生活、工作、学习等方面的问题。

该节约需2分钟时间。

B节：考查考生与他人交流、表达观点的能力。

要求考生就所给图片和话题进行交流和讨论。

该节约需3分钟时间。

C节：考查考生进行连续表达的能力。

要求考生描述所给图片内容，并阐述自己的观点。

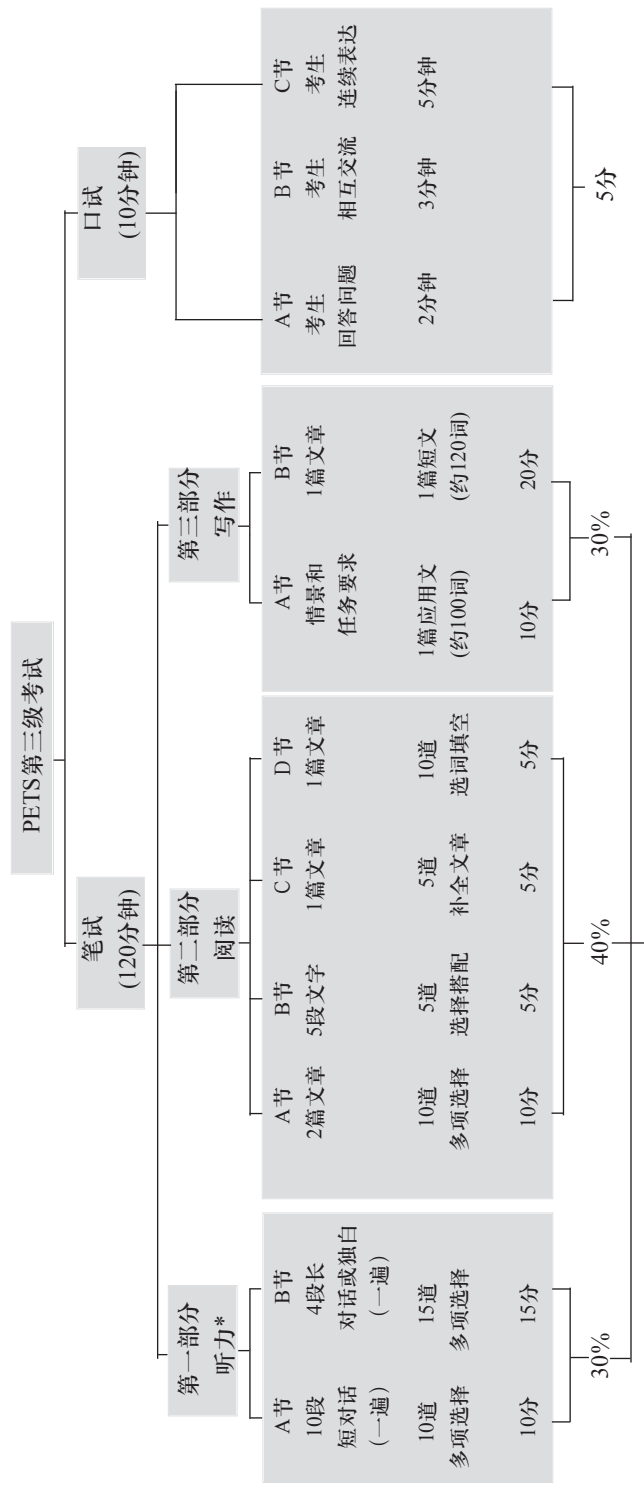
该节约需5分钟时间。

PETS第三级口试结构表

节	时间 (分钟)	形式	为考生提供的信息	考生需完成的任务	分数
A	2	考生回答问题	口试教师提出的问题	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 提供个人信息 谈论过去及现在的经历 谈论将来的打算 	5
B	3	考生相互交流	图片和话题	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 询问和提供具体信息 交流看法 	
C	5	考生连续表达	图片	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 描述一般性现象 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：A节，3分钟；B节，4.5分钟；C节，7.5分钟。

(四) 考试结构图



一份试卷，一张答题卡
*问题不在录音中播放，仅在试卷上印出。

四、PETS 第三级考试样卷

(一) 笔试样卷

××★启用前

××★长期

试卷号: S31501

总页数: 17页

考试时间: 120分钟

全国英语等级考试 第三级

PUBLIC ENGLISH TEST SYSTEM (PETS) LEVEL 3

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。如要改动，必须用橡皮擦干净。
 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

Section I Listening

Directions:

This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are two parts in this section, Part A and Part B.

Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening section, you will have three minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to your ANSWER SHEET.

*If you have any questions, you may raise your hand **now** as you will not be allowed to speak once the test has started.*

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

Part A

Directions:

*You will hear 10 short dialogues. For each dialogue, there is one question and four possible answers. Choose the correct answer – A, B, C or D, and mark it in your test booklet. You will have 15 seconds to answer the question and you will hear each dialogue **only once**.*

1. What will the man buy for his father's birthday?
[A] A tie.
[B] A shirt.
[C] A book.
[D] A wallet.
2. What do we know about Ted?
[A] He is a history teacher.
[B] He is a geography teacher.
[C] He is the woman's neighbor.
[D] He is the woman's colleague.
3. What does the woman suggest the man should do?
[A] Have a healthy diet.
[B] Get rid of his anger.
[C] Stop asking questions.
[D] Keep his feelings back.

4. What do we know about the cheese?
[A] It is on the shelf.
[B] It is too expensive.
[C] It is in short supply.
[D] It is no longer fresh.
5. What does the man ask the woman to do?
[A] Answer the phone for him.
[B] Ask Mr. Miller to phone later.
[C] Ask Mr. Miller to hold on a moment.
[D] Tell Mr. Miller he will phone back later.
6. Why is the woman in London?
[A] She is on holiday.
[B] She is on a business trip.
[C] She owns a company there.
[D] She wants to start a company there.
7. What do we learn about the woman's sister?
[A] She likes watching football games.
[B] She is a fan of a local football team.
[C] She is a keen football player herself.
[D] She likes the local women football players.
8. What happened to the woman yesterday?
[A] She was almost cheated by a telephone call.
[B] She got a phone call from a special number.
[C] She was overcharged by the phone company.
[D] She prepared for her vacation with her friend.
9. Why does the man recommend rowing?
[A] It requires few professional skills.
[B] It exercises many parts of the body.
[C] It is a new item of fitness programs.
[D] It is popular with most club members.
10. What does the woman say about the company?
[A] It needs new employees badly.
[B] It usually makes quick responses.
[C] It is a newly established business.
[D] It is very cautious in decision-making.

Part B**Directions:**

*You will hear four dialogues or monologues. Before listening to each one, you will have five seconds to read each of the questions which accompany it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have 10 seconds to check your answer to each question. You will hear the recording **only once**.*

Questions 11–13 are based on a conversation between a woman and her neighbor.

11. What does the woman want the man to do for her?

- [A] Deliver her package.
- [B] Sign for her package.
- [C] Find the property manager.
- [D] Talk to the property manager.

12. How long has the man lived in the apartment?

- [A] Two days.
- [B] One week.
- [C] Six months.
- [D] One year.

13. What problem does the woman have?

- [A] She has run out of flour for baking cakes.
- [B] She is ignorant of how to operate the stove.
- [C] Something is going wrong with her stove.
- [D] Something is going wrong with her timer.

Questions 14–17 are based on the following conversation between a man and a woman about taking a vacation.

14. What does the man think of Curacao?
- [A] It is difficult to reach.
 - [B] It is a tourist paradise.
 - [C] It is a perfect place for sports.
 - [D] It is an ordinary tropical island.
15. Why does the woman hesitate to make her decision to go to Curacao?
- [A] She thinks it is too far.
 - [B] She thinks it is too crowded.
 - [C] It is not safe to go there.
 - [D] It is not the right time to go there.
16. What is the woman probably going to do?
- [A] Pack up for the trip.
 - [B] Make her reservations.
 - [C] Book her airline ticket.
 - [D] Contact her travel agent.
17. Who is the woman talking to?
- [A] Her friend.
 - [B] Her husband.
 - [C] Her travel agent.
 - [D] Her health advisor.

Questions 18–21 are based on the following conversation about renting handbags.

18. Why does the woman want to buy a handbag?
[A] To celebrate her birthday.
[B] To carry it on her wedding.
[C] To give it to Mary as a gift.
[D] To attend Mary's wedding with it.
19. What do we learn about Handbag Hire?
[A] It is the largest handbag dealer.
[B] It is a famous handbag company.
[C] It designs expensive handbags.
[D] It specializes in renting handbags.
20. How will the woman place her order?
[A] By post.
[B] In person.
[C] By telephone.
[D] On the Internet.
21. How many days will the woman have to wait for her order?
[A] 2.
[B] 3.
[C] 4.
[D] 5.

Questions 22–25 are based on the following conversation on communication.

22. What does the man think of good communication?
[A] It stops people from hurting each other.
[B] It brings glory to one's career.
[C] It improves many situations.
[D] It solves all problems.
23. How does the man describe himself?
[A] Ill-tempered.
[B] Agreeable.
[C] Decisive.
[D] Natural.
24. What is necessary for a large group to make a final decision?
[A] Consulting with other groups.
[B] Letting everyone have their say.
[C] Going through a voting process.
[D] Reviewing past business activities.
25. What does one have to do to be successful in business?
[A] Get help from other group members.
[B] Have the patience to talk with people.
[C] Stop seeing the world in twisted ways.
[D] Share his achieved results with others.

You now have three minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to your ANSWER SHEET.

That is the end of the listening section.

Section II Reading

Part A

Directions:

Read the following two texts. Answer the questions on each text by choosing A, B, C or D.

Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

Text 1

A recent study demonstrated how powerful a few words can be: Forty competitive tennis players were shown digital images of balls coming their way. Just before each ball appeared, the players saw or heard comments like “Good shot” or “Bad shot”. The reaction times of players hearing negative remarks were measurably slower. And these were athletes who trained frequently to play a consistent game and not make unforced errors.

What is the explanation? Negative feedback weakens anyone’s belief in his or her ability to succeed. But if you can hold on to a winning attitude, you’ll make a greater effort and also create positive drive. Confident people inspire others; opportunities seem to come their way more often. They tend to succeed.

Learn the importance of giving yourself pep talks, and keep the voice in your head positive. The best athletes’ success is rarely due to raw talent alone. It’s because they’re simply better prepared. They stay focused, they’re willing to work as hard as they need to, and they keep the positive voice in their heads switched on.

Perhaps the most important aspect of being your own coach is to do what any outside adviser – or a good parent, for that matter – would preach: practice, practice, practice. Avoid individuals who suck your energy and diminish your confidence. Hang out with the people who see you at your best, and remind you about it every so often. Pessimists drag you down, as do critics. If there’s one winning behavior that people building confidence should model, it’s the willingness to get back into the game after a setback. Don’t nurse your wounds.

There are, however, important warnings. Panicking can compound a small misstep by causing you to lose your head and forget to think clearly. If you suffer a terrible loss, give yourself time to absorb the blow. Don’t deny the hurt or try to solve the problem

immediately. Gather your support system around you and simply get nurtured. Sitting around and thinking about your loss is the worst thing you can do to solve your problem.

26. We learn from the first paragraph that _____.
[A] excellent performance often goes with well-trained players
[B] excellent performance often goes with positive comments
[C] high-tech methods help players avoid unforced errors
[D] high-tech methods increase players' competitiveness
27. People who want to succeed should first imagine themselves to be _____.
[A] an observer
[B] an inspirer
[C] a creator
[D] a winner
28. The phrase "pep talks" in paragraph 3 means "talks" which _____.
[A] encourage people
[B] entertain people
[C] impress people
[D] interest people
29. The writer thinks that you should keep company with those who _____.
[A] point out your mistakes
[B] tolerate your weaknesses
[C] emphasize your strengths
[D] understand your complaints
30. In the face of a severe loss, the best thing you can do is to _____.
[A] deny the hurt
[B] try to forget it
[C] solve it at once
[D] accept it calmly

Text 2

When Katherine Chon was in fifth grade, she drew a “dream tree” representing the path she hoped her life would take. One branch led to Harvard Medical School, which is exactly what her mother had hoped for when the Chons moved to the U.S. from Korea to give their three children opportunities.

Always a diligent student, Katherine started to learn medicine at Brown. But then she added a new limb to her dream tree – one that her mother still doesn’t understand. Shocked by the misfortune of some Korean women, Katherine joined forces with another Brown student to form the Polaris Project, now one of the largest anti-human-trafficking organizations in the country. “It was really hard for my parents,” says Katherine. “They had so many life stresses so their children could get a great education and have a comfortable life.”

The dreams of parents and children often differ, but the conflict can be especially painful in first-generation immigrant families where the parents have made enormous sacrifices. Lisa Park, an assistant professor at the University of California, San Diego, says that the focus of every family that moves to the United States to provide opportunities for their children is almost always on the future, with little mention of the circumstances that compelled them to move. And even though the parents are the ones working 12-hour days, the children are also under intense pressure to perform in ways that will justify the parents’ sacrifice.

The contrast between parents’ dreams and children’s realities can be particularly sharp for daughters who have grown up with almost infinite opportunities. Their mothers often came from places where opportunities for women were limited, which makes the daughters’ choices even harder to understand. Mary Lugemwa’s parents encouraged her to study math or science at Harvard. She complied at first, majoring in computer science. But she is currently working as a film producer for a nonprofit organization called Meaningful Media. “I sometimes feel guilty,” she says, “having chosen to be an artist, because I know that if I had chosen a scientific background, I could help my parents a lot more.”

31. When Katherine Chon was a fifth-grader, _____.
 [A] she had a great interest in drawing
 [B] she had a clear vision of her future
 [C] she had an independent personality
 [D] she had a desire to study in the U.S.

32. It can be inferred from the text that Katherine's mother _____.
 [A] was disappointed at her daughter's decision
 [B] was shocked by the suffering of some women
 [C] failed to give her kids enough opportunities
 [D] failed to realize her own dream to be a doctor

33. According to the text, in first-generation immigrant families, the parents feel frustrated if _____.
 [A] they fail to adjust to the circumstances
 [B] they are forced to make great sacrifices
 [C] their children fail to focus on the future
 [D] their children develop against their wishes

34. According to Lisa Park, first-generation immigrant children _____.
 [A] avoid the slightest mention of their parents' past
 [B] focus on seizing chances for future development
 [C] work very hard to justify their parents' sacrifices
 [D] are under pressure to fulfill their parents' dreams

35. We learn from Mary Lugemwa's case that _____.
 [A] her parents cherished opportunities more than she did
 [B] her parents' dreams and her reality could be balanced
 [C] she had a quite different view of life from her parents
 [D] she enjoyed infinite opportunities in career development

Part B**Directions:**

Read the texts from a magazine section called “Letters” in which five people commented on a special report on new medicines. For questions 36–40, match the name of each person to one of the statements (A–G) given below. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

Ann Best:

Your special report on new medicines showed there is thrilling promise in future “cures” for so many diseases that threaten mankind. But how will ordinary folks pay for these modern miracles? One drug company is hopeful that the savings involved in developing these medicines “will translate into pure profit for investors.” This can only result in a problem for me: Shall I buy food, pay the rent or get the medicines I need?

Tom Waken:

As a citizen who has been critical of drug companies because of the high drug price, I found that your report about the new medicines has softened my stand. The companies say they have to charge more for their drugs so they can do research for better medicines. Now that I’ve read about the newer and better drugs, I will gladly go on paying for my medications, knowing I am making a good investment in better living.

Robert H. Kamm:

We all want to live longer and healthier lives, but taking pills to rescue us from our self-abusive lifestyle only masks real problems and ends up costing us billions of dollars a year. We ought to be investing at least as much in trying to discover why millions of us behave in ways that are not in our best interest – smoking, drinking, overworking, under-exercising and generally doing things that are bad for our health.

John J. Bagshaw:

The cost of poor health is shocking and goes well beyond dollars. But the approach that offers the best solution, reduces risk, cuts demand and gets people healthy and fit is prevention. The U.S. is a nation of chronic diseases. It will get much worse, because we never deal with the causes. Individual Americans need to bring this issue to a boil and keep it there until we get a health-care system based on prevention.

Laurel Woods:

While I applaud the research being done in the field of medicine, I am also aware that

good things can go bad in an instant. I have heart disease, and I had a negative reaction to a new treatment: the result was a long hospital stay. We should remember that caution has to be applied when being treated with a new medicine. Nothing will replace the human element that must be present in a caring medical community.

Now match each of the people (36–40) to the appropriate statement.

Note: there are two extra statements.

Statements

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 36. Ann Best | [A] Prevention should always come before treatment. |
| 37. Tom Waken | [B] A new medical treatment needs to be administered with caution. |
| 38. Robert H. Kamm | [C] Pills often perform miracles on people who take them. |
| 39. John J. Bagshaw | [D] A change of behavior counts more than reliance on drugs. |
| 40. Laurel Woods | [E] However good the new drugs, their affordability is first and foremost. |
| | [F] New drugs should not be put onto the market until proven effective. |
| | [G] Drug companies are justified to sell their products at higher prices. |

Part C**Directions:**

Read the following text from which five sentences have been removed. Choose from the sentences A–G the most suitable one to fill each numbered gap in the text (41–45). There are TWO extra sentences that you do not need to use. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

With the rise of mobile phones over the past decade, pay phones have been disappearing. New York City had a high of 35,000 pay phones in the late 1990s. Today, there are only about 11,400, according to the city. ____41____

Anyone with a cell phone knows that connectivity is not always guaranteed, especially not during emergencies, when networks are overloaded. ____42____ To communicate with the rest of the world, they took to pay phones.

“____43____ I remembered there were two pay phones on the corner of my street,” said Peter Frescos, who at the time lived in the Lower East Side. Electricity and mobile phone service there were knocked out by the storm.

Pay phone volume across New York City rose sharply during Sandy, said Peter Izzo of Van Wagner Communications, which operates 4,200 pay phones in the city.

There’s no question that pay phones are critical when there’s an emergency. But to stay relevant, the pay phone of the future needs to offer valuable services at all times, not just during emergencies. ____44____

In July the city created Wi-Fi hotspots at 10 payphone booths. That’s the first step in a pilot program which aims to make wireless access available to as many people as possible in the city.

____45____ It’s called Reinvent Payphones Design Challenge. It encourages students, technologists and designers to come up with new ideas to make the best use of the existing pay phones and shape the future of public communications system.

- [A] I wanted to call my mom, but my cell phone wasn't working.
- [B] To run the new program, it's important to have new visions.
- [C] But pay phones may not fade from the urban scene.
- [D] My mom didn't even pick up because she didn't recognize the number.
- [E] And this month the city mayor announced another program that he hopes will renew the city's remaining public pay phones.
- [F] So the city of New York is trying to give the pay phone an upgrade.
- [G] During Hurricane Sandy, many New Yorkers found themselves without power and without mobile service.

Part D**Directions:**

Read the following text from which 10 words have been removed. Choose from the words A–O the most suitable one to fill each numbered gap in the text (46–55). There are FIVE extra words that you do not need to use. Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

A great resume is one that can help you survive in a job market characterized by fierce competition. If you want the attention of an employer, you should ____46____ that you have a resume that stands out from the rest. The process of creating a great resume is very easy as long as you follow the correct ____47____.

The most important thing to do when you write a resume is to define what kind of job you are writing it ____48____. You should identify the requirements for the job so that you can know how to impress the employer. The content of your resume should ____49____ the job description.

Work experience that is related to the job should not be left ____50____. It is wise to start with the most recent employment and then follow it with the others. You should ____51____ the name of the company, the date when you joined the company, the date when you left and the duties carried out. You can highlight the name of the company in ____52____ type.

Skills that could benefit your desired company should also be included. Personal qualities that are ____53____ to the position can be listed, too. This would include excellent communication skills and willingness to ____54____ with others.

Once you have understood the concepts of how to write a good resume, you can look at a few ____55____ on the internet or from friends and colleagues so as to have a better understanding of a great resume.

[A] match

[B] samples

[C] certain

[D] ensure

[E] for

[F] state

[G] bold

[H] messages

[I] with

[J] procedure

[K] explain

[L] relevant

[M] cooperate

[N] promise

[O] out

Section III Writing

Directions:

You should write your responses to both Part A and Part B of this section on your ANSWER SHEET.

Part A

56.

You have read the following advertisement about a volunteer program for an international sports event. You want to get in touch with the organizer.

Volunteers Wanted

Tasks: interpreting, guiding, reception work, medical aid, driving, etc.
Good level of English required.

Contact us at volunteerswanted@gmail.com.

Write an email to the organizer, telling about:

- 1) your interest in the program;
- 2) your qualifications for the task(s);
- 3) your time available for the task(s).

You should write about 100 words. Do not sign your own name at the end of your email. Use "Wang Lin" instead.

Part B

57.

Directions:

Read the text below. Write an essay in about 120 words, in which you should summarize the key points of the text and make comments on them. Try to use your own words.

Mary's son Luke continued to argue with her. She didn't demand very much from him. "Study hard, get the best grades you can," she told him. She tried to get it into his head that she didn't have the money to pay for his college education. Instead of studying harder, however, Luke spent hour after hour playing video games on his computer. He waited until the last minute before school tests, and then stayed up all night stuffing as much as possible into his head. When Mary tried to remind him that he needed good grades so that he could get a scholarship, he would get angry. He said it was her responsibility to take care of him financially until he graduated from college.

When Mary's friend John heard about all this, he was shocked. "Where did he get that idea?" he asked. "You've raised him for 10 years all by yourself. You don't owe him a thing. He should be glad you haven't kicked him out of the apartment. He is graduating from high school next year. When I was in the eleventh grade, my father made it clear to me that I was expected to leave home after graduation from high school. Yet Luke thinks you have to pay his way through college!"

Mary was worried, for she didn't know what to do.

THAT IS THE END OF THE TEST.

全国英语等级考试
PUBLIC ENGLISH TEST SYSTEM (PETS)
第三级 答题卡 LEVEL 3 ANSWER SHEET

[illegible]

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



Part A	1	[A] [B] [C] [D]	6	[A] [B] [C] [D]		
	2	[A] [B] [C] [D]	7	[A] [B] [C] [D]		
	3	[A] [B] [C] [D]	8	[A] [B] [C] [D]		
	4	[A] [B] [C] [D]	9	[A] [B] [C] [D]		
	5	[A] [B] [C] [D]	10	[A] [B] [C] [D]		
Part B	11	[A] [B] [C] [D]	16	[A] [B] [C] [D]	21	[A] [B] [C] [D]
	12	[A] [B] [C] [D]	17	[A] [B] [C] [D]	22	[A] [B] [C] [D]
	13	[A] [B] [C] [D]	18	[A] [B] [C] [D]	23	[A] [B] [C] [D]
	14	[A] [B] [C] [D]	19	[A] [B] [C] [D]	24	[A] [B] [C] [D]
	15	[A] [B] [C] [D]	20	[A] [B] [C] [D]	25	[A] [B] [C] [D]

Part A				Part B				Part C																	
26	CA	CB	CC	CD	31	CA	CB	CC	CD	36	CA	CB	CC	CD	EB	CF	CG	41	CA	CB	CC	CD	EB	CF	CG
27	CA	CB	CC	CD	32	CA	CB	CC	CD	37	CA	CB	CC	CD	EB	CF	CG	42	CA	CB	CC	CD	EB	CF	CG
28	CA	CB	CC	CD	33	CA	CB	CC	CD	38	CA	CB	CC	CD	EB	CF	CG	43	CA	CB	CC	CD	EB	CF	CG
29	CA	CB	CC	CD	34	CA	CB	CC	CD	39	CA	CB	CC	CD	EB	CF	CG	44	CA	CB	CC	CD	EB	CF	CG
30	CA	CB	CC	CD	35	CA	CB	CC	CD	40	CA	CB	CC	CD	EB	CF	CG	45	CA	CB	CC	CD	EB	CF	CG

Part D																															
46	CA	CB	CC	CD	CE	CF	CG	CH	CI	CJ	CK	CL	CM	CN	CO	51	CA	CB	CC	CD	CE	CF	CG	CH	CI	CJ	CK	CL	CM	CN	CO
47	CA	CB	CC	CD	CE	CF	CG	CH	CI	CJ	CK	CL	CM	CN	CO	52	CA	CB	CC	CD	CE	CF	CG	CH	CI	CJ	CK	CL	CM	CN	CO
48	CA	CB	CC	CD	CE	CF	CG	CH	CI	CJ	CK	CL	CM	CN	CO	53	CA	CB	CC	CD	CE	CF	CG	CH	CI	CJ	CK	CL	CM	CN	CO
49	CA	CB	CC	CD	CE	CF	CG	CH	CI	CJ	CK	CL	CM	CN	CO	54	CA	CB	CC	CD	CE	CF	CG	CH	CI	CJ	CK	CL	CM	CN	CO
■ 50	CA	CB	CC	CD	CE	CF	CG	CH	CI	CJ	CK	CL	CM	CN	CO	55	CA	CB	CC	CD	CE	CF	CG	CH	CI	CJ	CK	CL	CM	CN	CO

Section III Writing

Part A

56

Part B

57

(三) 笔试样卷听力部分录音稿

全国英语等级考试第三级听力部分开始试音。

(略)

试音到此结束。

(Pause 00'02")

Section I Listening

Directions:

This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are two parts in this section, Part A and Part B.

Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening section, you will have three minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to your ANSWER SHEET.

*If you have any questions, you may raise your hand **now** as you will not be allowed to speak once the test has started.*

(Pause 00'15")

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

Part A

Directions:

*You will hear 10 short dialogues. For each dialogue, there is one question and four possible answers. Choose the correct answer – A, B, C or D, and mark it in your test booklet. You will have 15 seconds to answer the question and you will hear each dialogue **only once**.*

(Pause 00'05")

- W:** What a fantastic tie you've got, Adam.
M: Thanks. It's a birthday gift from my wife.
W: It goes so well with your shirt.
M: I was thinking of giving my father a wallet or a book on his birthday, but it seems a tie is a better choice.

(Pause 00'15")

2. **M:** Great party, isn't it? Ted and Jane always have great parties.
W: But this is my first. I only met Ted yesterday. He and I teach at the same school.
M: Oh, you're a teacher? What do you teach?
W: History and geography.

(Pause 00'15")

3. **W:** You look so angry. What happened?
M: Nothing. I'd rather not talk about it. Just don't ask.
W: Come on. I think you need to let off some anger, not have your feelings held back like that. They'll eat you alive.

(Pause 00'15")

4. **M:** What's the problem?
W: This cheese has gone bad; it's past the sell-by date. I bought it in this shop yesterday.
M: Well, that's not really our fault. The supplier is responsible.
W: But you sold it in your shop. I'd like to get my money back, please.

(Pause 00'15")

5. **W:** Stanley, there's a Mr. Miller on the phone who wants to talk to you.
M: I'm busy at the moment. Can you ask him to hold? Tell him I'll talk with him in a few seconds.
W: Sure. He's on Line 2.
M: Thanks, Jane.

(Pause 00'15")

6. **M:** Are you staying long?
W: No, unfortunately only a couple of weeks.
M: On business or on holiday?
W: Business, I'm afraid. My company is setting up an office in London.

(Pause 00'15")

7. **W:** My sister's really keen on soccer.

M: Really? What team does she support?

W: Not any in particular. She's an enthusiastic player. She is on a local women's team.

M: Well, if that's the case, you really must take me to see her play sometime.

(Pause 00'15")

8. **W:** I was almost fooled by a telephone call yesterday.

M: What's it about?

W: A week's vacation for two. But, I realized it was a cheat when they told me to ring a special telephone number to claim the prize.

M: Well, those calls are charged at unbelievably high rates.

(Pause 00'15")

9. **M:** I'd like to recommend an extremely efficient workout machine at this fitness club.

W: Great! I need your professional advice.

M: The rowing machine. So many people just ignore it, but it's a full-body exercise. It combines strength training with the heart.

(Pause 00'15")

10. **W:** Hi, Mark. I heard you just had an interview for a new job. How did it go?

M: I think I did well. They said they would make a decision by this Friday.

W: This Friday? It looks like they want to hire the person as quickly as possible.

(Pause 00'10")

That is the end of Part A.

Part B

Directions:

*You will hear four dialogues or monologues. Before listening to each one, you will have five seconds to read each of the questions which accompany it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have 10 seconds to check your answer to each question. You will hear the recording **only once**.*

Questions 11 to 13 are based on a conversation between a woman and her neighbor. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 11 to 13.

(Pause 00'15")

W: Hi, I'm Sally. I live in Apartment 324, right next door. I was wondering if you could do a favor for me. I'm expecting a package to be delivered, but now I have to go to the property manager. Could you sign for the package and hold it for me?

M: Of course. I would be happy to help you out. By the way, I'm John. I moved in here two days ago. It's nice to meet you.

W: I've been living here for six months.

M: Would you like to come in for a cup of coffee?

W: No, thanks. I need to talk to the property manager about some problems with my apartment.

M: What trouble are you having?

W: My electric stove gets too hot. I baked a cake yesterday. After only five minutes, the cake was as hard as a brick! I had the temperature set right.

M: Something must be going wrong with it. You'd better talk to the property manager and get it repaired as soon as possible.

W: OK, I have to go now. I really appreciate your help. I'm glad that you moved in next door to me. I'll bake you a cake as a house-warming gift – as soon as my stove is working.

M: Sounds great. Well, I'll see you later.

W: Bye for now.

You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to Questions 11 to 13.

(Pause 00'30")

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the following conversation between a man and a woman about taking a vacation. You now have 20 seconds to read Questions 14 to 17.

(Pause 00'20")

W: I really need a vacation. I just can't decide where to go.

M: Have you ever been to Curacao?

W: No, I haven't. It's so far.

M: Oh, come on. In this day and age, nothing is far. Besides, once you get there, it's like being in paradise. I really think you should consider it. In fact, I suggest you ask your travel agent about it.

W: What's so great about Curacao? It's just another tropical island with a pretty beach.

M: Just another tropical island? Bright, sunny days with blue water rolling up onto the clean white sand; gentle winds blowing through the palm trees on clear moonlit nights. Come on, it's a tremendous place to go.

W: Oh, I don't know.

M: Look. You can go wherever you want, but it's important that you relax during your vacation, and Curacao is the perfect place for that. I mean, you can do all of the things you like to do – play tennis, swim, read, rest – not to mention eat well and get a great suntan. Why are you so hesitant? Come on! Be adventurous!

W: You're certainly making it sound better by the minute. OK. Maybe I'll check it out with my travel agent.

M: I suggest you hurry. This is a very busy time of year, and reservations aren't always easy to get. And it's absolutely necessary that you have reservations.

You now have 40 seconds to check your answers to Questions 14 to 17.

(Pause 00'40")

Questions 18 to 21 are based on the following conversation about renting handbags. You now have 20 seconds to read Questions 18 to 21.

(Pause 00'20")

W: John, shall we go to Sun Store? I've decided to buy that Mulberry handbag. Anyway, I'm not carrying this one to Mary's wedding.

M: But, Jane, why not rent one with Handbag Hire? Instead of \$990, you pay \$50 and you have it for a whole week.

W: Sounds great. But I never knew I could rent a handbag.

M: Handbag Hire is a new business. It was founded two months ago. Its collection covers many designer handbags.

W: So, for the price of one Mulberry, I can use a different bag each week for twenty weeks?

M: Absolutely, and if you like one of them, you can choose to buy it at a discounted rate. Of course the price varies by age and condition. For example, a \$1,500 Mulberry bag can sell for just \$750.

W: Great. But how do I rent, by telephone or in person?

M: Either, and more conveniently, it accepts online orders.

W: I'll do it online, then. I still have one more question. Mary's wedding is next Saturday. There're only five days left. Do I have enough time?

M: Don't worry. It promises that customers receive their orders by post within two days. Three more days to go.

W: Oh, I'd better order one right now.

You now have 40 seconds to check your answers to Questions 18 to 21.

(Pause 00'40")

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the following conversation on communication. You now have 20 seconds to read Questions 22 to 25.

(Pause 00'20")

W: Somebody once said that good communication can solve any problem. Do you agree with this?

M: I think that good communication can solve a lot of problems and improve many a situation. I worked in some seemingly impossible situations and saw people change dramatically, all because they started communicating in better ways. But can good communication solve all problems? No, it can't stop some people from seeing the world in twisted ways. It can't stop some people from hurting themselves.

W: What kind of people do you have difficulty working with?

M: I'm naturally a person who likes to be decisive, and to act. So I get impatient sometimes when I'm working with a large group because it takes time for everyone's voice to be heard and for everyone's opinion to be aired. Yet I know that process is vital if they're going to reach the ultimate decision.

W: Is success in business based more on the results of what you do, or on how you communicate what you've done?

M: Oh, it's a combination of both. To be successful, you have to be able to achieve results. But you also have to be able to communicate what you've achieved. The most successful people don't place glory on themselves, but rather on the people who helped them achieve success.

You now have 40 seconds to check your answers to Questions 22 to 25.

(Pause 00'40")

That is the end of Part B.

You now have three minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to your ANSWER SHEET.

(Pause 03' 00")

(Music)

That is the end of the listening section.

(四) 笔试试卷客观题答案

Section I Listening

Part A	1. A	2. D	3. B	4. D	5. C
	6. B	7. C	8. A	9. B	10. A
Part B	11. B	12. A	13. C	14. B	15. A
	16. D	17. A	18. D	19. D	20. D
	21. A	22. C	23. C	24. B	25. D

Section II Reading

Part A	26. B	27. D	28. A	29. C	30. D
	31. B	32. A	33. D	34. D	35. C
Part B	36. E	37. G	38. D	39. A	40. B
Part C	41. C	42. G	43. A	44. F	45. E
Part D	46. D	47. J	48. E	49. A	50. O
	51. F	52. G	53. L	54. M	55. B

(五) 写作评分方法与评分标准

PETS第三级考试使用的写作评分标准分为评分原则、一般评分标准和具体评分细则。评分原则对不同节中的、不同题材的写作都适用。一般评分标准对不同节的评分侧重点及各档次的要求作出详细说明。具体评分细则则根据不同的试题要求制定，并参照考生考后所答试题的抽样分析作进一步修改。

1. 评分原则

1) 评分过程

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，确定或调整档次，最后给分。

2) 文章长度

A节作文的字数要求为100词左右，B节的字数要求为120词左右。

A节文章过短（70词以下）或过长（130词以上），从得分中减去1分。

B节文章过短（80词以下）或过长（160词以上），从得分中减去2分。

3) 拼写与标点符号

拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面，应视其对交际的影响程度予以评分。英、美式拼写及词汇用法均可接受。

4) 书写

如书写较差，以致影响交际，将分数降低一个档次。

2. 一般评分标准

A 节

A节的评分侧重点在于信息点的覆盖和内容的组织、语言的准确性、格式和语域¹的恰当。对语法结构和词汇多样性的要求将根据具体试题作调整。允许在作文中使用提示语中出现过的关键词，但使用提示语中出现过的词组或句子将被扣分。

档次	描述
第五档	很好地完成了试题规定的任务：
(9~10分)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 包含并有效阐述所有内容要点；• 使用了丰富的语法结构和词汇；• 语法结构和词汇准确，错误极少；• 有效地使用了多种衔接手法，内容连贯、流畅，层次清晰；• 格式与语域恰当贴切； 对目标读者 ² 完全产生了预期的效果。
第四档	较好地完成了试题规定的任务：
(7~8分)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 包含所有内容要点，少数要点未能有效阐述；• 使用了较丰富的语法结构和词汇；• 语言基本准确，只有在试图使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇时才有个别错误；• 比较有效地使用了一些衔接手法，内容较连贯，层次较清晰；• 格式与语域较恰当； 对目标读者产生了预期的效果。

¹ 指在书面和口语表达中根据不同的交际对象所采用的不同话语方式，即：正式、一般、非正式的话语。

² 指语言接收对象。

续表

档次	描述
第三档	基本完成了试题规定的任务：
(5~6分)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 虽漏掉一些内容，但包含多数内容要点； • 语法结构和词汇基本满足任务的需求； • 有一些语法结构和词汇错误，但不影响理解； • 使用了简单的衔接手法，内容基本连贯，层次基本清晰； • 格式和语域基本合理； 对目标读者基本产生了预期的效果。
第二档	未能按要求完成试题规定的任务：
(3~4分)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 漏掉一些内容要点，写了一些无关内容； • 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限； • 有较多语法结构和词汇错误，影响了对写作内容的理解； • 未使用必要的衔接手法，内容缺少连贯性； • 格式和语域不恰当； 未能清楚地传达信息给读者。
第一档	未完成试题规定的任务：
(1~2分)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 明显遗漏主要内容，写了许多不相关的内容； • 语法结构和词汇很单调，使用了较多题目中的词组或句子； • 语言错误多，有碍读者对内容的理解，语言运用能力差； • 缺乏衔接手法，内容不连贯，缺少组织、分段； • 无格式与语域概念； 未能传达信息给读者。
0分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 所传达的信息或所用语言太少，无法评价；内容与要求无关或无法辨认。

B 节

B节评分时，主要从以下四个方面考虑：（1）对原文要点的理解和呈现情况，分析和评论的合理性；（2）语法结构和词汇的丰富性，是否抄写原文词组或句子；（3）语法结构和词汇的准确性；（4）文章的组织结构，上下文的衔接与连贯。分析和评论的内容不作限制，具有较大的弹性，只要言之成理，均可得分。

档次	描述
第五档	很好地完成了试题规定的任务：
(17~20分)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 原文理解完全准确，包含所有要点，评论合理； • 语言丰富、得当，完全没有抄写； • 语法结构和词汇准确，错误极少； • 有效地使用了多种衔接手法，内容连贯、流畅，层次清晰。
第四档	较好地完成了试题规定的任务：
(13~16分)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 原文理解较为准确，基本包含所有要点，评论较为合理； • 绝大部分使用了自己的语言，语法结构和词汇比较丰富； • 语法结构和词汇有少许错误，但不影响意义表达； • 比较有效地使用了一些衔接手法，内容较连贯，层次较清晰。
第三档	基本完成了试题规定的任务：
(9~12分)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 原文理解基本准确，包含多数要点，评论基本合理； • 基本使用自己的语言，少数词组或句子抄自原文； • 有一些语法结构和词汇错误，但基本不影响意义表达； • 使用了简单的衔接手法，内容基本连贯，层次基本清晰。
第二档	未能按要求完成试题规定的任务：
(5~8分)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 原文理解有偏差，遗漏部分要点，评论缺乏合理性； • 语法结构和词汇单调，一些词组或句子抄自原文； • 有较多语法结构和词汇错误，影响了意义的表达； • 未使用必要的衔接手法，内容缺少连贯性。
第一档	未完成试题规定的任务：
(1~4分)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 原文理解有较多偏差，总结和评论不当，与题目要求不符； • 语法结构和词汇很单调，较多词组或句子抄自原文； • 语法结构和词汇错误很多，严重影响了意义的表达； • 缺乏衔接手法，内容不连贯，缺少组织、分段。
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。

3. 具体评分细则（对三档及三档以上作文的具体要求）

A 节

内 容 这是一封写给志愿者组织的求职商务电子邮件，回应其招聘广告。按题目要求须包括：先向对方表示愿意参加该组织的一项或多项工作，然后说明自己具备相关的工作能力和英语水平，以及可以从事志愿者工作的时间，最后希望对方及时答复。

准确性 文章语句完整，表达准确，用词和语法结构正确，单词拼写和标点使用没有错误。

多样性 语言规范，词汇丰富，句式多样。

连贯性 采用恰当的衔接手法，行文自然流畅；内容连贯，合乎逻辑。

格式与语域 符合求职商务邮件的书写要求。

目标读者 通过此邮件，收信人能够明白写信人愿意从事哪些志愿者工作，其相关工作能力和英语水平如何，以及能够从事志愿者工作的时间，并知晓写信人希望及时答复。

B 节

内 容 作者应总结出所给短文的大意，对其进行分析，发表自己的见解。

准确性 文章语句完整，表达准确，用词和语法结构正确，单词拼写和标点使用没有错误。

多样性 词汇丰富，能够使用较复杂的表达方式，句式变化多样。

连贯性 总结和评论有条理、合乎逻辑。采用必要的衔接手法，层次清晰，行文流畅。

格式与语域 采用叙述性和议论性语言。

目标读者 通过作者的总结和评论，读者可了解原文主要内容，并了解作者的观点。

4. 范文

Part A

Dear Sir/Madam,

I've read your advertisement and I'd like to be a volunteer in your program.

I'm sure I can do the interpreting, guiding and reception work very well. On the one hand, I speak rather fluent English, for I just came back from the US, where I attended a high school for three years; on the other hand, I'm very patient and willing to help others at any time. I've got a driver's license, and can work as a driver if necessary.

I'll be free next week when the sports event is held. I'll greatly appreciate it if you can give me some consideration.

Looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,
Wang Lin

Part B

Luke, a teenage boy from a single-parent family, took no notice of his mother's difficulty in raising him. He gave himself over to video games rather than study hard and learn to be an independent man.

Luke, however, is not alone. He is only one of those who take it for granted that their parents are responsible for them in all aspects of their life. They enjoy a life with everything ready for them. Some even remain dependent on their parents after graduation from college.

This, I think, is indeed their parents' fault. Over-protective parents tend to neglect to teach their children how to live on their own. I hope such parents could realize their mistake and stop spoiling their children so that they can grow up healthily.

5. 各档样文及评分（第三档及第三档以上）

Part A

考生A

Dear organizer:

I'm glad to write to you. I have read the Volunteers Wanted, which is about a volunteer program for an international sports event. And I have a big interest in it. It's a good way to develop my communicate skill. And I'm always warm-hearted at volunteers work and have been a volunteer at a local school for a long time. So I think I could do a good job: interpreting, guiding, reception work and so on. It's better for me if I work for the medical aid. Besides, I have gotten the good level of English that required. And my time is suitable for all the time.

Hope for your reply.

Wang Lin

评语

内 容 基本包括了题目要求的内容，但个别要点写得较简略。

准确性 有一些表达错误，如：“develop my communicate skill”，“I'm always warm-hearted at volunteers work”等。

多样性 对不同语法结构与词汇的使用基本达到要求。

连贯性 合理使用了一些衔接手法，但也有一些多余，如：“And”。

格式与语域 结尾处应有“Sincerely”或“Yours”等。

目标读者 读者可对作者的意愿、能力、工作时间等有一定了解。

档 次 第三档

考生B

Dear organizer,

I have read the advertisement and know that you need volunteers badly. I like sports events and I always want to try my best to do something for the event. Here comes the opportunity. I'm confident that I can do the guiding work well, because I'm familiar with the traffic situation around, and I'm patient and polite. Besides, I can help the medical aid work, too. I major in medicine in my university. I know the medicine a lot and can do aid measure in the emergency.

I have spare time this weekend. I'm looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Wang Lin

评语

内 容 包含所有内容要点。

准确性 语言基本准确，有一些表达不当，如：“...can do aid measure in the emergency”等。

多样性 使用了较丰富的语法结构和词汇，如：“...you need volunteers badly.”，“I'm confident that...”等。

连贯性 层次较清晰，语义较连贯。

格式与语域 基本恰当，结尾处应有“Sincerely”或“Yours”等。

目标读者 读者能较清楚地了解作者的意愿、能力和工作时间。

档 次 第四档

考生C

Dear sir or madam,

I'm writing to you in the hope that you could accept me as one of the volunteers in your program as the ad says. I'm very interested in doing the interpretation and guiding work for the international sports event.

I'm fluent in English for I have studied in the US for five years. Besides, I used to guide foreign visitors to go around my hometown, and I liked that job very much.

I'm not very busy at my work these days and I can spend three hours working for the event every day. Of course, if you could give me that chance.

Looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,
Wang Lin

评语

内 容 包含所有内容要点。

准确性 语言准确，基本没有错误或不当之处。

多样性 使用了丰富的表达方式，如：“in the hope that”，“spend three hours working for”等。

连贯性 内容连贯流畅，有效地使用了多种衔接手法。

格式与语域 格式与语域恰当。

目标读者 读者能全面了解作者的意愿、能力和工作时间。

档 次 第五档

Part B

考生A

In this passage, Mary's son Luke is involved in video games and focuses little on study. It makes Mary very worried.

In my opinion, for students, it's their duties to spare every efforts studying. Only in this way can they get a brighter future. Addition, it's also important for them to develop the ability to live independently. Playing video games all day will make them hard to adapt into the society.

For Mary, she ought to communicate with Luke more. It's hard to skip the generation gap. After communication, Luke will understand the hard of making living and the importance of learning.

It's never easy to solve the problem. Only with enough communication can they better deal with it.

评语

内 容 简单总结了原文大意，评论基本合理。

准确性 基本使用自己的语言，有一些错误和表达不当之处，如：“spare every efforts studying”，“Luke will understand the hard of making living”等。

多样性 应用的语法结构和词汇基本满足任务要求。

连贯性 分段基本合理，意思基本连贯。

格式与语域 格式和语域恰当。

目标读者 读者可基本了解原文要点及作者的观点。

档 次 第三档

考生B

Mary is a mother who suffered from arguing with her son. Her son Luke thought it was her responsibility to take care of him financially, but he refused to study hard, staying up all night playing video games. Mary's friend John got independent at the age of eleven and was very grateful to his family.

As far as my concerned, Mary's case is not an exception but a common situation. Many college students waste their time and money with no sense of guilty. At the same time, their parents make many sacrifices for their children's education.

I suggest Mary cut down Luke's expenses. He must take his responsibility to study hard. He must learn to pay cost on his own. Only in this way can he have the possibility of becoming an independent man in the future.

评语

内 容 总结涵盖了大部分要点，评论较为合理。

准确性 绝大部分使用了自己的语言，有少量表达不当之处，如：“As far as my concerned”，“pay cost on his own”等。

多样性 使用了较为丰富的词汇及表达方式，如：“suffered from arguing”，“make many sacrifices”等。

连贯性 分段合理，语义基本连贯，有效地使用了一些衔接手法，如：“but”，“At the same time”等。

格式与语域 格式和语域恰当。

目标读者 读者能清楚地了解原文要点和作者的观点。

档 次 第四档

Mary worked hard to earn money for her son Luke, but the boy didn't understand his mother's sacrifice. He was addicted to playing computer games and spent little time on his study. Mary's friend John was shocked at the boy's behavior and advised Mary to be hard on him. Mary seemed reluctant to do so.

Luke's problem also prevails among Chinese families. Parents sacrifice everything for their children, whereas many children don't cherish at all the opportunities they get. In my opinion, it is really unwise of parents to indulge their children too much or satisfy their children's unreasonable demands. As for Mary, she should treat her son more strictly from now on, otherwise the boy would never grow up to be an independent person.

评语

内 容 对原文理解准确，涵盖全部要点，评论合理。

准确性 语言运用准确熟练，基本没有错误。

多样性 使用了丰富多样的表达方式，如：“was addicted to”，“reluctant to”，“it is really unwise of parents to indulge...”等。

连贯性 分段合理，结构紧凑，语义连贯，有效使用了多种衔接手法，如：“but”，“whereas”，“otherwise”等。

格式与语域 格式和语域恰当。

目标读者 读者可充分了解原文要点和作者的观点。

档 次 第五档

(六) 口试样卷

××★启用前

××★长期

试卷号: 300

PETS 第三级口试试卷 (××××年×月)

(PP 1-5 for Interlocutor)

Part A (2 minutes)

Interlocutor:

Good morning/afternoon. Could I have your mark sheets, please? Thank you.
(Hand over the mark sheets to the assessor.)

My name is... and this is my colleague.... He/She is just going to be listening to us.
So, you are... (*name of Candidate A*) and... (*name of Candidate B*)? Thank you.

First of all, we'd like to know something about you, so I'm going to ask you some questions.

(*Name of Candidate A*),

(Select two or more questions from each of the following category for Candidate A.)

Hometown

- Do you live near here?

Either: (for candidates taking the examination locally)

- Where do you live?
- What do you think are the good points about living there?
- How do you usually go to work/school? Why?

Or: (for candidates from other places)

- Where did you live before you came here?
- How long have you lived here?
- How do you like it? Why?

Leisure

- Do you have any hobbies?
- What do you usually do in your spare time?

Thank you. Now, (*name of Candidate B*),

(Select two or more questions from each of the following category for Candidate B.)

Family

- Can you tell us something about your family?
- What does your family usually do for the weekend? Do you enjoy it? Why?
- What do you think about living together with parents/by yourself?

Work / Study

- Can you tell me something about your job or study?
- What do you enjoy most about your work/school?
- What do you dislike about your work/school?
- Do you have any future plans?

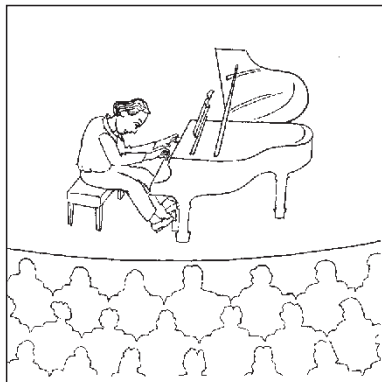
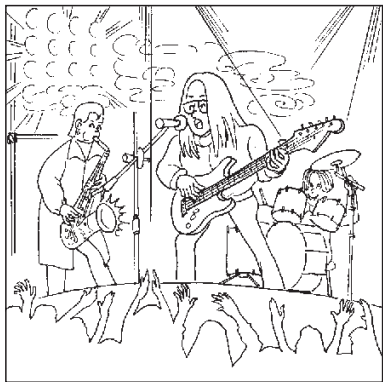
Thank you.

Part B (3 minutes)**Interlocutor:**

Now, I'd like you to talk about something between yourselves. Please speak loudly so that we can hear you.

(Place picture sheet 6 in front of both candidates.)

Imagine you're going out for an evening's entertainment. These are four kinds of performance: 1. pop music concert, 2. Peking opera, 3. ballet dancing, 4. piano playing.



Please talk to each other about the sort of entertainment you like best. This picture is for your reference. You have 3 minutes for this part. Would you like to begin now, please?

Candidates: (About 3 minutes.)

Interlocutor: Thank you.

(Retrieve picture sheet 6.)

××★启用前

××★长期

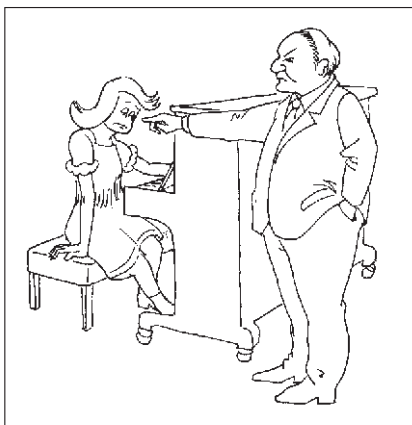
试卷号: 300

Part C (5 minutes)

Interlocutor:

Now, I'm going to give each of you a different picture. Please describe your own picture and tell us what you think about it. Also, you need to have a look at the other's picture and listen carefully to him/her when he/she is speaking, because you'll be asked to say something more afterwards.

(Hand over picture sheet 7 to Candidate A.)



(Name of Candidate A), here is your picture: a girl playing the piano and her father standing in front of her. You need to talk about it for 2 minutes on your own. Please let (name of Candidate B) have a look at it.

(Name of Candidate A), would you like to begin now?

Candidate A: (About 2 minutes.)

Interlocutor:

Thank you.

Now, (name of Candidate B), please say something more about the picture. You may have half a minute for this.

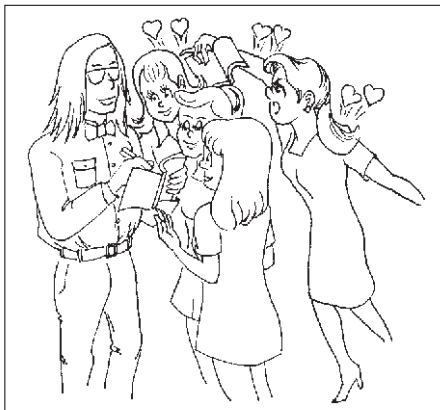
Candidate B: (About 30 seconds.)

Interlocutor: Thank you.

(Retrieve picture sheet 7.)

Interlocutor:

(Hand over picture sheet 8 to Candidate B.)



(*Name of Candidate B*), here is your picture: girls fascinated by a pop star. You need to talk about it for 2 minutes on your own. Please let (*name of Candidate A*) have a look at it.

(*Name of Candidate B*), would you like to begin now?

Candidate B: (About 2 minutes.)

Interlocutor:

Thank you.

Now, (*name of Candidate A*), please say something more about the picture. You may have half a minute for this.

Candidate A: (About 30 seconds.)

Interlocutor: Thank you. That is the end of the test.

(Retrieve picture sheet 8.)

(Only for 3-Candidate Format)

Interlocutor:

(Hand over picture sheet 9 to Candidate C.)



(Name of Candidate C), here is your picture: a boy envies his friend for his new cell phone. You need to talk about it for 2 minutes on your own. Please let (name of Candidate A) have a look at it.

(Name of Candidate C), would you like to begin now?

Candidate C: (About 2 minutes.)

Interlocutor:

Thank you.

Now, (name of Candidate A), please say something more about the picture. You may have half a minute for this.

Candidate A: (About 30 seconds.)

Interlocutor: Thank you. That is the end of the test.

(Retrieve picture sheet 9.)

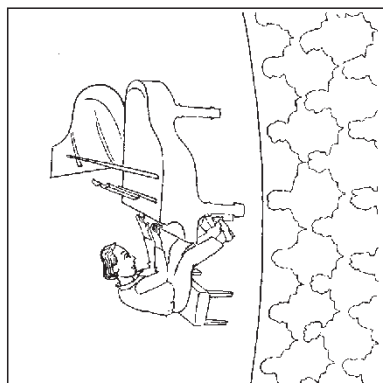
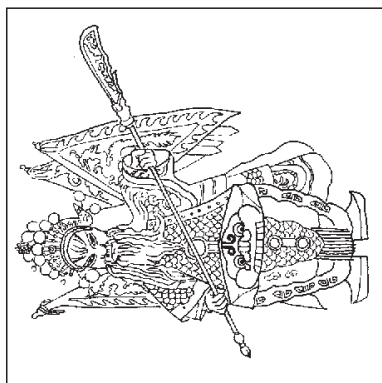
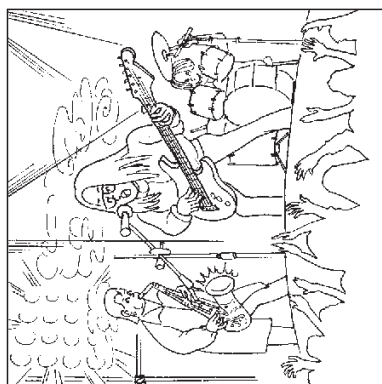
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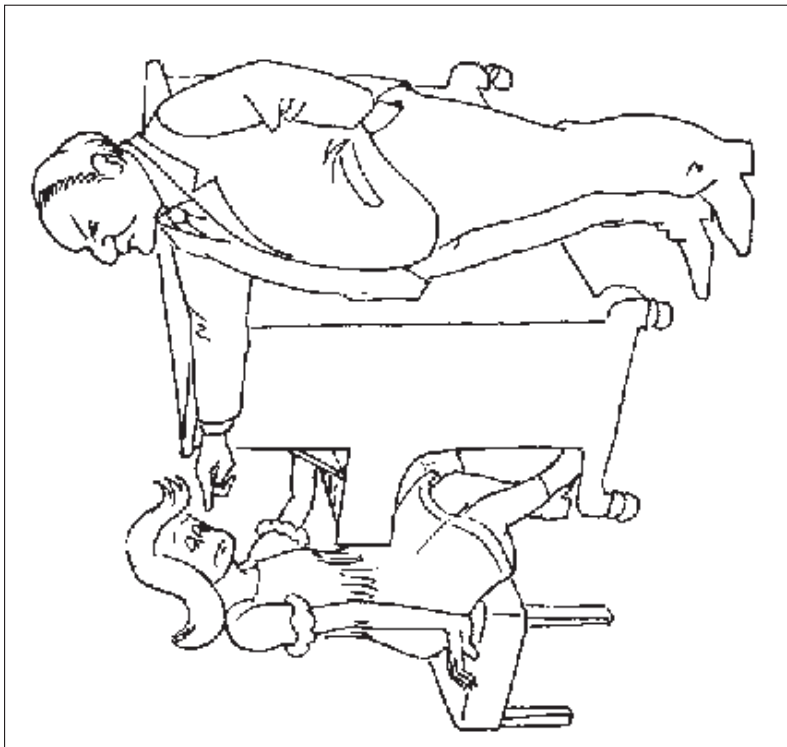
试卷号: 300

(PP 6-9 for Candidates)

Part B Picture for Candidates



Part C Picture for Candidate A



××★启用前

××★长期

试卷号: 300

Part C Picture for Candidate B



(Only for 3-Candidate Format)

Part C Picture for Candidate C



(七) 口试登分卡

全国英语等级考试口试卡 Mark Sheet
3级、4级、5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
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	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	
	Discourse Management					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
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	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												

(八) 口试评分方法与合格标准

1. 评分原则与方法

在口试过程中口试教师依照口试评分标准进行评分，而不对两名考生的口试情况作任何比照。口试教师依照口试各节的全部考查内容对考生进行口语评价，而不依照其中的某一部分独立评分。

口试时由两名口试教师对考生的口语能力进行评价。不参与交谈的教师根据评分标准中列出的四项内容分项给分。主持口试的教师只给出一个综合分。

2. 合格标准

PETS第三级口试从以下四个方面评估考生的口语能力：

语法与词汇

根据考生使用语法和词汇的准确性和恰当性评分。要求考生能够运用基本准确、较恰当的词汇和语法结构进行表达，允许存在一些错误或不恰当之处。

话语运用

根据考生话语的条理性和连贯性评分。要求考生具有较强的语言运用能力，能够基本连贯流畅地传递信息、阐述观点，进行较长的论述。允许有个别的不连贯之处。

语音语调

根据考生为完成口试任务所产出语言的可理解程度评分。其中包括单音的清晰度，连读以及重音、节奏、语调运用的恰当程度。只要不对理解造成影响，允许考生在英语表达中带有母语口音。

互动交际

根据考生相互交流，完成交际任务的情况进行评分。要求考生在没有口试教师提示和帮助下，能恰当地进行应答和导入话题。其中包括使用功能性语言和方法维持交流或进行交流补救，并能够较主动地展开话题。允许在交际中因组织思路和语言而出现停顿。

本大纲配套数字资源中的口试实例录像，收录了二人组及三人组的考试过程，其中二人组考生代表第三级合格以上（含合格）的标准。口试成绩以5分计，3分以上（含3分）为合格。

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. Jobs and occupation | 工作和职业 |
| 14. Learning and education | 学习和教育 |
| 15. Current social affairs | 当前社会事件 |
| 16. Science and technology | 科学和技术 |
| 17. History and culture | 历史和文化 |
| 18. Literature and arts | 文学和艺术 |
| 19. 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) 寒暄

Nice day, isn't it?

What a lovely day today!

(3) 告辞

I'm afraid I must be going now.

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

I've really got to go now.

It's time I went home.

(4) 告别

Good-bye / Bye / Bye-bye.

Good night.

See you tomorrow.

(5) 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.

Nice meeting you, Fred.

(6) 感谢和应答

A. Thank you (very much).

(Many) thanks.

I'm really grateful to you for your help.

B. Not at all.

You're welcome.

Don't mention it.

That's all right.

(7) 祝愿和祝贺

A. Good luck!

Best wishes for your holiday.

Have a good time.

Please give my best wishes to Linda.

Please remember me to your family.

B. Congratulations (on your success).

(8) 道歉和应答

A. Sorry.

Excuse me.

B. Never mind.

It doesn't matter.

That's nothing.

(9) 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.

That's very kind of you (, but I'm on a diet).

(10) 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).

That's very kind of you, but I can manage it myself.

2. 交流补救

(1) 请求重复和解释

Uh, excuse me, could you repeat it?

Could you say that again?

(2) 定义

Linguistics may be defined as the science of language.

(3) 确认理解

Got it?

Do you see what I mean?

(4) 犹豫

Let me see.

How can I put it?

- (5) 更正 What I meant was that we should go on with the work.
- (6) 补充 In addition, I think we should take the cost into account.
- (7) 插话 Excuse me. Did you say that the party had to be put off?

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.
I wish I were younger.
- (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?
Is it necessary for me to clean the room?
I'm afraid you must / will have to stay home.
- (5) 能力 I can manage the job without help.
I'm capable of running a mile in four minutes.
- (6) 允许和不允许 A. Sure, go ahead.
B. I'd rather you didn't.
- (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 prefer tea to coffee.
I'd rather go by train than by plane. |
| (10) 原谅 | It's not your fault.
Please don't blame yourself. |
| (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.
I'm curious about that. |
| (14) 决心 | She's determined to go to Australia.
I insist everybody be here at six sharp.
Nothing will prevent me from accomplishing the task. |
| (15) 责怪和批评 | You are late again.
Why didn't you tell me the truth?
You shouldn't have done that. |
| (16) 抱怨 | I hate to have to say this, but it's too noisy here. |
| (17) 否定 | I don't think you are right. |
| (18) 让步 | Even so / But it's still a fact. |
| (19) 怀疑 | I doubt if we can finish it on time.
I suspect the truth of her statement. |
| (20) 犹豫 | Well, let me see. |
| (21) 坚持 | But you know that she's innocent. |
| (22) 忍受 | Well, we just have to accept that sort of thing. |

- (23) 冷淡 I don't care what you do.
 It doesn't matter to me.

4. 可能程度

- (1) 肯定和不肯定 to be sure / certain of
 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) 看似、好像 He seems to be ignorant about it.
 She appears to be unwilling to go.
 It looks as if he knew a lot about it.

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 | I'm so anxious about my job.
She is rather worried about his health. |
| (9) 加重感情色彩 | What a wonderful day!
Thank you ever so much.
It is far, far too expensive. |
| (10) 担心和挂念 | I'm so worried about you.
She is anxious to know the result. |
| (11) 害怕和恐惧 | Don't be afraid.
I was frightened to death when a tall man ran towards me. |
| (12) 期望 | I'm expecting a call.
We're looking forward to hearing from you soon. |
| (13) 赞赏 | What a marvellous play!
I like your haircut. |
| 6. 告诉 | |
| (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?
Would you mind helping me with the desk? |
| (3) 建议 | You'd better take an umbrella.
I'd rather you did it again.
Why don't you have a try?
Let's take a short break. |

Shall we start now?

(4) 推荐

I recommend this book.

(5) 指导

The first thing you have to do is open the cover, and then don't forget to press the button "ON".

(6) 警告

Be careful!

Take care!

If you don't do it properly, I'll make you do it again.

(7) 劝说

Don't you think it would be better to leave right now?

(8) 命令

Be quiet.

Don't shout in the corridor.

(9) 禁止

You can't smoke here.

You are not allowed to smoke here.

(10) 许诺

I will pay you back next time.

I give you my word that the goods will arrive on time.

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.

(5) 速度

The students can read English at the speed of 200 words per minute.

(6) 同时

Strike while the iron is hot.

- (7) 持续 The professor has been teaching at the university for over thirty years.

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 straight forward.
- (3) 动向 The train is leaving for Beijing.
 towards; from
- (4) 距离 The school is within walking distance.
- (5) 体积 The two rooms are of the same size.
 The swimming pool is 25 metres in width, 50 metres in length
 and 2 metres in depth.

10. 数量

- (1) 数 There are 20 students in the class.
- (2) 量 She has collected a great number of foreign stamps.
 There was a great amount of rain last month.
- (3) 足量和不足量 They have ample food and clothing.
 The pot plant died from want of water.
- (4) 过量 The shirt is too large for Tom to wear.

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.
- (4) 感觉 The blind man has to feel his way forward.
He has no sense of music.
- (5) 质地 The silk feels very smooth.
- (6) 价值 A peasant woman found a priceless stone in her land.
- (7) 自然状况 I don't feel well, just because of the jetlag.

12. 方法和手段

The sheets are usually folded in this way.
He decided to treat the patient surgically.
The dumb can make themselves understood by means of gestures.

13. 功用

The knife is used to cut things.
The computer performs an important function in modern society.

14. 立论

- (1) 例证 The language skills, for example, speaking and writing, need to
 be practised.
This relationship can be exemplified by the following graph.
namely; as follows
- (2) 概括 Generally speaking, job chances are much better for manual
 workers than for office workers.
- (3) 推论 It is argued that books will no longer be necessary after each
 family owns a computer.
- (4) 结论 To sum up, it is no easy job to learn a foreign language.

all in all; in conclusion; to conclude by saying ...

- (5) 阐明 It means you mustn't overtake.

15. 计算和测量

- (1) 基础运算 If you multiply 3 by 4, you get 12.
- (2) 倍数和百分比 In this school men constitute only 40% of the teaching staff.
This book is twice as thick as that one.
- (3) 增加和减少 The export increased in volume by 10 percent over last year.
There is a sharp drop of birth rate in this area.
- (4) 基础测量
(长、宽等) The table is 4 feet in length.
The garden measures 40 feet across.
- (5) 近似值 about; approximately
- (6) 平均值 On the average, the author writes two books a year.
to have an average of
- (7) 比率和比例 16 to 8 is in the ratio of 6 to 3.
The proportion of A to B is X to Y.
- (8) 最大值和最小值 The train has the maximum speed of 250 miles per hour.
The minimum number of students in each room will be five.
- (9) 估计 The estimated quantity of rice per acre is 5 tons.
It is estimated that the work will take three months.

16. 结构

- (1) 部分和整体 The committee comprises 9 professors.
Our class consists of 40 students.
- (2) 部分之间的联系 The staircase leads from here to the balcony.

17. 关系

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| (1) 行为中和事物
中的联系 | They showed sympathy to the child.
These facts are known by all the school teachers. |
| (2) 对比关系 | on the one hand ... on the other hand ...; in spite of; on the contrary |
| (3) 比较关系 | He speaks English as well as she does.
He is the slower of the two children.
That is the most wonderful play I have ever seen. |
| (4) 所属关系 | the boy's painting; her promotion; a woman's college |
| (5) 逻辑关系 | As it was raining hard, we didn't go out yesterday.
Nothing more was heard from him so that we began to wonder if he was dead.
Though it was already midnight, he went on working.
He failed the exam as a result of bad preparation. |
| (6) 分类 | English can be further divided into several sub-varieties. |

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. 现在完成进行时

- H. 过去完成进行时
- I. 过去将来时
- J. 一般将来时
- K. 将来进行时
- L. 将来完成时
- M. 将来完成进行时
- (5) 被动态
 - A. 被动态的不同时态
 - B. 带情态动词的被动态
- (6) 动词非谓语形式
 - A. 不定式
 - B. -ing分词
 - C. -ed分词
- (7) 虚拟语气

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)
 - (4) 主语从句
 - (5) 表语从句
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. 转化
2. 合成
3. 派生 (详见词汇表附表五: 词缀表)
4. 缩写 (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	according (to)
abandon	account
ability	accurate
able	accuse
aboard	ache
abolish	achieve
abort	acid
about	acknowledge
above	acquaint
abroad	acquaintance
abrupt	acquire
absence	acre
absent	across
absolute	act
absorb	action
abstract	active
absurd	activity
abundant	actor
abuse	actress
academic	actual
accelerate	adapt
accent	add
accept	addict
access	addition
accident	address
accommodate	adequate
accommodation	adhere
accompany	adjust
accomplish	administration

admire	aircraft
admit	airline
adolescent	airmail
adopt	airplane (aero-)
adult	airport
advance	alarm
advanced	album
advantage	alcohol
adventure	alert
advertise (-ze)	alien
advice	alike
advise	alive
advocate	all
affair	allergic
affect	allied
affection	allow
afford	ally
afraid	almost
after	alone
afternoon	along
afterward(s)	alongside
again	aloud
against	already
age	also
agency	alter
agenda	alternate
agent	alternative
aggressive	although
ago	altogether
agony	always
agree	amateur
agreement	amaze
agriculture	ambassador
ahead	ambiguous
aid	ambition
aim	ambitious
air	ambulance

among(st)	apologise (-ze)
amount	apology
ample	apparent
amuse	appeal
analogy	appear
analyse (-ze)	appearance
analysis	appendix
ancestor	appetite
anchor	applaud
ancient	apple
and	application
angel	apply
anger	appoint
angle	appointment
angry	appreciate
animal	approach
ankle	appropriate
anniversary	approval
announce	approve
annoy	approximate
annual	arch
another	architect
answer	architecture
ant	area
anticipate	argue
antique	argument
anxiety	arise
anxious	arm
any	army
anybody	around
anyhow	arouse
anyone	arrange
anything	arrest
anyway	arrival
anywhere	arrive
apart	arrow
apartment	art

article
 artificial
 artist
 artistic
 as
 ash
 ashamed
 aside
 ask
 asleep
 aspect
 assemble
 assembly
 assert
 assess
 asset
 assignment
 assist
 assistance
 assistant
 associate
 association
 assume
 assure
 astonish
 at
 athlete
 atmosphere
 atom
 attach
 attack

attain
 attempt
 attend
 attendant
 attention
 attitude
 attorney
 attract
 attractive
 attribute
 audience
 aunt
 authentic
 author
 authority
 auto(mobile)
 automatic
 autumn
 available
 avenue
 average
 avoid
 await
 awake
 award
 aware
 away
 awful
 awkward
 ax(e)

B

baby
 bachelor
 back
 background

backward(s)
 bacon
 bad
 badly

badminton

bag

baggage

bake

bakery

balance

balcony

bald

ball

ballet

balloon

ban

banana

band

bandage

bang

bank

bankrupt

banner

banquet

bar

barbecue

barber

bare

barely

bargain

bark

barn

barrel

barrier

base

baseball

basement

basic

basin

basis

basket

basketball

bat

bath

bathe

bathroom

battery

battle

bay

be (am, are, is)

beach

beam

bean

bear

beard

beast

beat

beautiful

beauty

because

become

bed

bedroom

bee

beef

beer

before

beg

begin

beginning

behalf

behave

behavio(u)r

behind

being

belief

believe

bell

belong	blame
beloved	blank
below	blanket
belt	blast
bench	bleed
bend	blend
beneath	bless
benefit	blind
beside	block
besides	blog
best	blood
bet	bloody
betray	bloom
better	blossom
between	blouse
beverage	blow
beyond	blue
bias	blush
Bible	board
bicycle (=bike)	boast
bid	boat
big	body
bill	boil
billion	bold
bind	bomb
biography	bond
biology	bone
bird	bonus
birth	book
birthday	boom
biscuit	boost
bit	boot
bite	booth
bitter	border
black	bore
blackboard	bored
blade	boring

born	bring
borrow	broad
boss	broadcast
botany	brochure
both	broom
bother	brother
bottle	brow
bottom	brown
bounce	browse
bound	brush
boundary	bubble
bow	bud
bowl	budget
bowling	buffet
box	build
boy	building
brain	bulb
brake	bull
branch	bullet
brand	bulletin
brass	bunch
brave	bundle
bread	burden
break	bureau
breakdown	burn
breakfast	burst
breakthrough	bury
breast	bus
breath	bush
breathe	business
breed	busy
brick	but
bride	butter
bridegroom	butterfly
bridge	button
brief	buy
bright	by
brilliant	bye

C

cab	carbon dioxide
cabbage	card
cabin	care
cabinet	career
cable	careful
café	careless
cafeteria	cargo
cage	carpet
cake	carriage
calculate	carrot
calendar	carry
call	cart
calm	cartoon
calorie	carve
camel	case
camera	cash
camp	cashier
campaign	cassette
campus	cast
can	castle
canal	casual
cancel	casualty
cancer	cat
candidate	catalog(ue)
candle	catch
candy	category
canteen	Catholic
cap	cattle
capable	cause
capacity	caution
capital	cautious
capsule	cave
captain	cease
capture	ceiling
car	celebrate

celebrity
cell
cellar
cellphone (=cellular phone)
cement
cent
centigrade
centimetre (-er)
central
centre (-er)
century
ceremony
certain
certainly
certificate
chain
chair
chairman
chalk
challenge
chamber
champion
chance
chancellor
change
channel
chaos
chapter
character
characterise (-ze)
characteristic
charge
charity
charm
charming
chart
chase

chat
cheap
cheat
check
cheek
cheer
cheese
chef
chemical
chemist
chemistry
cheque
cherish
cherry
chess
chest
chew
chicken
chief
child
childhood
chill
chimney
chin
china
chip
chocolate
choice
choke
choose
chopsticks
chorus
Christian
Christmas
chronic
church
cigar

cigaret(te)
 cinema
 circle
 circular
 circulate
 circumstance
 circus
 cite
 citizen
 city
 civil
 civilisation (-zation)
 civilise (-ze)
 claim
 clap
 clarify
 class
 classic
 classical
 classify
 classmate
 classroom
 clay
 clean
 clear
 clerk
 clever
 click
 client
 cliff
 climate
 climax
 climb
 cling
 clinic
 clock
 clone

close
 cloth
 clothes
 clothing
 cloud
 cloudy
 club
 clue
 clumsy
 clutch
 coach
 coal
 coarse
 coast
 coat
 cock
 code
 coffee
 coherent
 coil
 coin
 coincide
 coke
 cold
 collaborate
 collapse
 collar
 colleague
 collect
 collection
 collective
 college
 collision
 colo(u)r
 colonial
 colony
 column

comb
combat
combination
combine
come
comedy
comfort
comic
command
comment
commerce
commercial
commission
commit
committee
commodity
common
communicate
communication
communism
communist
community
compact
companion
company
comparable
comparative
compare
comparison
compartment
compass
compel
compensate
compete
competent
competition
competitor

complain
complaint
complement
complete
complex
complicate
complicated
compliment
comply
component
compose
composition
compound
comprehend
comprehension
comprehensive
compress
comprise
compromise
compulsory
compute
computer
conceal
concentrate
concept
concern
concerning
concert
concession
concise
conclude
conclusion
concrete
condemn
condition
conditional
conduct

conductor
confer
conference
confess
confidence
confident
confidential
confine
confirm
conflict
conform
confront
confuse
congratulate
congratulation
congress
connect
conquer
conquest
conscience
conscious
consent
consequence
consequently
conservation
conservative
consider
considerable
considerate
consideration
consist
consistent
consolidate
conspicuous
constant
constitution
construct

consult
consultant
consume
contact
contain
container
contemporary
contend
content
contest
context
continent
continual
continue
continuous
contract
contradict
contrary
contrast
contribute
control
controversial
convenience
convenient
convention
conversation
convert
convict
conviction
convince
cook
cookie
cool
cooperate
cooperation
coordinate
cope

copper	crack
copy	craft
core	crane
corn	crash
corner	crawl
corporation	crazy
correct	cream
correspond	create
correspondence	creature
correspondent	credit
corresponding	creep
corridor	crew
corrupt	crime
cost	criminal
costly	crisis
costume	crisp
cottage	criterion
cotton	critic
couch	critical
cough	criticise (-ze)
could	crop
council	cross
counsel	crossing
count	crowd
counter	crown
country	crucial
countryside	crude
county	cruel
couple	crush
courage	cry
course	crystal
court	cube
courtyard	cucumber
cousin	cue
cover	cultivate
cow	culture
coward	cup

cupboard
cure
curious
curl
currency
current
curriculum
curse

curtain
curve
cushion
custom
customer
cut
cute
cycle

D

dad
daily
dairy
dam
damage
damp
dance
danger
dangerous
dare
dark
darling
dash
data
database
date
daughter
dawn
day
daylight
daytime
dead
deadline
deadly
deaf
deal
dealer

dean
dear
death
debate
debt
decade
decay
deceive
decent
decide
decision
deck
declaration
declare
decline
decorate
decrease
dedicate
deed
deem
deep
deer
defeat
defect
defence (-se)
defend
deficit

define	desk
definite	despair
degree	desperate
delay	despite
delegate	dessert
delegation	destination
delete	destroy
deliberate	destruction
delicate	detach
delicious	detail
delight	detain
deliver	detect
demand	detective
democracy	determine
demonstrate	develop
denial	device
dense	devise
density	devote
dentist	diagnosis
deny	diagram
depart	dial
department	dialog(ue)
departure	diameter
depend	diamond
deposit	diary
depress	dictate
depth	dictation
deputy	dictionary
derive	die
descend	diet
describe	differ
description	difference
desert	different
deserve	difficult
design	difficulty
desirable	dig
desire	digest

digital
dignity
dilemma
diligent
dim
dimension
dine
dinner
dip
diploma
diplomatic
direct
direction
director
directory
dirt
dirty
disable
disadvantage
disagree
disappear
disappoint
disaster
disc (=disk)
discard
discharge
discipline
discount
discover
discovery
discuss
discussion
disease
disguise
disgust
dish
dislike

dismay
dismiss
disorder
displace
display
dispose
dispute
distance
distant
distinct
distinction
distinguish
distress
distribute
district
disturb
ditch
dive
diverse
divide
division
divorce
dizzy
do
dock
doctor
doctrine
document
dog
doll
dollar
domain
dome
domestic
dominate
donate
donkey

door
dorm (=dormitory)
dose
dot
double
doubt
dove
down
download
downstairs
downtown
downward(s)
dozen
draft
drag
dragon
drain
drama
dramatic
draw
drawback
drawer
drawing
dread
dreadful
dream
dress

drift
drill
drink
drip
drive
driver
drop
drown
drug
drum
drunk
dry
duck
due
dull
dumb
duration
during
dusk
dust
dusty
duty
dwell
dye
dying
dynamic
dynasty

E

each
eager
eagle
ear
early
earn
earnest

earth
earthquake (=quake)
ease
east
Easter
eastern
easy

eat	email
echo	embarrass
ecology	embassy
economic	embrace
economical	emerge
economics	emergency
economy	emigrate
edge	emit
edible	emotion
edit	emperor
edition	emphasis
editor	emphasise (-ze)
editorial	empire
educate	employ
education	employee
effect	employer
effective	employment
efficient	empty
effort	enable
egg	encounter
either	encourage
elbow	encyclop(a)edia
elder	end
eldest	endeavo(u)r
elect	ending
election	endure
electric	enemy
electrical	energetic
electricity	energy
electronic	enforce
elegant	engage
element	engine
elementary	engineer
elephant	enhance
elevator	enjoy
else	enlarge
elsewhere	enormous

enough	eve
enquire (in-)	even
enrich	evening
ensure	event
enter	eventually
enterprise	ever
entertainment	every
enthusiasm	everybody
enthusiastic	everyday
entire	everyone
entitle	everything
entrance	everywhere
entry	evidence
envelope	evident
environment	evil
envy	evolve
episode	exact
equal	exactly
equation	exam (=examination)
equator	examine
equipment	example
equivalent	exceed
era	exceedingly
erase	excellent
erect	except
error	excess
erupt	exchange
escape	excite
especially	exciting
essay	exclusive
essential	excuse
establish	executive
estate	exercise
estimate	exhaust
eternal	exhibit
ethnic	exhibition
evaluate	exist

existence
exit
expand
expansion
expect
expectation
expedition
expense
expensive
experience
experiment
expert
explain
explanation
explicit
explode

exploit
explore
explosion
explosive
export
expose
express
expression
extend
extensive
extent
external
extra
extraordinary
extreme
eye

F

fable
fabric
face
facilitate
facility
fact
factor
factory
faculty
fade
fail
failure
faint
fair
fairly
faith
faithful
fake

fall
false
fame
familiar
family
famous
fan
fancy
fantasy
far
fare
farewell
farm
farmer
farther
fascinate
fashion
fashionable

fast	fill
fasten	film
fat	final
fatal	finally
fate	finance
father	financial
fault	find
faulty	fine
favo(u)r	finger
favo(u)rable	finish
favo(u)rite	finite
fax	fire
fear	fireman
feast	firework
feather	firm
feature	fish
federal	fist
fee	fit
feed	fix
feedback	flag
feel	flame
feeling	flash
fellow	flat
female	flavo(u)r
fence	flee
ferry	fleet
fertiliser (-zer)	flesh
festival	flexible
fetch	flight
fever	float
few	flock
fiction	flood
field	floor
fierce	flour
fight	flourish
figure	flow
file	flower

flu
fluent
fluid
flush
fly
focus
fog
fold
folk
follow
fond
food
fool
foolish
foot
football
for
forbid
force
forecast
foreign
foreigner
forest
forever
forget
forgive
fork
form
formal
format
former
fortnight
fortunate
fortune
forum
forward
found

foundation
fountain
fox
fragile
fragrant
frame
framework
frank
free
freedom
freeze
freight
frequent
fresh
freshman
friend
friendly
friendship
fright
frighten
frog
from
front
frontier
frost
frown
frozen
fruit
frustrate
fry
fuel
fulfil(l)
full
fun
function
fund
fundamental

funeral
funny
fur
furious
furnish

furniture
further
furthermore
future

G

gain
gallery
gallon
gamble
game
gang
gap
garage
garbage
garden
garment
gas
gate
gather
gay
gaze
gear
gender
gene
general
generation
generous
genius
gentle
gentleman
genuine
geography
germ
gesture
get

ghost
giant
gift
gigantic
girl
give
glad
glance
glare
glass
glimpse
global
globe
gloomy
glorious
glory
glove
glow
glue
go
goal
goat
god
gold
golden
golf
good
goodbye
goodness
goods

goose
gossip
govern
government
governor
grab
grace
graceful
grade
gradual
gradually
graduate
grain
gram(me)
grammar
grammatical
grand
granddaughter
grandfather
grandmother
grandson
grant
grape
graph
grasp
grass
grateful
gratitude
grave
gravity
gray (=grey)

great
greedy
green
greenhouse
greet
greeting
grief
grind
grip
groan
grocery
gross
ground
group
grow
grown-up
growth
guarantee
guard
guess
guest
guidance
guide
guideline
guilty
guitar
gulf
gum
gun
guy
gym (=gymnasium)

H

habit
hail
hair

haircut
half
hall

ham	healthy
hamburger	heap
hammer	hear
hand	heart
handbook	heat
handful	heaven
handicap	heavy
handkerchief	heel
handle	height
handsome	heighten
handwriting	helicopter
handy	hell
hang	hello
happen	helmet
happy	help
harbo(u)r	helpful
hard	hen
harden	hence
hardly	henceforth
hardship	her
hardware	here
hard-working	heritage
harm	hero
harmony	heroic
harvest	heroin
haste	heroine
hat	hers
hatch	herself
hate	hesitate
have (has, had, had)	hi (=hey)
he	hide
head	high
headache	highlight
headmaster	highly
headquarters	highway
heal	hijack (=highjack)
health	hike

hill
him
himself
hint
hire
his
historic
historical
history
hit
hobby
hold
hole
holiday
hollow
holy
home
hometown
homework
honest
honesty
honey
hono(u)r
hono(u)rable
hook
hope
hopeful
hopeless
horizon
horizontal
horn
horrible

horror
horse
hospital
hospitality
host
hostage
hostess
hostile
hot
hotel
hour
house
household
housewife
housework
how
however
hug
huge
human
humble
humid
humo(u)r
humo(u)rous
hunger
hungry
hunt
hurricane
hurry
hurt
husband

I

ice
idea
ideal

identical
identify
identity

idiom	increase
idle	incredible
idol	indeed
if	independence
ignorance	independent
ignorant	index
ignore	indicate
ill	indication
illegal	individual
illness	indoor
illustration	indoors
image	industrial
imagination	industry
imagine	inevitable
imitation	infant
immediate	infect
immense	infer
immigrant	infinite
immune	inflation
impact	influence
impatient	inform
implement	information
imply	ingredient
import	inhabitant
importance	inherent
important	initial
impose	initiate
impossible	initiative
impress	injure
impression	injury
improve	ink
in	inn
inch	inner
incident	innocent
incline	innovate
include	input
income	insect

insert
inside
insight
insist
inspect
inspire
install
instance
instant
instead
instinct
institute
institution
instruct
instruction
instructor
instrument
insurance
intellectual
intelligence
intelligent
intend
intense
intention
interact
interest
interested
interesting
interfere
interior
intermediate

internal
international
Internet
interpret
interrupt
interval
interview
intimate
into
introduce
introduction
invade
invasion
invent
invention
invest
investigate
investment
invisible
invitation
invite
involve
iron
irregular
island
isolate
issue
it
item
its
itself

J

jacket
jail (=gaol)
jam

jar
jaw
jazz

jealous
jeans
jeep
jet
jewel
jewelry (=jewellery)
job
jog
join
joint
joke
journal

journalist
journey
joy
judg(e)ment
judge
juice
jump
junior
junk
just
justice
justify

K

keen
keep
kettle
key
keyboard
kick
kid
kill
kilo
kilogram(me)
kilometre (-er)
kind

kindergarten
kindness
king
kingdom
kiss
kitchen
kite
knee
knife
knock
know
knowledge

L

lab(oratory)
label
labo(u)r
lace
lack
lad
ladder
lady

lag
lake
lamb
lamp
land
landing
landlady
landlord

lane	lend
language	length
lap	less
laptop	lesson
large	lest
laser	let
last	letter
late	level
lately	liberate
later	liberty
Latin	librarian
latter	library
laugh	licence (-se)
launch	lid
laundry	lie
lavatory	life
law	lifetime
lawyer	lift
lay	light
layer	lightly
lazy	lightning
lead	like
leader	likely
leaf	likewise
league	limb
lean	limit
leap	line
learn	linen
least	link
leather	lion
leave	lip
lecture	liquid
left	list
leg	listen
legal	literally
leisure	literary
lemon	literature

litre (-er)
litter
little
live
lively
living-room
load
loaf
loan
lobby
local
locate
location
lock
lodge
log
logical
lonely
long
look
loose

lord
lorry
lose
loss
lot
loud
loudspeaker
love
lovely
lover
low
lower
loyal
loyalty
luck
lucky
luggage
lump
lunch
lung
luxury

M

machine
machinery
mad
madam
magazine
magic
magnificent
maid
mail
mailbox
main
mainland
maintain
major

majority
make
makeup
male
man
manage
management
manager
mankind
manly
manner
manual
manufacture
many

map	mechanism
marathon	medal
marble	media
march	medical
margin	medicine
mark	medium
market	meet
marriage	meeting
marry	melon
Marxism	melt
mask	member
mass	membership
massive	memo
master	memorial
match	memory
mate	mend
material	mental
math (=mathematics)	mention
matter	menu
mature	merchant
maximum	mercy
may	mere
maybe	merely
mayor	merit
me	merry
meadow	mess
meal	message
mean	metal
meaning	method
means	metre (-er)
meantime	microwave
meanwhile	midday
measure	middle
meat	midnight
mechanic	midst
mechanical	might
mechanics	mighty

mild	moderate
mile	modern
military	modest
milk	modify
mill	module
millimetre (-er)	moist
million	mom (= mum)
mind	moment
mine	monetary
mineral	money
minimum	monitor
minister	monkey
ministry	monopoly
minor	monster
minority	month
minus	monthly
minute	monument
miracle	mood
mirror	moon
misery	moral
misfortune	more
miss	moreover
missile	morning
mission	mortal
mist	mortgage
mistake	most
mister	mostly
mistress	mother
misunderstand	motion
mix	motivate
mixture	motive
mo(u)ld	motor
mobile	mount
mobilise (-ze)	mountain
mock	mountainous
mode	mouse
model	mouth

move
movement
movie
much
mud
multiple
multiply
municipal
murder
muscle
museum

mushroom
music
musical
musician
must
mutual
my
myself
mysterious
mystery
myth

N

nail
naive
naked
name
namely
nap
napkin
narrow
nation
national
nationality
native
natural
nature
naughty
navigation
navy
near
nearby
nearly
neat
necessary
necessity
neck

necklace
need
needle
negative
neglect
negotiate
neighbo(u)r
neighbo(u)rhood
neither
nephew
nerve
nervous
nest
net
network
neutral
never
nevertheless (=nonetheless)
new
news
newspaper
next
nice
nickname

niece
night
nightmare
no
noble
nobody
nod
noise
noisy
nominate
none
nonsense
noodle
noon
nor
normal
north
northern
nose
not

notable
note
notebook
nothing
notice
notify
notion
novel
now
nowadays
nowhere
nuclear
number
numerous
nurse
nursery
nut
nutrition
nylon

O

obesity
obey
object
objective
obligation
oblige
observation
observe
obstacle
obtain
obvious
occasion
occupation
occupy

occur
ocean
o'clock
odd
odds
odo(u)r
of
off
offend
offense (-ce)
offer
office
officer
official

often	origin
oil	original
old	ornament
Olympic	other
omit	otherwise
on	ought
once	ounce
oneself	our
onion	ours
online	ourselves
only	out
onto	outbreak
open	outcome
opening	outdoor
opera	outdoors
operate	outer
operation	outgoing
operator	outline
opinion	outlook
opponent	output
opportunity	outside
oppose	outstanding
opposite	oven
optimistic	over
option	overall
or	overcoat
oral	overcome
orange	overhead
orbit	overhear
order	overlook
orderly	overnight
ordinary	overseas
organ	overtake
organic	overtime
organisation (-zation)	overview
organise (-ze)	owe
orient	owing

owl
own
owner

ownership
ox
oxygen

P

pace
pack
package
packet
pad
page
pain
painful
paint
painter
painting
pair
palace
pale
palm
pan
panda
panel
panic
pants
paper
parade
paradise
paragraph
parallel
parcel
pardon
parent
park
parliament
part
partial

participate
particular
partly
partner
party
pass
passage
passenger
passerby
passion
passive
passport
past
paste
pastime
pasture
pat
patent
path
patience
patient
pattern
pause
pavement
pay
payment
pea
peace
peaceful
peach
peak
peanut

pear
 pearl
 peasant
 peculiar
 pedestrian
 pedlar (=peddler)
 peel
 peer
 pen
 penalty
 pencil
 penny
 pension
 people
 pepper
 per
 perceive
 percent
 percentage
 perfect
 perform
 performance
 perfume
 perhaps
 period
 perish
 permanent
 permission
 permit
 persist
 person
 personal
 personality
 personnel
 perspective
 persuade
 persuasion

pet
 petrol
 petroleum
 phase
 phenomenon
 philosopher
 philosophy
 phone (=telephone)
 photo (=photograph)
 phrase
 physical
 physician
 physicist
 physics
 piano
 pick
 picnic
 picture
 pie
 piece
 pig
 pigeon
 pile
 pill
 pillow
 pilot
 pin
 pine
 pink
 pioneer
 pipe
 pirate
 pistol
 pit
 pitch
 pity
 place

plain	political
plan	politician
plane	politics
planet	poll
plant	pollute
plastic	pollution
plate	pond
platform	pool
play	poor
player	pop
playground	popular
plead	population
pleasant	porch
please	pork
pleased	port
pleasure	porter
plentiful	portion
plenty	portrait
plot	pose
plug	position
plunge	positive
plural	possess
plus	possession
pocket	possibility
poem	possible
poet	possibly
poetry	post
point	postage
poison	postcard
poisonous	postcode (=zip code)
polar	poster
pole	postman
police	postpone
policeman	pot
policy	potato
polish	potential
polite	pound

pour
 poverty
 powder
 power
 powerful
 practical
 practise (-ce)
 praise
 pray
 prayer
 preach
 precious
 precise
 predict
 prefer
 pregnant
 prejudice
 premier
 premium
 prepare
 prescribe
 presence
 present
 presently
 preserve
 president
 press
 pressure
 pretend
 pretty
 prevail
 prevent
 preview
 previous
 price
 pride
 priest

primary
 prime
 primitive
 prince
 princess
 principal
 principle
 print
 printer
 priority
 prison
 privacy
 private
 privilege
 prize
 probable
 probably
 problem
 procedure
 proceed
 process
 procession
 proclaim
 produce
 product
 production
 productive
 profession
 professional
 professor
 proficiency
 profile
 profit
 program(me)
 progress
 prohibit
 project

promise
promising
promote
prompt
pronounce
pronunciation
proof
proper
property
proportion
proposal
propose
prospect
prosper
prosperity
prosperous
protect
protein
protest
proud
prove
provide
provided
province

provision
psychology
pub
public
publication
publish
pull
pump
punctual
punish
pupil
purchase
pure
purity
purple
purpose
purse
pursue
pursuit
push
put
puzzle
pyramid

Q

qualify
quality
quantity
quarrel
quarter
queen
question
questionnaire
queue

quick
quiet
quilt
quit
quite
quiver
quiz
quote

R

rabbit
 race
 racial
 rack
 radar
 radiate
 radical
 radio
 radius
 rage
 raid
 rail
 railroad (=railway)
 rain
 rainbow
 raincoat
 raise
 random
 range
 rank
 rapid
 rare
 rarely
 rat
 rate
 rather
 ratio
 rational
 raw
 ray
 reach
 react
 read
 reader
 readily

reading
 ready
 real
 realise (-ze)
 realistic
 reality
 really
 reap
 rear
 reason
 reasonable
 rebel
 recall
 receipt
 receive
 recent
 reception
 recession
 recipe
 reckon
 recognise (-ze)
 recognition
 recommend
 record
 recorder
 recover
 recovery
 recreation
 recruit
 recycle
 red
 reduce
 reduction
 refer
 referee

reference	remind
reflect	remote
reflection	remove
reform	render
refresh	renew
refrigerator (=fridge)	rent
refuse	repair
regard	repay
region	repeat
register	repetition
regret	replace
regular	reply
regulation	report
rehearse	reporter
reign	represent
reinforce	representative
reject	republic
relate	reputation
relation	request
relative	require
relax	rescue
relay	research
release	resemble
relevant	resent
reliable	reserve
relief	reservoir
relieve	resident
religion	resign
religious	resist
reluctant	resistance
rely	resolution
remain	resolve
remainder	resort
remark	resource
remarkable	respect
remedy	respective
remember	respond

response
 responsibility
 responsible
 rest
 restaurant
 restore
 restrict
 result
 resume
 retain
 retire
 retreat
 return
 reveal
 revenge
 revenue
 reverse
 review
 revise
 revive
 revolution
 revolutionary
 reward
 rib
 ribbon
 rice
 rich
 rid
 riddle
 ride
 ridge
 ridiculous
 rifle
 right
 rigid
 ring
 ripe

rise
 risk
 rival
 river
 road
 roar
 roast
 rob
 robbery
 robot
 rock
 rocket
 rod
 role
 roll
 romantic
 roof
 room
 root
 rope
 rose
 rot
 rotate
 rotten
 rough
 round
 rouse
 route
 routine
 row
 royal
 royalty
 rub
 rubber
 rubbish
 rude
 rug

ruin
rule
ruler
rumo(u)r

run
rural
rush

S

sack
sacred
sacrifice
sad
saddle
safe
safeguard
safety
sail
sailor
saint
sake
salad
salary
sale
salesman
salt
salute
same
sample
sand
sandwich
sarcastic
satellite
satisfaction
satisfactory
satisfy
sauce
saucer
sausage
save

saving
saw
say
scale
scan
scarcely
scare
scatter
scene
schedule
scheme
scholar
scholarship
school
science
scientific
scientist
scissors
scold
scope
score
scorn
scout
scratch
scream
screen
screw
script
sculpture
sea
seal

search

seaside

season

seat

secondary

secret

secretary

section

sector

secure

security

see

seed

seek

seem

seize

seldom

select

selection

self

selfish

sell

seminar

senate

senator

send

senior

sense

sensible

sensitive

sentence

separate

series

serious

servant

serve

service

session

set

setback

setting

settle

several

severe

sew

sex

shade

shadow

shake

shall

shallow

shame

shampoo

shape

share

shark

sharp

shave

she

shed

sheep

sheet

shelf

shell

shelter

shepherd

shield

shift

shine

ship

shirt

shiver

shock

shoe

shoot
shop
shop-assistant
shopkeeper
shore
short
shortage
shortcoming
shortly
shot
should
shoulder
shout
show
shower
shrink
shut
shuttle
shy
sick
side
sidewalk
sigh
sight
sightseeing
sign
signal
signature
significance
significant
silence
silent
silk
silly
silver
similar
simple

simply
sin
since
sincere
sincerely
sing
single
singular
sink
sir
siren
sister
sit
site
situation
size
skate
skeleton
sketch
ski
skill
skilled
skin
skip
skirt
sky
skyscraper
slack
slap
slave
slavery
sleep
sleeve
slender
slice
slide
slight

slim
 slip
 slipper
 slippery
 slogan
 slope
 slow
 small
 smart
 smell
 smile
 smoke
 smooth
 smuggle
 snack
 snake
 snatch
 snow
 so
 soak
 soap
 sob
 soccer
 social
 socialism
 socialist
 society
 sock
 soda
 sofa
 soft
 software
 soil
 solar
 soldier
 sole
 solemn

solid
 solution
 solve
 some
 somebody
 somehow
 someone
 something
 sometime
 sometimes
 somewhat
 somewhere
 son
 song
 soon
 sophisticated
 sore
 sorrow
 sorry
 sort
 soul
 sound
 soup
 sour
 source
 south
 southern
 southward(s)
 souvenir
 sow
 space
 spaceship
 spade
 span
 spare
 spark
 sparkle

speak	squirrel
speaker	stability
spear	stable
special	stadium
specialist	staff
species	stage
specific	stain
specify	stair
spectator	staircase
speech	stamp
speed	stand
spell	standard
spend	star
sphere	stare
spice	start
spider	startle
spill	starve
spin	state
spirit	statement
spiritual	statesman
spit	station
spite	statue
splendid	status
split	stay
spoil	steady
sponsor	steak
spoon	steal
sport	steam
sportsman	steel
spot	steep
spouse	steer
spray	stem
spread	step
spring	stern
spy	stick
square	stiff
squeeze	still

stimulate
 sting
 stir
 stock
 stocking
 stomach
 stone
 stool
 stoop
 stop
 store
 storm
 story
 stove
 straight
 straightforward
 strain
 strange
 stranger
 strategy
 straw
 strawberry
 stream
 street
 strength
 strengthen
 stress
 stretch
 strict
 strike
 striking
 string
 strip
 stroke
 strong
 structure
 struggle

stubborn
 student
 studio
 study
 stuff
 stupid
 style
 subject
 subjective
 submit
 subscribe
 subsequent
 substance
 substantial
 substitute
 subtract
 suburb
 subway
 succeed
 success
 successful
 successor
 such
 sudden
 suddenly
 suffer
 sufficient
 sugar
 suggest
 suggestion
 suit
 suitable
 suitcase
 suite
 sum
 summary
 summer

summit
sun
sunny
sunrise
sunset
sunshine
super
superior
supermarket
supper
supplement
supply
support
suppose
supreme
sure
surf
surface
surgeon
surgery
surname
surplus
surprise
surprising
surrender
surround

survey
survival
survive
suspect
suspend
suspicious
sustain
swallow
sway
swear
sweat
sweater
sweep
sweet
swell
swift
swim
swing
switch
sword
symbol
sympathetic
sympathy
symptom
syndrome
system

T

table
tablet
tackle
tag
tail
tailor
take
tale
talent

talk
tall
tame
tank
tap
tape
target
tariff
task

taste	text
tax	textbook
taxi	than
tea	thank
teach	Thanksgiving
teacher	that
team	the
tear	theatre (-er)
tease	theft
technical	their
technique	theirs
technology	them
teenager	theme
telegram	themselves
telegraph	then
television	theory
tell	therapy
temper	there
temperature	therefore
temple	these
temporary	they
tempt	thick
tend	thief
tendency	thin
tender	thing
tennis	think
tense	thinking
tension	thirdly
tent	thirst
term	thirsty
terminal	this
terrible	thorough
terrific	those
terrify	though
territory	thought
terror	thoughtful
test	thread

threat
threaten
thrill
thrive
throat
throne
through
throughout
throw
thrust
thumb
thunder
thus
tick
ticket
tide
tidy
tie
tiger
tight
till
timber
time
timetable
tin
tiny
tip
tired
tissue
title
to
toast
tobacco
today
toe
together
toilet

tolerate
tomato
tomb
tomorrow
ton
tone
tongue
tonight
too
tool
tooth
top
topic
torch
torture
toss
total
touch
tough
tour
tourist
tow
toward(s)
towel
tower
town
toy
trace
track
tractor
trade
trademark
tradition
traffic
tragedy
trail
train

training
 transfer
 transform
 transit
 translate
 translation
 transmit
 transparent
 transport
 trap
 travel
 travel(l)er
 treasure
 treat
 treatment
 treaty
 tree
 tremble
 tremendous
 trend
 trial
 triangle
 tribe
 trick
 trifle
 trim
 trip

triumph
 trolley (=trolley)
 troop
 tropical
 trouble
 trousers
 truck
 true
 trunk
 trust
 truth
 try
 tub
 tube
 tumble
 tune
 tunnel
 turkey
 turn
 tutor
 twice
 twin
 twist
 type
 typewriter
 typical
 tyre (=tire)

U

ugly
 ultimate
 umbrella
 unable
 unanimous
 uncertain
 uncle
 under

undergo
 underground
 underline
 underneath
 understand
 understanding
 undertake
 undo

uniform
union
unique
unit
unite
united
unity
universal
universe
university
unknown
unless
unlike
until
unusual
up
update
upon

upper
upset
upstairs
up-to-date
upward(s)
urban
urge
urgent
us
use
used
useful
usual
usually
utilise (-ze)
utility
utter

V

vacant
vacation
vaccine
vain
valid
valley
valuable
value
van
vanish
variation
variety
various
vary
vase
vast
vegetable

vegetarian
vehicle
veil
venture
verb
verge
verify
version
vertical
very
vessel
veteran
veto
via
vice
victim
victory

video
view
village
vinegar
violate
violence
violent
violet
violin
virtual
virtue
virus
visa
visible
vision

visit
visitor
visual
vital
vitamin
vivid
vocabulary
vocation
voice
volcano
volleyball
volume
volunteer
vote
voyage

W

wag(g)on
wage
waist
wait
waiter
waitress
wake
walk
wall
wallet
wander
want
war
warm
warn
wash
waste
watch
water
wave

wax
way
we
weak
weakness
wealth
weapon
wear
weary
weather
weave
web
website
wedding
weed
week
weekday
weekend
weekly
weigh

weight
weird
welcome
welfare
well
well-known
west
western
westward(s)
wet
what
whatever
wheat
wheel
when
whenever
where
whereas
wherever
whether
which
while
whip
whirl
whisper
whistle
white
who
whoever
whole
whom
whose
why
wicked
wide
width
wife

wild
will
willing
win
wind
window
wine
wing
winter
wipe
wire
wireless
wisdom
wise
wish
wit
with
withdraw
withhold
within
without
withstand
witness
wolf
woman
wonder
wonderful
wood
wooden
wool
wool(l)en
word
work
worker
workshop
world
worldwide

worm
worry
worse
worship
worst
worth
worthy
would

wound
wrap
wreck
wrist
write
writer
writing
wrong

Y

yard
year
yellow
yes
yesterday
yet
yield

you
young
your
yours
yourself
youth

Z

zero
zone

zoo
zoom

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
232 two hundred (and) thirty-two

1,000 one thousand
9,999 nigh thousand nine hundred
 (and) ninety-nine

101st one hundred and first
232nd two hundred (and) thirty-
 second

1,000th one thousandth
9,999th nigh 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

America
Africa
Antarctica
Arabia
Arctic
Asia
Atlantic
Australia
Austria
Brazil
Britain
Canada
China
Denmark
The Netherlands
Egypt
England
Europe
France
Germany
Greece
Iceland
India
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Korea
Mexico
New Zealand

形容词

American
African
Antarctic
Arabic, *person*: Arabian
Arctic
Asian
Atlantic
Australian
Austrian
Brazilian
British, *person*: Briton
Canadian
Chinese
Danish, *person*: Dane
Dutch, *person*: Dutchman
Egyptian
English, *person*: Englishman
European
French, *person*: Frenchman
German
Greek
Icelandic, *person*: Icelander
Indian
Irish
Israeli
Italian
Japanese
Korean
Mexican
New Zealand, *person*: New Zealander

North America	North American
Oceania	Oceanic
Pacific	Pacific
Portugal	Portuguese
Rome	Roman
Russia	Russian
Scotland	Scots, Scottish, <i>person</i> : Scotsman
South America	South American
Spain	Spanish, <i>person</i> : Spaniard
Sweden	Swedish
Switzerland	Swiss
Turkey	Turkish
Wales	Welsh, <i>person</i> : Welshman

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
A.M., a.m.	ante meridiem (before noon)	上午, 午前
ADSL	asymmetric digital subscriber line	异步数字用户专线
AIDS, Aids	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	获得性免疫缺陷综合征, 艾滋病
Ave.	avenue	林荫道, 大街
BA	Bachelor of Arts	文科学士
BC, B.C.	before Christ	公元前
BS, BSc	Bachelor of Science	理科学士
°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
cf.	confer(=compare)	试比较; 参看
cm	centimeter	厘米
Co.	company	公司
c/o	care of	由…转交
cp.	compare	比较
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
ft	foot, feet	英尺
g, gm, gm.	gram	克
GMT	Greenwich Mean Time	格林尼治时间
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	组成公司的
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
lb, lb.	libra(=pound)	磅
Ltd.	limited	有限的, 股份有限
m, m.	meter	米
MA	Master of Arts	文科硕士
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
MS, MSc	Master of Science	理科硕士
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
PC	personal computer	个人计算机，个人电脑
PE, 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
Prof.	professor	教授
PS	postscript	附言
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
v, vs	versus	…对…
VCD	Video Compact Disc	视频高密光盘

VIP	very important person	重要人物，大人物
vol.	volume	卷，册
W, w	watt	瓦特
WC	water closet	厕所

附表五 词缀表

一、前缀

a-: not or without; in a particular condition
or way

typically—atypically
wake—awake

aero-: concerning the air or aircraft

space—aerospace

anti-: opposed to; opposite of; preventing

nuclear—antinuclear
matter—antimatter
freeze—antifreeze

auto-: of or by oneself; working by itself

biography—autobiography
loading—autoloading

bi-: two; twice

lingual—bilingual
annual—biannual

bio-: relating to living things

chemistry—biochemistry

centi-: hundredth part

meter—centimeter

co-: together; sharing a job or responsibility

exist—coexist
author—coauthor

col-: (used before l) together

location—collocation

com-: (used before b, m, p) together

con-: together	passion—compassion
contra-: against	federation—confederation
cor-: (used before r) together	natural—contranatural
counter-: opposite of; oppose to; corresponding	relate—correlate
cross-: across; combining or involving different things	productive—counterproductive attack—counterattack part—counterpart
cyber-: relating to computers and the Internet	border—cross-border cultural—crosscultural
de-: opposite of; remove; reduce	space—cyberspace
dis-: opposite of; stop or remove	centralization—decentralization frost—defrost value—devalue
e-: on or using the Internet	honesty—dishonesty connect—disconnect
em-: (used before b, m, p) make or become	learning—e-learning
en-: make or become	power—empower large—enlarge

ex-: former

extra-: outside or beyond; very or more than normal

fore-: before; in or at the front; the front part of

il-: (used before l) not

im-: (used before b, m, p) not

in-: not

inter-: between

intra-: inside; into

ir-: (used before r) not

kilo-: thousand

macro-: large and considered in a general way

micro-: very small; one millionth part of

mid-: the middle of a particular period of time or a particular place

wife—ex-wife

curricular—extracurricular

large—extralarge

tell—foretell

name—forename

head—forehead

legal—illegal

patient—impatient

complete—incomplete

city—intercity

net—intranet

muscular—intra-muscular

regular—irregular

meter—kilometer

economics—macroeconomics

chip—microchip

second—microsecond

milli-: one thousandth part of	September—mid-September west—mid-west
mini-: small; short	meter—millimeter
mis-: bad or badly; wrong or wrongly	bus—minibus skirt—miniskirt
mono-: one	fortune—misfortune understand—misunderstand
multi-: many or several	lingual—monolingual
non-: not	purpose—multipurpose
out-: bigger, further, greater, etc; outside or beyond	smoker—non-smoker
over-: too much; above; additional	live—outlive door—outdoor
poly-: many	weight—overweight head—overhead time—overtime
post-: after	centric—polycentric
pre-: before	war—postwar
re-: again; again in a better or different way; back to the former state	industrial—pre-industrial

self-: relating to yourself or itself

step-: related as a result of one parent's
remarrying, not by blood

sub-: under or below; part of a big whole;
not as good as other people or things

super-: more, larger, greater than usual

tele-: at or over a long distance

trans-: across; into another place or state

un-: not; opposite of

under-: not enough; below; less important
or lower in rank

uni-: one

apply—reapply

write—rewrite

unite—reunite

employed—self-employed

clean—self-cleaning

mother—stepmother

way—subway

section—subsection

standard—substandard

natural—supernatural

communications—telecommunications

Atlantic—transatlantic

plant—transplant

certain—uncertain

lock—unlock

develop—underdevelop

water—underwater

secretary—under-secretary

directional—unidirectional

vice-: next in rank to

president—vice-president

二、后缀

1. 名词后缀

-al

refuse—refusal

-an, -ian

library—librarian

-ance, -ence

appear—appearance

-ancy, -ency, -cy

expect—expectancy

relevant—relevancy

-ant, -ent

apply—applicant

-ation, -ion, -ition, -sion, -tion, -xion

observe—observation

-dom

free—freedom

king—kingdom

-ee

employ—employee

absent—absentee

-er, -or, -ar

paint—painter

New York—New Yorker

-ery

brave—bravery

bake—bakery

machine—machinery

-ese

China—Chinese

Japan—Japanese

-ess

waiter—waitress

-ful

spoon—spoonful

-hood

child—childhood

brother—brotherhood

-ics

economy—economics

-ing

boat—boating

-ism

criticize—criticism

Marx—Marxism

alcohol—alcoholism

-ist

socialism—socialist

violin—violinist

-ity, -ty

cruel—cruelty

-ment

retire—retirement

-ness

dark—darkness

-logy, -ology

zoo—zoology

-ship

friend—friendship

scholar—scholarship

-th

grow—growth

-ure

close—closure

legislate—legislature

-y

inquire—inquiry

2. 动词后缀

-en

deep—deepen

-ify

class—classify

simple—simplify

-ize, -ise

drama—dramatise (-ze)

popular—popularise (-ze)

3. 形容词后缀

-able, -ible

fashion—fashionable

change—changeable

-al

nature—natural

-an, -ian

Canada—Canadian

-ant, -ent

differ—different

-ary, -ory

custom—customary

-ate

passion—passionate

-ed

talent—talented

-en

-ese	gold—golden
-ful	Japan—Japanese
-ic, -ical	grace—graceful forget—forgetful
-ish	economy—economic(al) specify—specific
-ive	Ireland—Irish child—childish
-less	support—supportive
-like	hope—hopeless
-ly	child—childlike
-ous, -ious	man—manly month—monthly
-some	poison—poisonous
-ward	trouble—troublesome
-y	down—downward noise—noisy

4. 副词后缀

-ly	easy—easily heavy—heavily
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-ward, -wards

east—eastward(s)

north—northward(s)

-wise

clock—clockwise

other—otherwise