

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)。同年起, 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”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
2015年3月

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一 全国英语等级考试 (PETS) 简介

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

(一) PETS 的建立、发展与改革

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

与此形成对照的是, 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。而且, 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。这种状况在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, 加大了对综合语言运用能力的考查。

(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 ability 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 能力量表上所处的位置, 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 第一级考试的 级别标准

（一）概述

PETS 第一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 第一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 30 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。

语言运用描述了第一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），第一级考生应能就该话题表中所列话题开展交际活动。同时，考生还应能在交流语境中恰当表达各种功能意念，大纲中给出了一份功能意念表（见附录二），其中列出了基

本的功能意念项目及其表达示例。

语言知识是交际性语言能力的重要形成基础。英语学习者应注重学习和掌握词汇、语法、语篇和语用等方面的语言知识。词汇知识指单词的读音、拼写、意义、搭配和固定表达等。语法知识指单词、短语和句子等语言结构的构建规则。语篇知识指书面和口头语篇的组织结构、修辞及上下文的衔接与连贯。语用知识指不同语体或交际场合中语言的功能及恰当的表达方式。为帮助考生准备考试,本大纲对第一级考生应掌握的语法、词汇等语言知识作了说明。

(二) 级别标准

1. 级别描述

PETS 第一级是 PETS 五个级别中的初始级。

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。

2. 语言运用

PETS 第一级考生应具备的各项语言技能描述如下:

1) 听力

能听懂日常交际中发音清楚、语速较慢的简短话语。

2) 阅读

能读懂有关日常生活话题的简短文字材料,例如:通知、便条、信函、图表以及简单的故事。

3) 写作

能写出完整的句子和简短的私人信函或便条。

4) 口语

能在熟悉的情景中进行简单的信息交流,例如询问或传递基本的事实性信息。

3. 语言知识

1) 语法

PETS 第一级考生应能适当运用基础的语法知识(见附录三)。

在制定第一级语法项目表时,参照了国内外同层次的英语教学大纲或指导文件。

2) 词汇

PETS 第一级考生应能掌握 1000 左右的单词(见附录四)。

在制定第一级词汇表时,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。

第一级词汇表仅包含单词的基本形式，不包括单词的读音、词性、意义和相关词组，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，能够进行单词的派生。

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

PETS 第一级试卷中出现的超出该级词汇表的英语单词，会给出中文注释。对此类英语单词的数量会严格控制。



三 PETS 第一级考试的 形式、内容与结构

(一) 概述

1. 关于考试的组成

PETS 第一级考试由笔试和口试两项独立考试组成。口试分为口试教师现场口试和计算机辅助口试两种形式。

2. 关于考试指导语

PETS 第一级考试中, 笔试的指导语为中文, 口试中的教师用语为英语。

3. 关于笔试答题卡和口试登分卡的使用

PETS 第一级笔试使用一张答题卡, 考生在卡上填涂和书写。

PETS 第一级口试教师现场口试使用一张口试成绩登分卡。口试开始前考生在卡上填好自己的考号等有关信息, 口试结束后口试教师在卡上填上考生的口试成绩。

4. 关于笔试的时间、题量和原始赋分

PETS 第一级笔试包括听力、英语知识运用、阅读和写作四部分, 各部分及总体的答题时间、题量和原始赋分(除特殊情况外, 每题 1 分)如下表所示:

部分	时间 (分钟)	题量	原始 赋分	备注
听力	20	30	30	
英语知识运用	20	25	25	
阅读	30	15	15	
写作	20	3+1	13	第二节满分为 10 分。
总计	90	73+1	83	

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 第一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 第一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
英语知识运用	25
阅读	30
写作	15
合计	100

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

某考生听力部分原始得分为 20 分，经加权处理后的分数应为 20 分（ $20 \div 30 \times 30 = 20$ 分）；其英语知识运用部分原始得分为 20 分，经加权处理后的分数应为 20 分（ $20 \div 25 \times 25 = 20$ 分）；其阅读部分原始得分为 12 分，经加权处理后的分数应为 24 分（ $12 \div 15 \times 30 = 24$ 分）；其写作部分原始得分为 10 分，经加权处理后的分数应为 11.5 分（ $10 \div 13 \times 15 \approx 11.5$ 分）。该考生未经过加权的原始总分为 62 分，各部分经加权后的总分应为 75.5 分。

6. 关于合格成绩

PETS 第一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 第一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 第一级笔试的全部试题在一份试卷中，包括听力、英语知识运用、阅读和写作四个部分。考试时间为 90 分钟。

第一部分 听力

该部分共分为三节，考查考生理解英语口语的能力。

第一节：图片判断（10 题）

考查考生获取事实性的具体信息的能力。要求考生根据所听到的 10 个句子，从每题所给的 3 个选择项中选出最佳选项。每个句子播放两遍。

第二节：对话应答（10 题）

考查考生获取事实性的具体信息的能力。要求考生根据所听到的 10 个简短话语，从每题所给的 3 个选择项中选出最佳选项。每个话语播放两遍。

第三节：对话理解（10 题）

考查考生理解主旨要义、获取事实性的具体信息以及进行简单的判断的能力。要求考生根据所听到的 10 段短对话，从每题所给的 3 个选择项中选出最佳选项。每段对话播放两遍。每段对话后的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 20 分钟（含转涂时间）。

第二部分 英语知识运用

该部分共分为两节，考查考生对英语语法、词汇知识和较为简单的表达方式的掌握情况。

第一节：单项填空（15 题）

每题在句子或简短对话中留出一个空白，要求考生从每题所给的 3 个选择项中选出最佳选项。其中有 10~12 道题考查语法结构，3~5 道题考查单词和表达方式。

第二节：完形填空（10 题）

在一篇 90~120 词的短文中留出 10 个空白，要求考生从每题所给的 3 个选择项中选出最佳选项，使补足后的短文意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。其中约 6 道题考查语法结构，约 4 道题考查单词和表达方式。

该部分所需时间约为 20 分钟。

第三部分 阅读

该部分共分为两节，考查考生理解书面英语的能力。

第一节：短文理解 1（5 题）

考查考生理解文中具体信息的能力。要求考生根据所提供的 1 篇短文（长度为 175~200 词）的内容，从每题所给的“正”、“误”、“未提及”3 个选择项中选择其一。

第二节：短文理解 2（10 题）

考查考生理解主旨要义、理解文中具体信息、进行简单的判断和推理、根据上下文推测生词的词义以及理解文章的基本结构的能力。要求考生根据所提供的 2 篇短文（每篇长度为 175~200 词）的内容，从每题所给的 3 个选择项中选出最佳选项。

该部分所需时间约为 30 分钟。

第四部分 写作

该部分共分为两节，考查考生的书面表达能力。

第一节：改写句子（3 题）

考查考生对不同句型和表达方式的掌握。考生根据所提供的简短提示信息和 3 个句子，在给出的每个新句子的空白处填上 1~5 个关键的单词而不改变原有句子的意思。

第二节：书面表达（1 题）

考生根据所给情景和任务要求（3~5 项）写出约 50 词（标点符号不计算在内）的简短信函或便条。

该部分所需时间约为 20 分钟。

PETS 第一级笔试试题结构表

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	第一节	10 个句子 (放两遍录音)	中文	获取事实性的 具体信息	多项选择 (三选一)	10	10		
	第二节	10 个简短话语 (放两遍录音)	中文	获取事实性的 具体信息	多项选择 (三选一)	10	10	30	20
	第三节	10 段短对话 * (放两遍录音)	中文	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 理解主旨要义 获取事实性的 具体信息 进行简单的判断 	多项选择 (三选一)	10	10		
第二部分 英语知识 运用	第一节	15 个句子或对话	中文	语法和词汇	多项选择 (三选一)	15	15		
	第二节	1 篇短文 (90~120 词)	中文	语法和词汇	完形填空 多项选择 (三选一)	10	10	25	20
第三部分 阅读	第一节	1 篇短文 (175~200 词)	中文	理解文中具体信息	判断 (正/误/ 未提及)	5	5		
	第二节	2 篇短文 (每篇 175~200 词)	中文	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 理解主旨要义 理解文中具体信息 进行简单的判断 和推理 根据上下文推测 生词的词义 理解文章的基本 结构 	多项选择 (三选一)	10	10	30	30
第四部分 写作	第一节	简短提示信息 和 3 个句子	中文	句型或表达方式	改写句子	3	3	15	20
	第二节	情景和任务要求	中文	简短信函或便条	书面表达	1	10		
总计						73+1	83	100	90

* 问题不在录音中播放，仅在试卷上印出。

(三) 口试内容和结构

1. 口试教师现场口试

口试教师现场口试分为两节，考查考生用英语进行口头交际的能力。考试时间约 8 分钟。

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

第一节：考查考生初次见面时向他人提供个人的事实性信息（例如：姓名、出生地、职业和家庭等）的能力。考生还应能谈论他们的日常生活及兴趣爱好等。该节所需时间约为 3 分钟。

第二节：考查考生根据信息卡内容就具体事实相互问答的能力。信息卡分为提问卡和回答卡，内容涉及日常生活、爱好等。考生 A 根据提问卡提出问题，考生 B 根据对应的回答卡或个人的具体情况回答。其后考生 B 根据另一张信息卡提出问题，考生 A 根据对应的回答卡或个人的具体情况回答。信息卡上的指示语为英语。

该节所需时间约为 5 分钟。

PETS 第一级口试教师现场口试结构表

节	时间 (分钟)	形式	为考生提供的 信息	考生需完成的任务	分数
一	3	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 谈论个人目前状况 谈论个人以往经历 	5
二	5	考生相 互问答	信息卡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 询问具体事情 回答有关具体事情的询问 	

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 12 分钟：第一节，4.5 分钟；第二节，7.5 分钟。

2. 计算机辅助口试

计算机辅助口试分为两节，考查考生用英语进行口头交际的能力。考试时间约 9 分钟。

口试采取计算机测试的方式。

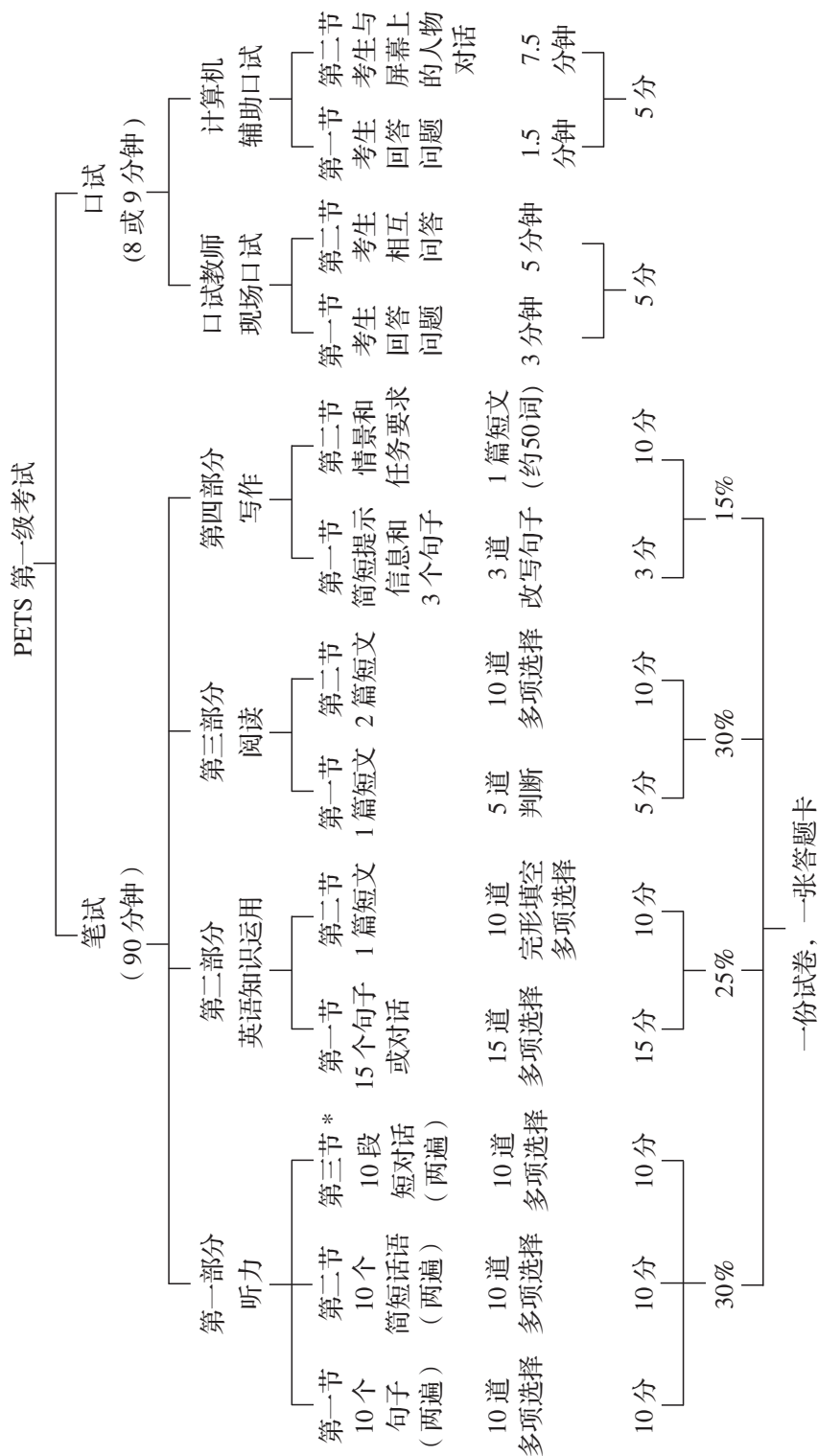
第一节：考查考生初次见面时向他人提供个人的事实性信息（例如：姓名、出生地、职业和家庭等）的能力。考生回答屏幕上教师提出的有关考生个人情况的几个问题。该节共需 1.5 分钟（考生回答每个问题的时间约为 7 秒）。

第二节：考查考生根据动画内容进行问答的能力。该节包括两段动画，分别要求考生就其内容进行提问和回答。计算机播放一段动画后，要求考生对照屏幕上显示的提示画面和提示词与屏幕上的人物进行五个回合的对话。该节共需 7.5 分钟（考生每个回合提问或应答的时间约为 10 秒）。

PETS 第一级计算机辅助口试结构表

节	时间 (分钟)	形式	为考生提供的信息	考生需完成的任务	分数
一	1.5	考生回答问题	屏幕上的教师提出的问题	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 提供个人信息• 谈论个人目前状况• 谈论个人以往经历	5
二	7.5	考生与屏幕上的人物对话	动画及相关问题	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 询问具体事情• 回答有关具体事情的询问	

(四) 考试结构图



* 问题不在录音中播放, 仅在试卷上印出。



四 PETS 第一级考试样卷

(一) 笔试样卷

XX ★ 启用前

XX ★ 长期

试卷号: S11501

总页数: XX 页

考试时间: 90 分钟

全国英语等级考试 第一级 PUBLIC ENGLISH TEST SYSTEM (PETS) LEVEL 1

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 铅笔涂写。每小题选出答案后, 用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案标号。
4. 书写部分须用黑色签字笔答在答题卡的相应位置上, 注意字迹清楚。
5. 考试结束时将试题和答题卡放在桌上, 不得带走。待监考人员收毕清点后, 方可离场。

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

XXXX 年 X 月

第一部分：听力

第一节：图片判断

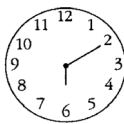
在本节中，你将听到 10 个句子，每句话配有 [A]、[B]、[C] 三幅图片，请选择与句子内容相符合的一幅图片，并标在试卷的相应位置。每句话后有 10 秒钟的停顿，以便选择图片并看下一组图片。每句话读两遍。

例：

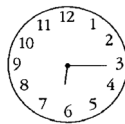
[A]



[B]



[C]

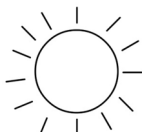


答案：[A] [B]

1. [A]



[B]



[C]



2. [A]



[B]



[C]



3. [A]



[B]



[C]



4. [A]



[B]



[C]



5. [A]



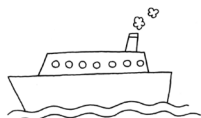
[B]



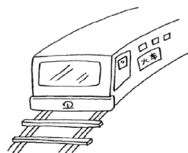
[C]



6. [A]



[B]



[C]



7. [A]



[B]



[C]



8. [A]



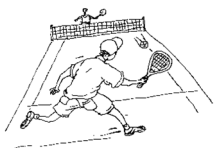
[B]



[C]



9. [A]



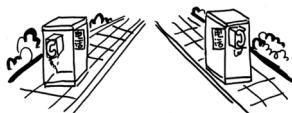
[B]



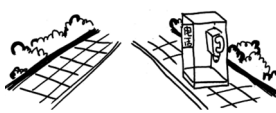
[C]



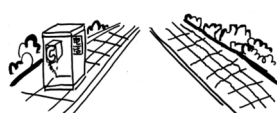
10. [A]



[B]



[C]



第二节：对话应答

在本节中，你将听到 10 个话语，请从 [A]、[B]、[C] 三个选项中选出一个最佳应答，并标在试卷的相应位置。每个话语后有 10 秒钟的停顿，以便选择答案和阅读下一小题的选项。每个话语读两遍。

11. [A] It's May 5.
[B] It's 3 o'clock.
[C] It's Wednesday.
12. [A] That's right.
[B] Here you are.
[C] I feel hungry.
13. [A] It's a warm day.
[B] It doesn't matter.
[C] It's very beautiful.
14. [A] Have a good time.
[B] Yes, it is very cold.
[C] You need a good rest.
15. [A] Yes, please.
[B] Of course not.
[C] You're welcome.
16. [A] Great idea.
[B] Never mind.
[C] That's nothing.
17. [A] At the age of six.
[B] Six years ago.
[C] For six years.
18. [A] It's very kind of you.
[B] It will be fine tomorrow.
[C] I hope you'll get better soon.

19. [A] I don't think so.
[B] I'm free tonight.
[C] I agree with you.
20. [A] I'm so sorry to hear that.
[B] I'd love to, but I'm busy.
[C] I'm afraid you are wrong.

第三节：对话理解

在本节中，你将听到 10 段对话，每段对话有一个问题。请从 [A]、[B]、[C] 三个选项中选出答案，并标在试卷的相应位置。每段对话后有 10 秒钟的停顿，以便回答问题和阅读下一问题及其选项。每段对话读两遍。

21. What do we know about James?
[A] He won't have beer.
[B] He doesn't like beer.
[C] He needn't drive tonight.
22. What does the man mean?
[A] He'll write about the film.
[B] He made the film.
[C] He likes the film.
23. What do we know from the conversation?
[A] It is cold inside.
[B] It is noisy outside.
[C] The window is open.
24. What does the man mean?
[A] He needs help.
[B] He won't help.
[C] He'll try to help.
25. What does the man ask about?
[A] The time of a film.
[B] The price of a hotel room.
[C] The phone number of a cinema.

26. What is the woman doing?
[A] Helping Jim.
[B] Working for Jim.
[C] Looking for Jim.
27. What does Jenny ask the man to do?
[A] Come back home.
[B] Travel to California.
[C] Meet her at the airport.
28. Where are they?
[A] In a shop.
[B] In a bank.
[C] In a post office.
29. What does the man want to do?
[A] Take a bus.
[B] Walk home.
[C] Go shopping.
30. What is Jane doing?
[A] Seeing a doctor.
[B] Asking for leave.
[C] Buying medicine.

第二部分：英语知识运用

第一节：单项填空

阅读下面的句子和对话，从 [A]、[B]、[C] 三个选项中选出一个能填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

31. We'll have to stay at home if it _____ tomorrow.
[A] rains
[B] has rained
[C] will rain

32. She is over forty but she hasn't got any children _____.
[A] yet
[B] still
[C] already
33. Let's stop reading and have a tea break, _____?
[A] will you
[B] shall we
[C] do we
34. It is much _____ to go up the hill than to come down.
[A] hard
[B] harder
[C] hardest
35. I don't want to see the film because I _____ it before.
[A] see
[B] was seeing
[C] have seen
36. There's _____ wrong with this pen; it won't write.
[A] something
[B] anything
[C] nothing
37. — Must I hand in my paper today?
— No, you _____. You can hand it in tomorrow.
[A] mustn't
[B] needn't
[C] can't
38. Jack is thinking about _____ to the center of the town.
[A] moved
[B] moving
[C] to move

39. There are many beautiful trees on _____ side of the street.
[A] each
[B] both
[C] all
40. My son has studied in the university _____ last September.
[A] for
[B] after
[C] since
41. We were given a week to _____ ready for the trip abroad.
[A] set
[B] get
[C] take
42. The pupils usually stop to play in the park on their _____ home after school.
[A] street
[B] road
[C] way
43. They met for the first time _____ the morning of February 14.
[A] at
[B] on
[C] in
44. Mary opened her eyes wide, but she _____ nothing in the room.
[A] saw
[B] looked
[C] watched
45. The doctor told him to _____ smoking for the good of his health.
[A] put up
[B] make up
[C] give up

第二节：完形填空

阅读下面短文，从短文后所给的 [A]、[B]、[C] 三个选项中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Many people believe they should drink eight glasses of water a day. That is __46__ they have been told all their life. __47__ a new report says people should drink as __48__ water as they feel like drinking. The report does not __49__ people how many glasses of water to drink. Instead, __50__ says women should get about 2.7 litres (升) of water a day, __51__ that men should get about 3.7 litres. In each __52__, that is more than eight glasses.

As you might __53__, the report says people need to drink more water __54__ they are doing physical (体力的) work. The same is true of those who live in hot weather. These people could need much more water __55__ others.

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 46. [A] when | [B] where | [C] what |
| 47. [A] So | [B] Even | [C] But |
| 48. [A] much | [B] more | [C] most |
| 49. [A] say | [B] tell | [C] speak |
| 50. [A] it | [B] that | [C] one |
| 51. [A] and | [B] or | [C] while |
| 52. [A] example | [B] case | [C] matter |
| 53. [A] suggest | [B] decide | [C] expect |
| 54. [A] until | [B] when | [C] though |
| 55. [A] like | [B] as | [C] than |

第三部分：阅读

第一节：短文理解1

阅读下面短文，从 [A](Right)、[B](Wrong)、[C](Doesn't say) 三个判断中选择一个正确选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Sue drives to work every day. She usually parks her car in the street outside her office. Yesterday after work, when she was driving her friend home, she saw a yellow car behind her. The driver was a man. When she turned left, the yellow car turned left. When she turned right, the yellow car turned right. When she stopped at the traffic lights, the yellow car stopped behind her.

“What shall we do?” asked Sue.

Her friend said, “Let’s drive to the police station and report it.”

“How do we get to the police station from here?” Sue asked.

“Just turn right into Garden Road to the police station,” her friend said.

Sue drove quickly to the police station. She was very surprised when she saw the car behind her. A policeman was standing outside the police station. Sue jumped out of her car and ran towards him. She asked the policeman to arrest (逮捕) the man inside the car.

As the policeman came near the car, the man did not try to get away. He just smiled and said to Sue, “I want to give your bag back to you. It dropped off your car.”

Sue felt sorry for the man and was very happy to have her bag back.

56. Sue works as a secretary in an office.
[A] Right
[B] Wrong
[C] Doesn’t say
57. Yesterday after work, Sue found her friend driving behind her.
[A] Right
[B] Wrong
[C] Doesn’t say
58. Sue’s friend knew the way to the police station.
[A] Right
[B] Wrong
[C] Doesn’t say
59. Sue’s bag dropped off the car in the street.
[A] Right
[B] Wrong
[C] Doesn’t say
60. The man was arrested by the policeman in the end.
[A] Right
[B] Wrong
[C] Doesn’t say

第二节：短文理解2

阅读下列短文，从 [A]、[B]、[C] 三个选项中选择一个正确答案，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

请根据下面短文回答第 61 至 65 题：

Sarah Davis lives in Dalton, Australia, and her parents own a sheep farm there. Dalton is a small country town with one hundred people. The nearest city is over one hundred and fifty kilometres away, so Sarah doesn't often go there. She likes her life on the farm. She and her brother Jeff go to the school in town. In summer it's usually very hot, so the school day starts early at half past seven and finishes at noon.

At the moment, their father Jack Davis is working in the woolshed (羊圈). It's the sheep-shearing (剪羊毛) season and six men are shearing his sheep. He is putting the good wool (羊毛) and the bad wool in different places. Sarah is taking the good wool to the wool store. The work in the woolshed is hard, but Sarah and Jeff don't mind because it's good fun. Jeff enjoys working with the animals. When he isn't helping his father, he reads books about farming. He is going to college next year to study farming.

When they finish in the woolshed, Sarah and Jeff are going for a swim in the river. They often go to the river for a swim.

61. Why doesn't Sarah go to cities often?
[A] She doesn't like cities.
[B] The cities are too far away.
[C] She is busy with farm work.
62. In summer, school finishes at noon because in the afternoon _____.
[A] it is usually very hot
[B] the farmers need help
[C] children want to swim
63. What is Jack Davis doing in the woolshed?
[A] He is shearing the sheep with others.
[B] He is taking the good wool to the store.
[C] He is putting the wool in different places.
64. What is Jeff going to do next year?
[A] Study at college.

[B] Learn Swimming.

[C] Help on the farm.

65. Working in the woolshed is fun for Jeff because _____.

[A] he can read farming books there

[B] he likes working with the animals

[C] he can be away from school work

请根据下面短文回答第 66 至 70 题：

This is the biggest ever Chinese painting (绘画) show to be held in London. Come and see for yourself the colorful Chinese paintings of flowers, birds and animals. For the very first time, a Chinese painting show has been brought right to you. Don't miss this great opportunity (机会). Hurry now and pay us a visit today.

* **Place:** London Art Centre

* **Date:** 16-31 December

* **Time:** 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (Mondays to Fridays)

10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. (Saturdays and Sundays)

* **Ticket:** Adult £10; Children (under 18) £5

* **Notes:** 1. There are free Chinese painting lessons. All children between 6 and 17 years old are welcome. Please call us early for a seat.

2. Anybody with a ticket can meet and talk to a Chinese artist. If you are interested in meeting Chinese artists, call us now! Pay £5 and you can take a photo with the artists and £15 for a hand-painted T-shirt.

3. There will also be a show of books on Chinese art for buying, reading and borrowing.

* **Tel:** 44-20-7891236

66. What is the show about?

[A] Art books.

[B] Chinese paintings.

[C] Flowers, birds and animals.

67. How long does the show last on Wednesday?

[A] 6 hours.

[B] 7 hours.

[C] 8 hours.

68. What can you get for £15 during the show?
[A] A Chinese painting.
[B] A photo of an artist.
[C] A hand-painted T-shirt.
69. The telephone number is given for _____.
[A] buying Chinese art books
[B] taking free Chinese lessons
[C] booking a ticket to the show
70. Where is the text probably from?
[A] A newspaper.
[B] A dictionary.
[C] A storybook.

第四部分：写作

第一节：改写句子

下面是关于 Jack 的三对句子。每对句子中，第一句是原句，第二句是对第一句的改写。要求根据原句和第二句中已经给出的部分用一至五个单词补全第二句。把补出的部分写在答题卡上各题的序号后。（注意，不能改变原句的意思。）

71. Jack is younger than any other child in our family.
Jack is _____ of all the children in our family.
72. He is too young to read stories himself.
He is so young that he _____ read stories himself.
73. He always expects that we can tell him interesting stories.
He always expects us _____ him interesting stories.

第二节：书面表达

74.

情景：

你（Li Min）的朋友 Tom 邀请你参加他的生日聚会，你因故不能前往。

任务：

请你用英语给他写一封 50 个词左右的电子邮件。内容包括：

- 祝他生日快乐并感谢他的邀请；
- 你不能去参加生日聚会的原因；
- 准备了什么礼物及如何送给他。

电子邮件写在答题卡上该题的序号后。请用下面格式。

Dear Tom,

...

Li Min

P E T S 第一级考试样卷

LEVEL 1 ANSWER SHEET

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

36

第四部分：写作

第一节 改写句子

71 _____

72 _____

73 _____

第二节 书面表达

74 _____

(三) 笔试样卷听力部分录音稿

全国英语等级考试第一级听力部分开始试音。

(略)

试音到此结束。

[停顿 00'02'']

听力考试正式开始。该部分共分为三节。注意，听力部分答题时，请先将答案标在试卷上。听力部分结束前，你将有 3 分钟的时间将答案转涂到答题卡上。

[停顿 00'02'']

请看听力部分第一节。

第一节：图片判断

在本节中，你将听到 10 个句子，每句话配有 [A]、[B]、[C] 三幅图片，请选择与句子内容相符合的一幅图片，并标在试卷的相应位置。每句话后有 10 秒钟的停顿，以便选择图片并看下一组图片。每句话读两遍。

例如：现在你有 5 秒钟的时间看例题中的一组图片。

[停顿 00'05'']

你将听到：

[叮咚]

M: The train goes at six fifteen.

[停顿 00'02'']

M: The train goes at six fifteen.

请看选项：

[停顿 00'05'']

图片 [A] 是 6 点差 10 分，图片 [B] 是 6 点 10 分，图片 [C] 是 6 点 15 分。所以你选择 [C] 项，并在试卷上将其标出。下面，你有 5 秒钟的时间看第 1 组图片。

[停顿 00'05"]

[叮咚]

1. F: It was raining hard when we arrived at the hotel.

[停顿 00'02"]

F: It was raining hard when we arrived at the hotel.

[停顿 00'10"]

[叮咚]

2. M: Both boys are ten years old and of the same size.

[停顿 00'02"]

M: Both boys are ten years old and of the same size.

[停顿 00'10"]

[叮咚]

3. F: The shop opens at eight o'clock in the morning.

[停顿 00'02"]

F: The shop opens at eight o'clock in the morning.

[停顿 00'10"]

[叮咚]

4. M: I lived in a village at the foot of a mountain.

[停顿 00'02"]

M: I lived in a village at the foot of a mountain.

[停顿 00'10"]

[叮咚]

5. F: Albert got up from his chair when the telephone rang.

[停顿 00'02"]

F: Albert got up from his chair when the telephone rang.

[停顿 00'10"]

[叮咚]

6. M: It costs a lot of money to travel by plane.

[停顿 00'02"]

M: It costs a lot of money to travel by plane.

[停顿 00'10"]

[叮咚]

7. F: He is standing against a big tree in the garden.

[停顿 00'02'']

F: He is standing against a big tree in the garden.

[停顿 00'10'']

[叮咚]

8. M: Jack usually walks his dog in the street in the evening.

[停顿 00'02'']

M: Jack usually walks his dog in the street in the evening.

[停顿 00'10'']

[叮咚]

9. F: I enjoy playing table tennis most of the time.

[停顿 00'02'']

F: I enjoy playing table tennis most of the time.

[停顿 00'10'']

[叮咚]

10. M: There is a telephone box on either side of the street.

[停顿 00'02'']

M: There is a telephone box on either side of the street.

[停顿 00'05'']

第一节到此结束。

第二节：对话应答

在本节中，你将听到 10 个话语，请从 [A]、[B]、[C] 三个选项中选出一个最佳应答，并标在试卷的相应位置。每个话语后有 10 秒钟的停顿，以便选择答案和阅读下一小题的选项。每个话语读两遍。

[停顿 00'05'']

[叮咚]

11. F: What day of the week is it today?

[停顿 00'02'']

F: What day of the week is it today?

[停顿 00'10'']

[叮咚]

12. M: Could you pass me the bread, please?

[停顿 00'02'']

M: Could you pass me the bread, please?

[停顿 00'10'']

[叮咚]

13. F: What do you think of my new coat?

[停顿 00'02'']

F: What do you think of my new coat?

[停顿 00'10'']

[叮咚]

14. M: I'm not feeling well. I think I've caught a cold.

[停顿 00'02'']

M: I'm not feeling well. I think I've caught a cold.

[停顿 00'10'']

[叮咚]

15. F: Would you mind lending me your car tonight?

[停顿 00'02'']

F: Would you mind lending me your car tonight?

[停顿 00'10'']

[叮咚]

16. M: It's a nice day. Let's drive out to the countryside.

[停顿 00'02'']

M: It's a nice day. Let's drive out to the countryside.

[停顿 00'10'']

[叮咚]

17. F: How long did you study in that school?

[停顿 00'02'']

F: How long did you study in that school?

[停顿 00'10'']

[叮咚]

18. M: I can give you a ride home if you like.

[停顿 00'02'']

M: I can give you a ride home if you like.

[停顿 00'10'']

[叮咚]

19. F: Do you think I should go to the party tonight?

[停顿 00'02'']

F: Do you think I should go to the party tonight?

[停顿 00'10'']

[叮咚]

20. M: Would you like to go shopping with me?

[停顿 00'02'']

M: Would you like to go shopping with me?

[停顿 00'05'']

第二节到此结束。

第三节：对话理解

在本节中，你将听到 10 段对话，每段对话有一个问题。请从 [A]、[B]、[C] 三个选项中选出答案，并标在试卷的相应位置。每段对话后有 10 秒钟的停顿，以便回答问题和阅读下一问题及其选项。每段对话读两遍。

[停顿 00'05'']

[叮咚]

21. F: Would you like some beer, James?

M: No, thanks. I have to drive tonight.

[停顿 00'02'']

F: Would you like some beer, James?

M: No, thanks. I have to drive tonight.

[停顿 00'10'']

[叮咚]

22. F: I've seen the film, but I don't like it very much.

M: Really? I think it's one of the best this year.

[停顿 00'02'']

F: I've seen the film, but I don't like it very much.

M: Really? I think it's one of the best this year.

[停顿 00'10'']

[叮咚]

23. M: Would you mind if I open the window? It's too hot.

F: Oh, please don't. We need to keep it quiet in here.

[停顿 00'02'']

M: Would you mind if I open the window? It's too hot.

F: Oh, please don't. We need to keep it quiet in here.

[停顿 00'10'']

[叮咚]

24. F: Could you help me with this box for a moment?

M: Sorry, but I'm in a bit of a hurry.

[停顿 00'02'']

F: Could you help me with this box for a moment?

M: Sorry, but I'm in a bit of a hurry.

[停顿 00'10'']

[叮咚]

25. M: Hello. Could you tell me when your last film begins?

F: Well, you've got the wrong number. This is a hotel.

M: I'm sorry.

[停顿 00'02'']

M: Hello. Could you tell me when your last film begins?

F: Well, you've got the wrong number. This is a hotel.

M: I'm sorry.

[停顿 00'10'']

[叮咚]

26. F: Could you help me find Jim? He works here.

M: Sorry, I don't know him. It's my first day at work.

F: Thank you all the same.

[停顿 00'02'']

F: Could you help me find Jim? He works here.

M: Sorry, I don't know him. It's my first day at work.

F: Thank you all the same.

[停顿 00'10'']

[叮咚]

27. M: Jenny, when will you come back home from California?

F: Next Friday. Can you come to the airport to meet me?

M: No problem.

[停顿 00'02'']

M: Jenny, when will you come back home from California?

F: Next Friday. Can you come to the airport to meet me?

M: No problem.

[停顿 00'10'']

[叮咚]

28. M: What can I do for you, Miss?

F: Can I return this radio? It doesn't work.

M: Of course. May I have the receipt?

F: Here it is.

[停顿 00'02'']

M: What can I do for you, Miss?

F: Can I return this radio? It doesn't work.

M: Of course. May I have the receipt?

F: Here it is.

[停顿 00'10'']

[叮咚]

29. M: Excuse me. Could you tell me where I can catch Bus No. 8?

F: Walk down the street. The bus stop is outside a supermarket.

M: Thanks.

F: You're welcome.

[停顿 00'02'']

M: Excuse me. Could you tell me where I can catch Bus No. 8?

F: Walk down the street. The bus stop is outside a supermarket.

M: Thanks.

F: You're welcome.

[停顿 00'10'']

[叮咚]

30. M: Jane, you look bad. What's wrong?

F: I've caught a cold. Can I take one day off?

M: No problem. Go home and have a rest.

F: Thanks.

[停顿 00'02'']

M: Jane, you look bad. What's wrong?

F: I've caught a cold. Can I take one day off?

M: No problem. Go home and have a rest.

F: Thanks.

[停顿 00'05'']

第三节到此结束。

现在，你有 3 分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

[停顿 03'00'']

[音乐]

听力部分到此结束。

(四) 笔试样卷答案与评分标准

第一部分

1. C	2. C	3. B	4. A	5. B
6. C	7. C	8. B	9. B	10. A
11. C	12. B	13. C	14. C	15. B
16. A	17. C	18. A	19. A	20. B
21. A	22. C	23. B	24. B	25. A
26. C	27. C	28. A	29. A	30. B

第二部分

31. A	32. A	33. B	34. B	35. C
36. A	37. B	38. B	39. A	40. C
41. B	42. C	43. B	44. A	45. C
46. C	47. C	48. A	49. B	50. A
51. A	52. B	53. C	54. B	55. C

第三部分

56. C	57. B	58. A	59. A	60. B
61. B	62. A	63. C	64. A	65. B
66. B	67. C	68. C	69. C	70. A

第四部分

第一节

71. the youngest
72. cannot / can't / is not able to
73. to tell

第二节

1. 评分原则

- 1) 本题总分为 10 分, 按 5 个档次给分。
- 2) 评分时, 先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次, 然后以该档次的要求来衡量、确定或调整档次, 最后给分。
- 3) 词数少于 40 (不包括标点符号) 的, 从总分中减去 1 分。

- 4) 评分时应注意的主要内容为：内容要点，运用词汇和语法结构的数量和准确性。
- 5) 拼写和标点符号是语言准确性的重要方面，评分时，应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及用法均可接受。
- 6) 如书写较差，以致影响交际，将分数降低一个档次。

2. 各档次的给分范围和要求

第五档	圆满完成了试题规定的任务。
(9~10 分)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 清楚表达全部内容要点。 • 运用多种语法结构和词汇。 • 语言运用准确、恰当。
第四档	完成了试题规定的任务。
(7~8 分)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 清楚表达全部或主要内容要点。 • 运用不同的语法结构和词汇。 • 语言运用较为准确、恰当。
第三档	基本完成了试题规定的任务。
(5~6 分)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 表达全部或主要内容要点。 • 语法结构和词汇能满足任务的基本要求。 • 有一些语言错误，但不影响理解。
第二档	部分完成试题规定的任务。
(3~4 分)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 提及全部或部分内容要点。 • 语法结构和词汇运用能力很弱。 • 语言错误较多，影响理解。
第一档	未完成试题规定的任务。
(1~2 分)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 提及部分内容要点。 • 语法结构和词汇运用能力很差。 • 语言错误太多，严重影响理解。
0 分	未答题，或虽作答，但词不达意，或写的内容与试题无关。

3. 该题具体要求

1) 内容要点:

- (1) 祝他生日快乐;
- (2) 感谢他的邀请;
- (3) 你不能去参加生日聚会的原因;
- (4) 准备了什么礼物;
- (5) 如何送给他礼物。

2) 时态主要为一般现在时和一般将来时。运用与任务有关的词汇。

4. 范文:

Dear Tom,

Happy Birthday! Thank you for inviting me to your birthday party. But I'm sorry that I can't go to the party because I'll have to go to an important meeting. I bought a book for you, and Jerry will help take it to you. I hope you'll like it.

Li Min

(五) 口试教师现场口试样题

XX ★ 启用前

XX ★ 长期

试卷号: 100

PETS 第一级口试试卷 (XXXX 年 X 月)

(第 1-4 页为口试教师用卷; 第 5-10 页为考生用卷)

第一节: 考生个人情况介绍

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

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

第二节 考生相互问答

题目1

口试教师对考生A说:

(把提问卡递给考生A) (Name of Candidate A), here is a card for you. *He/She made a telephone call. Please ask him/her five questions about it according to the card.*

口试教师对考生B说:

(把回答卡递给考生B) Here is a card for you, (Name of Candidate B). *You made a telephone call. Please answer his/her questions about it. You can use what is there on your card to help you.*

A Telephone Call

1. to?



2. time?

9月6日, 星期五, 9:00am

3. place?



4. about?



5. long?

5分钟

××★启用前

××★长期

试卷号: 100

题目2

两位考生时, 口试教师对考生B说:

(把提问卡递给考生B) (Name of Candidate B), here is a card for you. Please ask him/her five questions about *his/her reading habits* according to the card.

口试教师对考生A说:

(把回答卡递给考生A) Here is a card for you, (Name of Candidate A). Please answer his/her questions about *your reading habits*. You can use what is there on your card to help you.

三位考生时, 口试教师对考生B说:

(把提问卡递给考生B) (Name of Candidate B), here is a card for you. Please ask him/her five questions about *his/her reading habits* according to the card.

口试教师对考生C说:

(把回答卡递给考生C) Here is a card for you, (Name of Candidate C). Please answer his/her questions about *your reading habits*. You can use what is there on your card to help you.

Reading Habits

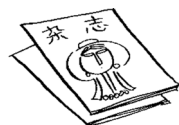
1. every day?

1小时

2. place?



3. favourite?



4. get?



5. spend?

80元/月

150元/月

题目3 (仅供三位考生时使用)

口 试教师对考生C说:

(把提问卡递给考生C) (Name of Candidate C), here is a card for you. Please ask him/her five questions about *his/her English learning* according to the card.

口 试教师对考生A说:

(把回答卡递给考生A) Here is a card for you, (Name of Candidate A). Please answer his/her questions about *your English learning*. You can use what is there on your card to help you.

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样
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English Learning

1. begin?

1980年

2. place?



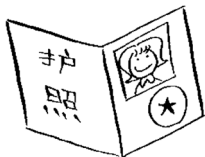
3. able to?



4. easy/difficult?



5. plan?



××★启用前

××★长期

试卷号: 100

题目1

提问卡

He/She made a telephone call. Please ask him/her five questions about it according to the card.

A Telephone Call

1. to?



Mary

2. time?

9月6日, 星期五, 9:00am

3. place?



4. about?



5. long?

5分钟

题目1

回答卡

You made a telephone call. Please answer his/her questions about it. You can use what is there on your card to help you.

A Telephone Call

1. to?



Mary

2. time?

9月6日, 星期五, 9:00am

3. place?



4. about?



5. long?

5分钟

××★启用前

××★长期

试卷号: 100

题目2

提问卡

Please ask him/her five questions about *his/her reading habits* according to the card.

Reading Habits

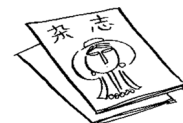
1. every day?

1小时

2. place?



3. favourite?



4. get?



5. spend?

80元/月

150元/月

题目2

回答卡

Please answer his/her questions about *your reading habits*. You can use what is there on your card to help you.

Reading Habits

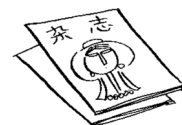
1. every day?

1小时

2. place?



3. favourite?



4. get?



5. spend?

80元/月

150元/月

××★启用前

××★长期

试卷号: 100

题目3

提问卡

Please ask him/her five questions about *his/her English learning* according to the card.

English Learning

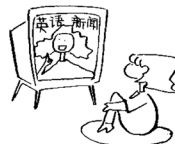
1. begin?

1980年

2. place?



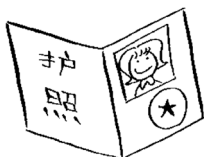
3. able to?



4. easy/difficult?



5. plan?



题目3

回答卡

Please answer his/her questions about *your English learning*. You can use what is there on your card to help you.

English Learning

1. begin?

1980年

2. place?



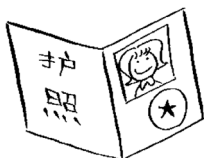
3. able to?



4. easy/difficult?



5. plan?



(六) 口试教师现场口试登分卡

全国英语等级考试口试卡 Mark Sheet 1 级 B、1 级、2 级

____ 月 ____ 日 上/下 午

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

试卷代码 [0] [0] [0] [1] [1] [1] [2] [2] [2] [3] [3] [3] [4] [4] [4] [5] [5] [5] [6] [6] [6] [7] [7] [7] [8] [8] [8] [9] [9] [9]	Grammar & Vocabulary					[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	
	Pronunciation					[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	
	Interactive Communication					[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	
	Assessor Code		[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
			[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
			[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
			[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
	Assessor Signature											
	Global Achievement					[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	
	Interlocutor Code		[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]
		[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	
		[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	
		[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	
Interlocutor Signature												

(七) 计算机辅助口试样本脚本

(1) 考试正式开始, 计算机播放动画。办公室打开, 镜头推进, 口试教师坐在桌子后面, 微笑着说: “Hello, welcome to PETS-1 speaking test. My name is Wang Feng. Nice to meet you.”

(2) 口试教师向考生提问: “What’s your name, please?” 考生在听到“叮咚”的一声之后回答。每个问题考生有 7 秒的回答时间。然后口试教师继续提问下列问题:

(for students)

- Where do you live?
- Where do you study?
- Do you like your school?

(for those who are not students)

- Where do you work?
- Do you like your job?
- When did you start to work?

(3) 口试教师开始说明第二节第一个题目的指导语。 “Now, you will watch some moving pictures. They show Li Min going to see a film last night. After you watch the moving pictures, please ask Li Min five questions about what you see.” 然后开始播放动画, 内容为:

李敏走在路上, 来到一家电影院门前, 显示电影院的名称: 大明电影院。在电影院门口, 看到一张海报, 显示海报内容为: 哈里·波特。镜头下移, 看到开始时间为晚上 6 点。李敏买了一张电影票, 一个镜头显示票价为 30 元。李敏拿着票走进了电影院。电影放完后, 李敏微笑着走了出来。

(4) 考生开始提问问题:

“叮咚”

显示画面 1: 电影院的名称: 大明电影院。右下角显示: 1. place?

“叮咚”

你提问: ……

李敏回答: *Daming Cinema.*

“叮咚”

显示画面 2: 海报内容为: 哈里·波特。右下角显示: 2. **name?**

“叮咚”

你提问:

李敏回答: *Harry Potter.*

“叮咚”

显示画面 3: 开始时间为晚上 6 点。右下角显示: 3. **time?**

“叮咚”

你提问:

李敏回答: *At 6 o'clock in the evening.*

“叮咚”

显示画面 4: 票价: 30 元。右下角显示: 4. **price?**

“叮咚”

你提问:

李敏回答: *30 yuan.*

“叮咚”

显示画面 5: 电影放完后, 李敏微笑着走了出来。右下角显示: 5. **feel?**

“叮咚”

你提问:

李敏回答: *Very good.*

(5) 口试教师说明第二个题目的指导语: “Now, you will watch some moving pictures. They show what you did last night. After you watch the moving pictures, there will be five questions for you to answer. Please answer the five questions about what you see.” 然后, 开始播放动画, 内容为:

晚上 7 点的时候, 你来到客厅看书。书架上有报纸、小说和杂志, 你拿了一份报纸看起来。8 点的时候, 你放下书, 打开电视机看电视。

(6) 考生回答口试教师的问题:

“叮咚”

显示画面 1: 在客厅看书。右下角显示: 1. **do?**

同时口试教师提问: *What did you do yesterday evening?*

“叮咚”

你回答：……

“叮咚”

显示画面 2：时钟显示晚上 7:00。右下角显示：2. **time?**

同时口试教师提问：*When did you begin reading?*

“叮咚”

你回答：……

“叮咚”

显示画面 3：报纸特写。右下角显示：3. **read?**

同时口试教师提问：*What did you read?*

“叮咚”

你回答：……

“叮咚”

显示画面 4：由一个 7 点的时钟指向一个 8 点的时钟。右下角显示：4. **long?**

同时口试教师提问：*How long did you read?*

“叮咚”

你回答：……

“叮咚”

显示画面 5：看电视。右下角显示：5. **next?**

同时口试教师提问：*What did you do next?*

“叮咚”

你回答：……

(7) 口试教师宣布考试结束：“Thank you. That is the end of the test. Good-bye.”

（八）口试评分方法与合格标准

1. 评分原则与方法

口试教师现场口试的评分在口试过程中进行。主持口试并与考生交谈的口试教师评总体分,不参与交谈的教师根据评分标准中列出的三项内容分项给分。两位口试教师的给分经过综合处理后得出考生的最终分数。

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

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

2. 合格标准

PETS 第一级口试从以下三个方面评估考生的口语能力:

语法词汇

根据考生使用语法和词汇的准确性和恰当性评分。要求考生能够适当运用基础的语法知识和简单的词汇进行表达。只要不对理解造成影响,允许存在一些错误或不恰当之处。

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。包括单音的清晰度、连续以及重音、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。要求考生在没有教师提示和帮助下,能恰当地进行问答,包括使用功能性语言和技巧维持交流或进行交流补救。允许在交际中因组织思路和语言而出现停顿。

本大纲配套教学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一级合格以上(含合格)的标准。

附录

附录一 交际话题表

1. 个人情况，人物
2. 家与家人
3. 日常生活
4. 闲暇活动与假日
5. 交通
6. 地点
7. 饮食
8. 购物
9. 服务
10. 学习
11. 健康
12. 天气

附录二 功能意念表

1. 友好往来

(1) 问候

Hello. / Hi.

Good morning / afternoon / evening.

(2) 告辞

I'm afraid I must be going now.

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

(3) 告别

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

Good night.

See you tomorrow.

(4) 介绍

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

I'd like you to meet Mary.

B. How do you do?

Glad to meet you.

(5) 感谢和应答

A. Thank you (very much).

(Many) thanks.

B. Not at all.

You're welcome.

That's all right.

(6) 祝愿

Good luck!

Best wishes for your holiday.

Have a good time!

Please give my best wishes to Linda.

(7) 道歉和应答

A. Sorry.

Excuse me.

B. Never mind.

That's nothing.

(8) 邀请和应答

A. Come in and have a cup of tea.

What about having a drink?

(9) 提议、接受和谢绝

- Would you like some milk?
 B. Thank you (very much).
 Yes, I'd love to.
- A. Can I help you?
 Is there anything I can do for you?
 Shall I carry the box for you?
- B. Yes, please.
 No, thank you (just the same).

2. 交流补救

(1) 请求重复和解释

- Pardon?
 Uh, excuse me, could you repeat it?
 Could you say that again?

(2) 请求减慢语速

- Please speak more slowly.

3. 态度

(1) 意愿

- I'm ready to take the job.
 I will buy a new pair of glasses.

(2) 希望

- I wish to see you again.
 I hope you will get better soon.

(3) 意向

- I'm planning to move to a smaller house.
 I feel like taking a hot bath now.

(4) 责任

- Do I have to finish it today?
 Should I look after the baby this evening?

(5) 能力

- I can do it without help.

(6) 允许

- A. I wonder if I could possibly use your bike.
 B. Sure, go ahead.

(7) 同意和不同意

- A. That's a good point.
 B. I'm afraid you're not quite right.

(8) 喜欢和不喜欢

- I like English songs very much.
 She loves doing shopping by herself.
 He doesn't like wearing his hair long.

- | | |
|------------|---|
| (9) 偏爱 | I'd rather go by train than by plane. |
| (10) 原谅 | It doesn't matter. |
| (11) 后悔 | I should have finished my work earlier. |
| (12) 慰问和同情 | I'm so sorry (to hear that). |
| 4. 可能程度 | |
| (1) 肯定和不肯定 | I'm not quite sure whether it will rain today. |
| (2) 可能和不可能 | It is possible that he is out. |
| (3) 预测 | It will be fine tomorrow. |
| (4) 猜测和相信 | I guess that he has got it.
He must have read it before.
We all believe that you are right. |
| 5. 情感 | |
| (1) 惊奇 | What a surprise!
I can hardly believe my ears / eyes. |
| (2) 满意和高兴 | It is well done.
I'm pleased to know that.
How wonderful! |
| (3) 生气 | Isn't it annoying! |
| (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!
That's too bad. |
| (7) 需求 | I need your help.
I want you to read this report. |
| (8) 焦虑 | She is rather worried about his health. |
| 6. 告诫 | |
| (1) 提醒 | Make sure you'll be there on time. |

	Don't forget about your study.
(2) 请求	Will you give me a hand?
(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?
7. 时间	
(1) 时刻	She gets up at 7:00 every morning. The school will begin in September.
(2) 时段	The meeting lasted two hours. His father will stay in Paris for five years.
(3) 频度	He should take the medicine twice a day.
(4) 时序	The cat ran here and there, first on this side, then on that.
8. 存在	
(1) 存在和不存在	There is air everywhere.
(2) 有和没有	The people in this country enjoy free medical care.
9. 空间描述	
(1) 位置	He sits at the back of the room.
(2) 方向	The post office is two blocks straight ahead. Take the first turning on the left.
(3) 动向	The train is leaving for Beijing.
(4) 距离	The school is three kilometers away from his home.
10. 数量	
(1) 数	There are twenty students in the class.
(2) 量	She has collected a great number of foreign stamps.

11. 质

(1) 形状

The table is round.

(2) 颜色

The leaves turn yellow in autumn.

(3) 材料

The box is made of wood.

12. 方法和手段

Do it in your own way if you don't like my way.

附录三 语法项目表

1. 词类

- | | |
|--------|----------|
| (1) 名词 | (2) 形容词 |
| (3) 副词 | (4) 动词 |
| (5) 代词 | (6) 冠词 |
| (7) 数词 | (8) 介词 |
| (9) 连词 | (10) 感叹词 |

2. 名词

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (1) 可数和不可数名词 | (2) 名词的复数形式 |
| (3) 专有名词 | (4) 名词所有格 |

3. 代词

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

4. 数词

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (1) 基数词 | (2) 序数词 |
|---------|---------|

5. 介词

6. 连词

7. 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

8. 副词

- (1) 功能：时间、地点、方式、程度、关系等

(2) 比较等级：原级 / 比较级 / 最高级

9. 冠词

10. 动词

(1) 基本形式

- A. 动词原形
- B. 过去式
- C. 过去分词
- D. -ing 形式

(2) 行为动词的及物性和不及物性

(3) 系动词：be, get, look, seem, turn, grow, become 等

(4) 助动词：be, do, have 等

(5) 情态动词：can, may, must, need, shall, will 等

(6) 时态

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

(7) 被动语态

- A. 被动语态的不同时态
 - 一般现在时
 - 一般过去时
- B. 带情态动词的被动语态

(8) 动词的非谓语形式

不定式

- 作主语
- 作宾语
- 作宾语补足语
- 作状语

11. 句子

(1) 句子的成分

(2) 句子的种类

(3) 简单句的基本句型

(4) 并列句

(5) 复合句

A. 宾语从句

B. 状语从句

12. 标点符号

13. 构词法

(1) 转化

(2) 合成

(3) 派生

A. 常用前缀:

- 表示“否定”: non-, un-, in-, im-, ir-
- 表示“再次”: re-

B. 常用后缀:

- 名词后缀: -er, -tion, -ese, -ist, -ing, -ment, -ness, -ation
- 形容词后缀: -able, -ful, -y, -ive, -al
- 副词后缀: -ly
- 数词后缀: -teen, -ty, -th

附录四 词汇表

A

a / an	although
able	always
about	among
above	and
abroad	angry
according	animal
across	annoy
act	another
active	answer
actor	any
actress	anybody
address	anyone
afraid	anything
after	apartment
afternoon	apple
again	area
against	arm
age	around
ago	arrive
agree	art
ahead	artist
air	as
airport	ask
all	asleep
almost	assistant
alone	at
along	aunt
already	autumn
also	away

B

baby	birthday
back	bit
bad	black
bag	blackboard
ball	block
banana	blow
bank	blue
basket	boat
basketball	body
bath	book
bathroom	boring
be (am, are, is)	born
bear	borrow
beat	both
beautiful	bother
because	bottle
become	bowl
bed	box
bedroom	boy
beef	bread
beer	break
before	breakfast
begin	bridge
behind	bright
believe	bring
bell	brother
below	brown
beside	brush
best	build
better	building
between	bus
big	business
bike (=bicycle)	busy
bill	but
bird	buy

by

bye

C

cake

clean

call

clear

camera

clever

can

climb

cap

clock

car

close

card

clothes

care

cloud

careful

cloudy

careless

club

carry

coat

case

coffee

cashier

coke

cat

cold

catch

collect

cent

college

centre / center

colo(u)r

certain

come

certainly

company

chair

computer

chance

control

change

conversation

cheap

cook

check

cool

chicken

copy

child

corner

chocolate

correct

choose

cost

Christmas

cough

cinema

could

city

country

class

countryside

classmate

cover

classroom

credit

cross
crossing
cry

cup
cut

D

dad
dance
danger
dangerous
dark
date
daughter
day
dead
dear
decide
deep
delicious
department
desk
develop
dialog(ue)
dictionary
die
different
difficult
dig
dinner

direction
dirty
discuss
dish
do
doctor
dog
dollar
door
double
down
draw
drawing
dream
dress
drink
drive
driver
dry
duck
during
duty

E

each
ear
early
earth
east
easy

eat
education
egg
either
elephant
else

email
empty
end
energy
enjoy
enough
enter
even
evening
event
ever
every
everybody

everyone
everything
everywhere
exam (=examination)
example
except
excite
excuse
exercise
expect
expensive
express
eye

F

face
fact
factory
fail
fall
family
famous
fan
far
farm
farmer
fast
fat
father
favo(u)rite
fear
feel
feeling
few
field
fight
fill

film
find
final
fine
finish
fire
fish
fit
fix
flight
floor
flower
fly
follow
food
foot
football
for
foreign
forest
forget
form

forward
free
friend
friendly
friendship
from

game
garden
gate
get
gift
girl
give
glad
glass
go
good
goodbye
grade

habit
hair
half
hamburger
hand
happen
happy
hard
hat
hate
have
he
head
headache

front
fruit
full
fun
funny
future

G

granddaughter
grandfather
grandmother
grandson
grass
great
green
ground
group
grow
guess
guest
guitar

H

health
healthy
hear
heart
heavy
hello
help
her
here
hers
herself
hi
hide
high

hill
him
himself
his
history
hit
hobby
hold
holiday
home
hometown
homework
hope

I
ice
idea
if
ill
illness
important
in
information
inside
instead

jacket
job
join
joke

keep
key
keyboard

horse
hospital
hot
hotel
hour
house
housework
how
however
hungry
hurry
hurt
husband

I

interest
interested
interesting
Internet
into
invite
island
it
its
itself

J

juice
jump
just

K

kick
kid
kill

kilo
kilogram(me)
kilometre / kilometer
kind
king

kitchen
kite
knife
knock
know

L

lady
lake
land
language
large
last
late
later
laugh
lazy
learn
leave
left
leg
lend
lesson
let
letter
library
lie
life

light
like
line
list
listen
little
live
living-room
lock
long
look
lose
lot
loud
love
lovely
low
luck
lucky
lunch

M

machine
magazine
mail
main
make
man
manager

many
map
market
marry
match
math(s) (= mathematics)
matter

may
maybe
me
meal
mean
meaning
meat
medicine
meet
meeting
member
memory
mend
mention
menu
message
metre / meter
middle
mile
milk
million
mind
mine
minute

miss
mistake
modern
mom (= mum)
moment
money
monkey
month
moon
more
morning
most
mother
mountain
mouse
mouth
move
movie
much
museum
music
must
my
myself

N

name
near
nearly
necessary
neck
need
neighbo(u)r
neither
never
new
news

newspaper
next
nice
night
no
nobody
noise
none
noodle
noon
nor

north
nose
not
note
nothing

of
off
offer
office
officer
often
oil
old
on
once
oneself
only
onto

page
pair
palace
paper
pardon
parent
park
part
party
pass
passage
passenger
passport
past
pay

notice
now
number
nurse

O

open
or
orange
order
other
our
ours
ourselves
out
outside
over
own

P

pear
pen
pencil
people
per
percent
perfect
person
pet
phone (=telephone)
photo (=photograph)
physics
piano
pick
picnic

picture
piece
pity
place
plan
plane
plant
plate
play
player
playground
please
pleased
pleasure
pocket
point
police
policeman
polite
poor

pop (= popular)
pork
possible
post
potato
practise / practice
prepare
present
price
prize
probably
problem
program(me)
protect
proud
public
pull
pupil
push
put

Q

quarter
question
quick

quiet
quite

R

radio
railroad
railway
rain
raise
rather
reach
read
ready

real
really
reason
receipt
receive
red
remember
repair
report

rest
restaurant
return
rice
rich
ride
right
ring

rise
river
road
rock
room
round
run

S

sad
safe
salad
same
save
say
school
science
scientist
screen
sea
season
seat
secretary
see
seem
sell
send
serious
serve
service
set
several
shall
shape
share
she

sheep
shine
ship
shirt
shoe
shop
shop-assistant
short
should
shout
show
shower
sick
side
silk
similar
simple
simply
since
sing
single
sir
sister
sit
size
skirt
sky

sleep

slow

small

smell

smile

smoke

snow

so

sock

soldier

some

somebody

someone

something

sometimes

somewhere

son

song

soon

sorry

sound

soup

south

space

spare

speak

special

spell

spend

sport

spring

square

stamp

stand

star

start

station

stay

step

still

stone

stop

store

story

straight

strange

street

strong

student

study

subject

subway

success

such

sugar

suggest

suggestion

summer

sun

sunny

supermarket

supper

sure

surprise

sweet

swim

T

table

take

talk

tall

taste

taxi

tea

teach

teacher

team

television

tell

tennis

terrible

test

text

than

thank

that

the

their

theirs

them

themselves

then

there

these

they

thick

thin

thing

think

thirsty

this

those

though

through

throw

ticket

tiger

till

time

tired

to

today

together

toilet

tomato

tomorrow

tonight

too

tooth

top

tour

tourist

toward(s)

town

toy

trade

traffic

train

travel

travel(l)er

tree

trip

trouble

trousers

true

try

turn

twice

U

umbrella
uncle
under
underground
understand
university
unless

until
up
us
use
usual
usually

V

vegetable
very
video

village
visit
visitor

W

wait
waiter
waitress
wake
walk
wall
want
warm
wash
watch
water
way
we
weak
wear
weather
week
weekend
welcome
well
west

western
wet
what
when
where
whether
which
while
white
who
whole
whom
whose
why
wide
wife
will
win
wind
window
winter

wish
with
without
woman
wonder
word
work

worker
world
worry
worth
would
write
wrong

Y

year
yellow
yes
yesterday
yet
you

young
your
yours
yourself
youth

Z

zero

zoo

附表一 基数词、序数词表

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

90	ninety	90th	ninetieth
100	one hundred	100th	one hundredth
101	one hundred (and) one	101st	one hundred (and) first
232	two hundred (and) thirty- two	232nd	two hundred (and) thirty- second
1,000	one thousand	1,000th	one thousandth
9,999	nine thousand nine hundred (and) ninety-nine	9,999th	nine thousand nine hundred (and) ninety-ninth

附表二 星期、月份表

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

附表三 国家、地区表

名词	形容词
America	American
Africa	African
Asia	Asian
Australia	Australian
Britain	British
Canada	Canadian
China	Chinese
England	English
Europe	European
France	French
Germany	German
India	Indian
Italy	Italian
Japan	Japanese
Russia	Russian

附表四 常见缩写词和缩略词表

am, a.m.	ante meridiem (before noon)	上午, 午前
BC, B.C.	before Christ	公元前
°C	Centigrade	摄氏度
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
cm, cm.	centimeter	厘米
Co.	company	公司
dept.	department	部, 司, 局, 系
Dr, Dr.	doctor	博士; 医生
DVD	digital video disc	数字化视频光盘
hr, hr.	hour	小时
ID	identification card	身份证
kg, kg.	kilogram	千克, 公斤
km, km.	kilometer	千米, 公里
m, m.	meter	米
min.	minute	分钟
Mr, Mr.	Mister	…先生
Mrs, Mrs.	Mistress	…夫人, …太太
Ms, Ms.	Mrs or Miss	…女士
Mt, Mt.	mount, mountain	峰, 山
MTV	music television	音乐电视
No.	number	号码
OK	okay	好, 可以
p, p.	page	页
par, para	paragraph	段落
PE, P.E.	physical education	体育课, 体能训练
pl.	plural	复数
pm, p.m.	post meridiem(=afternoon)	下午, 午后
PRC	People's Republic of China	中华人民共和国
Rd., rd.	road	路
sec.	second	秒
sing.	singular	单数

St, st.	street	街道
sth.	something	某物, 某事
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	United States (of America)	美利坚合众国, 美国
USA		
VCD	video compact disc	视频高密光盘