

_	全国英语等级考试(PETS)简介	1
	(一) 建立全国英语等级考试的背景	2
	(二) PETS的开发	3
	(三) PETS的目标和宗旨	4
	(四) PETS的设计原则	4
	(五) PETS考试成绩的使用及适用范围	5
	(六) PETS考试的组织实施及相关服务	6
_	PETS第五级考试级别标准	7
	(一) 概述	
	(二)级别标准	
<u> </u>	PETS第五级考试的形式、内容与结构	1
_	(一) 概述	
	(二) 笔试试卷内容与结构	
	(三)口试试卷内容与结构	
	(四) 考试结构图	
	(四) 与 \( \square   \	O
四	PETS第五级考试样卷 1	9
	(一) 笔试样卷 2	1
	(二) 笔试答题卡4	:3
	(三)笔试样卷听力部分录音稿4	7
	(四) 笔试样卷客观题答案5	5

(五)	写作评分方法与评分标准57
(六)	口试样卷62
(七)	口试登分卡74
$(/ \setminus)$	口试评分方法与合格标准75
附录一	功能意念表76
附录二	语言技能表87
附录三	词汇表89

# 一 全国英语等级考试 (PETS)简介

# (一)建立全国英语等级考试的背景

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,"很多学生经过8年或12年的外语学习,然而大多数学生却不能熟练地阅读外文原版书籍,尤其是听不懂、讲不出,难以与外国人直接交流"。因此,"从某种意义上可以说,普及外语和培养外语人才,改进外语教学方法和提高外语教学水平已经不是一般的教学问题,而是影响我国对外开放方针的更好实施和推动我国经济和社会发展的重大问题"。<sup>1</sup>

教育部考试中心负责管理三十多种外语考试,其中公共英语考试就有十多种。这些考试多数是在"文革"后特定历史条件下,由各主管单位根据不同的政策需要,分别、单独设计的,专考专用。它们之间没有可比性,缺乏统一的系统评价标准。如:某些同层次考试的考查标准不同,不同层次考试某些方面的考查要求却大致相同。此外,由于种种原因,并非所有的考试都考查了全部的语言技能(如听、说、读、写等),大多数考试的重点是语法和阅读,忽略或回避了听力与口语的考查。在成绩的使用和解释上,目标参照性考试和常模参照性考试往往被混淆。自上世纪90年代初以来,教育部(原国家教委)领导多次指示,应从英语着手进行外语考试的研究和改革。教育部考试中心及时地认识到进行外语考试改革的重要性和迫切性。

与此同时,教育部门认为,改善我国外语教学现状的关键之一在于对当时实行的外语教学标准进行重新审查和改进。1996年教育部(原国家教委)颁布了新的初、高中外语教学大纲(进行了一定的改进并明确了对听力和口语的教学要求)。按照新的教学大纲的要求,高考英语试卷增加了听力测试的内容。在这种情况下,社会性公共英语考试增加听力和口语的考查不仅是必要的,也是可行的。

党的十四大以来,我国实行有中国特色社会主义的市场经济体制。在社会主义人才市场不断发展和完善过程中,具有权威性的外语等级考试通过确认应考者的水平、颁发证书等手段,能够发挥其社会职能,合理配置人才资源。近年来,越来越多的省市、部门以及有关单位的领导和有识之士认识到,只有面向全国的非学历性外语考试体系才能满足跨部门、跨行业、跨地区人才流动的需要,因此不断要求和呼吁教育部考试中心建立这样一种考试体系。

全国英语等级考试 (Public English Test System, 简称PETS, 下同) 就是在这

<sup>1</sup> 摘自李岚清同志1996年在外语教学座谈会上的讲话,《中小学外语教学》,1996年第10期。



种背景下应运而生的。这种做法今后还将扩大到其他语种的考试。

# (二) PETS的开发

PETS是由教育部考试中心设计、开发的,在开发过程中得到了英国国际发展部 (DFID,原海外发展署ODA) 的资助以及英国剑桥大学考试委员会 (UCLES) 的技术支持,并成为中英文化交流的合作项目。

教育部考试中心(包括全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会办公室、教育部高等教育自学考试办公室)是教育部开发和管理全国性考试的专门机构,行使《中华人民共和国教育法》以及国务院《高等教育自学考试暂行条例》所赋予的职责,根据国家的教育方针和政策法规,参与有关考试政策和规定的拟定;组织和参加全国教育考试的研究与改革;负责各类全国性教育考试的命题、评分、数据分析以及有关的评价与评估;负责考试的组织实施、监察以及试卷保密安全;根据需要提供其他社会性考试及相应服务;管理国家教育部批准的各种海外考试;培训全国考试工作人员。

剑桥大学考试委员会(UCLES)是英国剑桥大学的一个组成部分,成立于1858年,成立的主要目的是建立英格兰地区的中学评价标准。目前,它所负责的考试广泛地覆盖了各种专业科目和职业类别,包括为满足海外需求而特别设计的各种考试。其设计的对外英语等级考试,已被欧盟各国以及其他一些国家承认。

教育部(原国家教委)首次与英国国际发展部(DFID)讨论PETS的问题,是在1994年英方对我方三年一次的中英文化交流项目的考察访问中。 此次访问认为考试改革是中国提高英语水平的关键之一,英方主动表示愿意对中方的英语考试改革提供支持。1995年双方正式签订了为期三年的PETS合作协议。 双方同意:在项目开发过程中,英方向中方提供资金和技术支持;项目结束后该考试归中国所有,由中方管理。

DFID的代表与PETS项目执行机构——教育部考试中心的最初接触是在1994年6月。1995年1月双方召开了项目规划会,此后,DFID几次派代表访问我国,就项目的细节与中方进行具体磋商。在此期间,教育部考试中心完成了该项目设计目标及技术框架的专家论证。1996年底,DFID在英国完成了技术招标,确定英国剑桥大学考试委员会(UCLES)为教育部考试中心的英方技术合作伙伴。1997年1月,UCLES的专家来到中国,与考试中心PETS项目组进行直接磋商,双方就项目的基本框架和开发步骤达成共识。此次访问标志着该项目的正式启动。

## PETS项目的开发共分三个阶段:

- 1. 各级考试标准、说明等文件的编写(1997年1月-9月);
- 2. 各级试题的试测以及标准的校正(1997年9月-1998年10月);
- 3. 各级考试文件的出版与考试的试点(1998年11月—1999年12月)。

PETS项目的日常管理工作由教育部考试中心PETS项目管理组负责,设有项目主管、项目成员和项目秘书。英国剑桥大学考试委员会(UCLES)在其内部设立了由项目协调员、项目秘书以及项目助理等人组成的中国PETS项目办公室,负责项目进展的协调和检查。UCLES 以此种方式向中方提供专业与技术方面的支持,从而确保项目设计的合理性及其国际水准,并为项目结束后中方独立管理和持续发展打下必要的基础。

# (三) PETS的目标和宗旨

- 1. 建立一个覆盖不同层次需要的、拥有五个级别的目标参照性英语考试体系。考生不受职业、年龄和学历背景等方面的限制,以便在全国范围内推动英语的普及与提高,适应社会发展特别是我国改革开放和扩大对外交往的需要。
- 2. 完善各种考查手段,尤其是听、说方面的考查方法,确保各级别都能考查 考生听、说、读、写的语言交际能力,以便配合有关的教学改革,使考生 "听不懂、说不出,难以与外国人直接交流"的问题逐步得以解决。
- 3. 根据我国英语教学实际和社会发展的需要,在同一能力量表的基础上合理设置各级考试的评价标准并给出详尽说明,科学界定各种考查要求的关系。
- 4. 采取有效的技术手段,确保相同级别不同考次之间考生成绩的等值,逐步将有关的升学、出国、自学等考试联系起来,使考生成绩使用的多样化成为可能,为考生就业和招生考试改革服务。

# (四) PETS的设计原则

1. 注重语言交际能力的考查。鉴于我国大多数人掌握英语的目的是将其作为一种工作、学习和对外交往的工具,为有助于考生英语交际能力的提高,



PETS试题与评分标准以考查交际能力为核心。

- 2. 作为一个系统,考查要求应设计合理、连贯有序。项目成功的关键之一在 于设计时能充分注意到各级别同类知识或技能之间考查要求的递进。即低 级别所要求的能力必须包括在高级别所要求的能力之中;高级别考查要求 应是低级别考查要求的纵、横两个方向的发展。同时,还应协调好同级别 各种技能之间的考查关系。如:在较高级别的考试中,应兼顾语法结构的 准确和语言传递的流畅。对词汇的掌握固然重要,但必须以有意义的方式 进行检测等。
- 3. 处理好教学现状和社会发展需要的关系。系统的改革是极其重要的,必须在各个级别都突出交际能力的考查,尤其是听、说能力的考查。改革又是十分复杂的,如果不建立在现状之上,不以一种大众可接受的方式和步伐逐步推进,改革很可能会失败。PETS是为改革旧的考试体系设计的,新旧体系之间将有一个并行的过渡期。在过渡阶段,若用于入学招生,是否替代现有的考试将取决于教育行政部门的意志以及有关招生院校的要求。除此以外,是否参加考试则出于考生的自愿。在这种情况下,考生将被看作是独立作出决定的个体。这些均要求PETS具有相应的技术性过渡方案和较为灵活的考务管理方案。
- 4. 兼顾考试技术现状与今后的技术发展。即从实际出发尽可能采用计算机等 高科技手段进行命题、考务和评分等方面的管理,并在设计上有一定的前 瞻性,至少不应为今后考试技术的发展,诸如建立多媒体题库、实行计算 机自适应测试等制造障碍。

# (五) PETS考试成绩的使用及适用范围

- 1. PETS首先以全国性"学业证书"考试的形式推出,以满足社会上的各种需求。
- 2. 高等教育自学考试专科和本科的公共英语考试己分别承认PETS第二级和第三级考试。PETS第五级考试已经替代了主要用于评价公派出国留学人员英语水平的全国外语水平考试(WSK)中的英语水平考试(EPT)。已经用PETS第二、四级考试的标准和题型改造了全国普通高考和全国硕士研究生入学统一考试中的英语考试,将听力考查引进到了这两项考试中。有关省份的普通高考英语听力考试成绩采用了PETS第二级听力考试成绩,高考外语类考生的口试使用了PETS第二级口试。
- 3. 考虑到PETS有关级别的考试成绩已经部分用于高校的招生录取,此项考试 在给出考生标准参照性评价的同时,将根据各省、市招办和高校的需要给 出常模参照性的分数解释。

- 4. PETS第一至第四级的考试成绩有效期由录取单位或用人单位自行决定。 PETS第五级的考试成绩对于公派出国人员有效期为两年; 若作为其他用 途, 其有效期则和第一至第四级一样由录取单位或用人单位自行决定。
- 5. 在PETS级别标准的描述中给出了各级考试成绩的适用范围,供成绩使用者参考。根据国际上社会性教育考试的惯例,在教育部授权以外的成绩使用上,考试中心负有解释各级考试水平和成绩的责任,但考生成绩的使用权在录取部门或用人单位。此种做法既保证了全国性考试评价尺度的统一,又尊重了录用单位对其所需人员英语规格的自主权。
- 6. 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。
- 7. 根据教育部的授权,教育部考试中心制定各层次的英语考查标准,在项目设计时必须考虑有关的教学层次,但作为社会性考试,它无意替代任何校内英语考试。各种校内英语评价标准是否参照执行 PETS 标准由各单位自行决定。

# (六) PETS考试的组织实施及相关服务

PETS 考试采用二级管理体制。教育部考试中心负责制定各级考试大纲,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、市教育部门领导下的考试机构或有关单位负责具体实施。

教育部考试中心已经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。目前PETS第一至第四级考生可以在教育部考试中心指定的网站上免费查询到自己的笔试成绩报告单。该报告单详细介绍考生在各部分的表现,呈现考生各部分得分比潜在合格分数线高低的程度,并给出考生在PETS各级能力量表上所处的位置,使其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。该成绩报告单将很快推广至PETS所有级别。

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: www.neea.edu,cn)。

二 PETS 第五级考试 级别标准

# (一) 概述

PETS第五级的级别标准从级别描述、语言知识和语言运用三个方面定位。

级别描述对PETS第五级考试当前和今后潜在的考生主体、受教育程度或工作背景等作了必要的参考性解释,但并不意味着每个考生都必须具备这些条件。PETS第五级考试是面向社会的、开放的、非学历性英语等级考试。一般而言,只要考生具备PETS第五级的英语水平,均可参加该级别的考试。

语言知识对PETS第五级考生应掌握的语法和词汇知识作了必要的说明。

语言运用描述了PETS第五级考生应能处理的材料类型以及应达到的能力水平。其语言运用能力的分类和定义建立在交际性语言活动模式的基础上。交际性语言活动模式是30多年来在国际外语教学界发展起来的一种新模式。1 它向业内有关人士提供了一整套综合原则来帮助他们达成共识,从而以更加清晰、连贯的方式相互传递信息,并确定合理的决策方向。

从语言交际活动出发,交际性语言活动模式对语言技能的描述分为产出、 接受、互动和中介活动。

产出活动包括口语的产出及书面语的产出。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受。

接受活动包括听觉接受(听力)、视觉接受(阅读)和视听接受(看电影或录像等)。语言使用者作为听众、读者或观看者接受并加工口头、书面或视听语言。

在产出和接受活动中,语言使用者通常是语言的直接主导者,不受其他人的干扰。然而,许多交际活动,例如对话和书信,是互动的。换言之,参与者轮流充当产出者和接受者,通过双方合作性的交流共同构建了对话,所以,互动通常使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他们自己的意思。但有些时候,他们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。中介活动包括口头翻译、书面翻译,以及当原有的语言对于其针对的对象过于生涩难懂时进行概述和解释等。中介的过程可以是互动的,也可以不是。<sup>2</sup>

PETS第五级对考生参与产出、接受和互动活动的能力进行测试,而不对中介活动进行测试。

# (二) 级别标准

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 详见Council of Europe, Modern Languages: Learning, Teaching, Assessment. A Common European Framework of Reference, 1996年,第2版,第28~33页。

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 详见Council of Europe, Modern Languages: Learning, Teaching, Assessment. A Common European Framework of Reference, 1996年,第2版,第28~33页。



#### 1. 级别描述

PETS第五级考试(即原WSK•EPT)是全国英语等级考试(PETS)五个级别中的最高级,其标准相当于我国大学英语专业二年级结束时的水平。

准备参加该级考试的考生已经完成了大学或研究生的学业,通常在大专院校教书,或从事科研工作,或准备申请国家奖学金去国外进修或攻读学位。

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。该水平的英语也能满足他们在国内外从事专业和管理工作的基本语言需要。

#### 2. 语言知识

#### 1) 语法知识

PETS第五级考生应能熟练运用英语语法知识。

PETS第五级考试考查的重点是英语交际能力,但并不排斥对考生语法知识的考查。由于考生对其语法知识的运用,在一定程度上反映了他们交际能力的水平,所以PETS第五级考查的内容也包括语法知识。

本大纲没有专门列出PETS第五级对英语语法知识的具体要求,其原因在于该级别的教学以结合上下文的阅读以及写作技能的提高替代了语法结构的教学,这是鼓励英语学习者巩固和发展以往掌握的语法知识的一个手段。因此,对于PETS第五级而言,考生在听、说、读、写方面应能更准确、灵活、自如地运用语法知识。

#### 2) 词汇

PETS第五级考生应能掌握7 500左右的词汇以及相关词组(见附录三)。 词汇教学在我国外语教学中起着比较重要的作用。从这一传统出发, PETS第五级考试大纲列出了其词汇表。

需要进一步说明的是,英语语言的演化是一个世界范围内的动态的发展过程,其中包括我国在内的当前科技和社会的迅速发展。显然这也是PETS第五级词汇表所面临的一个重要问题,这意味着需要对它做进一步的研究和定期的修订。

PETS第五级词汇表在包括了四级词表中全部词汇的基础上增加了2 000 词。在选择词汇时参考了相关级别的词表,同时考虑到该级别语言的功能性使用,这对于考生将要或已经从事的一些工作是必须的。

此外,PETS第五级考试为普通(非专业)英语的考试。考虑到交际的需要,考生应自行掌握涉及个人好恶、生活习惯、宗教信仰以及本人工作或专业等方面的特殊词汇。

在PETS第五级考试阅读材料中出现的超出五级词汇表的英语单词,并不

给出中文注释, 但此类单词的数量会受到严格控制。

#### 3. 语言运用

PETS第五级考生应具备的互动、接受和产出能力如下:

#### 1) 互动能力

能够就广泛的社会问题以及在学术和专业方面用英语与外国人交谈,且其语言符合英语的文化习惯。能积极主动地参加学术研讨或导师主持的课堂讨论。

# 2) 接受能力

能够听懂英语讲座、学术发言、讨论或争论,同时还能听懂英语广播节目。

能够分析性、评议性地阅读,并从具体目的出发确定有关资料的价值。

3) 产出能力

能够较好地写出专业文章,诸如科研论文、试验报告,并能准备实用性文件。在学术研讨中,能够清楚地表达或论证与自己学科相关的内容。

考生同时应具备正确地运用语言的各种功能和表达各种意念的能力。本大纲列出了基本的功能意念表(见附录一),但并不是功能意念的全部内容。考生应能在此基础上进行广度和深度的拓展。

本大纲还列出了考生应掌握的听、说、读、写四项语言技能(见附录二),它是互动、接受和产出能力在语言交际中的具体表现。考生应具备表中所列出的各项技能,并能应用这些技能有效地完成语言的交际行为。

# 三 PETS 第五级考试的形式、内容与结构

# (一) 概述

## 1. 关于考试的组成

PETS第五级考试由笔试(140分钟,满分100分)和口试(15分钟,满分5分)两种独立考试组成。

2. 关于考试指导语和题目用语 PETS第五级考试中,笔试、口试的指导语和题目用语均为英语。

# 3. 关于答题卡和登分卡的使用

PETS第五级考试采用特别设计的答题卡和登分卡(后附)。

笔试使用的是用于光电阅读器 (OMR) 评分的答题卡1和用于人工阅卷 (阅读器) 的答题卡2。答题卡1在机器阅读前,有部分题目也需要人工评阅。

口试使用的是口试成绩登分卡。口试开始前考生在卡上填好自己的考号等有关信息,口试结束时口试教师在卡上填上考生的口试成绩。

PETS第五级考试所需答题卡和登分卡的种类如下表所示:

部	分	答题卡和登分卡种类		
	A			
听力理解	В			
	С			
英语知识运	用	答题卡1		
	A			
阅读理解	В			
	С			
写作	· ·	答题卡2		
口试		登分卡		

#### 4. 关于答题时间

PETS第五级考试的答题时间分配如下表所示:

笔	部分	听力理解	英语知识运用	阅读理解	写作	总计
试	时间(分钟)	35	15	50	40	140



	节	A	В	С	15
试	时间(分钟)	2	5	8	13

# 5. 关于试卷的题量与采分点(原始赋分)

PETS第五级考试各部分的题量与采分点(原始赋分)如下表所示。除特殊情况外,原则上每题1分。

部分	题量	原始赋分	备 注
听力理解	30	30	
英语知识运用	20	20	
阅读理解	30	35	B节中的5道题每题2分
写作	1	25	
笔试(合计)	80+1	110	
口试		5	

# 6. 关于分数权重

为处理好考试中题目数量、赋分与各种技能的考查关系,PETS第五级考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第五级考试笔试中各部分所占分数权重如下表所示:

部分	权重(%)
听力理解	30
英语知识运用	10
阅读理解	35
写作	25
合计	100

考生得到的笔试成绩是其各部分所得原始分分别经过加权处理后的分数总和。如:

某考生听力理解部分原始得分为20分,经加权处理后的分数应为20分(20÷30×30=20分);

其英语知识运用部分原始得分为15分,经加权处理后的分数应为7.5分  $(15\div20\times10=7.5$ 分);

其阅读理解部分原始得分25分,经过加权处理后的分数应为25分 ( $25 \div 35 \times 35 = 25$ 分):

其写作部分原始得分15分,经过加权处理后的分数应为15分  $(15\div25\times25=15$ 分)。

该考生未经过加权的原始总分为75分,各部分经加权后的总分应为67.5≈68分。

## 7. 关于成绩通知书和合格证书

- 1) 任何考生只要参加PETS第五级考试的笔试或口试,均可得到相应的成绩通知单。
- 2) 笔试成绩是听力理解、英语知识运用、阅读理解和写作四部分原始得分加权后的总和,考生成绩60分以上(含60分),其中听力部分还必须有60%以上(含60%)的得分率,方视为合格。
- 3) 口试成绩单独计算,不列入笔试总分。PETS第五级的口试采取5分制评分,3分以上(含3分)为合格。
- 4) 笔试和口试成绩均合格者,才能获得教育部考试中心颁发的PETS第五级合格证书。

# (二) 笔试试卷内容与结构

PETS第五级考试笔试(140分钟)的全部试题都在一份试卷中,包括听力理解、英语知识运用、阅读理解和写作四部分。

# 第一部分 听力理解

该部分由A、B、C三节组成,考查考生理解英语口语的能力。

A节(10题):考查考生理解具体和抽象信息的能力。要求考生根据所听到的一段500~600词的对话或独白的内容,判断10个陈述句的正误。录音材料只播放一遍。

B节(10题):考查考生理解细节、事实、要点、观点、态度等的能力。要求考生根据所听到的3段对话或独白(每段280~320词)的内容,从每题所给出的4个选择项中选出最佳选项。每段录音材料只播放一遍。

C节(10题):考查考生理解并记录主要信息的能力。要求考生根据所听到的一段对话或独白(700~800词)的内容,回答问题或补全不完整的句子。录音材料播放两遍。

问题不在录音中播放,仅在试卷上印出。

听力考试进行时,考生先将答案勾划或书写在试卷上; 听力理解部分结束前, 考生有5分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂和誊写到答题卡1上。



该部分所需时间约为35分钟(含转涂或誊写时间)。

#### 第二部分 英语知识运用

该部分不仅考查考生对诸如连贯性和一致性等语段特征的辨识能力,还考查考生对用于一定语境中规范的语言成分的掌握,这些规范的语言成分主要是词汇和语法结构。

该部分共20小题。在一篇250~300词的文章中留出20个空白,要求考生根据短文内容填空,使补全后的文章意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。其中约有12题考查语法和语段结构,8题考查词汇。

该部分所需时间为15分钟。考生在答题卡1上作答。

## 第三部分 阅读理解

该部分由A、B、C三节组成,考查考生理解书面英语的能力。

文章广泛地选自近期发表的文字材料,其形式与内容都是真实的。该部分中各篇文章的长度根据其题型要求从400词到850词不等。总阅读量约3 000词。

A节(15题):考查考生对文章主旨要义和细节信息的理解能力。要求考生根据所提供的3篇文章的内容(各400~500词),从每题(每篇文章有5题)给的4个选择项中选出最佳选项。

B节(5题):考查考生对诸如连贯性和一致性等语段特征的理解。本部分内容为1篇长750~850词的文章,其中有5段空白,文章后有6段文字,要求考生根据文章内容从6段文字中选择能分别放进文章中5个空白处的5段。

C节(10题):考查考生使用略读或掠读的方法识别具体信息的能力。要求考生根据所提供的1篇文章( $750^8$ 850词)的内容,完成10道选择搭配题。

该部分所需时间为50分钟。考生在答题卡1上作答。

#### 第四部分 写作

该部分考查考生的书面表达能力。

要求考生根据主题性或情景性的提示或问题写1篇不少于250词(标点符号不计算在内)的短文。

该部分所需时间为40分钟。考生在答题卡2上作答。

PETS第五级考试笔试试卷结构如下表所示:

PETS第五级考试笔试试卷结构表:

时间 (分钟)		35		15		50		40	
权重 (%)		30		10		35		25	
来分点	10	10	10	20	15	10	10	25	
题目 数量	10	10	10	20	15	S	10	1	
题型	判断正误题	多项选择题(四选一)	完成句子或回答问题	完形填空	多项选择题(四选一)	选择搭配题	选择搭配题	1篇短文 (不少于250词)	
考查要点	理解主旨要义	和详细信息 抓住要点 判断态度		语法、词汇和结构	总体和细节理解	理解文章结构: 衔接与连贯	略读或掠读信息	书面表达	
指导语语	英语	英语	英语	英语	英语	英语	東田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田田	英语	
为考生提供的信息	1段独白或对话 (500~600词) (放一遍录音)	3段独白或对话 (每段280~320词) (放一遍录音)	1段独白或对话 (700~800词) (放两遍录音)	1篇文章 (250~300词)	3篇文章 (每篇400~500词)	1篇文章 (750~850词)	1篇材料 (750~850词)	提问或提示信息 (英语)	
毕	А	В	C		A	В	C		
部分		I 听力理解* (接受与产出)		II 英语知识运用 (产出)		III 阅读理解 (接受)		IV 写作(产出)	,

\*问题不在录音中播放,仅在试卷上印出。



# (三) 口试试卷内容与结构

口试分为三节,考查考生英语口语的交际能力。考试时间约15分钟。

口试采取两名口试教师和两名考生的形式(本大纲附有口试实例录像)<sup>1</sup>。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:考查考生理解一般性问题并能恰当地回答这些问题的能力。考官问 一些有关考生生活、工作、学习等自我介绍方面的问题。

该节约需2分钟时间。

B节:考查考生用英语进行讨论的能力。该节的形式有解决问题、排序、 角色扮演、讨论、决策或就两个完全相反的观点阐述自己的观点等。

该节约需5分钟时间。

C节:考查考生连续表达的能力。考生分别从所给的三个话题中选择一个话题进行连续表达,并就此话题互相提问、回答。

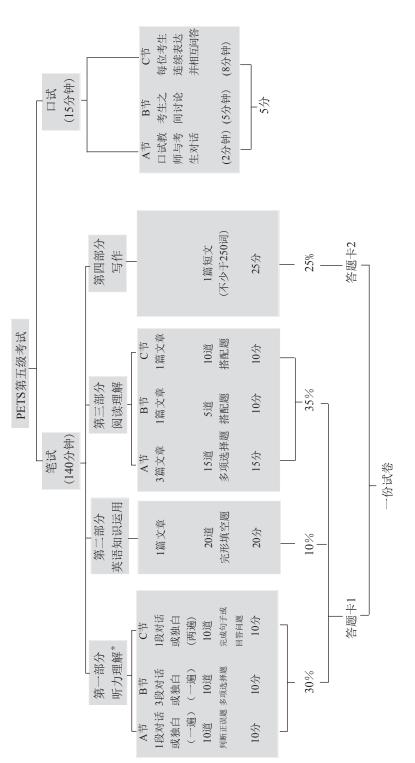
该节约需8分钟时间。

PETS第五级考试口试试卷结构如下表所示:

节	时间 (分钟)	形式	为考生提供的 信息	考查 要点	考生需提供的信息	分数
A	2	口试教师与 考生对话	口试教师提出 的问题	互动	回答问题 提供个人信息	
В	5	考生之间讨论	信息卡(文字或 图片)	技能 和有 效交	就所给信息 进行讨论	5
С	8	考生连续表达 并相互问答	信息卡(文字或 图片)	流	就所给信息连续 表达并讨论	

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23分钟: A节,3分钟;B节,8分钟;C节,12分钟。

# (四) 考试结构图



\*问题不在录音中播放,仅在试卷上印出。

# 四 PETS 第五级考试样卷



# (一) 笔试样卷

××★启用前 ××★长期

试卷号: S51002

总页数: 20页

考试时间: 140分钟

# 全国英语等级考试 第五级

# PUBLIC ENGLISH TEST SYSTEM (PETS) LEVEL 5

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.** 听力理解部分答题时,考生先将答案勾划或书写在试卷上,听力理解部分结束前有5分钟的时间将答案誊写或转涂到答题卡1上。
- 5. 听力理解部分C节和英语知识运用部分,必须用黑色签字笔书写在答题卡1上;写作部分必须用黑色签字笔书写在答题卡2上。注意字迹清楚。
- 6. 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,考生方可离场。

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 ××××年××月



# **Section I Listening Comprehension**

(35 minutes)

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 three parts in this section: Part A, Part B and Part C.

Remember: while you are doing the test, you should first answer the questions in your test booklet, **not** on the answer sheet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

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.



1	1	1	1	1	1

#### Part A

You will hear an interview about space tourism in the 21st century. As you listen, answer questions 1 to 10 by circling TRUE or FALSE. You will hear the conversation **only once**. You now have 1 minute to read Questions 1 to 10.

1.	Pioneers of space tourism are not discouraged by the NASA disaster.	TRUE / FALSE
2.	The first group of travelers will take a trip to space in 2001.	TRUE / FALSE
3.	At least 139 people have booked a trip to space.	TRUE / FALSE
4.	People have ventured to the "edge of space" in Russian jets at \$12,000 a person.	TRUE / FALSE
5.	Sub-orbital ships have already been designed.	TRUE / FALSE
6.	People have drawn up blueprints for moon hotels.	TRUE / FALSE
7.	It's easier to build an orbiting hotel than a hotel on the moon.	TRUE / FALSE
8.	The <i>Icebreaker</i> will be sent to the moon to collect samples.	TRUE / FALSE
9.	In 2003 people can get to the moon in the spaceship <i>Icebreaker</i> :	TRUE / FALSE
10.	Money made from space tourism will be used to boost commercial space development.	TRUE / FALSE

You now have 20 seconds to check your answers to Questions 1 to 10.

That is the end of Part A.



#### Part B

You will hear 3 conversations or talks and you must answer the questions by choosing A, B, C or D. You will hear the recording **only once**.

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the following talk on wireless communications. You now have 15 seconds to read Ouestions 11 to 13.

- 11. Which is the most accurate word to describe the impact of wireless communications?
  - [A] Limited.
  - [B] Temporary.
  - [C] Significant.
  - [D] Everlasting.
- 12. What will the third generation mobile communication standards bring about?
  - [A] Fewer traffic accidents.
  - [B] Internet access.
  - [C] High quality services.
  - [D] Many new products.
- 13. What is the most important factor for further development of wireless communications?
  - [A] Designing more sophisticated software.
  - [B] Building as many platforms as possible.
  - [C] Wider network of after-sale services.
  - [D] Closer cooperation among companies in different fields.

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





Questions 14 to 16 are based on an interview between a radio hostess and a writer about a book written by the writer. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 14 to 16.

- 14. Why is Douglas' Miss Wyoming different from his previous works?
  - [A] It is based upon his sheer imagination.
  - [B] It has a complicated time frame.
  - [C] It has an intriguing plot.
  - [D] It is about a beauty contest.
- 15. How does Douglas look at beauty pageants in modern society?
  - [A] They turn out many stars.
  - [B] They develop parents' higher hope on their children.
  - [C] They are part of modern life.
  - [D] They drive many people crazy in their life.
- 16. How does Douglas feel about his writing career?
  - [A] He can have something to boast of.
  - [B] His life dreams can be realized.
  - [C] His name is known by many people.
  - [D] He would have wasted his life otherwise.

You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to Questions 14 to 16.

1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the following interview with Mr. Simon James, a banker, about his own experience of being successful. You now have 20 seconds to read Questions 17 to 20.

- 17. Why did Simon go into banking?
  - [A] To fulfil an ambition.
  - [B] To follow in his father's footsteps.
  - [C] To be different from his brothers.
  - [D] To show his intelligence.
- 18. How did Simon say he became successful?
  - [A] By offering bank managers his good ideas.
  - [B] By placing trust in his clients.
  - [C] By working wholeheartedly for the clients.
  - [D] By listening to advice from other people.
- 19. When Simon suddenly became famous, how did he feel?
  - [A] Tired with so many radio and television interviews.
  - [B] Disturbed by the constant attention from the press.
  - [C] Worried that ordinary people would envy his fortune.
  - [D] Threatened by reporters finding out about his wealth.
- 20. Which positive aspect of being famous does Simon mention?
  - [A] Receiving praise from other people.
  - [B] Reading nice things about himself in the paper.
  - [C] Gaining publicity for his business.
  - [D] Getting more invitations from his friends.

You now have 40 seconds to check your answers to Questions 17 to 20.

*That is the end of Part B.* 



1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1

#### Part C

You will hear an interview with Dr Steve Huber, an associate professor of physics at Beaver College, on the relationship between physics and music. As you listen, answer the questions or complete the notes in your test booklet for Questions 21 to 30 by writing **not more than three** words in the space provided on the right. You will hear the interview twice. You now have 1 minute to read Questions 21 to 30.

21.	Dr Huber got his own telescope when he was	
22.	Where was the interview conducted?	
23.	What were the two things that interested Dr Huber?	
24.	When did Dr Huber become interested in piano?	
25.	What's the common misconception about art and science?	
26.	Both the study of science and the study of art require	
27.	Who do not probably notice the beauty of theoretical physics?	
28.	Dr Huber compared physics to the job of a	
29.	What does Dr Huber think accomplish the same objective?	
30.	What does Dr Huber compare the universe to?	

You now have 1 minute and 40 seconds to check your answers to Questions 21 to 30. That is the end of Part C.

You now have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

That is the end of Listening Comprehension.

THAT IS THE END OF SECTION ONE.
DO NOT READ OR WORK ON THE NEXT SECTION UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO.



# Section II Use of English

(15 minutes)

Read the following text and fill each of the numbered spaces with **one** suitable word. Write your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1.

Recent surveys show that Japanese youth have become a "Me Generation" that rejects		
traditional values.		
"Around 1980 many Japanese, (31) young people, abandoned the values of		
economic success and began (32) for new sets of values to (33) them		
happiness," writes sociologist Yasuhiro in Comparative Civilizations Review. Japanese		
youth are placing more importance on the individual's pursuit of (34) and less on the		
values of work, family, and society.		
Japanese students seem to be losing patience with work, (35) their counterparts in		
the United States and Korea. In a 1993 (36) of college students in the three countries,		
only 10% of the Japanese regarded (37) as a primary value, compared with 47% of		
Korean students and 27% of American students. A greater (38) of Japanese aged		
18–24 also preferred easy jobs (39) heavy responsibility.		
The younger Japanese are showing less concern for family values as they pursue an		
inner world of private satisfaction. Data collected (40) the Japanese government		
in 1993 shows that only 23% of Japanese youth are thinking about supporting their aged		
parents, in contrast (41) 63% of young Americans. It appears that many younger-		
generation Japanese are (42) both respect for their parents (43) a sense of		
responsibility to the family. Author Yoshizaki attributes the change (44) Japanese		
parents' over-indulgence of their children, material affluence, and growing (45) for		
private matters.		
The shift (46) individualism among Japanese is most pronounced among		
(47) very young. According to 1991 data (48) the Bunka Center of Japan,		
50% of Japanese youth aged 16-19 can be labeled "self-centered," compared with 33%		
among (49) aged 25–29. To earn the self-centered label, the young people responded		
positively to (50) ideas as "I would like to make decisions without considering		
traditional values" and "I don't want to do anything I can't enjoy doing."		



THAT IS THE END OF SECTION TWO.

DO NOT READ OR WORK ON THE NEXT SECTION UNTIL YOU ARE
TOLD TO.



# **Section III Reading Comprehension**

(50 minutes)

#### Part A

Read the following texts and answer the questions which accompany them by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1.

#### Text 1

Minimising the environmental damage that new roads cause is generally regarded as a good thing. But to do that, it helps to understand just how new roads cause the damage of which they are accused.

Recently, a group of researchers led by Dr Gonzalez conducted an experiment which shows what ecologists have long suspected, but never been able to prove: that immigration is good for the health of animal populations.

A road destroys only a small part of the habitat it traverses, and thus annihilates just a few local populations of creatures. So the argument that road-building itself is bad for biodiversity is not self-evidently correct. Those who nevertheless hold this view usually point to a piece of ecological theory called "meta-population dynamics". This says that apparently separate local populations of animals are, in fact, parts of much larger populations connected via migration.

According to this theory, when a local population flounders – because of an epidemic, for example – individuals from neighbouring communities can fill the gaps. So the more such communities there are, the better the chance of a given local population remaining healthy.

The implications of the theory for conservation are straightforward. Cut local populations off from each other and each is more likely to disappear. And roads are good at doing just that. Testing the theory with experimental roads, however, would be expensive. Dr Gonzalez's brainwave was to do the whole thing on a much smaller scale.

Instead of studying, say, a forest, the team looked at moss-covered rocks. These support diverse population of tiny arthropods (insects, mites and so on). On some rocks the researchers left the moss untouched; on others they scraped "roadways" across to leave "isolated". After waiting six months, they found that in the disturbed habitats nearly all the bug populations had declined compared with the undisturbed moss, and 40% of the species had become extinct.

The real test of the metapopulation hypothesis came in the second part of the experiment. In this, the researchers scraped away moss much as before, but they left narrow moss paths to bridge the no-bug's-land between islands. These connected patches were still not as healthy after six months as the unsullied moss, but they did far better than isolated islands – a result that supports the notion that population exchange is necessary to keep an ecosystem healthy.





Whether these results can be translated to large-scale ecosystems remains uncertain. But if they can, they would cause more, not less, concern about the ecological effects of road-building. On the other hand, they also suggests a way out.

In Britain, tunnels are often built under roads for animals of regular habits, such as badgers, to be able to travel their traditional routes without having to tangle with the traffic. Extending that principle, perhaps with special bridges that can support local vegetation and thus allow animals the illusion of an uninterrupted habits, might be a cheap way of letting man and nature rub along a bit better.

- 51. How do new roads cause environmental damage?
  - [A] They destroy plants along the roads.
  - [B] They cause damage to nearby forests.
  - [C] They make some natural habitats unlivable.
  - [D] They endanger many species.
- 52. Those who hold the theory "metapopulation dynamics" believe that migration
  - [A] does more harm than good to animal populations.
  - [B] keeps local animals and insects healthy.
  - [C] has little effect on animal populations.
  - [D] helps local animal populations to grow.
- 53. The research team conducted their experiment
  - [A] in a small forest.
  - [B] on roadways.
  - [C] on small islands.
  - [D] on rocks.
- 54. The experiment indicates that new road building
  - [A] benefits the health of animal populations.
  - [B] is bad for the health of animal populations.
  - [C] may destroy local wildlife.
  - [D] has nothing to do with animal populations.
- 55. If the result of these experiments is convincing,
  - [A] special passageways are necessary in road-building.
  - [B] tunnels will cause conflicts between man and nature.
  - [C] tunnels rather than special bridges are necessary.
  - [D] new road-building should be minimized.

3 💠 3 💠 3 💠 3

#### Text 2

In some forms of natural selection, the race goes not to the swiftest, but to the sexiest. Even within a species so uniformly attractive as the peacock, having particularly good looks can be a ticket to genetic immortality. At the same time, the mating rituals of the animal kingdom leave many less fortunate creatures as lonely wallflowers. But biologists have now shed light on why, though some guys have all the luck, the rest are not faring as badly as it seems — at least from a genetic point of view.

The poor peacock has been unfairly saddled with a reputation for vanity because he shows off his feather in order to attract a mate. When a group of animals meet for such mating purposes, their activity is termed "lekking". A peacock lek begins with a group of males calling loudly to gain the attention of nearby females. Once a suitable audience has assembled, the peacocks display their tails in hopes of catching the eye of a young hen. Unfortunately for the uglier peacocks, a few stars end up with most of the females.

It seems a rum deal for most males. The larger the lek, the more females gather to watch; but since all the females go to the same few males, the majority of the cocks still walk away without mates, even though they are doing their utmost to attract them. So it is puzzling why the rejected birds show up, day after day, at the same lek, throughout the mating season.

Recently scientists tackled this question by studying a couple of hundred of these flighty creatures walking proudly at an animal park near London. Through genetic testing, they found that the peacocks within a particular lek tended to be more closely related to each other than those in other leks. Their results suggest that the incentive for the losers to appear at leks is a form of the self-serving altruism known as kin selection. By attracting peahens for their close family members, the losers are helping to propagate genes that are similar to their own.

To test this theory and determine how the peacocks identified their relatives and picked nearby lekking sites, the researchers studied situations where peacock families had been disrupted. A group of eight males that had been mated with four different females had offspring that were hatched in mixed-up groups so that the birds could not become familiar with their blood relatives. When the adult birds from these broods picked their lek sites, males who shared a father clustered together far more often than would be expected by chance alone. And unrelated birds that had been reared together for a short time scorned their broodmates and preferred to lek near relatives who were perfect strangers instead. With no environmental clues as to their common ancestry, the birds were nevertheless able to engage in full-fledged nepotism. Birds of a feather do more than flock together: they cruise for action together, too.





- 56. What kind of males are always successful in their mating courtship?
  - [A] The most attractive.
  - [B] The strongest.
  - [C] The quickest.
  - [D] The vainest.
- 57. A lek is an activity in which a group of peacocks
  - [A] feed together.
  - [B] look for peahens.
  - [C] display their feathers.
  - [D] gather for a beauty contest.
- 58. What puzzled the scientists?
  - [A] The females always look for the best-looking males.
  - [B] The larger the male group, the more females gather to watch.
  - [C] The unfortunate peacocks persist throughout the mating season.
  - [D] Only a few peacocks succeed in finding a mating partner.
- 59. What did the scientists find out about the losers?
  - [A] They mate with their close relatives.
  - [B] They may go to another group to look for their partners.
  - [C] They come and help their family members.
  - [D] They come to fight with the winners.
- 60. What other results have been found through this study about peacocks?
  - [A] They prefer group to individual mating displays.
  - [B] They select their kins in a similar way to that of humans.
  - [C] They have the ability to choose the best to reproduce.
  - [D] They possess genetic information for identifying their relatives.



#### Text 3

"Meat and potatoes" is often used to describe the routine and ordinary. But not in Britain, not any more. In the wake of the BSE crisis, beef has become a highly charged issue. And now the humble spud is causing controversy. On August 10th, Arpad Pusztai, a scientist at the Rowett Institute (a nutrition-research centre in Aberdeen) announced that feeding genetically modified potatoes to rats dampened the activity of their lymphocytes – important components of their immune systems.

The genetic modification of crops (splicing genes from other organisms into their chromosomes to prolong shelf-life, for example, or to help them ward off insect pests) is a controversial issue. There have been fears that genes transferred between species once might be able to make the leap again, perhaps resulting in superweeds or indestructible bacteria. Predictably, Britain's popular press ran wild, writing articles under such sober headlines as "Frankenstein foods... We're all just guinea pigs", and further inflaming public fears about the safety of such crops for both consumers and the environment.

Critics of genetically modified organisms were equally quick to seize on the findings as ammunition in their fight to have such crops banned. Fortunately, both press and critics were wrong. But so, surprisingly, was Dr Pusztai.

The original story, which trailed an interview with Dr Pusztai on a "World in Action" television programme, claimed that the transplanted gene in question was for a protein called concavalin A (Con A). This protein (a member of a group called the lectins, that is being tested for insecticidal properties) was already known to be bad for the immune system, so its effect on the rats would hardly have been a surprise to anyone with a knowledge of the field.

No one was suggesting that food containing Con A would ever be fed to people, nor that the experiment could demonstrate that all genetic engineering was dangerous. At that stage Dr Pusztai's research simply looked like a proof of principle – checking that the techniques for transplanting and testing lectin genes worked, prior to exploring other, less harmful lectins as built-in insecticides for crops.

On August 12th, however, it emerged that Dr Pusztai had been talking through his hat. The experiments had been done (under his supervision, but by another researcher who was out of the country at the time of the television programme) on a different lectin, known as GNA. Moreover, the data from these experiments had not been fully analysed, and so they could not have yielded the results Dr Pusztai claimed, even if he had merely got the name of the lectin wrong.

The press release that announced this also said that Dr Pusztai had been suspended from responsibility for the studies and "will now retire from the Institute". Perhaps he is truly the first human victim of a genetically modified crop.





- 61. Why are genetically modified potatoes not so popular as ordinary ones in Britain?
  - [A] They are now sometimes infected by rats.
  - [B] Their potential effects are very much worried about.
  - [C] There may be indestructible bacteria in them.
  - [D] Insect pests can't be thoroughly warded off from them.
- 62. What were the fears for the genetic modification of crops before the announcement?
  - [A] They may produce indestructible bacteria.
  - [B] They may have shorter shelf-life.
  - [C] They can decrease yields.
  - [D] They contain concavalin A.
- 63. What is the attitude of the popular press towards Dr Pusztai's announcement?
  - [A] Supportive.
  - [B] Furious.
  - [C] Pessimistic.
  - [D] Indifferent.
- 64. Why was Dr Pusztai also wrong, according to the article?
  - [A] His experiments didn't produce any results.
  - [B] His techniques for transplanting genes didn't work.
  - [C] He had different ideas from another researcher.
  - [D] His experiment disagreed with his account in the interview.
- 65. Why is Dr Pusztai considered "the first human victim of a genetically modified crop"?
  - [A] His research aroused much fear in Britain.
  - [B] He got the name of the lectin wrong.
  - [C] He lost his opportunity to continue his research.
  - [D] He failed to prove anything from his experiments.

3 🍪 3 🕸 3 🕸 3

#### Part B

In the following article, some paragraphs have been removed. For questions 66 to 70, choose the most suitable paragraph from the list A to F to fit into each of the numbered gaps. There is **one** paragraph which does not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1.

Nowadays everybody must be familiar with the words "pollution" and "population". They are so well known that they form the subject of many a polite dinner-table discussion. The assembled company will nod its heads wisely and agree that "Something must be done". Or perhaps a short argument will ensue: for there are those who will claim that these problems have been exaggerated, who will laugh mockingly at the people they call "doomsday ecologists".

66.

Poisonous fumes from factories have sometimes made acres of surrounding land barren. Nor is the problem confined to land. Tons and tons of untreated sewage and unfiltered chemical waste are pumped daily into rivers and the sea, and dead fish are often to be seen floating in the water and washed up on the shores of seas, lakes and streams, while lethal oil slicks floating on the surface of the sea bring death to millions of sea-birds. Meanwhile, we are cheerfully using up the world's resources, and making needless waste. Non-returnable bottles are convenient for manufactures but encourage litter, are often dangerous to dispose of and above all have merely to be replaced by others. Plastic, that wonderful substance is extremely difficult to dispose of at all. Yet now we make furniture out of it, while nearly all our goods are gaily and often unnecessarily wrapped up in it.

67.

The more people, the more consumption, the more pollution, the more wastage of resources. The more people the world has to support, the more it will have to educate to face dwindling supplies. All people have an equal right to live; but do they have a right to be conceived without number? All people have an equal right to live, so why are some starving while others have enough to eat, and more? Surely, at any rate, we must not eat more than we need, or waste what we don't.

68.

People who can may go outside London to seek jobs, but they find many other cities have the same problems, albeit to a lesser extent. Filth and high prices have combined to make London and some other centres depressing places to live in. Depression fosters crime and violence, and these latter are increasing. The community, at a loss, is beginning to destroy itself.

69.





Is it surprising, then, that these three central groups of workers should be in short supply in London? Neither policemen, teachers nor transport workers are highly paid. They work long, hard and sometimes dangerous hours, for which they receive little thanks from the community at large, since their presence is taken for granted. They are only noticed to be criticised. The teachers leave: many schools can only give their children part-time education. Juvenile boredom, then delinquency, increases. There are too few policemen to cope. The bus drivers, or the underground drivers go on strike for better pay and condition, and so the whole metrepolis is gradually coming to a standstill.

70.

So, what with one thing and another, you see no way out. Like nearly all of us you just give up because you have a normal hard day's work ahead of you and you haven't the energy even to begin to cope with anything extra. Pollution, population; these problems can wait, you say. BUT THEY CAN'T.

- A. In London, the two monster problems have confronted each other threateningly for some time. Now, perhaps, pollution is winning. The place is grinding to a halt. People who do menial work cannot afford the high prices of accommodation, and they may be scandalously exploited by unscrupulous landlords. The population in such areas may be dense, with whole families squeezed into one room, yet the increasing number of derelict houses in the same areas tells another story.
- B. Who is to blame? The police, say some people, for not keeping order over traffic or criminals. The teachers, say the parents, who don't educate the kids right. Then there are the transport workers. They are to blame for the rush hours, traffic jams and the daily misery of getting to and from work on too few buses.
- C. Yet nobody can deny that pollution is rampant. The atmosphere is filthy. The introduction of smokeless zones has prevented pollution in the air from chimneys and fires, but what of the fumes which pour out of cars, lorries and aeroplanes? By the side of motorways the air is hazy and thick with the bitter sickly smell of burnt oil.
- D. Politicians say we aren't to worry. We have only to vote for them and they will put all to rights. Yet, when elected, they seem to forget about the vast, amorphous, everyday problems that surround us.
- E. I am always concerned about where the next meal is coming from. I also care very much about my children's education. People just don't seem to give education the care and attention that it used to have.
- F. This is to make us buy more, of course, and spend more. But alas, even food is in short supply, for there are too many people in the world, and our number is growing rapidly.



#### Part C

Answer questions 71 to 80 by referring to the synopses of 4 different books on environmental economics in a publisher's brochure. Answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D and mark it on ANSWER SHEET 1.

Note: When more than one answer is required, these may be given **in any order**. Some choices may be required more than once.

A = BOOK 1

B = BOOK 2

C = BOOK 3

D = BOOK 4

Which book(s) say(s) that .....

- the climate affects the future sustainable agricultural development
  - environmental control is related with the national revenue
- the environmental problems are not caused overnight
- a variety of species are on the decrease
- agriculture is also a factor for the degradation of environment
- pollution can be controlled by increasing the production cost of polluting goods
- pollution control needs the support of technology and techniques
- the degradation of environment causes the change of climate
- the approaches to research should be adjusted to the changing situation

- 71. \_\_\_\_\_
- 72. \_\_\_\_\_
- 73.
- 74.
- 75. \_\_\_\_\_
- 76. \_\_\_\_
- 77. \_\_\_\_\_ 78. \_\_\_\_
- 79. \_\_\_\_
- 80. \_\_\_\_\_



3 💸 3 💸 3 💸 3 💸 3

A

BOOK 1 The book offers a comprehensive perspective on the consequences and possible policy solutions for climatic change as we move into the twenty-first century. It assesses the impact of potential future global climate change on agriculture and the need to sustain agricultural growth for economic development.

The book begins by examining the role of international research institutions in overcoming environmental constraints on sustainable agricultural growth and economic development. The authors then discuss how agricultural research systems may be restructured to respond to global environmental problems such as climate change and loss of genetic diversity. The discussion then extends to consider environmental accounting and indexing, to illustrate how environmental quality can be included formally in measures of national income, social welfare and sustainability. The third part of the book focuses on the effects of and policy responses to climate change. Chapters in this part examine the effect of climate change on production, trade, land use patterns and livelihoods. They consider impacts on the distribution of income between developed and developing countries and between different social classes within the developing world, where agriculture remains a major economic activity. Authors take on an economy-wide perspective to draw lessons for agriculture, trade, land use and tax policy.

B

BOOK 2 The ozone layer is threatened by chemical emissions, the climate is endangered from fossil fuels and deforestation, and global biodiversity is being lost by reason of thousands of years of habitat conversions. Global environmental problems arise out of the accumulated impacts from many years' and many countries' economic development. In order to address these problems the states of the world must cooperate to manage their development processes together – this is what an international environmental agreement must do. But can the world's countries cooperate successfully to manage global development? How should they manage it? Who should pay for the process, as well as for the underlying problems?



This book presents an examination of both the problem and the process underlying international environmental lawmaking: the recognition of international interdependence, the negotiation of international agreements and the evolution of international resource management. It examines the general problem of global resource management by means of general principles and case studies and by looking at how and why specific negotiations and agreements have failed to achieve their targets.

The book is designed as an introductory text for those studying global environmental policy making and institution building. It will also be of interest to practitioners and policy makers and scholars in the areas of environmental economics and law.

 $\mathbf{C}$ 

BOOK 3 Industrialization to achieve economic development has resulted in global environmental degradation. While the impacts of industrial activity on the natural environment are a major concern in developed countries, much less is known about these impacts in developing countries. This source book identifies and quantifies the environmental consequences of industrial growth, and provides policy advice, including the use of clean technologies and environmentally sound production techniques, with special reference to the developing world.

The developing world is often seen as having a high percentage of heavily polluting activities within its industrial sector. This, combined with a substantial agricultural sector, which contributes to deforestation, the erosion of the top soil and desertification, has led to extreme pressures on the environment and impoverishes the population by destroying its natural resource base. This crisis suggests that sound industrialization policies are of paramount importance in developing countries' economic development, and calls for the management of natural resources and the adoption of low-waste or environmentally clean technologies.

The authors consider the industrial sector as a pollutant vis-a-vis other sectors of the economy, and then focus on some industry-specific pollutants within the manufacturing sector and some process-specific industrial pollutants. They conclude by reviewing the economic implications of promoting environmentally sound industrial development, specifically addressing the question of the conflict or complementarity which may exist between environmental goods and industrial production.



3 💸 3 💸 3 💸 3 💸 3

D

BOOK 4 This is an important book which presents new concepts of the marginal cost of substituting non-pollutive for pollutive goods.

Technical in its approach it complements the other literature in the field and will be a significant contribution to the understanding of microeconomic issues in pollution control.

The book focuses on three main concepts: substitutions in consumption, emission abatement and exposure avoidance. The first part considers the adjustment of the scope and combination of goods produced as a method for controlling pollution.

The author argues that pollution is controlled by increasing the relative price of the polluting goods in the production process; thereby reducing demand and subsequent production of the goods. In the second part, the discussion is extended to include the possibilities of preventing or abating emissions in relation to three models: first, pollution prevention when non-polluting inputs and processes are substituted for pollutants; second, when a proportion of the polluting output is recycled rather than being discarded; and finally end-of-pipe abatement where additional technology is used. In conclusion the author assesses the extent to which pollution damage is controlled by avoidance of emissions, with avoidance being modeled as an add-on technology with its own returns to scale.

THAT IS THE END OF SECTION THREE.

DO NOT READ OR WORK ON THE NEXT SECTION UNTIL YOU ARE
TOLD TO.



# **Section IV Writing**

(40 minutes)

81.

You have read an article in a magazine which states, "Economic development will inevitably generate industrial waste which in turn will cause pollution to the living environment. Economic prosperity and a clean environment can not coexist. You have to make a choice between the two."

Write an article for the same magazine to clarify your own points of view towards this issue. You should use your own ideas, knowledge or experience to generate support for your argument and include an example.

You should write no less than 250 words. Write your answer on ANSWER SHEET 2.

THAT IS THE END OF THE TEST.



# (三) 笔试样卷听力部分录音稿

M: Public English Test System Level Five.

W: Section I Listening Comprehension

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 three parts in this section: Part A, Part B and Part C.

Remember: while you are doing the test, you should first answer the questions in your test booklet, **not** on the answer sheet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

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 00'10")

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

(Pause 00'05")

#### Part A

You will hear an interview about space tourism in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. As you listen, answer questions 1 to 10 by circling TRUE or FALSE. You will hear the conversation **only once**. You now have 1 minute to read Questions 1 to 10.

(Pause 01'00")

(Tone)

**W:** Good morning, listeners. Today we have invited Professor Anthony Johnson from Robotics Institute to tell us about space tourism in the 21st century. Professor Johnson, after what had happened to NASA's Mars Pathfinder, do you think plans about space travel will be adjusted?

**M:** You would think that NASA's recent disaster would have dampened the spirits of those who see space as tourism's last frontier. Not a bit. Orbiting hotels are still being planned, some travel agents are offering flight bookings.

**W:** Has anyone actually toured in space?

**M:** So far there has been only one space tourist: John Glenn. And it will be years before the rest of us have the opportunity to take that giant step.

W: But some travel agents have promised to take us into space soon.

**M:** For all their promises, the would-be pioneers of space tourism are a long way from putting you, me and our suitcases in orbit. That's why Zegrahm Space Voyages, a space tour operator, has had to postpone, for three to five years, its first trip into space. The company had hoped to take people 100 km up for six days in 2001. It has already accepted 139 bookings at \$98,000 a person. Now it says that space travel will not be possible until technology can be developed that is safe enough. However, if you have the courage and the cash, you can go to the "edge of space" – 22 km high – in Russian-made jets from an airfield in Moscow, for \$12,000 each. Up to now, some 4,500 adventurers have made the trip.

W: What will happen next?

**M:** The next step will be sub-orbital travel, up to 100 km high. Sub-orbital ships will be technologically less complex and cheaper to operate. Private companies and rich individuals are rushing to develop models. One U.S. group, the X Prize Foundation, is offering \$10 million to the first designer to develop a ship that can carry passengers into space.

**W:** What about orbiting hotels?

**M:** Until then, plans to build hotels in space will remain mere pies in the sky. But that hasn't stopped folks from drawing up blueprints. Experts believe that orbiting hotels are closer to reality than a resort on the moon. Right now, the idea of a lunar hotel is just one big dream.

W: How did the idea of the edge-of-space travel come to people's mind?

**M:** Space tourism's best immediate chance has come from a surprising angle. Instead of trying to get to the moon, why not bring it a little closer to us? LunarCorp, a private firm in Arlington, Virginia, has developed a spaceship called the Icebreaker. It is like an office desk with surround vision. It will dig for samples on the lunar surface in the hope of finding water. NASA Kennedy Space Center gets 3 million visitors a year. By 2003, visitors will be able to take a simulated space flight for \$10. Drivers will be selected to sit in the command chair, simultaneously watching a video screen that shows the action of the Icebreaker.

This is the way forward for space tourism. A new concept for a new millennium. Revenues from such activities will drive other commercial cosmic developments. And as



space flight gets cheaper, watch the booking skyrocket.

**W:** You now have 20 seconds to check your answers to Questions 1 to 10.

(Pause 00'20")

That is the end of Part A

#### Part B

You will hear 3 conversations or talks and you must answer the questions by choosing A, B, C or D. You will hear the recording **only once.** 

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the following talk on wireless communications. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 11 to 13.

```
(Pause 00'15")
(Tone)
```

M: In ways big and small, wireless communications have the potential to make a tremendous impact on how companies conduct business and in people's daily lives. For example, businessmen will be able to use their wireless laptop computers to easily access their e-mail and send reports wherever they are. Taxi drivers will receive real-time traffic reports from a satellite overhead to avoid traffic jams. Vending machines in remote locations will call in their inventory, letting the company know when they need to be refilled. A child will find her lost kitten from a signal on a tiny wireless device on the cat's collar.

But this is only the beginning. When third generation mobile communication standards are adopted, scores of new products are just over the horizon. These products will allow global roaming, receive multimedia services including full-motion video and provide high speed Internet access. Dr. Tachikawa, a specialist in wireless communications, said, "Expanding the range and use of wireless devices is where only part of our growth will come from. The real key is services."

Wireless services such as video telephoning, video conferencing, Internet connections, e-mail, traffic information, music on demand, news weather and financial information — these and hundreds more will provide a growing future for NTT DoCoMo.

It will take the efforts of hundreds of companies in many fields including software

design companies, computer companies, content creators, companies who make the machinery content creators use and more to make these services a reality. Dr Tachikawa said again, "It is not enough just to build a platform. You must also have content. I think the important thing is for all of us to work together to develop new services so that the pie as a whole will grow."

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

(Pause 00'30")

Questions 14 to 16 are based on an interview between a radio hostess and a writer about a book written by the writer. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 14 to 16.

```
(Pause 00'15")
(Tone)
```

**W:** Welcome, Mr. Douglas Coupland. Thank you for joining us tonight! Why the title MISS WYOMING?

**M:** Susan, a character in the book, has a mother who's so desperate for Susan to win national pageants that she moves the family there because the population's so small, and the chances of representing the entire state in national competitions are much higher for it.

W: Did you intend to use a more complicated time structure in MISS WYOMING, and if so, why? I thought MW was very very different from your previous works, and maybe this was a reason.

**M:** This is the first book I've written entirely from imagination. No notes. No notepads. I used to drive the people in my life crazy, because I always had notepads and pens blazing full-bore. Then something clicked, and now I can work with an imaginary notepad. And I also wanted to do something intricately plotted.

W: Doug, what sparked your interest in beauty pageants, and how much research did you have to do on them? What do you think these pageants tell us about our modern culture?

**M:** Beauty contests are like the incubators for child stars. So many of them got their start via this route. Did I research them? No, I made it all up. I thought I was being too extreme, but people who've been through them tell me I got it almost note-perfect...yikes!

W: So many of your novels deal with the struggle to "search for meaning in life." Do



you find you have found your meaning in life through your life?

**M:** No, of course not. But I really shudder to think of what I might have missed had I not stumbled into writing. Life would have felt wasted somehow, and I'd never have known why. I was lucky. But then this might be self-flattery. Maybe a career in dentistry would have been equally fulfilling.

W: Thank you, Doug, for coming.

M: Wishing you well.

**W:** You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to Questions 14 to 16.

(Pause 00'30")

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the following interview with Mr. Simon James, a banker, about his own experience of being successful. You now have 20 seconds to read Questions 17 to 20.

(Pause 00'20")

(Tone)

W: I'd like to welcome my guest tonight, the banker, Mr. Simon James.

M: Hello.

W: Now, you've had a varied career in banking, Simon. How did it all start?

M: Well, my mother expected me to go into the Army like my father and brothers had before me. But I had other plans; the truth is that I always wanted to get into business and make some money so I just worked hard to make sure I achieved it. You have to use your eyes and ears if you want to succeed, so I always allowed myself to be guided by those with greater experience. And I suppose I'm good at being able to persuade my clients to trust in me.

W: But it was really just, what ten years ago, that you found fame, wasn't it? When you became America's highest-paid man through your business dealings in Japan, how did you feel about being suddenly thrust into the public eye like that?

**M:** Well, it was all a bit annoying, really. In fact, I was very irritated. I found it very difficult to persuade all the reporters who interviewed me endlessly that I was just an ordinary fellow like them.

W: Hmm, but I have to say you succeeded. The early articles didn't actually mention

your strings of racehorses or the yacht you own.

**M:** No, that's true, and the good side was that all the headlines created a lot of interest. Some nice people phoned me and it had the advantage of giving the business a higher profile.

**W:** It certainly did. Your business is now well-known in all the major countries in North America and Asia. Thank you Simon, thank you very much for joining us in this program.

**M:** You now have 40 seconds to check your answers to Questions 17 to 20.

(Pause 00'40")

**W:** *That is the end of Part B.* 

#### Part C

You will hear an interview with Dr. Steve Huber, an associate professor of physics at Beaver College, on the relationship between physics and music. As you listen, answer the questions or complete the notes in your test booklet for Questions 21 to 30 by writing not more than 3 words in the space provided on the right. You will hear the interview twice. You now have 1 minute to read Questions 21 to 30.

(Pause 01'00")
(Tone)

W: Dr. Huber, when did you first become interested in physics and music?

M: I can't remember a time when I wasn't interested in physics. When I was a child, I was very curious about the world around me. For example, I always wondered why light behaves the way it does. I found it more fun to play with a prism than to play with the kids in the neighborhood. I wasn't very social, but I was really into figuring out how things worked. I got my own telescope when I was eight years old, and I loved to take it out at night and go star gazing. I would look at the planets and stars and wonder what was out there. When I was ten, my father bought me a book on the universe, and I just ate it up. In fact, I still have that book right here in my office.

It was the same with music. I've always had a natural ear for music, perfect pitch. Even as a young child, if I heard a song on the radio, I could go right to the piano and play it. When I heard a sound like the ring of a telephone, I could identify its pitch and play the note



on the piano. However, I didn't develop a serious interest in becoming a pianist until I was in college. I also seemed to do well in school in the visual arts like painting and drawing.

W: What commonality do you see between music and physics?

M: There is a common misconception that art and science are completely separate from each other. I think the distinction is artificial. In reality, art and science are not as mutually exclusive as one might assume. Solving a complicated mathematical problem, for example, can require the same degree of creative thinking as painting a landscape or writing a poem. I feel an indefinable tingle when I play the Schumann Concerto or dance the pas de deux from *Romeo and Juliet*. I get that same tingle from theoretical physics.

The beauty of art is readily apparent to most people. However, in the case of theoretical physics, the beauty is not nearly as accessible to the general public, but it is every bit as exciting. Nature seems to follow certain principles, very much the same as art does.

It's not uncommon for physicists to become accomplished musicians. Music theory is a very mathematical discipline. Relationships among various notes in classical harmony are based on simple mathematical relationships.

W: You have said that physics is beautiful. What makes it beautiful to you?

**M:** To me, it's incredible the way nature seems to work so perfectly. I think it is beautiful. I always tell my students on the first day of class. "If you like reading Sherlock Holmes detective stories, you'll like doing physics problems." Physics is about figuring things out – discovering how they work, just like a detective.

A lot of people fear physics because they view it as a big complicated jumble of facts that have to be memorized. But that's not true, it's an understanding of how nature works, how the various parts interact. One can view art and literature as the relationships and interactions of ideas. In the same way, physics studies the relationships and interactions of concepts. In other words, to me art and science fundamentally attempt to achieve the same objective – an understanding of the world around us!

The whole universe seems to follow some very basic principles as it evolves in time. Some of these principles include the Conservation of Energy and the Conservation of Angular Momentum. The conservation laws of physics are like non-interest bearing checking accounts. In the case of energy conservation, you can make energy deposits and energy withdrawals, but all the energy is accounted for.

The rotation of objects is governed by a law called the Conservation of Angular Momentum, which applies to everything in the universe including the rotation of stars, the rotation of the planets and their orbits, the behavior of an electron in an atom, the spin of a figure skater, and the rotation of wheels on a truck. What it all comes down to in the end is that everything in the universe fits together like the pieces of a perfect puzzle. As Einstein

said, "The most incomprehensible thing about the universe is that it is comprehensible."

**W:** Now you are going to hear the interview a second time.

(The recording is repeated.)

You now have 1 minute and 40 seconds to check your answers to Questions 21 to 30.

(Pause 01'40")

That is the end of Part C. You now have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

(Pause 05'00")

(Music)

That is the end of Listening Comprehension.



# (四) 笔试样卷客观题答案

### Section I Listening Comprehension

- 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. F 7. T 8. T 9. F 10. T 11. C 12. D 13. D 14. A 15. A 16. D 17. A 20. C 18. D 19. B
- 21. eight years old/8 years old/8
- 22. in his office/in Huber's office/in the office
- 23. physics and music
- 24. in college/when in college/after entering college
- 25. completely separate/completely separated/mutually exclusive/(totally) different/absolutely separate
- 26. creative thinking
- 27. the gereral public/the public
- 28. detective
- 29. art and science
- 30. a perfect puzzle/a puzzle

### Section II Use of English

31. especially/specially/particularly	41. to/with
32. searching/looking/seeking	42. losing/abandoning/rejecting
33. bring	43. and
34. happiness	44. to
35. unlike	45. concern
36. survey/study/inquiry/investigation/poll	46. toward(s)/to
37. work/it	47. the
38. proportion/percentage	48. from
39. without/to	49. those
40. by/for	50. such

# Section III Reading Comprehension

51. C	52. B	53. D	54. B	55. A	56. A	57. B	58. C	59. C	60. D
61. B	62. A	63. B	64. D	65. C	66. C	67. F	68. A	69. B	70. D
71 A	72. A	73 B	74 B	75 C	76 D	77 C/D	78 D/C	79 B	80 A



# (五) 写作评分方法与评分标准

- 1. 评分原则
- 1) 本题总分为25分,按5个档次给分,每档5分。
- 2) 阅卷时根据总体评分标准与具体评分细则评分。
- 3) 主要依据写作内容的完整性与文章的组织、语言的准确性、语域<sup>1</sup>和格式的恰当性、结构与词汇的广泛性、内容的相关性评分。
- 4) 文章长度不得少于250词。词数在 $100^{\circ}$ 150之间,得分不超过二档;低于100词得分不超过一档。
- 5) 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面。评分时,视其对交际的影响程度 予以考虑,英、美拼写均可。
  - 6) 如书写较差,以至影响交际,分数将降低一个档次。完全无法辨认得0分。

#### 2. 评分标准

第五档	很好地完成了规定的任务
	• 开头得体,结尾有力;
	•内容完整,层次分明,具有说服力;
(21~25分)	• 使用了丰富的语法结构与词汇,显示出较强的语言驾驭能力;
	• 条理性强,段落清晰有效,采用了多种衔接与转折手法;
	•语言自然流畅,极少语言错误;
	• 格式与语域恰当贴切。
	对目标读者2产生了很好的预期效果。
第四档	较好地完成了规定的任务
	• 开头与结尾较好;
	•内容完整,有层次,具有说服力;
	• 使用了较丰富的语法结构与词汇,基本准确;
(16~20分)	• 有条理, 段落清晰, 采用了适当的衔接与转折手法;
	•语言流畅,有少许语言错误;
	• 格式与语域较恰当。
	对目标读者产生了预期的效果。

<sup>1</sup> 指在书面和口语表达中根据不同的交际对象所采用的话语方式,即正式、一般、非正式的话语。

<sup>2</sup> 即语言接收对象。

第三档	基本完成了规定的任务
(11~15分)	<ul> <li>开头与结尾尚可;</li> <li>内容较完整,层次基本可辨;</li> <li>使用的语法结构与词汇基本满足任务的要求;</li> <li>基本有条理,段落尚清晰,采用了简单的衔接与转折手法;</li> <li>语言基本流畅,有一些语言错误;</li> <li>格式与语域较恰当,但有某些不当之处。</li> <li>对目标读者基本产生了预期的效果。</li> </ul>
第二档	未能按要求完成规定任务
(6~10分)	<ul> <li>•没有明显的开头与结尾;</li> <li>•内容不完整,有不相关的内容;</li> <li>•所用的语法结构与词汇有限;</li> <li>•条理性差,段落不清,几乎没有采用任何衔接与转折手法;</li> <li>•有相当多的语言错误,影响交际并造成理解困难;</li> <li>•所用格式与语域不恰当。</li> <li>信息未能清晰地传达给读者。</li> </ul>
第一档	未完成规定任务
(1~5分)	<ul> <li>无开头与结尾;</li> <li>无明确的内容,且有许多不相关的内容;</li> <li>所用的语法结构与词汇极为有限;</li> <li>无条理,无段落,无任何衔接与转折手法;</li> <li>有很多语言错误;</li> <li>无格式与语域概念。</li> <li>信息未能传达给读者。</li> </ul>
0分	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。

### 3. 具体评分细则

内 容 作者既可以赞成也可以不赞成题目中的观点。所写文章必须包含作者 本人对经济发展与环境这一主题的了解与观点。

考生应给出论据和一个实例支持自己的观点。

广泛性 使用论述与说明性语言,可能会用到描写性语言。语法结构要多样, 用词要丰富。

组 织 层次分明,段落恰当,适当地使用衔接与转折手法。

格式与语域。给非专业性杂志投稿的格式。文体较正式。

目标读者 读者阅读后应了解作者的观点以及作者持此观点的理由。



### 4. 考生样文与评语

### 考生A

I read an article in magazine. The author of the article thought that economic prosperity and a clean environment could not coexist. I am afraid that I do not agree with him entirely. My point of view is that economic prosperity and a clean environment can coexist.

As we all know, economic development will generate industrial waste, which pollutes the living environment because the technology of how to deal with industrial waste is not well developed and people have not taken it seriously. But recently, the importance of keeping a clean environment has been known by more and more people. Many scientists begin to study how to deal with industrial waste. As a result, the polluted environment has been improved. For instance, the Thames River used to be badly polluted, but after years of effort, fishes come back to the river again. From this we can see the hope. It is safe to say that pollution will be controlled and living environment will be improved as long as scientists keep on working hard. Meanwhile, all the people should care about the earth we are living on. Only with everyone's attention, can the problem be finally solved. Furthermore, as industry develops, its technology also develops so that less waste will be produced and most of it can be recycled.

To sum up, the economic development and a clean environment can surely coexist as science and technology develop.

#### 评语

内 容 文章阐述了自己的观点并举例证实自己的观点。谈到经济发展和优美 环境同时并存的两个有利条件:人们环境保护意识的逐渐增强,以及科学家在环境 保护方面所做的努力。

广泛性 文章使用了丰富的语法结构与词汇,如"... as long as scientists keep on working hard", "Only with everyone's attention, can ..." 等。

组 织 文章的组织与展开很好。文章开头观点明确,结尾有力,如"To sum up, the economic development and a clean environment can surely coexist …"文中有效地使用了多种衔接与转折手法,如"As we all know, …", "As a result, …", "Meanwhile, …", "Furthermore, …", "But recently, …"等。

格式与语域 文章的行文与题目的写作要求相吻合。

准确性 文章中有个别语言错误,"... we can see <u>the</u> hope", "<u>the</u> economic development ...", 但丝毫不影响交际。

目标读者 文章会对读者产生有力的影响。

所评档次 第五档

Recently I've read an article in a magazine saying that economic prosperity and a clean environment can not coexist. I think, economic prosperity and a clean environment can coexist.

First of all, I don't think economic development will inevitably cause pollution to the living environment. Generally speaking, economic development will generate industrial waste. But we can turn this industrial waste into useful materials, and reduce the harm the waste caused into minimum extend, so long as we take advantage of advanced tecnology and effective measures. For example, car manufacturer can produce some kinds of equipment that can purify the gas released off by motors and other transportation. We can encourage our citizens to ride bicycles instead of driving cars.

According to a report made by an American scientist. We can use chemical changes to minimize the pollution to the smallest extent. We can break down on the polluted water, take out some chemical elements which is harmful to the human beings.

Only we all concern the health of human being, can we have a clean environment. So, I think, on one hand, we can develop our economy on the other hand we also can protect our environment. So long as we take some useful measures, our government, we ourselves show concern to our economic development and environment protection. In this case, economic prosperity and a clean environment can coexist.

#### 评语

内 容 内容较完整,观点较明确。

广泛性 尝试使用了较复杂的结构,如:"But we ..., so long as we take advantage of..."。

组 织 文章开头较开门见山,但结尾较弱。分段较清晰,也使用了一些衔接手法,如: "First of all, …", "… on one hand, … on the other hand …"。

格式与语域 所用语言与格式尚可。

准确性 有一些语法、拼写及用词错误,如: "tecnology", "Generally speaking, <u>…</u> <u>But</u> we can turn …", "… a report <u>made</u> by …"。但不影响对文章的理解。

目标读者 读者能了解作者观点。

所评档次 第三档



### My View on Economy and Pollution

Nowadays, as economics develops rapidly, the environment of our planet is polluted seriously. Many people complain about such problem. But in fact, economic development is a two-edged sword, which can make people live better and also make the environment which people live in worse.

This problem is inevitably. Because if people want to develop economics, they must need tools, resources and so on, which come from our surroundings For instance, people use papers everyday, which are made from different kinds of trees. People have to cut down trees to make papers. For my own part, when I was young, I used to play football with my classmates on a big lawn beside our primary school. But that lawn has been replaced by blocks of factories in several years. Those factories have produced a large number of products for the society but also have destroyed that beautiful lawn and seized our happy memory in the past.

Although economic development has polluted our living conditions, it benefits people much more. Without economic development, people would not be as rich as they are. So the most important problem which people are confronted with is how to lessen the pollution that economic development has brought about. There several measures, for example, people should confine the amount of things they get from the surroundings and make full use of them. What's more, people can build some artifical lakes, parks and so on, to make this living environment much cleaner.

In short, economic development has provided more benefit to people. Athough it has polluted the living environment. People can find way to decrease the problem.

#### 评语

内 容 关于工业废物这一主要内容未谈及。

广泛性 虽然使用了较复杂的结构,但错误较多,如:"Because if people want to develop economics ..."。

组 织 文章组织松散。不相关的内容罗列在一起,如:"... from different kinds of trees", "to play football with my classmates"。

格式与语域似乎是在与别人交谈而不是在写一篇阐述自己观点的文章。

准确性 语法与拼写错误较多,如: "<u>For</u> my own part, …", "This problem is <u>inevitably</u>", "people use papers <u>everyday</u>", "<u>artifical</u>"等。影响对文章的理解。

目标读者 信息没能清晰地传达给读者。

所评档次 第二档

# (六) 口试样卷

××★启用前

××★长期

### PETS 第五级口试试卷(××××年××月)

(PP 1-5 for Interlocutor)

试卷号: 500

### Part A: Self-introduction (2 minutes)

#### Interlocutor:

Good morning (afternoon / evening). 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 not going to ask you any questions, but he / she is just going to be listening to us.

So, your name is ... and ...? Thank you.

First of all we'd like to know something about you, so I'm going to ask you a few questions about yourselves. (Begin with Candidate A, then move on to Candidate B.) Now, (say the name of the candidate and ask the questions).

#### Hometown

- Where are you from?
- How long did you live there?
- What's it like living there?
- How does your hometown compared with ...(a place where the candidate is currently living)?

#### **Family**

- What about your family?
- Could you tell us something about it?

#### Work/ Study

• What do you do in (the candidate's hometown), do you work or study?

#### (If the candidate has already started work:)

- What does your work involve?
- Is your job something you always wanted to do?
- How long do you think you will stay in this job?

#### (If the candidate is still at school, college or university:)

- What are your favourite subjects at school? What exactly are you studying?
- What type of work are you hoping to do in the future?
- What qualifications will you need to do that?



××★启用前 ××★长期 试卷号: **500** 

#### (For Interlocutor)

### Part B: Collaboration (5 minutes)

### Topic: Learning a Foreign Language

Now, (say the names of Candidate A and Candidate B), here is a list of reasons for learning a foreign language. (Hand out the list to the candidates and let them read it through.) What do you think are the main reasons for learning a foreign language?

Choose three from the list and tell each other why. If you hold different opinions you may argue and you may also add your own ideas that are not listed here. You just talk to each other and I won't join you. You have 5 minutes.

All right. Would you begin? (The interlocutor may sit back and intervene only when necessary.)

### Reasons for learning a foreign language:

- To travel abroad
- To do business with foreign countries
- To learn about the values of another culture
- To learn about the history of another culture
- To learn more about your own language
- To meet academic requirements
- To communicate with people from another culture

### (For Interlocutor)

### Part C: Presentation (8 minutes)

#### **Interlocutor:**

Now, in this part of the test I'm going to give each of you a list of three different topics. I'd like you to select one of the topics and give a short presentation of about 2 minutes.

试卷号: 500

When (say the name of Candidate A) has finished talking, I'd like you, (say the name of Candidate B), to ask him/her one or two questions. You may make notes while you are preparing and take notes while the other person is talking.

All right? Here are your topics.

Hand over the Topic Card, A & B, and some blank paper and a pencil to each candidate.

Now you'll have 2 minutes to prepare.

The candidates are given 2 minutes.

All right. Now (say the name of Candidate A), would you begin by telling us which topic you have chosen and then give your presentation, please?

Listen to the presentation of Candidate A.

Thank you. Now (say the name of Candidate B), would you like to ask (say the name of Candidate A) some questions? (Allow a maximum of 2 questions by Candidate B, followed by one more question by the interlocutor.)

Now (say the name of Candidate B), would you begin by telling us which topic you have chosen and then give your presentation, please?

Listen to the presentation of Candidate B.

Thank you. Now (say the name of Candidate A), would you like to ask (say the name of Candidate B) some questions? (Allow a maximum of 2 questions by Candidate A, followed by one more question by the interlocutor.)

#### CLOSURE

The interlocutor winds up the oral test.



××★启用前 ××★长期 试卷号: **500** 

(For Interlocutor)

Part C: Presentation (8 minutes)

Topic Card

A

a. Shopping	What are the factors you consider when deciding where to shop?
b. Entertainment	Why do you think TV is a major form of entertainment for most Chinese families?
c. Poverty	What is the relationship between poverty and education?

# Topic Card

В

a. Advertisements	How can advertisements help to sell a certain product?
b. Health	What can old people do to keep good health?
c. Career	What are the factors you consider when choosing a career?

P E T S

第五级考试样卷

# (For Interlocutor)

# Only for 3-candidate Format

# **Part C: Presentation**

# **Topic Card**

 $\mathbf{C}$ 

a. Family life	What role do parents play in bringing up their children?
b. Health	What are the major causes for feeling under stress?
c. Management	What constitutes a good leadership?



××★启用前 ××★长期 试卷号: **500** 

#### (PP 6-8 for Assessor)

#### Part B: Collaboration (5 minutes)

#### Topic: Learning a Foreign Language

Now, (say the names of Candidate A and Candidate B), here is a list of reasons for learning a foreign language. (Hand out the list to the candidates and let them read it through.) What do you think are the main reasons for learning a foreign language?

Choose three from the list and tell each other why. If you hold different opinions you may argue and you may also add your own ideas that are not listed here. You just talk to each other and I won't join you. You have 5 minutes.

All right. Would you begin? (The interlocutor may sit back and intervene only when necessary.)

#### Reasons for learning a foreign language:

- To travel abroad
- To do business with foreign countries
- To learn about the values of another culture
- To learn about the history of another culture
- To learn more about your own language
- To meet academic requirements
- To communicate with people from another culture

PETS第五级考

试

样卷

## (For Assessor)

# Part C: Presentation (8 minutes)

# Topic Card

## $\mathbf{A}$

a. Shopping	What are the factors you consider when deciding where to shop?
b. Entertainment	Why do you think TV is a major form of entertainment for most Chinese families?
c. Poverty	What is the relationship between poverty and education?

# **Topic Card**

### В

a. Advertisements	How can advertisements help to sell a certain product?
b. Health	What can old people do to keep good health?
c. Career	What are the factors you consider when choosing a career?



××★启用前 ××★长期 试卷号: **500** 

(For Assessor)

Only for 3-candidate Format

Part C: Presentation

**Topic Card** 

 $\mathbf{C}$ 

a. Family life	What role do parents play in bringing up their children?
b. Health	What are the major causes for feeling under stress?
c. Management	What constitutes a good leadership?

试

样卷

(PP 9-12 for Candidate)

### Part B: Collaboration (5 minutes)

### Topic: Learning a Foreign Language

What do you think are the main reasons for learning a foreign language? Choose three from the list and tell each other why. If you hold different opinions you may argue and you may also add your own ideas that are not listed here.

试卷号: 500

### Reasons for learning a foreign language:

- To travel abroad
- To do business with foreign countries
- To learn about the values of another culture
- To learn about the history of another culture
- To learn more about your own language
- To meet academic requirements
- To communicate with people from another culture



××★启用前 ××★长期 试卷号: **500** 

(For Candidate)

Part C: Presentation

**Topic Card** 

 $\mathbf{A}$ 

a. Shopping	What are the factors you consider when deciding where to shop?
b. Entertainment	Why do you think TV is a major form of entertainment for most Chinese families?
c. Poverty	What is the relationship between poverty and education?

(For Candidate)

## Part C: Presentation

# **Topic Card**

В

试卷号: 500

a. Advertisements	How can advertisements help to sell a certain product?
b. Health	What can old people do to keep good health?
c. Career	What are the factors you consider when choosing a career?



××★启用前 ××★长期 试卷号: **500** 

(For Candidate)

Only for 3-candidate Format

Part C: Presentation

**Topic Card** 

 $\mathbf{C}$ 

a. Family life	What role do parents play in bringing up their children?
b. Health	What are the major causes for feeling under stress?
c. Management	What constitutes a good leadership?

# (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

						_		ĿП					
姓名						准	考	Œ	号				
		000	103	001	000	001	000	000	000	000	101	000	003
填涂说	DB I				900		003		510		2000		
-34 str or			-		1000				C20				
书写部分用原色哲字地 填写,填涂部分用2B铅									C40				
地構造。									C53				
有效填料									C63				
_				[7]	070				(7)				
无效填料		080		080	CBO				083		TO T-		
MMO	1001	090	190	080	190	(9)			680				
	This was a long of							-an		-			-
	90.0									122	222	1550	100
试卷代码	Propunciati		age	ment					£13	-			
试卷代码	Pronunciati Interactive	ion						101		120	E31	[4]	E51
试卷代码	Pronunciat	ion		nica	tion	[2]	c31	100	C13	120	C31	(40 (40	F51
试卷代码	Pronunciat	ion		nica 101	tion			000 000 040	C13	123 123 163	C31 C31 C71	040 040 080	F51 F51
试卷代码	Pronunciat Interactive	ion		nica cos	tion c13	123	E81	000 000 040 040	C13 C13 C53	(2) (2) (6) (6)	CB1 CB1 C71 C71	043 043 083 083	F51 F51 F91 F91
试卷代码	Pronunciate Interactive Assessor	ion		000 000 000	cta cta	121	C31	000 000 040 040 040	C13 C13 C53 C53	120 120 161 160 161	C31 C31 C71 C71 C71	040 040 080 080 080	F51 F51 F91 F91
0) (0) (0)	Pronunciate Interactive Assessor	Cor		000 000 000	cta cta	121	C31	000 000 040 040 040	C13 C13 C53 C53 C53	120 120 161 160 161	C31 C31 C71 C71 C71	040 040 080 080 080	F51 F51 F91 F91
00 C03 C00 13 C13 C13	Pronunciati Interactive Assessor Code	Cor		000 000 000	cta cta	121	C31	000 000 040 040 040	C13 C13 C53 C53 C53	120 120 161 160 161	C31 C31 C71 C71 C71	040 040 080 080 080	F51 F51 F91 F91
21 (21 (21	Pronunciati Interactive  Assessor Code  Assessor Signature	Cor	memeu	100 100 100 100 100	cta cta	121	C31	000 040 040 040 040 040	C13 C53 C53 C53 C53 C53	120 160 160 160	CS1 CS1 C71 C71 C71 C71	[41] [42] [83] [81] [83]	051 053 093 093 093 093
00 (00 (00 10 (10 (10 21 (21 (21 31 (31 (30	Pronunciati Interactive Assessor Code	Cor	memeu	nica con con con con	tion cto cto cto	[2] [2] [2]	C31 C31 C31	000 040 040 040 040 040	C13 C53 C53 C53 C53 C53	(2) (6) (6) (6) (6)	C31 C31 C71 C71 C71 C71	(4) (8) (8) (8) (8) (8)	051 053 093 093 093 093
00 (00 (00 10 (10 (10 21 (21 (21 30 (30 (30 41 (41 (4)	Pronunciate Interactive  Assessor Code  Assessor Signature  Global Ach	ion Cor	memeu	000 000 000 000 000 000	c13 c13 c13 c13	[2] [2] [2]	C31 C31	000 040 040 040 040 040	C13 C53 C53 C53 C53 C53 C53	(2) (6) (6) (6) (2) (6)	C31 C31 C71 C71 C71 C71	(4) (8) (8) (8) (8) (8)	051 053 093 093 093 093
0) (0) (0) (1) (1) (1) 2) (2) (2) 3) (3) (3) 4) (4) (4) 5) (5) (5)	Assessor Code  Assessor Signature  Global Ach	ion Cor	memeu	101 101 101 101 101	tion cto cto cto	[2] [2] [2]	(3) (3)	100 140 140 140 140 140 140 140	C13 C53 C53 C53 C53 C53 C53 C53 C53	(2) (6) (6) (6)	C31 C31 C71 C71 C71 C71	(4) (8) (8) (8) (8) (8)	051 053 093 093 093 093
0) (0) (0) (1) (1) (1) 2) (2) (2) 3) (3) (3) 4) (4) (4) 5) (5) (5) 6) (6) (6)	Pronunciate Interactive  Assessor Code  Assessor Signature  Global Ach	ion Cor	memeu	101 101 101 101 101 101	cts cts cts cts cts cts	[2] [2] [2] [2] [2]	(3) (3) (3)	1001 1401 1401 1401 1401 1401 1401 1401	C13 C53 C53 C53 C53 C53 C53 C53 C53	(2) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6)	(3) (7) (7) (7) (7) (8) (7) (7)	(40) (80) (80) (80) (81) (82) (43) (60) (60) (60)	(5) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9)
00 00 00 00 10 010 010 010 010 010 010	Assessor Code  Assessor Signature  Global Ach	Cor	memeu	101 101 101 101 101 101	cts cts cts cts cts cts	[2] [2] [2] [2] [2]	(3) (3) (3)	1001 1401 1401 1401 1401 1401 1401 1401	C13 C53 C53 C53 C53 C53 C53 C53 C53	(2) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6) (6)	(3) (7) (7) (7) (7) (8) (7) (7)	(40) (80) (80) (80) (81) (82) (43) (60) (60) (60)	(5) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9)



# (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4项内容分项给分。参与交谈的教师给出一个综合分。

### 2. 合格标准

口试教师从以下4个方面评价考生口语能力。

语法与词汇

根据考生使用句法和词汇的恰当性和准确性评分。要求五级考生能够熟练运用语法知识和丰富的词汇进行表达。允许存在一些错误。

话语运用

根据考生话语的条理性和连贯性评分。要求五级考生具有较强的语言运用能力,能够连贯地传递信息、阐述观点等。允许个别的不连贯之处。

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。两名考 生能较自如地进行交替式谈话并能够主动地展开话题。允许有个别的停顿。

本大纲附有口试实例录像的光盘,收录了二人组及三人组的考试过程,供考生参考。该录像代表第五级考生合格以上(含合格)的标准。口试成绩以5分计,3分以上(含3分)为合格。



# 附录一 功能意念表

- 1. 友好往来
- (1) 问候

Hello./Hi.

Good morning/afternoon/evening, etc.

(2) 告辞

I'm afraid I must be going now.

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

I've really got to go now.

It's time I went home.

(3) 告别

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

Good night.

See you tomorrow.

(4) 介绍

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

I'd like you to meet Mary.

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

B. How do you do?

Glad to meet you.

Nice meeting you, Fred.



(5) 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.

(6) 祝愿和祝贺 A. Good luck!

Best wishes for your holiday.

Have a good time.

Please give my best wishes to Linda.

Please remember me to your family.

B. Congratulations (on your success).

(7) 道歉和应答 A. Sorry.

Excuse me.

B. Never mind.

It doesn't matter.

That's nothing.

(8) 邀请和应答 A. Come in and have a cup of tea.

What about having a drink?

Would you like some ice-cream?

B. Thank you (very much).

Yes, I'd love to.

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

(9) 提议、接受和谢绝A. Can I help you?

Is there anything I can do for you?

Shall I carry the box for you?

B. Yes, please.

No, thank you (just the same).

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

(10) 开始和结束谈话 Nice day, isn't it?

What a lovely day today!

- 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 (I wonder if I could possibly use your bicycle.)

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.

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 I'm not quite sure whether it will rain today.

I doubt if he knows the truth.

to be sure/certain of

(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) 钦佩 What a marvelous play!

I like your haircut.

6. 告诫

(1) 提醒 Make sure you'll be there on time.

Don't forget about your study.

(2) 请求 Will you do me a favor?

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 straightforward.

(3) 动向 The train is leaving for Beijing.

She walked towards the door

(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 meters in width, 50 meters in length

and 2 meters in depth.

10. 数量

(1) 数 There are twenty students in the class.

(2) 量 She has collected a great number of foreign stamps.

There was a great amount of rain last month.

(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 jet lag.

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 ges-

tures.

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 practiced.

This relationship can be exemplified by the following graph.

Only one student was late, namely Peter.

The results are 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, his condition is greatly improved. In conclusion, this is an interesting book.

(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 column by 10 percent over last year.

There is a sharp drop of birth rate in this area.

(4) 基础测量(长、 The table is four feet in length.

宽等) The garden measures forty feet across.

(5) 近似值 It's about 10 o'clock.

He described approximately the same as what happened yester-

day.

(6) 平均值 On the average, the author writes two books a year.

We have an average of 8 hours of work a day.

(7) 比率和比例 16 to 8 is in 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 3 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 They showed sympathy to the child.

中的联系 These facts are known by all the schoolteachers.

(2) 对比关系 On the one hand, I love the party, but on the other hand, I ought

to be studying.

In spite of great efforts we failed to carry our plans through.

(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.



### 附录二 语言技能表

#### 1. 听力

PETS第五级考生应能听懂内容涉及较为广泛的谈话、讲演和广播电视节目,以及与自己专业有关的讲座、讨论、辩论、演讲和论述。考生应能:

- (1) 理解主旨要义:
- (2) 获取并记录事实性的具体信息:
- (3) 理解明确或隐含表达的概念性含义:
- (4) 进行有关的判断、推理和引申:
- (5) 理解说话者的意图、观点或态度:
- (6) 辨别说话者的语气。

#### 2. 阅读

PETS第五级考生应能读懂多种文体和形式的文章,包括书籍、报纸、杂志上的文章,以及与自身学习或工作有关的专业文章。同时还能阅读一般性的有关英语国家历史、文化、社会、政治等的著作。考生应能:

- (1) 理解主旨要义:
- (2) 理解文中具体信息;
- (3) 根据上下文推测生词的词义:
- (4) 进行有关的判断、推理和引申:
- (5) 理解文中的概念性含义;
- (6) 理解文章的结构及单句之间、段落之间的关系:
- (7) 快速掠读较长的文字材料, 获取有关信息:
- (8) 理解作者的意图、观点或态度:
- (9) 区分观点、论点和论据;
- (10) 与文章作者形成有意识的交流。

#### 3. 写作

PETS第五级考生应能写多种类型的文章,包括书信、科研论文、试验报告、申请材料等。同时也能写一般性的,或与自己的专业领域相关的描述性、叙述性和说明性的文章。考生应能:

- (1) 用准确的语法、词汇、拼写、标点进行表达;
- (2) 遵循文章的特定文体格式;

表

- (3) 合理地组织文章的内容与文字, 使其连贯、统一;
- (4) 根据写作目的和目标读者,具有针对性地写作(例如运用适当的文体或语域)。

#### 4. 口语

PETS第五级考生应能就各种话题自如地进行对话与讨论。能就其工作的多方面与他人进行深入广泛的交流,并能进行有效辩论,清楚地阐述自己的需求。考生应能:

- (1) 使用适当、准确的语言表达复杂的思想或概念,并能产出较长的、内容连贯、达意的话语,中途由于考虑措辞及语言的恰当性可以有正常的迟疑或停顿;
- (2) 积极地交流,并能使用有效的交流补救措施。



## 附录三 词汇表

#### A

a (an) abstract abandon absurd abbreviate abundance abdomen abundant abduct abuse abide academic ability academy able accelerate abnormal accent aboard accept abolish access abolition accessory accident abort accidental abound about acclaim above accommodate abreast accommodation abridge accompany abroad accomplish abrupt accord accordance absence absent according (to) absolute accordingly absolve account absorb accountant absorption accumulate

accuracy	adjoin
accurate	adjourn
accuse	adjust
accustom	administer
accustomed	administrate
ache	administration
achieve	admirable
acid	admire
acknowledge	admission
acquaint	admit
acquaintance	adolescent
acquire	adopt
acquisition	adore
acre	adult
acrobat	advance
across	advanced
act	advantage
acting	advent
action	adventure
activate	adverb
active	adverbial
activity	adverse
actor	advertise (-ze)
actress	advice
actual	advisable
acupuncture	advise
acute	advisory
adapt	advocate
add	aerial
addict	aeronautics
addiction	aerospace
addition	affable
address	affair
adequate	affect
adhere	affection
adjacent	affectionate
adjective	affiliate



affirm airport affirmative airspace afflict airspace affluent airway afford airy afraid aisle after ajar afternoon alarm afterward(s) albeit again album against alcohol ale age alert agency algebra agenda agent alien alight aggravate align aggress alike aggressive alive agitate all ago agonise (-ze) all-(a)round allege agony allergic agree alleviate agreeable agreement alley agriculture alliance ahead allied aid allocate allow ail ailment allowance aim alloy air allusion air-conditioning ally aircraft almond airline almost

aloft

alone

airmail

airplane (aero-)

along	analogy
alongside	analyse (-ze)
aloud	analysis
alphabet	analyst
alphabetic(al)	analytic(al)
already	anarchy
also	ancestor
alter	ancestry
alteration	anchor
alternate	ancient
alternative	and
although	anecdote
altitude	angel
altogether	anger
alumin(i)um	angle
always	angry
amateur	anguish
amaze	animal
ambassador	animate
amber	ankle
ambiguity	annihilate
ambiguous	anniversary
ambition	announce
ambitious	annoy
ambulance	annoyance
amend	annual
amiable	anonymous
amid	another
ammunition	answer
among(st)	ant
amount	antagonism
ampere	antagonist
ample	antecedent
amplifier	antenna
amplify	anthem
amuse	anthology
analog(ue)	anthropology



antibiotic application antibody apply anticipate appoint antique appointment antiquity appraisal antonym appreciable anxiety appreciate anxious apprehension apprentice any anybody approach anyhow appropriate anyone approval anything approve anytime approximate anyway apricot anywhere apron apart apt aptitude apartment ape arable apologise (-ze) arbitrary arbitrate apology apostrophe arc arcade appal(1) arch apparatus archaeology apparent archaic appeal archbishop appear appearance architect architecture appendix archive appetiser (-zer) ardent appetite applaud arduous applause area apple arena

argue

arid

argument

appliance

applicable

applicant

arise	ask
aristocrat	asleep
aristocratic	aspect
arithmetic	aspiration
arm	aspire
armament	aspirin
armchair	ass
armistice	assassinate
armo(u)r	assault
arms	assemble
army	assembly
around	assert
arouse	assess
arrange	assessment
array	asset
arrest	assign
arrival	assignment
arrive	assimilate
arrogance	assist
arrogant	assistance
arrow	assistant
art	associate
artefact (arti-)	association
artery	assort
article	assume
articulate	assuming
artificial	assumption
artist	assurance
artistic	assure
as	asterisk
ascend	asthma
ascertain	astonish
ash	astound
ashamed	astray
ashore	astronaut
ashtray	astronomer
aside	astronomical



astronomy authorise (-ze)

at authority athlete auto(mobile)

atlas autobiography

atmosphere autograph automate

attomatic automatic automatic atomic automatic automation attach autonomous attack autonomy

attain autumn attempt auxiliary

avail

attendance available attendant avenge attention avenue

attentive average attic avert attire aviation

attitude avid attorney avoid attract await

attract await
attractive awake
attribute awaken
auction award

audible aware audience away

audio awe audit awesome

auditorium awful augment awkward

aunt ax(e)
aural axis

auspicious azure

authentic authenticity

author

attend

ban

babble

040010	oun
baby	banana
baby-sit	band
bachelor	bandage
back	bandit
backbone	bang
backdoor	banish
backdrop	bank
backer	bankrupt
background	bankruptcy
backup	banner
backward(s)	banquet
bacon	bar
bacterium	barbarous
bad	barbecue
badge	barber
badly	bare
badminton	barely
baffle	bargain
bag	barge
baggage	bark
bail	barley
bait	barn
bake	baron
bakery	barrel
balance	barren
balcony	barrier
bald	base
ball	baseball
ballad	basement
ballet	basic
balloon	basin
ballot	basis
bamboo	bask



basket beeper
basketball beer
bass beet
bastard beetle
bat before
batch beforehand

bath beg bathe beggar bathroom begin bathtub beginning batter beguile behalf battery battle behave behavio(u)r battleship bay behind baza(a)r being belief be (am, are, is) beach believe belittle beacon

bell

beak bellow beam belly bean belong bean curd beloved below bear beard belt beast bench beat bend

bead

beautiful beneath
beauty beneficial
because beneficiary
beckon benefit

become benevolence
bed benign
bedroom bent
bee benumb
beef berry

beside birth besides birthday besiege birthright biscuit best bishop bestow bit bet bite betray bitter better bizarre between black beverage beware blackberry bewilder blackbird beyond blackboard biannual blackmail bias blacksmith Bible blade bibliography blame bicycle (=bike) blank bid blanket biennial blast blaze big bikini bleach bleak bilateral bilingual bleat bill bleed billion blend billow bless bimonthly blessing blind bin bind blindfold biochemical blink blister biochemistry biography block blockade biological biology blockage birch blog blond(e) bird



blood boom bloody boon bloom boost blossom boot blot booth border blouse blow bore blue bored blueprint boring blues born blunder borough blunt borrow blur bosom blush boss board

botanic(al) boast botany boat both bother body bodyguard bottle boil bottom boiler bough bold bounce bolt bound bomb boundary bouquet bomber bourgeois bond bourgeoisie bondage

bone bow bonfire bowels bonus bowl bowling bony book box bookcase boxing bookish boy booklet boycott bookshelf brace bookstore bracelet

bracket brighten brilliant brag brain brim brake bring branch brink brand brisk brand-new brittle brandy broad broadcast brass broaden brave brochure bravery breach broil bread broker breadth bronze break brood breakdown brook breakfast broom breakthrough broth brother breast breath brotherhood breathe brother-in-law brow breathtaking breed brown breeze browse bruise brevity brunch brew brush brewery brutal bribe brute bribery brick bubble bride buck bridegroom bucket buckle bridge bridle bud brief Buddhism Buddhist briefcase

budget

bright



buffalo burger buffer burglar buffet burglary burial bug bugle burn build burrow building burst build-up bury built-in bus bulb bush bulge bushel bulk business bull bustle bullet busy bulletin but bully butcher butt bump butter bun bunch butterfly bundle button bungalow buy bungee jumping buzz buoyant buzzer burden by bye bureau bygone bureaucracy bureaucratic bypass burgeon by-product

 $\mathbf{C}$ 

cab café
cabbage cafeteria
cabin cage
cabinet cake
cable calamity
cadre calcium

calculate	captive
calendar	capture
calf	car
calibrate	carbon
call	carbon dioxide
calligraphy	card
calm	cardboard
calorie	cardinal
camel	care
camera	career
camp	careful
campaign	careless
campus	caress
can	cargo
canal	caricature
cancel	carnival
cancer	carpenter
candidate	carpet
candle	carriage
candy	carrier
cane	carrot
cannon	carry
canoe	cart
canteen	carton
canvas	cartoon
canyon	cartridge
cap	carve
capable	cascade
capacity	case
cape	cash
capital	cashier
capitalise (-ze)	cassette
capitalism	cast
capitalist	castle
capsule	casual
captain	casualty
caption	cat



catch cereal category ceremony certain cater cathedral certainly Catholic certainty cattle certificate catwalk certify chain cause chair caution chairman cautious chalk cave challenge cavern cavity chamber CD burner champagne cease champion ceasefire chance cedar chancellor ceiling change celebrate channel chant celebrity chaos celery celestial chaotic cell. chap cellar chapel cellphone (cellular phone) chapter character cement characterise (-ze) cemetery characteristic censor charcoal charge

century

catalog(ue)

census charcoal
cent charge
centenary charitable
centigrade charity
centimetre (-er) charm
central charming
centralise (-ze) chart
centre (-er) charter

chase	chirp
chat	chocolate
chatter	choice
chauffeur	choir
cheap	choke
cheat	choose
check	chop
cheek	chopsticks
cheer	chore
cheers	chorus
cheese	Christ
chef	Christian
chemical	Christianity
chemist	Christmas
chemistry	chronic
cheque	chronicle
cherish	chuckle
cherry	church
chess	cigar
chest	cigaret(te)
chestnut	cinema
chew	circle
chic	circuit
chick	circular
chicken	circulate
chief	circulation
chieftain	circumference
child	circumstance
childhood	circus
childish	citation
chill	cite
chilly	citizen
chime	city
chimney	civic
chin	civil
china	civilian
chip	civilisation (-zation)



civilise (-ze) clinic clinical claim clan clip cloak clap clarify clock clockwise clarity clash clone close clasp closet class classic closure classical cloth classification clothe classify clothes clothing classmate classroom cloud clatter cloudy clause clown claw club clay clue clean clump cleanse clumsy clear cluster clearance clutch clearing coach clench coal clergy coalition clerical coarse clerk coast clever coat cliché cocaine click cock client cocktail cliff coconut climate cod climax code climb coexistence cling coffee

coffin	come
cognitive	comedian
coherence	comedy
coherent	comet
cohesion	comfort
cohesive	comic
coil	command
coin	commemorate
coinage	commence
coincide	commend
coincidence	comment
coke	commentary
cold	commerce
collaborate	commercial
collapse	commission
collar	commit
colleague	committee
collect	commodity
collection	common
collective	commonplace
college	commonsense
collide	commonwealth
collision	commotion
colloquial	communal
colo(u)r	commune
colonel	communicate
colonial	communication
colonialist	communion
colonist	communism
colony	communist
column	community
columnist	commute
comb	compact
combat	companion
combination	company
combine	comparable
combustion	comparative



compare comprehensive

comparison compress compartment comprise compromise compass compassion compulsory compatible compute compatriot computer compel comrade conceal compensate concede compete competence conceit competent conceive competition concentrate competitive concept competitor conception compile conceptual complain concern complaint concerning complement concert complete concession completion concise conclude complex conclusion complexion complexity concrete compliance condemn condense complicate condition complicated complication conditional condolence compliment condominium comply conduct component

component conduct
compose conductivity
composite conductor
composition cone

compoundconfederatecomprehendconfercomprehensionconference

consideration confess confide consignment confidence consist confident consistency confidential consistent configure console consolidate confine confirm consonant conflict consortium conform conspicuous confound conspiracy confront constant Confucius constituency confuse constituent confusion constitute constitution congratulate constraint congratulation construct congress conjunction consul consular connect consulate conquer conquest consult conscience consultant conscientious consultation conscious consume consciousness consumption consensus contact consent contagious consequence contain container consequent contaminate consequently conservation contemplate conservative contemporary conserve contempt consider contemptuous considerable contend considerate content



contentioncooperationcontestcooperativecontextcoordinate

continent cop continental cope continual copper continue copy continuity copyright continuous coral contract cord contradict cordial contradictory core cork contrary contrast corn contribute corner contribution corporate contrive corporation control corps

controversial corpse
controversy correct
convenience correlate
convenient correspond
convention correspondence
conventional correspondent
conversation corresponding

corridor converse corrode conversely conversion corrupt cosmetic convert cosmic convey convict cost conviction costly convince costume cook cosy (-zy) cookie cottage cool cotton couch cooperate

cough	crave
could	crawl
council	crayon
council(l)or	crazy
counsel	cream
counsel(l)or	create
count	creative
countenance	creature
counter	credible
counterpart	credit
country	creditor
countryman	creek
countryside	creep
county	crew
couple	crib
coupon	cricket
courage	crime
courageous	criminal
course	crimson
court	cripple
courteous	crisis
courtesy	crisp
courtyard	criterion
cousin	critic
cover	critical
coverage	criticise (-ze)
cow	criticism
coward	critique
cowboy	crocodile
crab	crook
crack	crop
cradle	cross
craft	crossing
cram	cross-roads
cramp	crouch
crane	crow
crash	crowd



crown cup crucial cupboard crude curb cruel cure cruelty curiosity cruise curious crumb curl crumble currency crumple current curriculum crush crust curse crutch curtail curtain cry cryptic(al) curve cushion crystal cube custody cubic custom cuckoo customary cucumber customer cuddle customs cue cut cuff cutback cuisine cute cult cyber cultivate cycle cultural cyclist cylinder culture

D

cynical

dam
dad damage
dagger damn
daily damp
dainty dance
dairy danger

cunning

dangerous deceit dare deceive daring decency
daring decency
1 1
dark decent
darken deception
darling decide
dart decided
dash decimal
data decipher
database decision
date decisive
daughter deck
daughter-in-law declaration
dawn declare
day decline
daybreak decompose
daylight decorate
daytime decorative
daze decrease
dazzle dedicate
dead deduce
deadline deduct
deadly deed
deaf deem
deafen deep
deal deepen
dealer deer
dean default
dear defeat
death defect
debate defective
debt defence (-se)
debtor defend
debut defendant
decade defensive
decay defiance
deceased deficiency



deficient density deficit dent define dental definite dentist definition deny definitive depart deforest department deform departure defv depend

degenerate dependability degrade dependant dependence degree dependent delay delegate depict delegation deploy delete deposit deliberate deposition delicacy depot delicate depress delicious deprive delight depth delinquency deputy delinquent derive deliver descend descendant delivery demand descent describe democracy democrat description democratic desert demolish deserve demon design demonstrate designate den desirable denial desire

denote denounce

dense

desk

desolate

despair

desperate	diagram
despise	dial
despite	dialect
dessert	dialectics
destination	dialog(ue)
destine	diameter
destined	diamond
destiny	diary
destroy	dice
destruction	dictate
destructive	dictation
detach	dictator
detail	diction
detain	dictionary
detect	die
detective	diesel
detector	diet
detention	differ
detergent	difference
deteriorate	different
determination	differential
determine	differentiate
detest	difficult
devastate	difficulty
develop	diffidence
deviate	diffident
device	diffuse
devil	dig
devise	digest
devote	digestion
devotion	digit
devour	digital
dew	dignified
diabetes	dignify
diagnose	dignity
diagnosis	dilemma
diagonal	diligent



dilute disclose dim disco dime discontent dimension discount diminish discourage din discourse dine discover dingy discovery dinner discreet dinosaur discriminate dip discuss discussion diploma disease diplomacy diplomat disgrace diplomatic disguise dire disgust direct dish direction dishonest directive dishono(u)r director disillusion directory disintegrate dirt dislike disloyal dirty disable disloyalty dismal disadvantage dismantle disagree

disastrous dispatch (=despatch)

dismay

dismiss dismount

disobey

disorder

disc (=disk)dispensediscarddispersediscerndisplacedischargedisplaydisciplinedisplease

disappear

disappoint

disapprove disarmament

disaster

divide displeasure dividend disposal divine dispose division disposition divorce dispute dizzy disregard disrupt do dissatisfy dock disseminate doctor

dissertation doctoral (=doctorial)

dissolve doctorate distance doctrine distant document distil(1) documentary

distillation dodge distinct dog distinction dogged distinctive dogma

distinguish dogmatic(al) distinguished dogmatism distort dogmatist distortion dole distract doll distress dollar distribute dolphin

district domain distrust dome disturb domestic disturbance dominance dominant ditch dominate dive dominion diver

diverge donation diverse diversion donkey donor diversity divert doom

donate



dreadful door doorstep dream dreary doorway dorm (=dormitory) dress drift dormant drill dosage drink dose dot drip double drive doubt driver doubtful drizzle dough droop dove drop down drought downfall drown download drowse downstairs drowsy downtown drug downward(s) drum doze drunk dozen drunkard draft drunken dry drag dragon dual dub drain dubious drainage duck drama dramatic due dramatist duke dull dramatise (=dramatize) drastic duly draught dumb draw dump drawback dungeon drawer duplicate duplication drawing dread durable

duration dwell during dusk dwelling dusky dwindle dye dust dustbin dying dynamic dusty dynasty duty E echo each eclipse ecology eager economic eagle economical ear early economics economist earn economy earnest earnings ecstasy earphone edge edible earth earthenware edifice earthly edit earthquake (=quake) edition editor earthworm editorial ease educate east education Easter educational eastern effect eastward effective easy easy-going efficiency efficient eat effort eaves ebb egg eccentric eggplant

dwarf



ego email

either emancipate eject embark embarrass elaborate elapse embassy elastic embody elbow embrace elder embroider embroidery elderly eldest embryo elect emerald election emerge electric emergency electrical emergent electrician emigrant electricity emigrate eminent electrify electrode emission electron emit electronic emotion electronics emotional elegance emperor elegant emphasis

element emphasise (-ze)

elementary emphatic
elephant empire
elevate empirical
elevator employ
eligible employee
eliminate employer
elite employment

elm empty
eloquence enable
eloquent enact
else enamel
elsewhere enchant
elusive encircle

enclose	enterprise
enclosure	entertain
encounter	entertainment
encourage	enthusiasm
encyclop(a)edia	enthusiastic
end	entire
endanger	entitle
endeavo(u)r	entity
ending	entrance
endless	entreat
endorse	entrepreneur
endow	entrust
endurance	entry
endure	envelop
enemy	envelope
energetic	envious
energy	environment
enforce	envisage
engage	envoy
engagement	envy
engine	epic
engineer	epidemic
engineering	episode
engrave	epoch
enhance	equal
enjoy	equality
enjoyable	equation
enlarge	equator
enlighten	equip
enlist	equipment
enormous	equity
enough	equivalent
enquire (in-)	era
enrich	eradicate
enrol(l)	erase
ensure	erect
enter	erosion



err evergreen errand everlasting

erroneous every

everybody error everyday erupt escalate everyone everything escalator escape everywhere evidence escort evident especially evil essay essence evoke essential evolution establish evolve establishment exact estate exactly

esthetic (=aesthetic) exam (=examination)

exaggerate

estimate examine
eternal example
eternity excavate
ethical exceed
ethnic exceedingly

esteem

evacuate excel

evacuation excellence
evade excellent
evaluate except
evaluation exception
evaporate exceptional
eve excess

even excessive
evening exchange
evenly excitable
event excite
eventual excited
eventually excitement
ever exciting

exclaim	expertise
exclamation	expire
exclude	explain
exclusion	explanation
exclusive	explanatory
excursion	explicit
excuse	explode
execute	exploit
executive	exploitation
exemplify	exploration
exempt	explore
exercise	explosion
exert	explosive
exhaust	export
exhibit	expose
exhibition	exposure
exhilarate	express
exile	expression
exist	exquisite
existence	extend
exit	extension
exotic	extensive
expand	extent
expanse	exterior
expansion	exterminate
expect	external
expectation	extinct
expedition	extinguish
expel	extra
expend	extract
expenditure	extraction
expense	extraordinary
expensive	extravagance
experience	extravagant
experiment	extreme
experimental	extremity
expert	eye



eyebrow eyesight eyelid eyewitness

F

familiar

fascism

fable familiarise (=familiarize)

fabric family
fabricate famine
fabulous famous
face fan

facial fanatic(al) facilitate fancy

facility fantastic(al) fact fantasy faction far factor farce factory fare factual farewell farm faculty fade farmer Fahrenheit farther fail fascinate

faint fascist fair fashion fairly fashionable

failure

fairy fast
faith fasten
faithful fat
fake fatal
fall fate
fallacy father

false father-in-law falsify fatigue falter fault fame faulty

favo(u)r	few
favo(u)rable	fiancé
favo(u)rite	fibre (-er)
fax	fiction
fear	fiddle
fearful	fidelity
feasible	field
feast	fierce
feat	fiery
feather	fig
feature	fight
federal	fighter
federation	figurative
fee	figure
feeble	file
feed	fill
feedback	film
feel	filter
feeling	filth
fell	filtrate
fellow	fin
fellowship	final
female	finalise (-ze)
feminine	finally
fence	finance
ferry	financial
ferryboat	financier
fertile	find
fertiliser (-zer)	finding
fervent	fine
festival	finger
fetch	finish
feud	finite
feudal	fir
feudalism	fire
fever	fire-engine
feverish	fireman



fireplace flight fireproof fling fireside flip firework float firm flock fiscal flood fish floor fishery flop fishing flour flourish fist fit flow fitting flower fix flu fixed fluctuate fixture fluency flag fluent flake fluid flame flush flank flute fly flannel flap flyover flare foam flash focus flashlight foe flask fog flat fold flatten foliage flatter folk flattery follow following flavo(u)r flaw folly flee fond fleece fondle fleet food flesh foodstuff flexible fool flicker foolish

formulate foot football forsake footnote fort forthcoming footstep footwear fortify for fortnight forbid fortress force fortunate ford fortune fore forum forward forecast forefather fossil forefinger foster foul foregoing found forehead foreign foundation founder foreigner fountain foreman foremost fow1 foresee fox fraction foresight fracture forest foretell fragile forever fragment forfeit fragrance forge fragrant forget frail frame forgive fork framework form franc frank formal frantic formality format fraternity formation fraud former free formidable freedom formula freeze



freight fugitive frequency fulfil(l) frequent full fresh fumble freshman fume friction fun friend function friendly fund

friendship fundamental fright funeral frighten fungus fringe funnel fro funny frog fur from furious front furnace frontier furnish frost furniture furrow frosty frown further frozen furthermore

frugal fury
fruit fuse
fruitful fuss
frustrate futile
fry future
frying-pan fuzzy

fuel

 $\mathbf{G}$ 

g(u)ild gale
gadget gallery
gage (=gauge) gallon
gaily (=gayly) gallop
gain gamble
galaxy game

gang	gentle
gangster	gentleman
gap	gently
gape	genuine
garage	geographic(al)
garbage	geography
garden	geologic(al)
garlic	geology
garment	geometry
garrison	germ
gas	gesticulate
gaseous	gesture
gasoline	get
gasp	get-together
gate	ghastly
gateway	ghetto
gather	ghost
gathering	giant
gay	giddy
gaze	gift
gazette	gifted
gear	gigantic
gel	giggle
gem	gild
gender	gill
gene	gin
general	ginger
generalise (-ze)	girdle
generate	girl
generation	gist
generator	give
generosity	glacier
generous	glad
genetic	glamo(u)r
genial	glance
genius	glare
genre	glass



gossip gleam glee govern glide government glimmer governor glimpse gown glisten grab glitter grace global graceful globe gracious gloom grade gloomy gradual glorify gradually glorious graduate glory graduation glossary grain glove gram(me) glow grammar glue grammatical gramophone gnaw grand go grand childgoal granddaughter goat grand fathergobble goblet grandmother god grandparent gold grandson golden granite golf granny good grant goodbye grape goodness graph goods grasp goose grass gorge grasshopper gorgeous grate gorilla grateful

gospel

gratify

gratitude ground grave group gravel grove gravity grow gravy growl gray (=grey) grown-up growth graze grudge grease grumble great greed grunt greedy guarantee guard green guardian greengrocer guerrilla greenhouse greet guess greeting guest guidance grid grief guide grievance guideline grieve guilt grill guilty grim guitar gulf grin gulp grind grip gum grit gun gunpowder groan grocer gust gutter grocery groom guy gym (=gymnasium) grope gymnastic gross grotesque

Н

habit habitat



habitation hardware habitual hard-working

habituate hare hacker harm hail harmful harmonic hair haircut harmonious hairdresser harmony hairpin harness half harsh hall harvest halt haste hasten ham hamburger hasty hammer hat hatch hamper hate hand hateful handbag handbook hatred handful haughty handicap haul handicraft haunt

handkerchief have (has, had, had)

handle havoc handout hawk handsome hawthorn handwriting hay handy hazard haze hang he happen head happy harass headache harbo(u)r heading headline hard harden headmaster

hardship heal

hardly

headquarters

health here heredity healthy heritage heap hero hear heroic hearing heroin heart heartfelt heroine hearth hers heartily herself hesitate hearty hesitation heat heater hew hi (=hey) heating hide heave hideous heaven heavy hierarchy high hedge heed highland heel highlight hegemony highly height highway hijack (=highjack) heighten hike heir helicopter hilarious hell hill hello hillside

him

hind hinder

hinge

hint

himself

hindrance

helmet

hemisphere

henceforth

help helpful

hen hence



historian hopeful historic hopeless historical horizon horizontal history hit horn horrible hitch horrid hitchhike hitherto horrify hoarse horror hobby horse hoe horseback hog horseman hoist horsepower hose

hold

holder hospitable hole hospital

holiday hospitalise (-ze) hollow hospitality

holy host homage hostage home hostel homesick hostess hostile hometown homework hostility homicide hot

hot dog homogeneous hotel honest honesty hound hour honey house honeymoon

household hono(u)r housewife hono(u)rable hono(u)rary housework

hood hover hook how hop however hope howl

huddle hurdle hurl hue hug hurrah huge hurricane hum hurry hurt human human being husband humane husbandry humanitarian hush humanity hut humble hybrid humid hydraulic humidity hydrogen humiliate hymn humo(u)r hypocrisy humorous hypothesis hunger hypothetic(al) hungry hysteria hysterical hunt

I

ice	idiom
iceberg	idiomatic
ice-cream	idiot
icon	idle
icy	idly
idea	idol
ideal	if
idealise (-ze)	ignite
idealism	ignorance
identical	ignorant
identification	ignore
identify	ill
identity	illegal
ideological	illegible
ideology	illegitimate



illicit implement illiterate implicate illness implication illuminate implicit illusion implore illustrate imply illustration impolite illustrious import image importance imaginary important imagination impose imaginative impossible imagine impress imitate impression imitation impressive immature imprison immediate improper immense improve immerse improvement immigrant impulse immigrate impurity immobilise (-ze) immoral inaccessible immortal inaccurate immune inadequate inasmuch impact

incandescent impatience impatient incapable impel incarnate imperative incendiary imperial incense imperialism incentive imperishable inception incessant impersonal impetus inch

inaugurate

inbred

impair

impartial

incidence indignity incident indirect incidentally indispensable inclination individual incline indolent include indoor inclusive indoors incoherent induce induction income incompatible indulge incompetence indulgence industrial incomplete inconceivable industrialise (-ze) inconsistent industrious inconspicuous industry inconvenience inefficiency inconvenient inefficient inertia incorporate inevitable increase incredible inexpensive incredulous inexplicable infallible incur

infancy

infantry

infant

infect infectious

infer

influential

indicate inference indication inferior indicative infertile infinite indifference indifferent infinitive indigenous infinity inflation indigestion indignant influence

indignation

indebted

indefinite

independence

independent index

indeed



influenza insane
inform inscription
informal insect
information inseminate
infrared insert

infrared insert infrastructure inside ingenious insight

ingenuity insignificant

ingredient insist inhabit insistence inhabitant insistent inhale inspect inherent inspection inherit inspector inheritance inspiration inhibit inspire initial instability initiate instal(1)

initiative instal(1)ment inject installation instance injure instant

injury instantaneous injustice instantly ink instead inland instinct inlet institute inn institution innate instruct inner instruction instructive innocence innocent instructor innovate instrument insufficient innovation innumerable insulate insulator input inquisitive insult

insurance	interrogate
insure	interrupt
intact	intersection
intake	interval
intangible	intervene
integral	interview
integrate	intimacy
integrity	intimate
intellect	intimidate
intellectual	into
intelligence	intonation
intelligent	intoxicate
intelligible	intricate
intend	intrigue
intense	introduce
intensify	introduction
intensity	intrude
intensive	intuition
intent	intuitive
intention	invade
interact	invalid
interaction	invaluable
interchange	invariable
intercourse	invasion
interest	invent
interested	invention
interesting	inverse
interfere	invert
interference	invest
interior	investigate
intermediate	investment
intermittent	invisible
internal	invitation
international	invite
Internet	invoice
interpose	involuntary
interpret	involve



invulnerable island isle inward(s) isolate ion iron isotope ironic(al) issue irony it irrational italic irregular itch itching irrelevant irresistible item irrespective itinerary irrigate its irritable itself irritate ivory ivy Islam

J

jack Jew jacket jewel

jail (=gaol) jewelry (=jewellery)

jam Jewish jingle jar job jargon jaw jog jazz join joint jealous jealousy joke jolly jeans jolt

jeep jolt
jeer jot
jelly journal
jeopardy journalism
jerk journalist
jest journey
Jesus joy
jet joyous

judg(e)ment junior judge junk judicial jurisdiction judicious jury jug just juice justice jump justify junction jut juncture juvenile

jungle

K

knock

knot

kinetic kangaroo keen king kingdom keep kennel kinsman kerosene (=kerosine) kiss kit kettle key kitchen keyboard kite keyhole kitten kick kitty kid knee kneel kidnap knife kidney kill knight knit kilo knob kilogram(me)

kin know
kind know-how
kindergarten knowledge
kindle knuckle

kindness kindred

kilometre (-er)

kilowatt



 $\mathbf{L}$ 

lab(oratory)	lasting
label	latch
labo(u)r	late
lace	lately
lack	latent
lactic	later
lad	lateral
ladder	Latin
laden	latitude
lady	latter
lag	laugh
lair	laughter
lake	launch
lamb	laundry
lame	laurel
lament	lavatory
lamp	lavender
land	lavish
landing	law
landlady	lawful
landlord	lawn
landscape	lawyer
lane	lay
language	layer
lantern	layman
lap	layoff
lapse	layout
laptop	lazy
large	lead
lark	leader
laser	leadership
lash	leading
lass	leaf
last	leaflet

league	let
leak	letter
leakage	lettuce
lean	level
leap	lever
learn	levy
learned	liability
lease	liable
least	liaison
leather	liar
leave	liberal
lecture	liberate
ledge	liberty
left	librarian
leftist	library
leg	licence (-se)
legacy	lick
legal	lid
legalise (-ze)	lie
legend	lieutenant
legible	life
legislation	lifetime
legislature	lift
legitimate	light
leisure	lighten
lemon	lighter
lemonade	lighthouse
lend	lightly
length	lightning
lengthen	like
lens	likelihood
leopard	likely
less	likewise
lessen	liking
lesser	lilac
lesson	lily
	and the second s

limb

lest



lime lizard limestone load limit loaf limitation loan limited loath loathe limp lobby line linen lobster liner local linger locality lingual locate linguistic location lining lock link locker lion locomotive lip locust lipstick lodge liquid lodging loft liquor list log listen logic listless logical literacy loin literal loiter literally lone literary lonely literate lonesome literature long longevity litre (-er) longing litter little longitude live look livelihood lookout lively loom liver loop livestock loose living-room loosen

loyalty loot lopsided lubricant lord lubricate lordship luck lucky lorry luggage lose loss lull lot lumber lotion luminous lottery lump loud lunar loudspeaker lunatic lounge lunch luncheon love loveable lung lovely lure lover lush loving lust low luxurious lower luxury lowland lyric loyal

## $\mathbf{M}$

magnificent machine machinery magnify magnitude macroscopic maid mad maiden madam(e) mail magazine magic mailbox magician main mainland magistrate magnet mainstream magnetic maintain magnetism maintenance



maize marathon marble majestic march majesty major mare majority margin make marginal makeup marine male mariner malfunction marital malice mark malicious market malnutrition marriage maltreat married mammal marry Mars man marsh manage marshal manageable management martyr manager marvel marvel(l)ous mandarin manhood Marxism manifest masculine mash manifesto manipulate mask mankind mass manly massacre man-made massage manner massive mansion mast mantle master manual masterpiece manufacture mastery manure mat match manuscript many mate map material

maple

materialise (-ze)

materialism medieval meditate maternal math (=mathematics) Mediterranean mathematical medium mathematician meek matriculate meet matter meeting melancholy mattress mellow mature maturity melody maxim melon maximum melt member may membership maybe mayor memo memoir maze memorable me meadow memorandum memorial meal memorise (-ze) mean meaning memory means menace meantime mend meanwhile mental measurable mentality mention measure meat menu mechanic mercantile mechanical merchandise mechanics merchant mechanise (-ze) mercury mechanism mercy medal mere media merely medical merge medicare merit

merry

medicine



mess milky message mill messenger millet

metal millimetre (-er)

metallic million millionaire metaphor mimic method metre (-er) mince mind metric mine metropolis metropolitan miner microbe mineral mingle microcomputer miniature microphone minibus microprocessor minimal microscope

microscopic minimise (-ze) microwave minimum mid mining midday minister middle ministry midnight minor midst minority midsummer mint might minus minute mighty migrant miracle migrate miraculous

migration

mild

mile mischief
milestone mischievous
militant miserable
military misery
militia misfortune
milk misgiving
milkman mislead

mirror mirth

miss	molecule
missile	molest
missing	moment
mission	momentary
missionary	monarch
mist	monastery
mistake	monetary
mister	money
mistress	monitor
mistrust	monitory
misty	monk
misunderstand	monkey
misuse	monopolise (-ze)
mitten	monopoly
mix	monotonous
mixture	monsieur
mo(u)ld	monster
moan	monstrous
moat	month
mob	monthly
mobile	monument
mobilise (-ze)	mood
mock	moon
mode	moor
model	mop
modem	moral
moderate	morale
modern	morality
modernisation (-zation)	more
modest	moreover
modesty	morn
modification	morning
modify	morsel
module	mortal
moist	mortality
moisten	mortgage
•	

mosaic

moisture



mosque muddy
mosquito muff
moss muffin
most muffle
mostly mug
motel mulberry
moth mule

mother multilateral multiple

mother-in-law multiplication motherland multiply motion multitude motivate mumble motive municipal motor murder motorbike murmur muscle motorcar motorcycle muscular

motorist muse motorway museum mushroom motto mount music musical mountain mountainous musician must mourn mouse mustard

moustache muster
mouth mute
mouthful mutter
movable mutton
move mutual
movement my
movie myself

mow mysterious
much mystery
mud mystic
muddle myth

N

nail necktie naive need naked needle negation name negative namely neglect nap napkin negligible narrate negotiate narration Negro narrative neigh narrow neighbo(u)r neighbo(u)rhood nasty nation neither national nephew nationality nerve native nervous natural nest nestle nature naught/nought net

navigate neutralise (-ze)

navigation neutron navy never

near nevertheless (=nonetheless)

network

neutral

news-stand

nearby new newcomer neat news necessary newspaper

necessity next
neck nibble
necklace nice

necessitate

naughty

naval



nick nostril nickel not nickname notable niece note night notebook night-gown noted nightingale noteworthy nightmare nothing notice nil nimble noticeable nip notify

nobility notwithstanding

nitrogen

no

notion

notorious

noble noun noun nobody nourish nod novel noise noisy novelty nominal now nowadays

nomination nowhere nuclear none nucleus nonsense noodle nude nuisance noon numb nor number norm numeral normal normalise (-ze) numerous normality nun

north nurse
northeast nursery
northern nurture
northward nut
northwest nutrition
nose nutritious

0

o'clock	odds
oak	ode
oar	odo(u)r
oasis	of
oat	off
oath	offend
obedience	offense (-ce)
obedient	offensive
obesity	offer
obey	office
object	officer
objection	official
objective	offset
obligation	offspring
oblige	often
obscure	oil
observation	ointment
observe	old
obsession	olive
obsolete	Olympic
obstacle	omission
obstinate	omit
obstruction	on
obtain	once
obvious	oneself
occasion	onion
occasional	online
occupation	onlooker
occupy	only
occur	onto
occurrence	onward
ocean	ooze
odd	opaque



organise (-ze) open opener organism orient opening oriental open-minded orientation opera operate origin operation original originality operational operator originate opinion ornament opium orphan orthodox opponent ostrich opportunity other oppose opposite otherwise oppress ought opt ounce optical our optimise (-ze) ours optimism ourselves optimistic out option outbreak optional outcome outdoor or outdoors oral orange outer orator outermost orbit outfit orchard outgoing orchestra outing order outlaw orderly outlet outline ordinary outlook ore organ output organic outrage organisation (-zation) outrageous

overlook outset outside overnight outskirts overpass outstanding oversea(s) outward(s) overtake oval overthrow overtime oven overturn over overview overall overwhelm overcast overwhelming overcoat owe overcome overestimate owing overflow owl overfulfil(1) own overhang owner overhaul ownership overhead ox overhear oxygen overjoy oyster overlap

P

paint pace pacific painter pack painting package pair packet palace pad pale paddle palm pamphlet page pageant pan pail pancake pain panda painful pane painstaking panel



partisan pang partition panic partly panorama pant partner panther part-time pantry party pants pass paper passage paperwork passenger parachute passerby parade passion paradise passionate paradox passive paragraph passport parallel past paralyse (-ze) paste parameter pastime paraphrase pastry parasite pasture parcel pat patch pardon patent parent parental paternal parenthesis path parish pathetic park pathos parliament patience parlo(u)r patient parrot patriot patriotic parsley patrol part partial patron participant patronage patronise (-ze) participate participle pattern

pause

pave

particle

particular

pavement	penguin
pavilion	penicillin
paw	peninsula
pay	penny
payable	pension
payment	people
pea	pepper
peace	per
peaceful	perceive
peach	percent
peacock	percentage
peak	perception
peanut	perch
pear	perfect
pearl	perfection
peasant	perform
pebble	performance
peck	perfume
peculiar	perhaps
peculiarity	perilous
pedal	period
peddle	periodical
pedestrian	perish
pedlar (=peddler)	permanent
peel	permission
peep	permit
peer	perpendicular
peg	perpetual
pen	perplex
penal	persecute
penalise (-ze)	persevere
penalty	persist
pencil	persistence
pendulous	persistent
pendulum	person
penetrate	personage
penetration	personal



personality pickup
personnel picnic
perspective pictorial
persuade picture
persuasion picturesque

pervade pie pessimistic piece pier pest pet pierce pig petal petition pigeon pike petrol petroleum pile petticoat pilgrim petty pilgrimage

pill pharmacy pillar phase phenomenon pillow philosopher pilot philosophy pin phone (=telephone) pinch photo (=photograph) pine photocopy pineapple

photoelectric ping-pong photographic pink photography pint phrase pioneer physical pious physically pipe physician pipeline physicist pirate physics pistol physiology piston piano pit pick pitch pickle pitcher

pity

pickpocket

place	pluck
placement	plug
plague	plum
plaid	plumber
plain	plump
plan	plunder
plane	plunge
planet	plural
plank	plus
plant	pneumonia
plantation	pocket
plaster	poem
plastic	poet
plate	poetic
plateau	poetry
platform	poignant
plausible	point
play	poise
player	poison
playground	poisonous
playmate	poke
playwright	polar
plaza	pole
plea	police
plead	policeman
pleasant	policy
please	polish
pleased	polite
pleasing	politic
pleasure	political
pledge	politician
plenary	politics
plentiful	poll
plenty	pollen
plight	pollute
plot	pollution
plough (=plow)	pomp



pompous postal pond postcard

ponder postcode (=zip code)

ponderous poster

postgraduate pony pool postman postmark poor post-office pop pope postpone poplar posture poppy pot popular potato popularity potential

popularize pottery
population pouch
porcelain poultry
porch pounce
pork pound
porridge pour

port poverty
portable powder
porter power
portfolio powerful
portion practical

portrait practise (-ce)
portray practitioner
pose pragmatic
posh prairie

position praise
positive pray
possess prayer
possession preach
possibility precaution

possible precede
possibly precedent
post preceding
postage precious

precise	pressure
precision	prestige
predecessor	presumable
predicate	presumably
predict	presume
prediction	pretence
predominant	pretend
predominate	pretext
preface	pretty
prefer	prevail
preferable	prevalent
preference	prevent
prefix	preview
pregnancy	previous
pregnant	prey
prejudice	price
preliminary	priceless
premier	prick
premiere	pride
premise	priest
premium	primary
preparation	prime
preparatory	primitive
prepare	primrose
preposition	prince
prescribe	princess
prescription	principal
presence	principle
present	print
presentation	printer
presently	prior
preserve	priority
preside	prison
presidency	prisoner
president	privacy
presidential	private
press	privilege



prize prolog(ue) probable prolong probably prominent probe promise problem promising problematic(al) promote procedure prompt proceed pronoun proceeding pronounce pronunciation process

procession proof

proclaim propaganda prodigious propagate produce propeller product proper production property productive prophecy profess prophesy profession prophet professional proportion professor proposal proficiency propose proficient proposition profile proprietor profit propulsion profitable prose profound prosecute program(me) prospect progress prosper progressive prosperity prohibit prosperous project protect projector protection proletarian protective proletariat protein proliferate protest

protocol

prolific

proton pulse prototype pump pumpkin proud punch prove proverb punctual provide punctuate provided punctuation punish province provincial pupil provision puppet provoke purchase prudent pure prune purify psychiatry purity psychological purple psychology purpose pub purse public pursue publication pursuit publicity push publish put pudding puzzle puff pyjamas pull pyramid

## Q

qualification quarter qualify quarterly qualitative quartz quality quay quantifyqueen quantitative queer quantity quench quarrel query quarry quest quart question



questionnairequitequeuequiverquickquizquickenquotaquietquotationquiltquote

quit

R

rabbit raise raisin race racial rake rack rally racket ram radar ramble radiant ranch radiate random radiator range radical rank radio ransom radioactive rap radish rape radium rapid radius rapidity raft rapture rare rag rage rarely ragged rascal raid rash rail rat railroad (=railway) rate rather rain rainbow ratify rating raincoat rainfall ratio rainy ration

rational reception recession rattle recipe ravage recipient raw reciprocal ray recite razor reckless reach reckon react reclaim reactionary reactor recognise (-ze) read recognition readable recoil reader recollect readily recommend reading recompense ready reconcile real reconstruction realise (-ze) record realism recorder realist recover realistic recovery reality recreation really recruit realm rectangle rectification reap rectify rear reason recur reasonable recurrent reassure recycle rebel red rebellion redeem rebuke reduce recall reduction recede redundant reed receipt receive reel recent refer



reindeer referee reference reinforce refine reject rejection refinery reflect rejoice reflection relate reform relation refrain relationship refresh relative refreshment relativity refrigerator (=fridge) relax relay refuge refugee release refund relevant refusal reliability refuse reliable refute reliance relic regain relief regard regarding relieve religion regardless regenerative religious relinquish regime regiment relish region reluctance register reluctant registration relv regress remain remainder regret remains regular regularity remark regulate remarkable regulation remedy rehearsal remember rehearse remembrance remind reign

rein

reminiscence

remnant	research
remote	resemblance
removal	resemble
remove	resent
renaissance	reservation
render	reserve
rendezvous	reservoir
renew	residence
renewal	resident
renounce	residue
renovate	resign
rent	resist
repair	resistance
repay	resistant
repeat	resolute
repeatedly	resolution
repel	resolve
repent	resort
repetition	resound
replace	resource
replacement	respect
replica	respectable
reply	respectful
report	respective
reporter	respond
represent	response
representation	responsibility
representative	responsible
reproach	rest
reproduce	restaurant
reptile	restless
republic	restore
republican	restrain
reputation	restraint
request	restrict
require	result
rescue	resultant



ridicule resume ridiculous retail retain rifle retell right retire righteous rigid retort rigorous retreat retrieve rim return ring rinse reveal revelation riot rip revenge ripe revenue ripen reverence ripple reverse review rise revise risk revision ritual revival rival revive river revolt road revolution roam revolutionary roar revolve roast reward rob rhetoric robbery rhetorical robe rhyme robot robust rhythm rib rock ribbon rocket rice rocky rich rod rid role riddle roll ride romance ridge romantic

roof	rubbish
room	rubble
rooster	rubric
root	ruby
rope	rude
rose	ruffle
rosy	rug
rot	ruin
rotary	rule
rotate	ruler
rotten	rumo(u)r
rough	run
round	runway
roundabout	rural
rouse	rush
route	rust
routine	rustic
row	rustle
royal	rusty
royalty	rut
rub	ruthless
rubber	rye

## S

sack	salad
sacred	salary
sacrifice	sale
sad	salesman
saddle	salmon
safe	saloon
safeguard	salt
safety	salty
sail	salute
sailor	salvage
saint	salvation
sake	same



sample scatter sanction scenario sand scene sandwich scenery sane scenic sanitary scent

Santa Claus sceptical (=skeptical)

schedule sapling scheme sarcasm scholar sarcastic sardine scholarship satellite scholastic satire school schooling satisfaction satisfactory science scientific satisfy scientist sauce scissors saucepan saucer scoff scold sausage scoop savage save scope saving scorch saw score say scorn saying scoundrel scale scout scan scramble scandal scrap scanty scrape scar scratch scrawl scarce scarcely scream screech scarcity

screen

screw

scribble

scare

scarf

scarlet

script	seem
scripture	seemingly
scroll	segment
scrub	seize
scrutiny	seldom
sculptor	select
sculpture	selection
scurry	self
sea	self-conscious
seal	self-control
seam	selfish
seaman	self-reliance
seaport	self-respect
search	self-taught
seashore	sell
seaside	seller
season	semester
seat	semiconductor
seaweed	seminar
seclude	senate
seclusion	senator
secondary	send
second-hand	senior
secondly	sensation
secret	sense
secretariat(e)	sensible
secretary	sensitive
secrete	sensitivity
section	sensor
sector	sentence
secure	sentiment
security	sentimental
seduce	sentinel
see	separable
seed	separate
seedling	sequence
seek	serene



sergeant shawl serial series she serious shear shed sermon serpent sheep servant sheer sheet serve service shelf session shell shelter set setback shepherd setting sheriff shield settle shift sever shilling several shine severe shiny sew sex ship shabby shipment shade shipwreck shadow shipyard shirt shady shaft shiver shake shock shall shoe shallow shoot sham shop shame shop-assistant shameful shopkeeper shampoo shore shape short share shortage shark shortcoming shortcut sharp shorten sharpen

shatter

shave

shorthand

shortlist	sightseeing
shortly	sign
shorts	signal
shot	signature
should	significance
shoulder	significant
shout	signify
shove	signpost
shovel	silence
show	silent
showcase	silicon
shower	silk
shrewd	sill
shriek	silly
shrill	silver
shrimp	similar
shrine	similarity
shrink	similitude
shrinkage	simmer
shrub	simple
shrug	simplicity
shudder	simplify
shuffle	simply
shut	simulate
shutter	simultaneous
shuttle	sin
shy	since
sick	sincere
sickle	sincerely
side	sincerity
sidewalk	sing
sideway(s)	single
siege	singular
sieve	sink
sift	sip
sigh	sir
sight	siren



sister sleek sit sleep site sleet sitting-room sleeve situate sleigh situation slender slice size skate slide skeleton slight sketch slim ski slip skil(1)ful slipper skill slippery skilled slit skim slogan skin slope skip slot skirt slow skull sluggish sky slum skyline slumber skyscraper slump slab sly slack small slam smart slander smash slang smear slant smell smile slap slash smog slate smoke slaughter smooth slave smuggle slavery snack snail slay sled snake sledge snap

snare	sole
snatch	solemn
sneak	solicitor
sneer	solid
sneeze	solidarity
sniff	solidify
snobbish	solitary
snooze	solitude
snore	solo
snort	soluble
snow	solution
snowstorm	solve
so	somber
soak	some
soap	somebody
soar	somehow
sob	someone
sober	something
so-called	sometime
soccer	sometimes
sociable	somewhat
social	somewhere
socialism	son
socialist	song
socialise (=socialize)	son-in-law
society	sonnet
sociology	soon
sock	soothe
socket	sophisticated
soda	sophomore
sofa	sore
soft	sorrow
soften	sorrowful
software	sorry
soil	sort
solar	soul
soldier	sound



soup spectator spectrum sour source speculate south speech southeast speed southern spell spelling southward(s) southwest spend souvenir sphere spice sovereign sow spider spike space spacecraft spill spaceship spin space-shuttle spinach spacious spinal spade spine spiral Spain span spirit spiritual spare spark spit spite sparkle splash sparrow speak splendid speaker splendo(u)r split spear special spoil specialise (-ze) spokesman specialist sponge specialty (=speciality) sponsor species spontaneous specific spoon specification sport specify sportsman specimen spot spectacle spouse

spout

spectacular

sprawl	stanza
spray	staple
spread	star
spring	starch
sprinkle	stare
sprout	start
spur	startle
spy	starve
square	state
squat	statement
squeeze	statesman
squirrel	static(al)
stab	station
stabilise (-ze)	stationary
stability	stationery
stable	statistical
stack	statistics
stadium	statue
staff	status
stage	statute
stagger	stay
stain	steadfast
stainless	steady
stair	steak
staircase	steal
stake	stealthy
stale	steam
stalk	steamer
stall	steed
stammer	steel
stamp	steep
stance	steer
stand	stem
standard	stencil
standardise (-ze)	step
standpoint	stepparent
standstill	stereo



stereotype straightforward sterling straightway

stern strain
stew strait
steward strange
stewardess stranger
stick strangle
sticky strap

stiffstrategic(al)stiffenstrategystigmastraw

stillstrawberrystimulatestraystimulusstreamstingstreamline

stipulate street
stir streetcar
stitch strength
stock strengthen

stocking strenuous stomach stress stone stretch

stony stretcher stool strict stoop stride stop strife stoppage strike stor(e)y striking

stor(e)ystrikingstoragestringstorestripstormstripestormystrivestorystrokestoutstroll

stove strong
straight structural
straighten structure

struggle	suburb
stubborn	suburban
stud	subway
student	succeed
studio	success
study	successful
stuff	succession
stuffy	successive
stumble	successor
stump	such
stun	suck
stupid	sudden
sturdy	suddenly
stutter	sue
style	suffer
subconscious	suffice
subdivide	sufficiency
subdue	sufficient
subheading	suffix
subject	suffocate
subjective	suffrage
subjunctive	sugar
submarine	suggest
submerge	suggestion
submission	suicide
submit	suit
subordinate	suitable
subscribe	suitcase
subscript	suite
subsequent	sullen
subsidy	sum
substance	summarise (-ze)
substantial	summary
substitute	summer
subtitle	summit
subtle	summon
subtract	sun



sunbeam surgeon sunburn surgery sunflower surname sunlight surpass surplus sunny sunrise surprise sunset surprising sunshine surrender surround super surrounding superb superficial survey superfluous surveyor survival superintend superintendent survive superior susceptible superiority suspect supermarket suspend supernatural suspense superpower suspicion suspicious supersonic sustain superstition swallow superstitious supervise swamp supper swan supplement swap supplementary swarm supply sway support swear suppose sweat supposition sweater suppress sweep supremacy sweet supreme sweeten sweetheart sure surf swell surface swift swim surge

swindle sympathy symphony swing swirl symposium switch symptom sword synchronise (-ze) syllable syndicate syllabus syndrome symbol synonym symbolic synthesis synthetic symbolise (-ze) symmetric(al) syrup symmetry system sympathetic systematic

sympathise (-ze)

T

table tanker tablet tap taboo tape tackle tape-recorder tactful tar tactics tardy target tag tail tariff tailor task take taste tale tasty talent tavern talk tax talkative taxation tall taxi tame tea tan teach tangible teacher tangle teaching tank teacup



tentative team teamwork term terminal teapot terminate tear tease terminology technical

terrace

technician terrible technique terrific terrify technological technology territory tedious terror terrorist teenager telegram tertiary telegraph test telescope testify television testimony

telex text textbook tell textile temper textual temperate texture temperature tempest than thank temple thankful tempo Thanksgiving temporary

tempt that the temptation

theatre (-er) tenancy theatrical tenant tend theft tendency their tender theirs tenement them tennis theme themselves tense

tension then tent theology theoretical threat threaten theory thresh therapy there threshold thereafter thrill thrive thereby therefore throat therein throne thereof throng thereupon through thermal throughout thermometer throw thesaurus thrust these thumb thumbtack thesis they thunder thick thunderbolt thicken thunderstorm thief thus thigh tick thin ticket tickle thing think tide thinking tidy thirdly tie thirst tiger tight thirsty this tighten tile thorn till thorough tilt those timber though thought time thoughtful timely timetable thoughtless timid thrash timing thread



tin topic tinkle topple tiny torch torment tip tornado tiptop torpedo tired tiresome torrent tissue tortoise title torture to toss toast total tobacco touch today tough tour toe together tourism toil tourist toilet tournament token tow tolerable toward(s) tolerance towel tolerant tower tolerate town toll toxic tomato toy tomb trace track tomorrow ton tract tone tractor trade tongue trademark tonight tradesman too tradition tool traditional tooth toothache traffic toothbrush tragedy tragic toothpaste trail top

train treasure training treasurer trait treasury traitor treat tram treatment tramp treaty trample tree tremble tranquil tranquil(1)izer tremendous transaction trench transcend trend transcript trial transfer triangle transform triangular transformer tribe transient tribute transistor trick transit trickle transition tricky translate trifle translation trigger transmission trim transmit trinity transparent trip transplant triple triumph transport triumphant trap trash trivial trolley (=trolly) trauma travel troop travel(1)er tropic traverse tropical trot tray treacherous trouble troublesome treachery tread trousers

truck

treason



turmoil true trumpet turn trunk turning trust turnip trustee turnover turtle truth truthful tutor tutorial try T-shirt twice tub twig twilight tube tuberculosis twin tuck twinkle twist tug tuition twitch tulip type tumble typewrite typewriter tumo(u)r tumult typhoon tune typical tunnel typist turbine tyranny turbulence tyrant turbulent tyre (=tire)

turkey

U

ugly uncover ultimate under ultraviolet underbush umbrella underestimate unable undergo undergraduate unanimous unaware underground uncertain underlie underline uncle

unite underlying undermine united underneath unity undernourished universal underpin universe understand university understanding unknown undertake unlawful unless undertaking unlicensed underwear underwriter unlike undisturbed unlikely undo unlimited undone unload undoubted unlock undress unpaid unparalleled uneasy uneconomic(al) unpleasant unemployed unreasonable unemployment unrest untie uneven until unexpected unfair unusual unfavo(u)rable unwilling unfit unworthy unfold unyielding unfortunate up unfortunately update unification upgrade uniform uphold unify uplift unilateral upon uninhabited upper unintentional upright union uproar unique upset unit upside



upside-down useful
upstairs useless
up-to-date usher
upward(s) usual
urban usually
urbanise (-ze) usurp
urge utensil

urgency utilise (-ze)
urgent utility
urine utmost
urn utter

urn utter
us utterance
usage utterly
use uttermost

used

#### V

vacancy vapo(u)r vacant variable variation vacation varied vaccine variety vacuum vague various vain vary valiant vase valid vast validate vault validity vegetable valley vegetarian valuable vegetation vehicle value valve veil vein van vanguard velocity vanish velvet vanity vengeance

ventilate	villain
venture	vine
veranda(h)	vinegar
verb	vineyard
verbal	violate
verdict	violation
verge	violence
verify	violent
versatile	violet
verse	violin
version	virgin
versus (=vs.)	virtual
vertical	virtue
very	virus
vessel	visa
vest	visible
veteran	vision
veto	visit
vex	visitor
via	visual
vibrate	visualise (-ze)
vice	vital
vicinity	vitalise (-ze)
vicious	vitality
victim	vitamin(e)
victimise (-ze)	vivid
victor	vocabulary
victorious	vocal
victory	vocation
video	vocational
view	voice
viewpoint	void
vigilance	volcano
vigo(u)r	volleyball
vigorous	volt
villa	voltage
village	volume



voluntaryvowvolunteervowelvomitvoyagevotevulgarvouchervulnerable

#### W

wade warn warning wag wag(g)on warrant wage warrior waist warship wait wash waiter wasp waitress waste waive wasteful watch wake waken watchful walk water wall waterfall wallet waterfront walnut watermelon waltz waterproof watertight wander watery wane want watt war wave ward

wavelength warden waver wardrobe wax ware way warehouse we warfare weak warlike weaken weakness warm warmth wealth

wealthy	when
wean	whenever
weapon	where
wear	whereabouts
weary	whereas
weather	whereby
weave	wherein
web	wherever
website	whether
wed	which
wedding	whichever
wedge	while
weed	whilst
week	whip
weekday	whirl
weekend	whirlwind
weekly	whisk(e)y
weep	whisper
weigh	whistle
weight	white
weighty	whiten
weird	whitewash
welcome	who
weld	whoever
welfare	whole
well	wholesome
well-known	wholly
west	whom
western	whose
westward(s)	why
wet	wicked
whale	wide
wharf	widen
what	widespread
whatever	widow
wheat	widower
wheel	width



wield wizard wife woe wig woeful wild wolf wilderness woman will womb wonder willing willow wonderful willpower wondrous wilt wood wooden win wind woodland winding woodpecker window wool wine wool(1)en word wing wink work winter workable worker wipe works wire wireless workshop wisdom world wise worldly wish worldwide wistful worm wit worn witch worry with worse withdraw worsen withdrawal worship wither worst withhold worth within worthwhile without worthy withstand would

would-be

wound

witness

witty

wrack wretched wring wrap wrath wrinkle wreath wrist wreck write wrench writer wrest writing wrestle wrong X

X-ray

Y

yacht yet yield yard yolk yawn year yonder yearbook you yearly young yearn youngster your yeast yell yours yellow yourself youth yes yesterday youthful

Z

zeal zip
zealous zipper
zebra zone
zero zoo
zest zoology
zigzag zoom

192



# 附表1: 基数词、序数词表

	基数词	缩写	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	9,999th	nine thousand nine hundred
	(and) ninety-nine		(and) ninety-ninth



# 附表2: 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3: 国家、地区表

名词 形容词

America American
Africa African
Antarctica Antarctic

Arabia Arabic, person: Arabian

Arctic
Asia
Asia
Asian
Atlantic
Australia
Austria
Brazil
Arctic
Austria
Asian
Atlantic
Austrian
Austrian
Austrian
Brazilian

Britain British, person: Briton

Canada Canadian
China Chinese

Denmark Danish, *person:* Dane the Netherlands Dutch, *person:* Dutchman

Egypt Egyptian

England English, person: Englishman

European European

France French, *person:* Frenchman

Germany German
Greece Greek

Icelandic, person: Icelander

India Indian
Ireland Irish
Israel Israeli
Italy Italian
Japan Japanese
Korea Korean
Mexico Mexican



New Zealand New Zealand, person: New Zealander

North America North American

Oceania Oceanic
Pacific Pacific
Paris Parisian
Portugal Portuguese
Rome Roman
Russia Russian

Scotland Scots, Scottish, person: Scotsman

South America South American

Spain Spanish, person: Spaniard

Sweden Swedish
Switzerland Swiss
Turkey Turkish

Wales Welsh, person: Welshman

AD, A.D.

#### 附表4: 常见缩写词和缩略词表

anno Domini(=in the year of the Lord;

公元 since Christ was born) 上午,午前 AM, A.M., a.m. ante meridiem (before noon) AIDS, Aids Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome 获得性免疫缺损综合症, 艾 滋病 BC, B.C. before Christ 公元前  $^{\circ}$ C Centigrade 摄氏度 cubic centimeter 立方厘米 cc CD compact disc 光盘,激光唱片 只读光盘存储器;光盘 CD-ROM compact disk read-only memory CEO Chief Executive Officer 执行总裁, 首席执行官 cm centimeter 厘米 公司 Co. company dept., Dept. department 部、司、局、系 DNA deoxyribonucleic acid 脱氧核糖核酸 博士: 医生 Dr. Dr. doctor 数字化视频光盘 DVD digital video disc 例如 exempli gratia(=for example) e.g. 尤其是 esp. especially et al. et alia(=and others) 以及其他等等 等等 etc. et cetera(=and the rest) °F Fahrenheit 华氏(的) hr, hr. hour 小时

身份证

英寸

那就是,即

股份有限的小(用于姓名后)

千克,公斤 千米,公里

ID

i.e.

in.

Inc

Jr.

kg, kg.

km, km.

identification card

id est(=that is)

incorporated

inch

junior

kilogram

kilometer



1, 1. liter 升

Ltd. limited 有限的,股份有限

m, m. meter 米
min. minute 分钟
ml, ml. millimeter 毫升
Mr, Mr. Mister ····先生

Mrs, Mrs. Mistress ····夫人, ····太太

Ms, Ms. Mrs or Miss ···女士
Mt mount, mountain 峰,山
MTV music television 音乐电视
No. number 号码

OK okay 好;可以 P page;parking 页,停车处 par, para paragraph (文章的)段

PhD, Ph. D philosophiae Doctor 博士 pl. 复数

PM, P.M. post meridiem(=afternoon) 下午,午后PRC People's Republic of China 中华人民共和国

Rd., rd road 路
sec. second 秒
sing. singular 单数

sq square 平方;广场

st. street 街道

sth. something 某物,某事

t, t. ton 吨 tel. telephone 电话

TV television 电视, 电视机

UK United Kingdom (大不列颠及北爱尔兰)联合

王国,英国

UN United Nations 联合国

US, U.S., United States (of America) 美国,美利坚合众国

USA, U.S.A.

usu. usually 通常

VCD Video Compact Disc 视频高密光盘

VIP very important person 重要人物,大人物



#### 附表5: 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

be-: make or treat as; wearing or covered by

friend—befriend

spectacle—bespectacled

bi-: two; twice

lingual—bilingual

annual—biannual

bio-: relating to living things

chemistry—biochemistry

by-: less important; near

product—by-product

pass—bypass

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

tell—foretell



name—forename

head-forehead

hemi-: half

sphere—hemisphere

il-: (used before l) not

legal—illegal

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

patient-impatient

in-: not

complete—incomplete

infra-: below

red—infrared

inter-: between

city—intercity

intra-: inside; into

net-intranet

muscular—intra-muscular

ir-: (used before r) not

regular-irregular

kilo-: thousand

meter-kilometer

macro-: large and considered in a general way

economics—macroeconomics

mal-: bad or badly

treat-maltreat

micro-: very small; one millionth part of

chip—microchip

second-microsecond

mid-: the middle of a particular period

of time or a particular place

September—mid-September

west-mid-west

milli-: one thousandth part of

meter-millimeter

mini-: small; short

bus—minibus skirt—miniskirt

mis-: bad or badly; wrong or wrongly fortune—misfortune understand-misunderstand mono-: one lingual-monolingual multi-: many or several purpose—multipurpose neo-: modern or new classical—neoclassical non-: not smoker—non-smoker out-: bigger, further, greater, etc; outside or beyond live-outlive door-outdoor over-: too much; above; additional weight-overweight head—overhead time—overtime poly-: many centric—polycentric

post-: after war—postwar

pre-: before industrial—pre-industrial

pro-: supporting; acting as abortion—pro-abortion

vice-chancellor—pro-vice-chancellor pseudo-: false or not real

science—pseudoscience

re-: again; again in a better or different way;

apply—reapply write—rewrite

unite—reunite

self-: relating to yourself or itself

back to the former state

employed—self-employed



clean—self-cleaning

semi-: exactly half; partly but not completely;

twice

circle—semicircle

darkness—semidarkness weekly—semi-weekly

step-: related as a result of one parent's

remarrying, not by blood

mother—stepmother

sub-: under or below; part of a big whole;

not as good as other people or things

way—subway

section—subsection standard—substandard

super-: more, larger, greater than usual

natural—supernatural

tele-: at or over a long distance

communications—telecommunications

therm(o)-: relating to heat

meter—thermometer

trans-: across; into another place or state

Atlantic—transatlantic

plant—transplant

tri-: three; three times

angular-triangular

annual—tri-annual

ultra-: extremely; beyond

modern—ultramodern

sound—ultrasound

un-: not; opposite of

certain—uncertain

lock—unlock

under-: not enough; below; less important

or lower in rank

develop—underdevelop

water—underwater

secretary—under-secretary

uni-: one directional—unidirectional vice-: next in rank to president—vice-president with-: away, back; against draw-withdraw stand-withstand 二、后缀 1. 名词后缀 -ability, -ibility profit—profitability -age short-shortage break—breakage post-postage -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

-dom

king—kingdom

free—freedom

observe—observation

employ—employee absent—absentee

-ee



-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	
-ify	deep—deepen
·	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	
-an, -ian	nature—natural
-ant, -ent	Canada—Canadian
unt, en	differ—different
-ary, -ory	custom—customary
-ate	
-ed	passion—passionate



on.	talent—talented
-en	gold—golden
-ese	Japan—Japanese
-free	duty—duty-free
-ful	grace—graceful
	forget—forgetful
-ic, -ical	economy—economic(al)
-ish	specify—specific
	Ireland—Irish child—childish
-ive	
-less	support—supportive
-like	hope—hopeless
-ly	child—childlike
-9	man—manly
-ous, -ious	month—monthly
-some	poison—poisonous
-ward	trouble—troublesome
	down—downward
-у	noise—noisy
4. 副词后缀	

-ly

词汇表

-ward, -wards

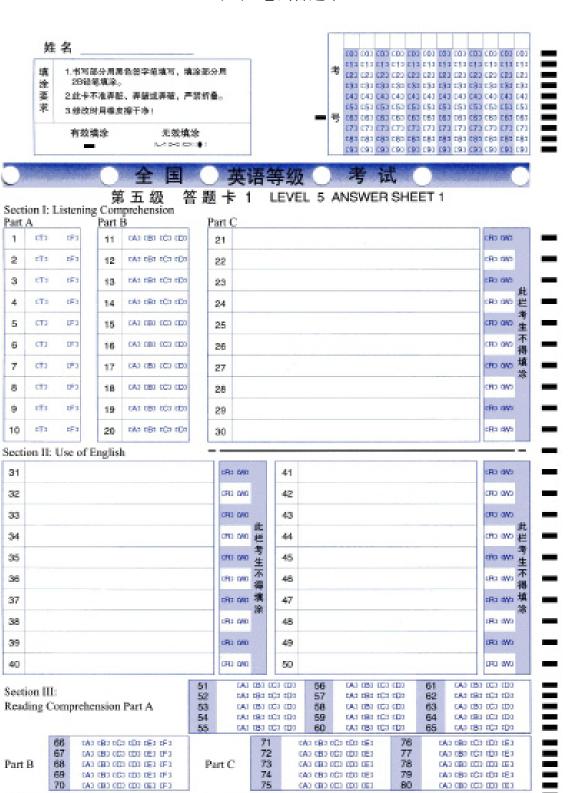
east—eastward(s)
north—northward(s)

easy—easily heavy—heavily

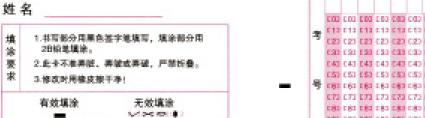
-wise

clock—clockwise other—otherwise

#### (二) 笔试答题卡



4



C20 C21 C23 C20 C20 C20 C21 C21 C20 C20 C20 C20 C20 690 CSI 690 CSI 693 CSI 690 CSI 690 CSI 693 CSI en C90 C90 E90 C90 C90 C90 C90 C90 E90 C90 C90

<u>00</u>

PUBLIC ENGLISH TEST SYSTEM ( PETS )

五级 答题卡2 LEVEL 5 ANSWER SHEET 2

東県 国									
Y									

Section IV: Writing Writing 81 公司をおお 海海 继护 000 De0 0e0 D-0 E-0 D-0 E-0 DIED DIED DIED DIED Death Date (See 140 DAD DAD DOG GOOD DOG Deck Code Cod

0-0

000 Ded Section IV:

0-0 0-0

ted the

Ded Ged

参展生物	图卷数数 B次4				
Detl	De0 0e0				
6-0 6-0	D-0 D-0				
Ded Ded	Did Did				
0549	Dud Dad				
CAC	ted ted				
Cord	DOG DOG				
DOM:	too tee				
040	0-0 0-0				
Cost	Dad Dad				
Deth	Ded Ded				

# 此处考生不得填写