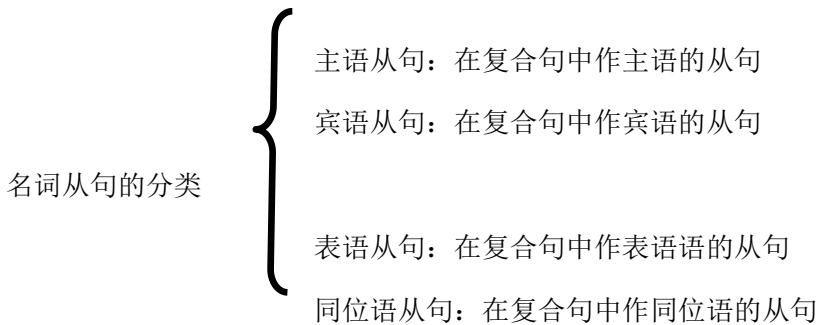


## 第一讲

### 名词性从句复习

1. 定义：在句子中其名词作用的句子，称为名词从句。



引导名词性从句的连接词可分为三类：

- 连接词：that, whether, if （不充当从句的任何成分）
- 连接代词：what, whatever, who, whoever, whom, whose, which
- 连接副词：when, where, how, why

复习建议及重点难点：根据名词性从句在复合句中的语法作用识别主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。名词性从句主要考查从句的语序、时态的一致性和连接词，因此在复习时要注意名词性从句的连接词必须满足题干的语境。

由一个主句和一个或一个以上的从句构成的句子叫复合句。名词性从句在复合句中起名词的作用，它包括主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句、同位语从句四大类，在句中分别用作主语、宾语、表语和同位语。

1. 引导名词性从句的关联词有：连接词 that, if, whether; 连接代词 who, what, which; 连接副词 when, where, how, why 等。

### 1.1 that

连词 **that** 本身没有意义，在从句中不担任任何句子成分，在宾语从句中有时可省略。

I hear (that) he has joined the football club.

That light travels in straight line is known to all.

It so happens that I know the man.

Is it certain that they will win.

### 1. whether 和 if 做连接词

1.1 whether 可以连接所有的名词性从句，而 if 只能引导宾语从句。

I didn't know \_\_\_\_\_ he would attend the concert. (宾语从句，可用 if 代替 whether)

The question is \_\_\_\_\_ it's worth trying. (表语从句，不可用 if 代替 whether)

\_\_\_\_\_ she comes or not makes no difference. (主语从句，不可用 if 代替 whether)

He must answer the question \_\_\_\_\_ he agrees to it or not. (同位语从句，不可用 if 代替)

1.2 whether 引导的宾语从句可作介词的宾语，而 if 则不能。

It all depends on whether they will support us. (不用 if)

Ryan was worrying about whether he had hurt her feelings. (不用 if)

1.3 if 既可引导直接宾语从句，也可引导间接宾语从句。如果用 if 会引起歧义，应避免使用 if，而用 whether。

Please let me know if you want to join us. (if 从句可被看成是宾语从句，if 表示是否)

Please let me know if you want to join us. (if 从句可被看成是条件状语从句，if 表示如果)

Please let me know whether you want to join us. (为避免引起歧义, 可用 whether 表示是否)

#### 1.4 从句后有“or not”时

I wonder whether he will come or not.

#### 1.5 后接动词不定式时。

Can you tell me whether to go or to stay?

#### 1.1 who, whom, whose, what, which

连接代词 who, whom, whose, what, which 等在从句中既起连接作用, 同时又担当主语、宾语、定语、表语等成分。

No one knows \_\_\_\_\_ he was waiting for.

We are worrying about \_\_\_\_\_ we should do next.

Tell me \_\_\_\_\_ house it is.

Let me know \_\_\_\_\_ train you will be arriving on.

#### 1.4 where, when, how, why

连接副词 where, when, how, why 等在从句中既是连接词, 又作状语。

I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ we are going to have the meeting.

She always thinks of \_\_\_\_\_ she can work well.

What I am anxious to know is \_\_\_\_\_ we can visit the museum.

比较:

when 引导的时间状语从句和名词性从句中的不同时代。

Please let me know when you arrive. (when 引导时间状语从句, 用一般现在时表示将来。)

Please let me know when you will arrive. (when 引导的是宾语从句, 从句中用一般将来时。)

#### 1.5 whoever, whomever, whatever, whichever, whomever

连接代词 **whoever** = anyone who 任何人, 无论谁; **whatever** = anything that 凡是..., 无论什么; **whichever** = anything that 无论那一个, 任何一个; **whomever** = anyone whom (whoever 的宾格形式)。

\_\_\_\_\_ comes to the club is welcome.

\_\_\_\_\_ is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

They ate \_\_\_\_\_ they could find on the deserted island.

You may do \_\_\_\_\_ you will.

I'll take \_\_\_\_\_ book interests me.

\_\_\_\_\_ book is overdue will be fined.

比较:

连接代词 **whoever** 在宾语从句中作主语, **whomever** 作宾语从句中宾语。

You may offer the book to whoever wants it. (此句中不能使用 **whomever**, 因为 **whoever** 在宾语从句中作 wants it 的主语)

You may offer the book to whomever you like (whomever 在宾语从句中作 you like 的宾语)

1.6 “疑问词+不定式”的功能: 在句中可作主语、宾语、表语等成分。

### 1.6.1 作主语

How to give advice in English is what I am trying to learn.

### 1.6. 作宾语

#### 1.6. .1 作动词的宾语

We have to start somewhere if we want to learn how to write plays.

#### 1.6. . 作介词的宾语

We had better learn to make the right choices about what and how to eat.

When you are trying to advise someone about what to do or what not to do, you can use should / ought to or should not /ought not to.

## 1.6.1 作表语

My question is where to find the answer.

1.6.4 从以上可以看出，“疑问词+不定式”构成的短语在句中相当于“名词”，因此有些可以转化成相应的从句。

I am not sure how to behave at the dinner table.

= I am not sure how I should behave at the dinner table.

1.6.4.1 这种结构中，疑问代词须接及物动词或相当于及物动词的短语 (who, which 除外)

I don't know what to talk. (×)

I don't know what to talk about. (√)

We haven't decided who (which) to go. (√)

1.6.4. 这种结构中的疑问副词后要接不及物动词；若接及物动词，要有动词的宾语。

I don't know how to talk.

I wonder if you could tell me how to do it. (不能说: ... how to do.)

## 1.7 注意:

## 1.7.1 wonder 后面的宾语从句

I wonder if (whether) 意为“想知道，不知道，纳闷”，可表示婉转的请求。

I wonder if you can help her.

I wonder that 从句意为“对……感到惊讶”

I wondered that nobody believes the news.

## 1.7. doubt (名词、动词) 后面的同位语从句或宾语从句:

肯定句中一般用 if 或 whether 引导，在否定句和疑问句中用 that 引导。

I doubted \_\_\_\_\_ he really knew the answer.

I have no doubt \_\_\_\_\_ she was ill yesterday.

= I don't doubt \_\_\_\_\_ she was ill yesterday.

Do you doubt \_\_\_\_\_ she was ill?

There is no doubt \_\_\_\_\_ he was ill.

### 1.7. 1 sure 后面的宾语从句

I am sure 后面的宾语从句用 that 引导，但也可以省略 that.

I am not sure 后面用 whether, if wh-疑问词引导。

I am sure that he won the game.

I am not sure if/whether he won the game.

I am not sure when he arrived in Beijing.

I am not sure where he will go.

### 1.8 that 和 what 做连接词时的区别

That 不做任何成分，而 what 做主语，宾语，表语等。

\_\_\_\_\_ I want is money and food.

\_\_\_\_\_ he is still famous is a fact.

## II. Grammar and Vocabulary

### Section A

**Directions:** After reading the passage below, fill in the blanks to make the passage coherent and grammatically correct. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word; for the other blanks, use one word that best fits each blank.

### Universities Show “Red Card” to English Majors

An increasing number of Chinese universities are showing English the “red card” and sending it off the academic playing field. Just last month, five more universities announced that they would no longer offer English as a major, ( 1 ) \_\_\_\_\_ CET-4 (大学英语四级考试) will still be required for graduation.

At first sight, it may appear that these universities are downgrading the importance of learning English. In actual fact, they are responding to the economic reality ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ English majors do not have good job prospects

after graduation. And the same holds true for graduates in other Arts majors.

According to MyCOS, the Beijing-based education research group, English graduates, along with those in history, literature and law, have ( 1) \_\_\_\_\_ (low) starting salaries and lowest employment rate. Engineering, economics and science graduates have better job prospects and make twice as much money, with IT graduates ( 4) \_\_\_\_\_ (make) the most.

In ( 5) \_\_\_\_\_ 1980s, the Chinese government made the study of English a priority as part of its reform and opening-up policy. English majors were in high demand in business and in government because people with good English-language skills were so rare. Today, about 150 million Chinese have studied, or are studying, English. Ten million of them ( 6) \_\_\_\_\_ (consider) functionally bilingual. So, when an employer looks at a graduate's résumé, it is assumed that he or she has good English skills.

However, for those of you who truly love English, you should not be discouraged. The demand for English teachers is still high at all levels of education, ( 7) \_\_\_\_\_ in public schools and in private institutions.

Zhang Lu is probably familiar to most of you as the elegant young woman ( 8) \_\_\_\_\_ (see) standing or sitting slightly behind top government officials when they meet leaders from English-speaking countries. Zhang is a translator. In 2015, she made 54 overseas trips accompanying various leaders such as Li Keqiang. Over the years, she has been the official Chinese/English translator ( 9) \_\_\_\_\_ major international conferences.

Zhang studied English and law at university. She ( 10) \_\_\_\_\_ (plan) to be a teacher, but her skills attracted the attention of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. They offered her a job in the diplomatic service. It is not the career she had planned, but her abilities enabled her to grasp the opportunity. So, if English is really your passion, let Zhang be your model and just choose a university that has not shown it the “red card.”

## Section B

**Directions:** Fill in each blank with a proper word chosen from the box. Each word can be used only once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

A. modest B. creative C. supplements D. swelled E. gradually  
F. emerging G. scoring H. caps I. potential J. access K. ruined

## Bathroom Reveals Your Repayment Ability

Banks and other lenders typically look at borrowers' credit histories, tax forms and other financial information to determine whether they will get paid back. In China, ( 11) \_\_\_\_\_ lenders also look at their bathrooms.

As the economy slows, the government wants to nurture a credit culture to get Chinese families spending instead of saving. While the country's wealth has ( 1 ) \_\_\_\_\_, the financial system has not kept pace. Some people have had no ( 1 1) \_\_\_\_\_ to credit card or mortgage, so lenders often have little reliable information about potential borrowers.

To fill the gaps, one upstart lender, China Rapid Finance, ( 14) \_\_\_\_\_ data analysis with on-the-ground spade work.

The company's investigators, in more than 90 cities, check for the number of toothbrushes or towels to determine how many people are living in a house. They look for dirty dishes in the kitchen. They take photos of a potential borrower at work to confirm employment status.

A growing number of companies are trying to crack the credit code in China. The internet giants Alibaba, Tencent and Baidu are developing credit ( 15) \_\_\_\_\_ systems based on users' online transactions and search histories.

The World Bank estimated that 79 percent of China's population above the age of 15 have bank accounts, while only 10 percent have ever borrowed from the formal financial system. China's banks have a(n) ( 16) \_\_\_\_\_ consumers lending business. Contrarily, online lenders are ( 17) \_\_\_\_\_ as the pioneers, satisfying China's rising consumer class.

Alibaba's financial affiliate( 隶属机构), Huabei, makes small loans to online shoppers and vendors on its e-commerce platforms.

Peer- to-peer platforms have proved hugely popular in China, but the industry's reputation has been ( 18) \_\_\_\_\_ by scandal, like the collapse of Ezubao.

After that, regulators have stepped up their oversight of online lenders, including setting ( 19) \_\_\_\_\_ on the amounts that can be borrowed. The regulators' tightening grip is "something like a shepherd (40) \_\_\_\_\_ herding his sheep into an increasingly narrowing pen or chute," said Mark Natkin, the founder and managing director at Marbridge Consulting, based in Beijing.



## 第二讲

### ◇ Grammar

动词除了句子中充当谓语外，还具有名词、形容词及副词的性质动词的非谓语形式，可在句中作主语、表语、宾语、定语、补语和状语等，称作非谓语动词，包括动词不定式、分词和动名词。

#### ► 重点要求:

- 1、掌握不定式、分词、动名词在句子中的作用
  - 、区分不定式、分词作定语和状语的异同
  - 1、掌握不定式、动名词作宾语，不定式和分词作宾补的惯用结构
- 4、注意非谓语动词与句子谓语动词的时间关系，以确定非谓语动词的时态形式
- 5、弄清非谓语动词与其逻辑主语的关系，以确定非谓语动词的语态形式

### 一、动词不定式

动词不定式的基本形式是“to+动词原形”，有时可以不带 to。动词不定式没有人称和数的变化，在句子中不能作谓语，但可以担任主语、表语、宾语、状语和宾语补足语。动词不定式仍保留动词的一些特

#### (一) 动词不定式的特征及用法

##### 1. 动词不定式的构成及特征

“to + 动词原形”构成动词不定式，是一种非谓语形式，在句子中不能作谓语，没有人称和数的变化，它具有名词、形容词和副词的特征。

##### . 动词不定式的用法

动词不定式具有名词、形容词和副词的特征，在句子中可以作主语、表语、宾语、定语和状语。

##### 1. 作主语

例如: To learn English well is not easy.

或 It is not easy to learn English well.

动词不定式作主语时，往往用 it 作形式主语，这种句型可归纳为下面的句型:

It is + adj. + 动词不定式

如果要说明不定式的动作执行者，可以用 for

It is + adj. + for sb. to do sth.

##### 2. 作表语

My wish is to become a teacher.

##### 3. 作宾语

Most of us like to watch football matches.

##### 4. 作宾语补足语

He told me to be here on time.

##### 5. 作定语

I have nothing to say about that thing.

#### 6. 作状语

He stopped to have a look.

#### 1. 动词不定式的否定形式

动词不定式的否定形式 not + to + 动词原形

例如: He asked me not to make such a mistake.

#### 4. 动词不定式与疑问词连用

疑问代词 who, what, which 和疑问副词 when, where, how, why 等后面可以接动词不定式, 构成动词不定式短语, 可以在句子中作主语、宾语、表语等成分。

例如: (1) He doesn't know how to use the machine.

(不定式作宾语)

( ) How to use the machine is a question.

(不定式作主语)

(1) The question is when to go there.

(不定式作表语)

### (二) 动词不定式的时态和被动形式

动词不定式是非谓语动词的一种, 由不定式符号(to)加动词原形构成。不定式的形式有五种:

#### 1. 一般式 to do

例如: I like to read English.

#### 2. 进行式 to be doing

例如: He seemed to be reading something at that time.

#### 3. 完成式 to have done

例如: He seemed to have cleaned the room.

#### 4. 被动式 to be done

例如: The work is to be done soon.

#### 5. 完成被动式 to have been done

例如: The boy is said to have been sent to hospital yesterday.

## 非谓语动词综合练习

### 一、选择:

1. There are nine planets \_\_\_\_ around the sun, and the earth \_\_\_\_ one of them.

A. moving; being    B. moving; is    C. move; being    D. move; is

. There have been several new events \_\_\_\_\_ to the program for the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games.

A. add                      B. to add                      C. adding                      D. added

1. I feel it is your husband who \_\_\_\_\_ for the spoiled child.

A. is to be blamed    B. is to blame    C. is going to blame    D. should blame

4. In the dream Peter saw himself \_\_\_\_\_ by a fierce wolf, and he woke up suddenly.

- A. chased B. to be chased C. be chased D. having been chased
5. He hurried to the booking office only \_\_\_\_\_ that all the tickets had been sold out.  
A. to tell B. to be told C. telling D. told
6. There are hundreds of visitors \_\_\_\_\_ in front of the Art Gallery to have a look at Van Gogh's paintings.  
A. wait B. to wait C. waiting D. waited
7. The managers discussed the plan that they would like to see \_\_\_\_\_ the next year.  
A. carry out B. carrying out C. carried out D. to carry out
8. Have you ever dreamed of \_\_\_\_\_ a terrifying shadow figure chasing you down an endless corridor?  
A. there being B. there to be C. there be D. there having
9. The wild flowers looked like a soft orange blanket \_\_\_\_\_ the desert.  
A. covering B. covered C. cover D. to cover
10. Paul doesn't have to be made \_\_\_\_\_. He always works hard.  
A. learn B. to learn C. learned D. learning
11. At this moment the bell rang, \_\_\_\_\_ the end of class.  
A. announce B. announcing C. announced D. to announce
12. She had a very \_\_\_\_\_ when she heard the news.  
A. disappointing look B. disappointed look C. disappointing appearance D. disappointment look
13. I had to shout to make myself \_\_\_\_\_ above the noise.  
A. heard B. hearing C. hear D. to hear
14. \_\_\_\_\_ and happy, Tony stood up and accepted the prize.  
A. Surprising B. Surprised C. Being surprised D. To be surprising
15. \_\_\_\_\_ how to do the homework, I went to ask my teacher for help.  
A. Not to know B. Not knowing C. Knowing not D. Not known
16. The boy wanted to ride his bicycle in the street, but his mother told him \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. not to B. not to do C. not do it D. do not to
17. She has no pencil \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to write with B. to write about C. to write D. write in
18. I expect \_\_\_\_\_ 0 students at the meeting.  
A. there being B. there to be C. there be D. there been
19. He is always the first \_\_\_\_\_ questions.  
A. to answer B. answering C. to be answered D. being answered
20. I would love \_\_\_\_\_ to the party last night but I had to work extra hours to finish a report.  
A. to go B. having gone C. going D. to have gone

### III. Reading Comprehension

#### Section A

**Directions:** For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

President Coolidge's statement, "The business of America is business," still points to an important truth today—that business institutions have more prestige (威望) in American society than any other kind of organization, including the government. Why do business institutions (41) \_\_\_\_\_ this great prestige?

One reason is that Americans (42) \_\_\_\_\_ business as being more firmly based on the ideal of (43) \_\_\_\_\_ than other institutions in society. Since competition is seen as the major (44) \_\_\_\_\_ of progress and prosperity by most Americans, competitive business institutions are (45) \_\_\_\_\_. Competition is not only good in itself, it is the means by which other basic American (46) \_\_\_\_\_ such as individual freedom, equality of opportunity, and hard work are protected.

Competition (47) \_\_\_\_\_ the freedom of the individual by ensuring that there is no monopoly(垄断) of power. In contrast to one all-powerful government, many businesses compete against each other for (48) \_\_\_\_\_. Theoretically, if one business tries to take unfair advantage of its customers, it will lose to competing business which treats its customers more fairly. Where many businesses compete for the customers' dollars, they cannot afford to (49) \_\_\_\_\_ them like inferiors or slaves.

A (50) \_\_\_\_\_ is often made between business, which is competitive, and (51) \_\_\_\_\_, which is a monopoly.

Because business is competitive, many Americans believe that it is more supportive of freedom than government, even though government leaders are elected by the people and business leaders are not. Many Americans believe, then, that competition is as important, or even more important, than democracy in preserving (52) \_\_\_\_\_.

Competition in business is also believed to (53) \_\_\_\_\_ the ideal of equality of opportunity. Competition is seen as an open and fair race where success goes to the swiftest person (54) \_\_\_\_\_ his or her social class background. Competitive success is commonly seen as the American (55) \_\_\_\_\_ to social rank based on family background. Business is therefore

viewed as an expression of the idea of equality of opportunity rather than the aristocratic(贵族的) idea of inherited privilege.

41. A. qualify      B. restrict      C. impress      D. possess  
 42. A. refer      B. view      C. reflect      D. confirm  
 43. A. competition      B. cooperation      C. admiration      D. determination  
 44. A. result      B. component      C. source      D. resource  
 45. A. estimated      B. respected      C. admitted      D. rejected  
 46. A. manners      B. cultures      C. values      D. customs  
 47. A. protects      B. builds      C. illustrates      D. presents  
 48. A. profits      B. savings      C. costs      D. funds  
 49. A. attend      B. treat      C. serve      D. charge  
 50. A. comment      B. complaint      C. choice      D. contrast  
 51. A. department      B. government      C. business      D. economy  
 52. A. security      B. prices      C. freedom      D. discipline  
 53. A. strengthen      B. define      C. cherish      D. supervise  
 54. A. as a result of      B. by means of      C. in terms of      D. regardless of  
 55. A. contribution      B. solution      C. alternative      D. appeal

## Section B

**Directions:** Read the following three passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

### A

Amazon has suddenly withdrawn its plans to build a satellite headquarters in New York City, citing growing opposition of local elected officials in a shifting political climate.

The decision marks a stunning reversal just three months after Amazon crowned Long Island City Queens, one of two winners of a highly public nationwide search in which hundreds of communities vied for the tech group's investment.

By losing Amazon, New York will sacrifice an estimated 5,000 jobs -paying an average annual salary of \$150,000 each- as well as a signature victory in a broader effort to transform the financial services capital into a technology hub to rival Silicon Valley.

Amazon's about-face is a particular setback for governor Andrew Cuomo, who led the company's recruitment and touted its November

decision as the city's biggest-ever economic development win.

At the same time, it appeared to confirm the dominance of a progressive wing of the Democratic party, led by the recently elected Queens representative Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez, who was suspicious of Amazon's arrival. Ms. Ocasio-Cortez questioned its opposition to organized labor and whether local citizens would benefit from its jobs.

Amazon officials said the decision to abandon New York had been taken recently, and would not discuss what role, if any, Jeff Bezos, the company's founder, played in the move.

"The commitment to building a headquarters required positive collaborative relationships with state and local officials who will be supportive over the long term," Amazon wrote in a blog post. "While polls show that 70 percent of New Yorkers support our plans and investment, a number of state and local politicians have made it clear that they oppose our presence and will not work with us."

Amazon said it did not intend to reopen the search process for a replacement. Instead, company officials expect to spread the jobs they planned to locate in Queens around existing Amazon facilities in Boston, San Diego, Vancouver and the Bay Area.

56. Amazon drew back from setting up a satellite headquarters in that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. there is a widespread public objection.
- B. the political climate is favorable to revolution.
- C. a number of state and local politicians changed their tunes.
- D. Long Island lost the fierce competition for the investment.

57. The underlined word "about-face" is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. victory
- B. reversal
- C. investment
- D. support

58. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. Amazon reoriented itself from a financial center to a technology hub.
- B. Jeff Bezos was to blame for his mistakes in decision-making.
- C. Andrew Cuomo had prejudice against Amazon's new headquarters plan.
- D. Alexandra Ocasio-Cortez was cautious in response to Amazon's plan.

59. What is the passage mainly concerned with?

- A. Amazon relocate its new facilities in Queens.
- B. Amazon drops plans for headquarters in New York City.
- C. Amazon seeks to cooperate with state and local politicians.
- D. Amazon is under fire for withdrawing the plan for a facility.

### Section C

**Directions:** Read the following passages. Fill in each blank with a proper sentence given in the box. Each sentence can be used only once. Note that there are two more sentences than you need.

- A. And yet, the implication of the study is hard to dismiss.
- B. on many of these fronts, computers are behind humans, if they are in the race at all.
- C. Technology does not necessarily mean doom to all but the highest skilled.
- D. Instead it takes three basic and compares our performance against the abilities of machines.
- E. Apart from astonishing improvement in education, it looks like only a minority of people can win this race.
- F. The result would be more alarming if machine were actually put to the test.

Many of us have already lost the “race against the machines” - we just don’t know it yet. That is the conclusion of new research by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Unlike most studies into the impact of automation, this one does not rely on informed guesswork about what machines will be able to do in 10 years’ time. (67) \_\_\_\_\_ They are literacy, numeracy and problem-solving with computers - and compares our performance against the abilities of machines. The results are sobering, but rather than a reason to despair,

In the survey a group of computer scientists was given the same test and asked which questions computers could answer, using technology that exists but has not necessarily been rolled out yet in the workplace. The conclusion? Almost a third of workers use these cognitive skills daily in their jobs and yet their competency levels have already been matched by computers. About 44 per cent are still better than the machines. The remaining 5 per cent have jobs that do not use these skills every day.

There are two caveats. First, the OECD only asked computer scientists how well they thought machines could do.

(68) \_\_\_\_\_ Second, just because technology exists does not mean it will be deployed quickly in the workplace. It depends on how easily it can be made operational, how much it costs relative to the value it creates, and whether companies have the appetite to invest.

(69) \_\_\_\_\_ Stuart Elliott, the author, concludes that in 10 to 20 years, only workers with very strong literacy and numeracy skills will be comfortably more proficient than computers. At the minute, only about one in 10 working-age adults in OECD countries are of this standard.

It is true that the education systems in most countries have been raising their game: younger people tend to have better skills than older people (the UK being one notable, and worrying, exception). But even if you take the most skilled generation in the most skilled country - young people in Finland - two-thirds still do not meet these top levels of literacy and numeracy. (70)

\_\_\_\_\_ The risks to workers from ever smarter computers are clear, but the opportunities will lie in maximizing the value of their human skills. For some people, such as talented chefs, the battle is already won. Others might need to harness the computers to leverage their human talents.

## 第三讲

### ◇ Grammar

动词除了在句子中充当谓语外，还具有名词、形容词及副词的性质动词的非谓语形式，可在句中作主语、表语、宾语、定语、补语和状语等，称作非谓语动词，包括动词不定式、分词和动名词。

#### ► 重点要求：

- 1、掌握不定式、分词、动名词在句子中的作用
- 、区分不定式、分词作定语和状语的异同
- 1、掌握不定式、动名词作宾语，不定式和分词作宾补的惯用结构
- 4、注意非谓语动词与句子谓语动词的时间关系，以确定非谓语动词的时态形式
- 5、弄清非谓语动词与其逻辑主语的关系，以确定非谓语动词的语态形式

分词是动词非谓语形式的一种，包括现在分词和过去分词。现在分词表示：主动，动作正在进行。过去分词表示：被动，动作已经完成。

### (一) 分词的作用



分词在句中可以作定语、表语、状语和宾语补足语。例如：

1. 作定语

Do you know the boy standing at the gate?

Have you read the book written by Lu Xun?

. 作表语

We are excited at the news.

The news he told us is exciting.

1. 作宾语补足语

I heard him singing a song in the classroom.

We found the ground covered with snow.

4. 作状语

While lying in bed, he listened to some music.

Seen from the hill, the village looks move beautiful.

分词作状语时，它的逻辑主语就是句子的主语，否则分词前面必须有自己的主语。

## (二) 分词的时态

现在分词分一般式和完成式，而过去分词则没有时态形式的变化。

现在分词的一般式表示动作与谓语动词同时发生，或在谓语动词之前发生。例如：

Knowing his uncle would come, he began to make some preparations.

现在分词的完成式，表示的动作发生在谓语动词表示的动作之前。常用作状语。

例如：

Having finished his homework, he went to bed.

## (三) 现在分词的被动式

被动一般式 being done

被动完成式 having been done

This is one of the new supermarkets being built in our city.

Having been told many times, he was able to operate the machine.

## (四) 分词的否定形式

分词的否定式，由 not+分词构成，例如：

Not having heard the news. I wrote to him again.

Not knowing how to work out the maths problem, I went to the teacher for help.

## (五) 分词独立主格结构

当分词的逻辑主语与主句的主语不同时，带逻辑主语的分词短语成为独立主格结构，在句法功能上起状语作用。例如：

Weather permitting, they will go and visit the science museum.

The meeting being over, they all left the room.

## 三、动名词

(一) 动名词是动词非谓语形式的一种,由动词加 **ing** 构成。动名词既有

### 动词特征，也有名词特征。

动名词在句中可以作主语、表语、宾语和定语。例如：

(1) Smoking does great harm to people's health.

(作主语)

(2) My job is looking after children.

(作表语)

(3) I have finished reading the novel.

(作宾语)

(4) We have got a swimming pool in our school.

(做定语)

动名词的否定形式由 not + 动名词构成。例如：

He made me angry by not taking the medicine.

(二) 动名词的复合结构由名词所有格或物主代词加上动名词构成。例如：

Would you mind my opening the door?

### (三) 动名词的时态语态

动名词的一般式，表示的动作可以与谓语动词同时发生或在前，或在后。例如：

We all enjoy listening to music. (同时发生)

Do you remember meeting me there? (在谓语动词前发生)

动名词的完成式表示在谓语动词之前完成的动作。例如：

I regret not having been taken to the Great Wall when I was a child.

She attended the party without being invited.

## 非谓语动词综合练习

### 一、选择：

1. To master a foreign language, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a lot of practice is needed      B. it needs a lot of practice  
C. practice is in need of          D. one needs a lot of practice
2. The library needs \_\_\_\_\_, but it'll have to wait until Sunday.  
A. cleaning      B. be cleaned      C. clean      D. being cleaned
1. Mrs. Smith warned her husband \_\_\_\_\_ after drinking again and again.  
A. never to drive      B. to never drive      C. never driving      D. never drive
4. With the money \_\_\_\_\_, he couldn't buy any ticket.  
A. to lose      B. losing      C. lost      D. has lost
5. The pilot asked all the passengers on board to remain \_\_\_\_\_ as the plane was landing.  
A. seating      B. seated      C. seat      D. to be seating
6. \_\_\_\_\_ the office, the foreign visitors were shown round the teaching building.  
A. Having shown      B. Showing      C. Has shown      D. Having been shown
7. The scientists were waiting to see the problem \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. settle                      B. settled                      C. to settle                      D. settling
8. The library's study room is full of students \_\_\_\_\_ for the exam.  
A. busily prepared B. busy preparing C. busily prepare D. are busily preparing
9. He wrote a letter to me \_\_\_\_\_ that his trip to Japan had been put off because of the bad weather.  
A. inform B. informing C. informed D. being informed
10. He reads newspapers every day to keep himself \_\_\_\_\_ about what's going on in the world.  
A. inform B. informing C. informed D. being informed
11. Millions of people went travelling during the National Holiday, lots of traffic jams in many cities.  
A. caused B. having caused C. causing D. to cause
12. It's necessary to be prepared for a job interview. \_\_\_\_\_ the answers ready will be of great help.  
A. To have had                      B. Having had                      C. Have                      D. Having
13. I couldn't do my homework with all that noise \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. going on                      B. went on                      C. goes on                      D. to go on
14. \_\_\_\_\_ twice, the postman refused to deliver our letters unless we chained our dog.  
A. Being bitten                      B. Bitten                      C. Having bitten                      D. To be bitten
15. \_\_\_\_\_ twice by our unchained dog is a nightmare for the postman who delivered our letters.  
A. Being bitten                      B. Bitten                      C. Having bitten                      D. To be bitten
16. \_\_\_\_\_ to sunlight for too much time, the plant died. That is, \_\_\_\_\_ to sunlight for too much time caused death to the plant.  
A. Having exposed; being exposed                      B. Being exposed; exposed  
C. Being exposed; being exposed                      D. Exposed; being exposed
17. \_\_\_\_\_ with a difficult situation, Arnold decided to ask his boss for advice.  
A. To face                      B. Having faced                      C. Faced                      D. Facing
18. \_\_\_\_\_ a difficult situation, Arnold decided to ask his boss for advice.  
A. To face                      B. Having faced                      C. Faced                      D. Facing
19. Unless \_\_\_\_\_ to speak, you should remain silent at the conference.  
A. invited                      B. inviting                      C. are invited                      D. being invited
20. Victor apologized for \_\_\_\_\_ to inform me of the change in the plan.  
A. his being not able                      B. him not to be able                      C. his not being able                      D. him to be not able

### 一、语篇填空

*After reading the passage below, fill in the blanks to make the passage coherent and grammatically correct. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word; for the other blanks, use one word that best fits each*

blank.

Today, Mandatory(强制的) recycling is a hard sell in the United States, where the economy runs largely along free market lines and the current landfillingwaste remains inexpensive and efficient.

Plain and simple, recycling still costs more than landfilling in most place. This fact, (1)\_\_\_\_\_ (couple) with the disappearance of the so-called" landfill crisis" of the mid-1990s, means that recycling has not caught on , which runs (2)\_\_\_\_\_ some environmentalists' wishes.

However, many cities have found ways to recycle economically. They have cut costs by automating sorting and processing. They're also found profitable markets for the recyclables(可回收物) (3)\_\_\_\_\_ cast-off items are acceptable or even welcome. Increased efforts by green groups(4) \_\_\_\_\_ (educate) the public about the benefits of recycling have also helped.

(5)\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ uneconomical recycling seems to some people, some cities, such as Pittsburgh, San Diego and Seattle, have made recycling mandatory. In these cities, recyclables are banned from both household and business garbage. Families (6)\_\_\_\_\_ recycle all basic recyclables, such as paper , cardboard , glass and plastic. To business with garbage containers 'polluted' with more than 10 recyclables, warning (7)\_\_\_\_\_ (issue). If they fail to take action, fines are expected.

New York, a national leader on recycling, decided to stop its least cost-effective recycling programs (plastic and glass) in 2002. But rising landfill costs ate up the \$ 39 million saving expected.

As a result, the city brought back plastic and glass recycling and committed to a 20-year contract with a recycling firm, Hugo Neu Corporation, which built the (8)\_\_\_\_\_ (advanced) recycling facility in the country.

The company focuses on (9)\_\_\_\_\_ could cut costs. Automation has streamlined the sorting process, and easy access to rail has cut both the environmental and transportation costs. The new deal and new facility have made recycling efficient for the city and its residents (10)\_\_\_\_\_ (show ) once and for all that responsibly-run recycling programs can actually save money ,landfill space and the environment.

## 二、词汇

*Fill in each blank with a proper word chosen from the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.*

A. shamed	B. consequently	C. criticism	D. scarce	E. authorities	
F. struggled	G. original	H. practical	I. luxury	J. blanketed	K. assume

William Shakespeare came from a modest start, but finished life living in a(n) \_\_\_1\_\_\_ house in Stratford-upon-Avon, with a coat of arms and series of business investments to his name.

So was William Shakespeare a businessman, as well as a writer?

Researchers have uncovered information from historical documents that point to Shakespeare being a greedy businessman, anxious to grab every penny whose practices caused \_\_\_2\_\_\_ in his lifetime.

The academics believe that many of Shakespeare's doubtful business dealings have been \_\_\_3\_\_\_ by people's romantic view of him as a creative genius who made his money through acting and writing plays. The idea that Shakespeare gave the world such wonderful narratives, language and entertainment makes it uncomfortable to even \_\_\_4\_\_\_ that he was simply motivated by his own thirst for financial interest.

Shakespeare was a grain businessman almost for his life time. He bought and stored grain and then sold it on to his neighbors at high prices.

In the late 16th and early 17<sup>th</sup> Century a bad weather gripped England. The cold and rain resulted in poor harvests and \_\_\_5\_\_\_ severe lack of food. Referred to as the "Little Ice Age", the period was the time when thousands of people \_\_\_6\_\_\_ for survival. At that time, Shakespeare was under investigation for tax evasion(逃避) and later charged with storing grain when food was \_\_\_7\_\_\_.

One could argue that he did not do this without a conscience and that perhaps this is demonstrated in the way he portrayed one of his famous character Shylock in his play the Merchant of Venice. Many people claim Shylock personifies Shakespeare's own self-hatred, who is eventually \_\_\_8\_\_\_ for his greed as a money lender and all that he owns is seized from him. Perhaps with the \_\_\_9\_\_\_ pursuing Shakespeare for his evil dealings during Little Ice Age, Shylock's tragic fate was a real fear for Shakespeare.

Shakespeare's \_\_\_10\_\_\_ funeral monument at Holy Trinity Church was a bag of grain which implied that he prided himself on his role as a grain businessman as well as on his writing. It was not until the 18<sup>th</sup> century that the bag of grain was replaced by a pillow.

## 第四讲

1. Almost everyone \_\_\_\_\_ (没能通过驾驶员考试) on the first try. (fail)
2. She enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ (听轻音乐), so she listens to it every night.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (听见他们与汤姆谈论) in the room loudly every day.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ (让我等了好几个小时). (keep)
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ (让孩子出去玩) to play. (let)
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (记得支付丽莎) for the job, but I forget the exact amount.
7. Please \_\_\_\_\_ (请比尔来) and see me. (ask)
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ (让他重复我告诉他的那些事). (make)
9. My parents \_\_\_\_\_ (从不让我单独去旅游). (let)
10. Many parents \_\_\_\_\_ (允许他们的孩子自己做决定). (allow)
11. He \_\_\_\_\_ (喜欢对人叫喊) when he is angry. (like)
12. I've just \_\_\_\_\_ (购完物) in Nanjing Road Walkway, (finish)
13. We're interested in \_\_\_\_\_ (听他告诉我们新闻故事).
14. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (让他一遍又一遍地重复那个句子). (let)
15. You should work tonight \_\_\_\_\_ (而不是看电视).
16. He \_\_\_\_\_ (忍不住注意) the blue sky out of the window
17. We can't understand why he \_\_\_\_\_ (躲着不和我们说话). (avoid)
18. Making full use of time \_\_\_\_\_ (并非意味着从早到晚不停地看书). (mean)
19. Contrary to what he expected, to undertake the job \_\_\_\_\_ (要经常乘飞机出国). (involve)

20. I appreciate your kindness in providing me with such a good opportunity to \_\_\_\_\_ (练习和外国友人讲英语). (practise)

## I. Grammar and Vocabulary

### Section A

**Directions:** After reading the passages below, fill in the blanks to make the passages coherent and grammatically correct. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word; for the other blanks, use one word that best fits each blank.

Should we allow modern buildings (21) \_\_\_\_\_ (build) next to older ones in a historical area of a city? In order to answer this question, we must first examine (22) \_\_\_\_\_ people really want to preserve the historic feel of an area. Not all historical buildings are attractive. However, there may be other reasons, for example, economic reasons (23) \_\_\_\_\_ they should be preserved. So, let us assume that historical buildings are both attractive and important to the majority of people. (24) \_\_\_\_\_ should we do then if a new building is needed?

In my view, new architectural styles (25) \_\_\_\_\_ exist perfectly well alongside an older style. Indeed, there are many examples in my own home town of Tours where modern designs (26) \_\_\_\_\_ (place) very successfully next to old buildings. (27) \_\_\_\_\_ the building in question is pleasing and does not dominate its surrounding too much, it often improves the attractiveness of the area.

It is true that there are examples of new buildings which have spoiled the area they are in, but the same can be said of some old buildings too. Yet people still speak against new buildings in historic areas. I think this is simply (28) \_\_\_\_\_ people are naturally conservative and do not like change.

Although we have to respect people's feelings as fellow users of the buildings, I believe that it is the duty of the architect and planner to move things forward. If we always reproduced what was there before, we would all still be living in caves. Thus, I would argue against (29) \_\_\_\_\_ (copy) previous architectural styles and choose something fresh and different, (30) \_\_\_\_\_ that might be the more risky choice.

### Section B

**Directions:** Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

A. preferences    B. evaluates    C. benefit    D. fortunately    E. confidence    F. organizations G. unsurprisingly    H. conducted    I. purchasing    J. ranked    K. ethical
--

The Australian state of Victoria is investing in a program to identify new opportunities for its food and agriculture industries. As part of this initiative the government \_\_\_31\_\_\_ extensive research to identify which attributes of a food product are most important to consumers. As income levels rise and education levels improve, consumers across the world are becoming interested in more than just the price and quality of the food they eat. Indeed, some consumers are now willing to pay extra money for food with a special nutritional or health \_\_\_32\_\_\_. In addition, some consumers are also choosing food based on how it was produced, including the environmental and \_\_\_33\_\_\_ impact of production. Victoria's Department of Primary Industries designed and researched a report that analyzes \_\_\_34\_\_\_ for food products with "trust" attributes, specifically food safety, clean food, green food, animal welfare and ethical food production. The report also determines the relative importance of the five nominated "trust" attributes and \_\_\_35\_\_\_ their importance in relation to non-trust attribute' such as price and quality.

"Consumers are becoming increasingly insightful when making \_\_\_36\_\_\_ decisions, and Victoria's ability to demonstrate the trustworthiness of food products will be vital to maintain consumer \_\_\_37\_\_\_ in priority export markets," the report says. Between February and June 2004, the DPI interviewed 280 food industry shareholders, including retailers, wholesalers, foodservice managers, importers distributors and representatives of government, industry bodies and non-government \_\_\_38\_\_\_, in 21 of Victoria's major food markets, including France, Japan, the UK and the US.

The research found, perhaps \_\_\_39\_\_\_, that price, quality and food safety were the most important factors for consumers, with each factor \_\_\_40\_\_\_ as the most important by 18-20% of respondents. In fourth place, 8% of respondents felt flavor was the most important attribute of a food product for customers, while 6% thought freshness was most important, and 3% thought the appearance packaging was most important. Health nutrition, brand image, and clean chemical free were each considered most important by just 1-2% of interviewees.

## 阅读

### (1)

The sights, sounds, and smells of the modern marketplace are rarely accidental. More likely they are tools of an evolving strategy of psychological marketing called "sensory marketing" to create an emotional association to a(n) \_\_\_1\_\_\_ product or brand.

By relating to people in a far more \_\_\_2\_\_\_ way through everyone's own senses, sensory marketing is able to affect people in a way that traditional mass marketing



cannot.

Traditional marketing believes that consumers will systematically consider \_\_\_3\_\_\_ product factors like price, features, and utility. Sensory marketing, by contrast, seeks to resort to the consumer's life experiences and feelings. Sensory marketing believes that people, the consumers, will act according to their emotional urge more than to their \_\_\_4\_\_\_ reasoning. By this way, an effective sensory marketing effort can result in consumers choosing to buy a lovely but expensive product, rather than a plain but cheap \_\_\_5\_\_\_.

In the past, communications with customers were mainly monologues-----companies just "talked at" consumers. Then they evolved into dialogues, with customers providing \_\_\_6\_\_\_. Now they're becoming multidimensional conversations, with products finding their won voices and consumers responding \_\_\_7\_\_\_ to them.

Based on the implied messages received through five sense, consumers, without noticing the trend to apply human-like personalities to brands, leading to intimate relationship and, hopeful for the brands, persistent \_\_\_8\_\_\_. And that's the very thing brands are dying to fostering customers rather than instant trend or profits. And that's the very thing brands are dying to foster customers rather than instant trend or profits. Most brands are considered to have either "sincere" or "exciting" personalities.

"Sincere" brands like IBM and Boeing tend to be regarded as conservative and relative while "exciting" brands like Apple, and Ferrari are imaginative and \_\_\_9\_\_\_. In general, the consumers tend to form \_\_\_10\_\_\_ relationships with sincere brands than with exciting ones, this explains the relatively enduring history of the "Sincere Brands".

Certainly, with the eyes containing two-thirds of all the \_\_\_11\_\_\_ cells in a person's body, sight is considered the most important of all human senses. Sensory marketing uses sight to create a memorable "sight experience" of the product for consumers which extends to packaging, store interiors, and printed advertising to form a (n) \_\_\_12\_\_\_ image for the brand.

In other words, no aspects of a product design is left to \_\_\_13\_\_\_ anymore, especially color. Brand acceptance is linked closely with the appropriateness of the colors on the brand----- does the color \_\_\_14\_\_\_ the product at all? If not, customers, though not realizing it themselves, will \_\_\_15\_\_\_ the brands in all possible ways-sales, reputations, etc. Therefore, brands, isn't it time now to study the new field of marketing?

1. A. specific                      B. qualified                      C. average                      D. adequate
2. A. economic                      B. personal                      C. artificial                      D.

mechanic

3. A. obvious                      B. potential                      C. accessible                      D.

concrete

4. A. imaginable                      B. objective                      C. psychological                      D.

gradual

5. A. alternative                      B. reward                      C. sample                      D.

exhibit

6. A. compliment                      B. fund                      C. prospect                      D.

feedback

7. A. temporarily                      B. subconsciously                      C. occasionally                      D.

attentively

8. A. loyalty                      B. philosophy                      C. endurance                      D.

regulation

9. A. mild                      B. daring                      C. steady                      D.

classic

10. A. far-fetched                      B. hard-won                      C. long-lasting                      D.

easy-going

11. A. individual                      B. sensory                      C. present                      D.

general

12. A. overall                      B. ambitious                      C. dramatic                      D.

additional

13. A. chance                      B. maintenance                      C. progress                      D.

leadership

14. A. accept                      B. overlook                      C. fit                      D. treat

15. A. shape                      B. punish                      C. signify                      D.

exploit

## (2)

Overcoming extreme cold, cruel ice and people dismissing him as mad, Slovenian DavoKamizar became the first person to ski non-stop down Mount Everest.

After a dramatic fall over almost sheer cliffs of snow, stones and ice, 38-year-old Kamizar emerged in his base camp after five hours of skiing. "I feel only absolute happiness and absolute tiredness," he said.

At one stage he had to speed over stretches of ice that collapsed and broke underneath him and could have sent him falling into the deep crevasses (裂缝) that dot the mountain.

The descent (下落) had been by many as insanely dangerous. The Darwin Awards website, which documents deaths which are **foolhardy**, urged people to log on to Internet broadcasts of the attempt. “Keep your eyes peeled for a live Darwin Award,” it said.

However, the only body to make the news was the corpse(尸体) of an known mountaineer which Kamicar zipped past as he descended, one of an estimated 120 corpses, thought to litter the slopes.

“This mountain is always full of surprise. Seeing a dead man out there was a really shocking experience,” he said.

Thanks to strategically placed cameras on the mountain and one attached to his safety helmet, hundreds of thousands of people witnessed his descent on the Internet, which was one of the record highs ever. During the run more than 650,000 hits were registered on his expedition website jamming it for a time as others tried to access the site.

Weather conditions were so severe that Kamicar had to abandon plans to rest on the summit before attempting to descend. Instead, suffering from fatigue, as soon as he reached the top he put on his skis and flung himself back down the mountain.

Dealing with the mountain had already cost Kamicar two fingers when a previous failed attempt saw him get frostbite as a fierce storm lashed the peak. Kamicar comes from a skiing family and took part in his first Himalayan skiing expedition in 1989. Since then, he has been tireless in raising funds and sponsorship for more expeditions, with Everest as the permanent goal.

1. DavoKamicar made history by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. skiing down Mount Everest without rest.
  - B. descending Mount Everest within the shortest time ever
  - C. attracting largest number of audience online for his descent.
  - D. becoming the first to film his descent down Mount Everest
2. The underlined word **foolhardy** in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. sudden and hard to accept
  - B. taking unnecessary risks
  - C. attracting public attention
  - D. working hard to fool others
3. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE/
  - A. Kamicar saw about 120 dead bodies littering the slope.
  - B. The broadcast of his descent online was cancelled because of the website jam.

- C. Kamicar's family had a tradition to conquer Mount Everest.  
D. This was not Kamicar's first attempt on Mount Everest.
4. The best title for the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Mad man skis down Everest  
B. Darwin Award for DavoKamicar  
C. Extreme sports hero slides to a record  
D. Body of mountaineer found on Everest

## 第五讲

### Grammar and Vocabulary

#### Section A

**Directions:** After reading the passage below, fill in the blanks to make the passage coherent and grammatically correct. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word; for the other blanks, use one word that best fits each blank.

#### The Shop Where It's OK to Be Different

When Angela Makey knew her *autistic* (患自闭症的) son Adam wanted to open a comic shop, she laughed out loud. She knew he'd been keen on comics since childhood. But how would he deal with customers and suppliers and all the other jobs (21) \_\_\_\_\_ are necessary for running a business?

At that time, Adam was looking for a job. He had a degree in philosophy and had learned to live independently, but there didn't seem to be any suitable jobs for him. The family (22) \_\_\_\_\_ (hope) he and his younger brother Guy, also with autism, could find work that matched their strengths: reliability, punctuality and attention to detail. But there were no available opportunities.

So the "laughable" comic shop idea began to grow on Angela. Eventually, she used her savings to buy a shop in Cambridgeshire, and seven years ago Niche Comics (23) \_\_\_\_\_ (bear).

Like many autistic people, Adam loves comics for their world of rich detail and visual expression. He developed an interest in Marvel comic heroes on TV (24) \_\_\_\_\_ he was seven years old. “They are a reminder (25) \_\_\_\_\_ it’s OK not to be like everyone else,” Adam said. He’s now 30, and comics and their heroes are still part of his life.

In the comic shop, the brothers share their *encyclopedic* (渊博的) knowledge of comics with customers. The brothers act as guides in this universe, (26) \_\_\_\_\_ (introduce) customers to new comics.

The shop attracts many autistic customers. And being autistic (27) \_\_\_\_\_ turns out to be a big help for the brothers to deal with customers. They are good at (28) \_\_\_\_\_ (spot) the customers’ needs and feelings. “Maybe it’s the tone of the voice, the motion of a hand — small details that most people won’t pick up on — that I might have *insight* (深刻理解) into,” says Guy.

Of course, the majority of customers who come to the shop are not autistic. Now the brothers get a steady stream of customers who are, both male and female, (29) \_\_\_\_\_ young children to retired people. Once the shop had established itself, the brothers also began reaching out to people with autism beyond the shop.

Seven years on, Angela is glad she took the risk of helping her sons (30) \_\_\_\_\_ (create) their dream shop. “This shop has a soul,” the mother says proudly.

## Section B

**Directions:** Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

A. ban	B. relevant	C. pressure	D. jointly
E. channels	F. maintains	G. addresses	H. independently
I. major	J. platform	K. consumption	

### New E-Commerce Law Takes Effect

China’s new e-commerce law, which was passed last August, took effect on January 1. The law comes amid the rapid development of China into the world’s largest e-commerce market.

The law aims to regulate the market and create a sound (31) \_\_\_\_\_ environment. It covers the requirement for registration and licensing of e-commerce

operators, taxation, electronic payment, etc. It also (32) \_\_\_\_\_ other important aspects of e-commerce, including false advertising, consumer protection, data protection, intellectual property and cybersecurity.

The new law will apply to three types of operators. These include e-commerce (33) \_\_\_\_\_ operators like Taobao, third-party merchants who sell goods and services on e-commerce platforms, and online *vendors* (供应商) who do business via other network (34) \_\_\_\_\_, such as social media sites. It means that merchants who sell goods through non-traditional e-commerce platforms, such as WeChat, will fall under the new law. These sellers will now need to finish their business registration and pay (35) \_\_\_\_\_ taxes.

The law will make all e-commerce platform operators (36) \_\_\_\_\_ responsible with the merchants for selling any fake or knock-off goods on their websites. Before the law took effect, individual merchants were solely responsible when caught selling *liable* (负有偿付责任的) goods.

The implementation of the law may bring (37) \_\_\_\_\_ on online *retail* (零售) companies and merchants selling goods through social media sites. Many private shopping agents (known as *daigou*) are considering whether to continue the service under the new policy since it will increase the management cost and lead to a rise in the product price.

But the new law does not aim to (38) \_\_\_\_\_ small to medium sized online retailer. Instead, it helps lay the legal foundation for the growth of the e-commerce business industry, (39) \_\_\_\_\_ order in the market and further promotes its growth.

Besides, the law will help clean up China's reputation as a (40) \_\_\_\_\_ source of fake or knock-off goods. In the long term, consumers will benefit from it.

### III. Reading Comprehension

#### Section A

**Directions:** For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

#### How Saving Wildlife Benefits Humans

It's no secret that we've lost an overwhelming number of species within that last four decades. These species have all but 41 due to overpopulation, deforestation,

consumer culture, climate change, animal exploitation, and other harming sources — all brought about by mankind.

One of the first great rules of *terrestrial* (陆地的) biology is “no species is forever.” \_\_42\_\_, this rapid loss of species today is estimated to be between 1,000 and 10,000 times higher than the natural extinction rate. As increasingly accepted theories have argued, we are now in the midst of the sixth great \_\_43\_\_.

The Earth consists of plants, animals, water, land, the atmosphere, and humans. *Biodiversity* (生物多样性) \_\_44\_\_ the health of the planet and has a great impact on all our lives. Reduced biodiversity means a future where food supplies are *vulnerable* (易受攻击的) to pests and disease, and fresh water is in short supply. If biodiversity \_\_45\_\_ impacts our lives in such big ways, then our *conservation* (环保) efforts don't just benefit the environment, they benefit us, too.

One convincing benefit that comes from wildlife conservation efforts is that it ensures food \_\_46\_\_. Wildlife conservation promotes agricultural biodiversity, which plays an important role in building a secure and healthy food system. When agricultural biodiversity is \_\_47\_\_ and land is cleared for agriculture, extensive habitat loss takes place, as well as undocumented loss of species and massive soil *erosion* (侵蚀).

Another benefit that comes from wildlife conservation is that these \_\_48\_\_ protect human health. Conservation International reports that “more than 50 percent of modern medicines and more than 90 percent of traditional medicines come from wild plants and animals.” \_\_49\_\_, a world that promotes healthy ecosystems and biodiversity provides crucial *buffers* (缓冲) between disease and humans. A number of studies have \_\_50\_\_ reduced diversity among *mammal* (哺乳动物) species and overall decreases in biodiversity to an increase in the *transmission* (传播) of animal-born diseases to humans.

Perhaps the most convincing benefit that comes from wildlife conservation is that it provides us with \_\_51\_\_, whether it be economically or socially. Increasing biodiversity and healthy ecosystems improve agricultural productivity, thereby allowing farms to become more \_\_52\_\_. Healthy ecosystems that are home to unique species \_\_53\_\_ tourists from around the world, which helps the local economy and invites in a new fusion of investment.

Our unsustainable, unconscious, self-interested relationship with the environment has led us into an extremely destructible world. If we do not take action and \_\_54\_\_ changing our ways, we are at risk of losing more vital and \_\_55\_\_ ecosystems and

biodiversity, or at least until the sixth great extinction claims one final species: our own.

41. A. changed evolved  
B. existed  
C. disappeared  
D.
42. A. Furthermore  
B. However  
C. Therefore  
D. Otherwise
43. A. extinction immigration  
B. destruction  
C. evolution  
D.
44. A. threatens endangers  
B. localizes  
C. strengthens  
D.
45. A. infrequently directly  
B. potentially  
C. regionally  
D.
46. A. management security  
B. inspection  
C. development  
D.
47. A. identified valued  
B. cultivated  
C. exploited  
D.
48. A. initiatives contributions  
B. consequences  
C. intentions  
D.
49. A. In addition contrast  
B. After all  
C. In particular  
D. By
50. A. adapted linked  
B. turned  
C. adjusted  
D.
51. A. protections nutrients  
B. opportunities  
C. services  
D.
52. A. standard profitable  
B. welcome  
C. scarce  
D.
53. A. discourage protect  
B. attract  
C. forbid  
D.
54. A. feel like for  
B. keep on  
C. set about  
D. argue
55. A. irreplaceable imbalanced  
B. unpredictable  
C. unlimited  
D.

## Section B



**Directions:** Read the following three passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

(A)

Tea, the most typical of English drinks, is a relative latecomer to British shores. Although the custom of drinking tea dates back to the third *millennium* (一千年) BC in China, it was not until the mid-17th century that the drink first appeared in England. It was the Portuguese and Dutch traders who first imported tea to Europe, reaching the Continent by the way of Venice around 1560, with regular shipments by 1610.

Curiously, it was the London coffee houses that were responsible for introducing tea to England. One of the first coffee house merchants to offer tea was Thomas Garway. He sold both liquid and dry tea to the public as early as 1657. Three years later he issued a broadsheet advertising tea at £6 to £10 per pound, *touting* (兜售) its virtues at “making the body active and *lusty* (健壮的)”, and “preserving perfect health until extreme old age”.

Tea gained popularity quickly in the coffee houses, and by 1700 over 500 coffee houses sold it. This distressed the pub owners, as tea cut their sales of beer, and it was bad news for the government, who depended upon a steady stream of *revenue* (税收) from taxes on liquor sales. By 1750 tea had become the favoured drink of Britain’s lower classes.

A 1676 act taxed tea and required coffee house operators to apply for a license. This was just the start of government attempts to control, or at least, to profit from the popularity of tea in Britain. By the mid-18th century the duty on tea had reached a ridiculous 119 percent. This heavy taxation had the effect of creating a whole new industry — tea *smuggling* (走私). Ships from Holland and Scandinavia brought tea to the British coast, then stood offshore while smugglers met them and unloaded the precious cargo in small vessels. The smugglers, often local fishermen, secretly moved the tea inland through underground passages and hidden paths to special hiding places. One of the best hiding places was in the local church!

Even smuggled tea was expensive, however, and therefore extremely profitable, so many smugglers began to *adulterate* (掺假) the tea with other substances, such as willow and sloe leaves. Used tea leaves were also redried and added to fresh leaves.

Finally, in 1784 William Pitt the Younger introduced the Commutation Act, which

dropped the tax on tea from 119% to 12.5%, effectively ending smuggling. Adulteration remained a problem, though, until the Food and Drug Act of 1875 brought in severe punishment for the practice.

56. According to the passage, tea drinking \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. is the favorite pastime of the Dutch
  - B. is an important British tradition
  - C. was well-received by the Portuguese centuries ago
  - D. could be found everywhere in the world in 1560
57. Who might be annoyed by the popularity of the tea?
- A. Coffee house owners.
  - B. Wine sellers.
  - C. Britain's lower classes.
  - D. Smugglers.
58. Which of the following statements about tea smuggling is **TRUE**?
- A. Churches provided convenience for smuggling.
  - B. Fishermen and farmers contributed a lot to tea industry.
  - C. Underground passages and boats were ideal hiding places for tea.
  - D. The government encouraged tea smuggling for taxes on tea.
59. How was the order of the tea market finally restored in Britain?
- A. By passing an act related to a tax rise.
  - B. By imposing mild punishment.
  - C. By punishing those who sold fake tea.
  - D. By mixing redried used leaves with fresh tea leaves.

**(B)**

These are pages pasted on a college bulletin board. It lists part-time job vacancies on campus this semester.

**Bilingual Secretary Wanted**

Our International Exchange Department requires one part-time bilingual secretary for our office. He / She must be native Mandarin with excellent English competence (better with Japanese). We ask for 8 hours a week (from Monday to Saturday), and working schedule is negotiable. However, English corners are arranged on Thursdays, and therefore we need you to be on site from 3pm to 5pm. Attractive salary and good benefits package, including chances to exchange to foreign countries, are offered to junior and senior year students with excellent secretarial skills, the ability to communicate, an outgoing personality and a strong sense of responsibility.

Please hand in applications with photo, and email to [uniied@gmail.com](mailto:uniied@gmail.com), or call 400-800-100 during office hours to get further information.

International Exchange Department

### **Advanced Math Teaching Assistants in Need**

The Mathematics Department is looking for two Advanced Math teaching assistants. The job is mainly to help freshmen students to deal with math assignments and projects, as well as prepare them for final exams in Week 16.

We hope those applying for the position could meet the following requirements. First, it's necessary for the applicants to be skilled at math. Second, he/she should have at least 2 As in math-related courses with GPA no less than 4.0. Third, the job asks for excellence in both professional skills and patience.

For those who are interested in the position, please send your résumé to [unimd@gmail.com](mailto:unimd@gmail.com) before September 15th.

Dr. Jessica Smith  
Mathematics Department

### **Part-time Job Recruitment**

Technology Support Department lacks several assistants to work at its help desk.

Contents: A customer service job — answering questions, helping people solve their computer problems, providing basic teaching to new users, etc.

Requirement: the Advanced Computer Test certificate; good interpersonal skills; enthusiasm.

Work hours: from 6 a.m. to 2 a.m.  
early mornings (6 a.m.-9 a.m.): 2 persons  
mornings (9 a.m.- 12 a.m.): 1 person  
afternoons (12 p.m.- 6 p.m.): (full)  
evenings (6 p.m. - 11 p.m.): (full)  
late nights: (11 p.m.-2 a.m.): 2 persons  
weekends: 3 persons

If you are interested, please come to Luking Library 2F (East Side) Room 213 and fill the forms. An interview will be arranged afterwards. New position for the next semester will be released in December.

Mr. Luke Johnson  
Technology Support Department

60. If you get the position as a secretary, you \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. have to assist in English corner
  - B. have a tight schedule during the week
  - C. have the chance to be an exchange student in foreign universities anytime during university
  - D. must be a native English speaker who can speak fluent Chinese
61. Why are there so many job vacancies in Technology Support Department?
- A. Because the interview is challenging.
  - B. Because applicants have to fill in complicated forms.
  - C. Because applicants have to work irregular hours.
  - D. Because the Advanced Computer Test certificate is too difficult to obtain.
62. Which of the following statements is correct according to the advertisements?
- A. The advertisements can be found on the school website.
  - B. Call for further information of math teaching assistants before September 15th .
  - C. More job vacancies in the Mathematics Department will be available in December.
  - D. The International Exchange Department needs a communicative and responsible secretary.

## 第六讲

### I. Grammar

In the U.S., most students enter college (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (expect) to leave with a bachelor's degree. College advisers and some very successful student offer the following tips (2) \_\_\_\_\_ how to get the most out of your college education.

**Manage Time** College is known (3) \_\_\_\_\_ its distractions. You'll meet people (4) \_\_\_\_\_ values and priorities are different from yours. The newness of the situation and the range of decisions you'll face could leave you (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (confuse).

Think about (6) \_\_\_\_\_ you want from college and from friends. Study after breakfast, between classes, whatever works best for you. Don't cut off all social contacts. They are as vital to (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (survive) in college as reading. Study Hegel first; then catch a late movie.

**Use Effective Study Methods** Would you take a trip by stopping for directions at every station (8) \_\_\_\_\_ reading a map? Of course not, but that's (9) \_\_\_\_\_ most people study, says a professor, who teaches a course on preparing for college. Studying in college demands more reading and thinking, less memorization than in high school. Survey the material first to get a sense of it; create some questions. Take down key ideas (10) \_\_\_\_\_ you can have a review after reading.

**Stay Current** Professors many not notice (11) \_\_\_\_\_ you attend a large lecture, but you could notice later on. Some professors use lectures to discuss material (12) \_\_\_\_\_ which they will base an exam. Others stress key points. If you must miss a lecture, get the notes promptly. If too much time elapses, the notes will make less sense. Never fall more than a week (13) \_\_\_\_\_ in reading. If you don't do the reading, you won't understand the lecture.

**Plan for the Future** It is quite appropriate to view college (14) \_\_\_\_\_ a broadening experience, a preparation for life. Indeed, many college students do not select their career path (15) \_\_\_\_\_ after they graduate. Take occupational courses if you like, but don't feel (16) \_\_\_\_\_ (compel 迫使) to mold your major to the market.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_
15. \_\_\_\_\_
16. \_\_\_\_\_

## II. Vocabulary

- |                |              |           |               |            |
|----------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|------------|
| A. recognition | B. causing   | C. aware  | D. including  | E. opposed |
| F. consumed    | G. explosion | H. global | I. literature | J. decline |
| K. joys        |              |           |               |            |

There's nothing like winning a Nobel Prize in Literature to stimulate an author's book sales. Mo Yan, this year's winner, has seen his books flying off the shelves as Chinese and foreign readers ask for copies of the new winner's works. Wa, his latest novel just published in English, has already sold out, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ his publisher to increase the book's print run.

Chinese literature, in general, does not have a high international profile (引人注目的). Contemporary authors such as Lao She, Su Tong and Jiang Rong are read in western countries, but western readers, as Howard Goldblatt says, "read Chinese fiction as a window into China, as (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to real literature." Goldblatt, an American, has translated many modern Chinese novels, (3) \_\_\_\_\_ those of Mo Yan, and his main criticism of Chinese fiction is that it is, "too introspective (反省的), that it is not sufficiently (4) \_\_\_\_\_. It is too preoccupied (全神贯注的) with China and has little to do with 'ren,' people, human beings." Despite that criticism, inside China there has been an (5) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ of new writers eager to tell their stories in print or online and Mo's international (6) \_\_\_\_\_ will be an inspiration to them.

There is another problem, though: Will these young writers find a readership? There seems to be a (7) \_\_\_\_\_ in the popularity of "serious" fiction in favor of "fast" fiction. "Fast" fiction is like "fast" food; it's easily (8) \_\_\_\_\_ and easily forgotten. Novels about romance, horror and kung fu are always at the top of the best seller list. Fewer and fewer people, it seems, have the time or the inclination to sit down and engage with a serious bit of writing. But this is a problem everywhere and in every culture.

Let's hope that Mo's win will, at the very least, introduce new readers worldwide to the (9) \_\_\_\_\_ and rewards of good fiction and make them (10) \_\_\_\_\_ that China is a place where great writing can be found.

Key: 1—5 \_\_\_\_\_ 6---10 \_\_\_\_\_

### III. Cloze

Germany's University of Heidelberg says a researcher has uncovered evidence that apparently confirms the identity of the woman behind the Mona Lisa's famous smile.

She is Lisa Del Giocondo, wife of Florentine businessman Francesco Del Giocondo, according to \_\_\_1\_\_\_ written in the margins of a 1503 book by a friend of Leonardo da Vinci as the artist worked on the \_\_\_2\_\_\_, the school said in a statement.

The \_\_\_3\_\_\_ by a Heidelberg University library manuscript expert appears to \_\_\_4\_\_\_ what has long been suspected.

Del Giocondo was first \_\_\_5\_\_\_ as the likeness in the painting by Italian writer Giorgio Vasari in 1550, who also dated the work at between 1503 and 1506, the university said.

But because Vasari relied on anecdotal evidence, there were always doubts about the \_\_\_6\_\_\_, and Leonardo is not known to have made any notes about the model's identity himself.

"One \_\_\_7\_\_\_ discussed is the presentation of a fictitious likeness of a woman; Leonardo's female ideal," the school said.

But the finding by Heidelberg library expert Armin Schleichter \_\_\_8\_\_\_ the matter, according to the university.

In a copy of the \_\_\_9\_\_\_ of Roman philosopher Cicero, Agostino Vespucci, a Florentine official and friend of Leonardo's, wrote in the margins that da Vinci was \_\_\_10\_\_\_ a portrait of Lisa del Giocondo. He \_\_\_11\_\_\_ his notes October 1503, also helping pin down the \_\_\_12\_\_\_ time Leonardo was working on the painting.

"All doubts \_\_\_13\_\_\_ the identity of the Mona Lisa are eliminated by one source." the university said.

The discovery was actually made in 2005, but was not \_\_\_14\_\_\_ known until a German radio station last week aired it in a \_\_\_15\_\_\_.

1. A. notices                      B. notes                      C. articles                      D. essays

- |                      |                 |                |                |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 2. A. image          | B. drawing      | C. picture     | D. masterpiece |
| 3. A. discovery      | B. invent       | C. recover     | D. uncover     |
| 4. A. note           | B. confirm      | C. clear       | D. identify    |
| 5. A. called after   | B. named after  | C. named       | D. called      |
| 6. A. identification | B. picture      | C. setting     | D. painter     |
| 7. A. chance         | B. point        | C. possibility | D. means       |
| 8. A. settles        | B. settles down | C. deals with  | D. solves      |
| 9. A. work           | B. works        | C. book        | D. books       |
| 10. A. working for   | B. working at   | C. working out | D. working on  |
| 11. A. dated         | B. wrote        | C. marked      | D. picked      |
| 12. A. actual        | B. proper       | C. exact       | D. real        |
| 13. A. to            | B. as to        | C. as          | D. as for      |
| 14. A. fully         | B. actually     | C. widely      | D. completely  |
| 15. A. talk          | B. speech       | C. lecture     | D. report      |
- Key: 1—5 \_\_\_\_\_ 6-10 \_\_\_\_\_ 11-15 \_\_\_\_\_

#### IV. Reading Comprehension

##### (A)

It is lots of trouble to learn a new language. When we go to all that trouble, we certainly want to be understood. But understanding is based on more than speech. Sometimes misunderstanding comes not from the wrong words, but from the wrong style. In our own country, we learn the style for politeness. But this polite style may be misunderstood in another country. This can cause unexpected difficulties. Since you have spent so much effort learning this new language, it is sensible and practical to learn the politeness rules as well. Even if you think some of the customs are foolish, learning them can help you to be clearly understood.

In your country, is it considered polite to listen quietly to other people, without any change of expression on the face? If this is the style you have learned, perhaps you should watch two Americans talking. Notice how the person who is listening will have frequent changes of expression. The listener may also make little remarks while the other person is talking. These little remarks may be one word, like “really?” or they may just be a little sound, like “uhhun” or “mmm”. This is the way American listeners show that they are listening in a friendly way. This is why Americans get uneasy when the listener is silent and shows no change of expression. In the American style of speaking, an unmoving face often means that the listener is unfriendly, or perhaps even angry.

Sometimes people from two cultures are uncomfortable with each other for very small reasons. Here is an example: Americans think that perspiration (sweat) odor (smell) is not polite. In fact, they worry so much about this subject that they spend a great deal of money on **deodorants** and dry cleaning and washing their clothes. If a foreign student does not follow the same rule, Americans may be disturbed and think the foreigner is not

nice. The problem can be especially troublesome because Americans are so embarrassed about this subject that they do not even like to talk about it, so they are not likely to tell that person why they are uneasy.

1. In the first paragraph the author tries to tell us that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. some good politeness rules are foolish in the eye of foreigners.
  - B. The right choice of word is more important than a proper style one behaves
  - C. One's proper behavior style is more important than the speech one makes
  - D. Learning something about politeness of another culture is important
2. According to the author, when you are listening to an American speaker, you should \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. keep silent all the time.
  - B. remark "Really?", "uhhun" or "mmm"
  - C. make some suitable responses
  - D. change your expressions all the time
3. The underlined word "deodorants" in the last paragraph most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. elegant clothes
  - B. a substance concealing smells
  - C. dishwashers
  - D. a special making-up skill
4. Which of the following can best summarize the passage?
  - A. Learn to understand a different culture.
  - B. Politeness is more important than language.
  - C. It is difficult to understand another culture.
  - D. How to make friends with American people.

(B)

There's chilling news for the American consumer: ice-cream prices are about to skyrocket. According to the National Ice Cream Retailers Association (NICRA), the price of an average cone could jump by 30% this summer alone.

Record US milk prices are combining with unexpected hikes in the cost of ingredients such as vanilla and cocoa. Economists worry that this may be only the tip of the icecream-berg: inflation seems to be resurgent(复活).

Rising ice-cream prices are the result of what NICRA calls a "perfect storm"—an unprecedented(空前的) and unlikely combination of circumstances. Vanilla prices are high because storms ruined the crop in Madagascar, source of much of the global crop. And chocolate prices have been boosted by the chaotic (混乱的) security situation in West Africa, where countries such as the Ivory Coast are major cocoa producers. Most damaging of all to the ice-cream lover, US dairy prices are at a record high, the result of a sharp decrease of production and bans on the import of Canadian cattle. Butter and cheese producers have been buying up available stocks of milk, sending the future market to a all-time high this month. Analysts say high milk prices will have an effect far beyond the ice-cream industry, and could result in more expensive cheese and pizza.



More seriously, the threat is part of a revival in US inflation—a factor that had more or less disappeared during the past few years' economic slowdown. Overall headline inflation figures remain low: the 0.5% figure recorded in March was among the highest in recent months. But economists forecast a rebound this summer, as the effects of strong growth filter through to prices. In particular, prices for steel, oil, property and computer chips have registered strong gains this year. The worry is that expectations of higher inflation will lead to higher pay claims, which in turn will fuel future prices rises.

5. Why does NICRA call the rising of ice-cream prices a “perfect storm”?
- Because the rising of ice-cream prices has never happened before.
  - Because the rising of ice-cream prices have big impact on US economy.
  - Because the rising of ice-cream prices is a combination of many factors.
  - Because the rising of ice-cream prices is not likely to happen.
6. We can assume from the passage that bans on the import will affect\_\_\_\_\_.
- the prices of ice-cream
  - the domestic consumers
  - the domestic industry
  - the government
7. How do you think higher pay claims will lead to much higher inflation?
- Higher pay claims will make cost higher, which in turn will raise the prices.
  - Higher pay claims will make people much richer and more likely to buy.
  - Higher pay claims are equal to prices rises.
  - Prices rise is the best way to turn down higher pay claims.
8. Which of the following best summarizes the author's opinion?
- Hikes in the cost of ice-cream ingredients will make consumers suffer.
  - Rises of ice-cream prices may bring a revival in US inflation.
  - The US economic structure needs to be reformed.
  - Workers will be better-off as a result of higher pay.

#### V. 6 选 4

- In general the person feels excited and ready to act
- They said that laughter is much healthier than anger.
- Expressing anger violently is more harmful than repressing it
- Anger may cause you a cancer.
- Anger is a normal emotion that we all feel from time to time.
- Doctors say the solution is learning how to deal with anger.

Doctors say anger can be an extremely damaging emotion, unless you learn how to deal with it. They warn that anger can lead to heart disease, stomach problems, headaches, emotional problems and possibly cancer.

\_\_\_1\_\_\_ Some people express anger openly in a calm reasonable way. Others burst

with anger, and scream and yell. But other people keep their anger inside. They can not or will not express it. This is called repressing anger.

For years many doctors thought that repressing anger was more dangerous to a person's health than expressing it. They said that when a person is angry, the brain releases the same hormones (荷尔蒙). They speed the heart rate, raise blood pressure, or sugar into the blood, etc. \_\_\_2\_\_\_

Some doctors say that both repressing and expressing anger can be dangerous. They believe that those who express anger violently may be more likely to develop heart disease, and they believe that those who keep anger inside may face a greater danger of high blood pressure.

\_\_\_3\_\_\_ They say the first step is to admit that you are angry and to recognize the real cause of the anger, then decide if the cause is serious enough to get angry about. If it is, they say, "Do not express your anger while angry. Wait until your anger has cooled down and you are able to express yourself calmly and reasonably."

Doctors say that a good way to deal with anger is to find humor in the situation that has made you angry. \_\_\_4\_\_\_

## VI. Translation

1. 当我陷入困境时, 我经常先求助于父母。(when)
2. 我们非常感激你帮助我们公司解决了这么多问题。(appreciate)
3. 与专家们预料的相反, 试验结果不尽人意。(contrary)
4. 直到一年后他才适应了高中新的学习环境。(Not...)
5. 很难想象人的一生总是一帆风顺, 所以我们能做的就是抱最好的希望, 做最坏的打算。(It)

## 第七讲

阶段测

## 第八讲

### I. Grammar

What kind of person will be successful in the 21<sup>st</sup> century? Today, our idea of being successful is not only being rich or powerful, but also having a goal for life and realizing the goal steadily.

Being teenagers, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ you move step by step through the 21<sup>st</sup> century, you might ask (2) \_\_\_\_\_: what is the definition of a successful person in the 21<sup>st</sup> century? You may think that only people (3) \_\_\_\_\_ national presidents, movie stars, famous sports figures, heroes and billionaires are successful people. Certainly they are. But not every successful person can be one of those.

To become a really successful person, the first step is to have a strong desire. If you don't know (4) \_\_\_\_\_ you are going, you'll never know when you get there. Only if you have a goal for our life (5) \_\_\_\_\_ you try to fulfill it.

The second step is to acquire the ability to do things. Now, this doesn't mean only to study well, but also to create and develop friendships, to be able to distinguish vice (6) \_\_\_\_\_ virtue, and to work individually and cooperatively (7) \_\_\_\_\_ high efficiency.

The third step involves a long period of socializing. Being socially active requires many skills. You have to know how to establish a good friendship with everyone. You have to solve problems (8) \_\_\_\_\_ the most effective way. Mixing with the 21<sup>st</sup> century's society is vital for becoming successful (9) \_\_\_\_\_ keeping up to date will be very important in meeting the challenges (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) by the era of information.

To succeed in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, you also need to have the spirit to strive. The 21<sup>st</sup> century is a field of competition for us humans. Society demands a (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (high) level of talents. (12) \_\_\_\_\_ has more knowledge and better ability will be able to survive in the competition.

All these requirements seem to be far away (13) \_\_\_\_\_ you now; but if you want to succeed, start now to work (14) \_\_\_\_\_ small things around you. If you set goals for life and work hard, the society of the 21<sup>st</sup> century will recognize you (15) \_\_\_\_\_ a truly successful person.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_ 11. \_\_\_\_\_ 12. \_\_\_\_\_  
 13. \_\_\_\_\_ 14. \_\_\_\_\_ 15. \_\_\_\_\_

## II. Vocabulary

A impossible	B. economies	C. replace	D. filled	E. sacrifices	
F. Nevertheless	G. blocked	H. Therefore	I. simple	J. hiding	K. smog

Pollution usually goes hand-in-hand with economic development. In the rush to industrialize, pollution has become a serious social problem.

For years, pollution was a big problem in industrialized countries. Fumes from thousands of factories \_\_\_1\_\_\_ the air. There was \_\_\_2\_\_\_ over most major cities, coming from the large numbers of cars and trucks. High-rise buildings \_\_\_3\_\_\_ the sunlight from other buildings and there was noise everywhere. In some cities, the smog covered everything, \_\_\_4\_\_\_ the sun and the view of beautiful mountains beyond.

Some of the developing countries, with their developing \_\_\_5\_\_\_, are also beginning to create pollution just as the developed countries once did.

\_\_\_6\_\_\_ there are encouraging signs. Great improvements can be found in certain cities, which had the worse pollution problem only a few years ago. Strict measures have been taken there to control pollution from industry, and these measures are having some effect. Chemical Pollution is decreasing, and some of the rivers and seas are coming to life again.

People have learned that pollution control is not \_\_\_7\_\_\_. It involves many \_\_\_8\_\_\_.

It is \_\_\_9\_\_\_ to do away with pollution. We must make a decision as to how much pollution we can live with. If we want to make better machinery and cleaner cars, we will have to raise their prices. If we want to save our natural resources, we will have to find something to \_\_\_10\_\_\_ them. Which is more important, controlling pollution or saving money? This is not an easy decision to make, and the outcome will never satisfy everyone.

Key: 1—5 \_\_\_\_\_ 6—10 \_\_\_\_\_

## III. Cloze Test

What can the average Briton do to create a home environment which is green and friendly? Well, \_\_\_1\_\_\_ bear in mind that over half the average home's energy bill is spent on heating rooms, but \_\_\_2\_\_\_ a typical house loses nearly half its heat through the walls and roof. So \_\_\_3\_\_\_ number one is to ensure that your house is adequately prevented loss of heat. Get advice about double glazing, and loft insulation(顶层隔热).

The next most important point to consider is that of \_\_\_4\_\_\_. Packaging and wrapping is an obvious \_\_\_5\_\_\_. Try to use economy size boxes, and reuse containers \_\_\_6\_\_\_ glass jars and plastic boxes instead of wrapping food in foil (箔) or plastic. Take bottles to bottle-banks, and only shop in supermarkets which use \_\_\_7\_\_\_ packaging. More and more people are simply \_\_\_8\_\_\_ to buy goods packed in wasteful plastic. The garden too is an area where waste can be recycled. Start a compost heap(堆肥) using old food bits and garden weeds \_\_\_9\_\_\_ putting them in the dustbin. What can be done with some other things we usually throw away is \_\_\_10\_\_\_. For example, try papering your bedroom with \_\_\_11\_\_\_ from magazines.

The third problem area is the use of \_\_\_12\_\_\_. This is becoming a more and more \_\_\_13\_\_\_ thing, so save as much as you can. Flushing (冲洗) the toilet accounts for a

third of all household water use, so don't flush \_\_\_ 14 \_\_\_, if you are only getting rid of a tissue, for example. Take a shower instead of a bath, and don't keep the water running while you wash, or clean your teeth. And don't use a pipe to wash your car or water the garden. These are \_\_\_ 15 \_\_\_ in some areas in any case when there are water shortages. Try putting some in a bucket instead.

- |                   |                 |                         |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. what's more | B after all     | C. in all               | D. first of all |
| 2. A. meanwhile   | B. nevertheless | C. besides              | D. similarly    |
| 3. A. Solution    | B. question     | C. point                | D. item         |
| 4. A. waste       | B. environment  | C. storage              | D. material     |
| 5. A. example     | B. task         | C. advantage            | D. condition    |
| 6. A. or          | B. such as      | C. due to               | D. except for   |
| 7. A. functional  |                 | B. emergency-aid        |                 |
|                   | C. attractive   | D. environment-friendly |                 |
| 8. A. refusing    | B. preferring   | C. tending              | D. intending    |
| 9. A. despite     | B. before       | C. instead of           | D. other than   |
| 10. A. surprising | B. moving       | C. imposing             | D. enjoying     |
| 11. A. words      | B. sentences    | C. topics               | D. pictures     |
| 12. A. water      | B. toilet       | C. bathroom             | D. pipe         |
| 13. A. cheap      | B. ordinary     | C. precious             | D. convenient   |
| 14. A. directly   | B. especially   | C. rapidly              | D. wastefully   |
| 15. A. encouraged | B. allowed      | C. denied               | D. banned       |

Key: 1—5 \_\_\_\_\_ 6-10 \_\_\_\_\_ 11-15 \_\_\_\_\_

#### IV. Reading Comprehension

(A)

When we walk through the city, we all experience a kind of information overload but we pay attention only to those that are important to us. We don't stop, we keep our faces expressionless and eyes straight ahead, and in doing so, we are not just protecting ourselves but are avoiding overloading other people as well.

We make use of *stereotypes*(刻板的模式) as convenient ways to make quick judgments about situations and people around us. They may not always be accurate, and they can often be dangerously wrong, but they are used regularly.

The problem with the stereotypes is that they restrict experience. By using limited clues to provide us with a rapid opinion of other people or places, we may choose to limit our communication. We may decide not to go to certain places because we believe they will not offer something we enjoy.

In the city, styles of dress are particularly important with regard to self-presentation. Different groups often use clearly identifiable styles of clothes so that they can be easily recognized. It is becoming increasingly common for brand names to be placed on the outside of clothes, and this labeling makes it easy to send out information about fashion and price instantly, and lets others tell at a distance whether an individual has similar tastes and is a suitable person to associate with.

In England, where social grouping or class continues to make social *distinctions* (区分), clothes, hairstyles, people's pronunciation and the manner of speaking are all clues to our social group. Class distinctions tend to be a relatively fixed, although in the city where greater variety is permitted, they are more likely to be secondary determining factors of friendship and association.

1. People walking in cities ignore the surrounding because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they do not wish to talk to other people  
B. everyone else is expressionless  
C. the environment is already familiar to them  
D. there is too much information to take in
2. According to the passage, the main disadvantage of using stereotypes is that they\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. are likely to lead us into dangerous situations  
B. may make us miss some pleasant experience  
C. can rarely be relied on  
D. make us mentally lazy
3. From the passage we may conclude that\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. stereotypes can help to understand people fully  
B. people are becoming more interested in fashion  
C. dressing can send messages about individuals  
D. stereotypes can do more harm than good to people
4. It would appear that in England, a person's class\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. might be less important in making friends in a city  
B. is mainly determined by his pronunciation  
C. plays less of a role than it did in the past  
D. is something that can be changed by easily

(B)

It has been thought and said that Africans are born with musical talent. Because music is so important in the lives of many Africans and because so much music is performed in Africa, we are inclined to think that all Africans are musicians. The impression is strengthened when we look at ourselves and find that we have become largely a society of musical spectators(旁观). Music is important to us, but most of us can be considered consumers rather than producers of music. We have records, television, concerts, and radio to fulfill many of our musical needs. In most situations where music is performed in our culture it is not difficult to distinguish the audience from the performers, but **such** is often not the case in Africa. Alban Aviagen, a Kesenya semiprofessional musician from northern Ghana, says that when his flute and drum ensemble(歌舞团) is performing. "Anybody can take part". This is true, but Kesenya musicians recognize that not all people are equally capable of taking part in the music. Some can sing along with the drummers, but relatively few can drum and even fewer can play the flute along with the ensemble. It is fairly common in Africa for there to be an ensemble of expert musicians surrounded by others who join in by clapping, singing, or somehow adding to the totality of musical sound. Performances often take place in an open area (that is, not on a stage) and so the lines between the performing nucleus and the additional performers, active spectators, and passive spectators may be difficult to draw from our point of view.

5. The difference between us and Africans, as far as music is concerned, is that\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. most of us are consumers while most of them are producers of music  
B. we are musical performers and they are semiprofessional musicians

- C. most of us are passive spectators while they are active spectators  
 D. we are the audience and they are the additional performers
6. The word “such” (Line9) refers to the fact that\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. music is performed with the participation of the audience  
 B. music is performed without the participation of the audience  
 C. people tend to distinguish the audience from the performers  
 D. people have records, television sets and radio to fulfill their musical needs
7. The author of the passage implies that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. all Africans are musical and therefore much music is performed Africa  
 B. not all Africans are born with musical talent although music is important in their Lives  
 C. most Africans are capable of joining in the music by playing musical instruments  
 D. most Africans perform as well as professional musicians
8. The best title for this passage would be \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. The Importance of Music to African People  
 B. Differences Between African Music and Music of Other Countries  
 C. The Relationship Between Musicians and Their Audience  
 D. A Characteristic Feature of African Musical Performances

#### V. 6 选 4

- A. This seems to prove that the entrepreneurs were right to complain.  
 B. The one who owns most money in the end is the winner.  
 C. As a result, the survey said, entrepreneurs were “unloved, unwanted and misunderstood.”  
 D. It is not true that British people are born jealous of others’ success.  
 E. But instead of being happy they complain that nobody loves them.  
 F. Perhaps it is the entrepreneurs who are the problem.

Everyone knows that the Frenchmen are romantic, the Italians are fashionable and the Germans are serious. Are these just stereotypes or is there really such a thing as national character? And if there is, can it affect how a nation succeed or fail?

At least one group of people is certain that it can. A recent survey of the top 500 entrepreneurs in the UK found that 70% felt that their efforts were not appreciated by the British public. Britain is hostile to success, they said. It has a culture of jealousy. \_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_ Jealousy is sometimes known as the “green – eyed monster” and the UK is its home.

Scientists at Warwick University in the UK recently tested this idea. They gathered a group of people together and gave each an imaginary amount of money. But instead of being happy they complain that nobody loves them. Those given a little were given the chance to destroy the large amount of money given to others – but at the cost of losing their own. Two thirds of the people tested agreed to do this.

\_\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_\_ But there is also opposite evidence. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development recently reported that the UK is now the world's fourth largest economy. That is not bad for people who are supposed to hate success. People in the UK also work longer hours than anyone else in Europe. So the British people are not lazy, either.

"It is not really success that the British dislike," says Carey Cooper, a professor of management at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology. "It's people using their success in a way that seems proud or unfair or which separates them from their roots. "

\_\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_\_ They set out to do things in their way. They work long hours. By their own efforts they become millionaires. \_\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_\_ It hardly seems worth following their example. If they were more friendly, people would like them more. And more people want to be like them.

### VI. Translation:

1.他总是言行不一致。(opposite)

2.如果有人肯出资，我会在上海开一家很大的快餐店。(finance)

3.医生提出让我戒烟，这值得考虑。(同位语从句)(worth)

4.他们高高兴兴地了解到：那家服装厂赞助的音乐会结果很成功。(turn out)

5.一个长久居住在城市的人对城市生活感到厌烦是很自然的。(主语从句)

## 第九讲

### I. Grammar:

#### The Uncommon Professional

I went to the dark end of the shelves, pressed my forehead (1) \_\_\_\_\_ the wall and buried myself in a few moments of quiet disappointment. Was this the way it would be for the rest of my life? Here I was, two years out of school, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (work) at yet another mindless, low-pay, dead-end job. Up to this point, I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (avoid) the question by just not thinking about it. But now, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ some reason, the awful possibility had come crashing down on me. The thought sucked every bit of energy from



my body, and I felt sick of myself. I went home to bed, pulled the covers over my head, and tried to forget about tomorrow and all the tomorrows that (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (follow).

By morning I was a little more composed but no less depressed. Low in spirits, I went back to work— (6) \_\_\_\_\_ my hopeless routine.

There were several new guys on the job that morning— temporary workers. One of them caught my eye. He was older than the others, and wearing a uniform. The company didn't issue uniforms— in fact, the company didn't care what you wore (7) \_\_\_\_\_ you showed up. But this guy was dressed in a pair of smartly pressed trousers and work shirt, complete with his name, Jim, sewn on the pocket. I guess he supplied himself with the uniform.

I watched him all that day and the rest of the days he worked with us. He was never late or early. He worked at a steady, unhurried pace. He was friendly to everyone he worked with, (8) \_\_\_\_\_ rarely talked while he was working.

At lunchtime, most of us got our meals and drinks from the vending machines. However, Jim didn't. He ate his lunch from an old-fashioned steel lunch box and drank his coffee from a bottle. Sometimes people would be a little careless about cleaning up after they ate. Jim's place at the table was spotless, and, of course, he was always back on the line exactly on time. He wasn't just odd; he was outstanding-admirable!

He was the kind of worker managers dreamed of. (9) \_\_\_\_\_ that, the other workers liked him. He didn't try to show anybody up. He did (10) \_\_\_\_\_ was asked of him, no more, no less. He didn't gossip or complain or argue. He just did the job— common labour — (11) \_\_\_\_\_ more personal dignity than I had believed was possible with this kind of low-level, dull work.

He was a professional. Labour (12) \_\_\_\_\_ be common; he wasn't.

(13) \_\_\_\_\_ the temporary work was finished, Jim left for another job, but the impression he made on me didn't. I did the best I (14) \_\_\_\_\_ to follow his example.

I didn't buy a lunch box or a uniform, but I did start setting my own standards. I worked just the way Jim had done. To my great surprise, the managers noticed my new devotion and promoted me. A few years later, I promoted myself to a better-paying job with a different company. And so it went. Eventually, many companies and many years later, I started a business of my own.

(15) \_\_\_\_\_ success I've had has been the result of hard work and good luck, but I think (16) \_\_\_\_\_ (big) part of my luck was the lesson I learned from Jim so long ago. Respect doesn't come from the kind of work you do; it comes from the way you do the work.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_ 11. \_\_\_\_\_ 12. \_\_\_\_\_

13. \_\_\_\_\_ 14. \_\_\_\_\_ 15. \_\_\_\_\_ 16. \_\_\_\_\_

**II. Vocabulary**

A. readily	B. recent	C. relatively	D. average	E. dangerous
F. selection	G. flexibility	H. independent	I. Thanks	J. Believing
K. collectively				

Children are our future, and it's up to us arm them with the tools to succeed. Sadly, today's children are being armed with more \_\_\_1\_\_\_ tools like weapons, drugs and gangs? Once a \_\_\_2\_\_\_ peaceful environment, many schoolyards of today are becoming unsafe to both students and teachers.

Home schools are available to give you choices. Home schooling provides top-quality education, \_\_\_3\_\_\_, and freedom to create your own schedule. At Heritage Home School we believe the choice should be yours.

\_\_\_4\_\_\_ in part to modern technology, home schooling information is becoming \_\_\_5\_\_\_ available across our nation. A \_\_\_6\_\_\_ study by the ITBS (Iowa Tests of Basic Skills) and TAP(Tests of Achievement an Proficiency) shows us that students of home schools do particularly well when compared with the nationwide \_\_\_7\_\_\_. In every subject at every grade level, students of home schooling scored obviously higher than those in public and private schools.

If you're new to home schooling, you may be asking yourself, "will home schools really work for my children?"

Fact: A nationwide study using a casual \_\_\_8\_\_\_ of 1,516 families found students of home schooling to be scoring, on average, at or above the 80<sup>th</sup> percentile in all areas on standardized achievement test.

Note: The national average on standardized achievement tests is the 50<sup>th</sup> percentile.

\_\_\_9\_\_\_, the staff at Heritage Home School brings 65 years of experience in home schooling curriculum. We've placed students in the top2% of the nation in math and many are successfully moving on to college.

One study found that of the home schooled adults, 0% were unemployed, 0% were on welfare and 94% said home education prepared them to \_\_\_10\_\_\_ persons.

For more home schooling information, call us today toll free at 1(877)532-7665.

Key: 1—5 \_\_\_\_\_ 6---10 \_\_\_\_\_

**III. Cloze**

Researchers know there are many drugs that can change our bodily processes. Actually they can change those physical processes of ours in such a way as \_\_\_1\_\_\_ our emotional experiences. One such set of drugs is \_\_\_2\_\_\_ referred to as sedatives or tranquilizers (镇静剂). They act to "slow us down" \_\_\_3\_\_\_ and make us less responsive. A \_\_\_4\_\_\_ may advise the use of a tranquilizer for someone who is very tense or very \_\_\_5\_\_\_ and who can't sleep or function \_\_\_6\_\_\_ his over excitement. Emotional disorders of extreme over arousal are often effectively \_\_\_7\_\_\_ by such drugs.

\_\_\_8\_\_\_ set of drugs is called stimulants. They make us \_\_\_9\_\_\_. A common stimulant is caffeine .It is because of its caffeine content that coffee often gives us a "lift", which \_\_\_10\_\_\_ us, and helps us more responsive .Some drugs have a strong and quick effect on the body or mind and may reduce extreme \_\_\_11\_\_\_. Under a doctor's care, the use of strong stimulants can be very \_\_\_12\_\_\_.

Other kinds of drugs can also have very strong effects on our \_\_\_13\_\_\_. These include chemicals found in hallucinogenic(引起幻觉的)drugs such as LSD. These drugs may produce unpleasant \_\_\_14\_\_\_ pleasant feelings. Also they can be very dangerous.

Some are strongly addictive, and many can cause various kinds of \_\_\_\_\_ 15 \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                       |                    |                       |                |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. gains           | B affects          | C. ignores            | D. overlooks   |
| 2. A. briefly         | B. hardly          | C. occasionally       | D. commonly    |
| 3. A. emotionally     | B. sensibly        | C. physically         | D. spiritually |
| 4. A. doctor          | B. teacher         | C. friend             | D. assistant   |
| 5. A. eager           | B. anxious         | C. troublesome        | D. touched     |
| 6. A. rather than     | B. in spite of     | C. in addition to     | D. because of  |
| 7. A. demonstrated    | B. affected        | C. arisen             | D. reduced     |
| 8. A. A               | B. Some            | C. Another            | D. This        |
| 9. A. less responsive |                    | B. no less responsive |                |
|                       | C. more responsive | D. not responsive     |                |
| 10. A. wakes          | B. relieves        | C. relaxes            | D. informs     |
| 11. A. decision       | B. sorrow          | C. depression         | D. excitement  |
| 12. A. useful         | B. beneficial      | C. profitable         | D. harmful     |
| 13. A. emotions       | B. health          | C. balance            | D. senses      |
| 14. A. rather than    | B. other than      | C. as well as         | D. nothing but |
| 15. A. shock          | B. risk            | C. damage             | D. comforts    |

Key: 1—5 \_\_\_\_\_ 6-10 \_\_\_\_\_ 11-15 \_\_\_\_\_

#### IV. Reading Comprehension

(A)

More than 10 years ago, it was difficult to buy a tasty pineapple (菠萝). The fruits that made it to the UK were green on the outside and, more often than not, hard with an unpleasant taste within. Then in 1966, the Del Monte Gold pineapple produced in Hawaii first hit our shelves.

The new type of pineapple looked more yellowy-gold than green. It was slightly softer on the outside and had a lot of juice inside. But the most important thing about this new type of pineapple was that it was twice as sweet as the hit-and-miss pineapples we had known. In no time, the Del Monte Gold took the market by storm, rapidly becoming the world's best-selling pineapple variety, and delivering natural levels of sweetness in the mouth, up until then only found in tinned pineapple.

In nutrition it was all good news too. This nice tasting pineapple contained four times more vitamin C than the old green variety. Nutritionists said that it was not only full of vitamins, but also good against some diseases. People were understandably eager to be able to buy this wonderful fruit. The new type of pineapple was selling fast, and the Del Monte Gold pineapple rapidly became a fixture in the shopping basket of the healthy eater.

Seeing the growing market for its winning pineapple, Del Monte tried to keep market to itself. But other fruit companies argued successfully that Del Monte turned to law for help, but failed. Those companies argued successfully that Del Monte's attempts to keep the golden pineapple for itself were just a way to knock them out the market.

1. We learn from the text that the new type at pineapple is \_\_\_\_\_.
- preen outside and sweet inside
  - good-looking outside and soft inside
  - yellowy-gold outside and hard inside

- D. a little soft outside and sweet inside
2. Why was the new type of pineapple selling well?
- A. It was rich in nutrition and tasted nice.  
B. It was less sweet and good for health.  
C. It was developed by Del Monte.  
D. It was used as medicine.
3. The underlined word “fixture” in Paragraph 3 probably refers to something \_\_\_\_.
- A. that people enjoy eating                      B. that is always present  
C. that is difficult to get                         D. that people use as a gift
4. We learn from the last paragraph that Del Monte \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. slowed other companies to develop pineapples  
B. succeeded in keeping the pineapple for itself  
C. tried hard to control the pineapple market  
D. planned to help the other companies

(B)

Software giant Microsoft is aiming to get its audio and video software into mobile phones before it is beaten in the 650-million phones-a-year market by **rivals** like Apple.

Microsoft has quietly made preparations to make its media software available to mobile phone makers, enabling consumers to play music they have saved in the Windows Media format on their PCs on their mobile phones.

“We’ve been *hush-hush* (极秘密的) about it, so far. But we understand this is a major market opportunity,” Erik Huggers, director of Windows Digital division, said in an interview just before the annual International Broadcasting Conference.

With Microsoft’s media technology built into mobile phones, consumers could buy music at Internet stores which use Microsoft’s Windows Media format to *encrypt*(加密) and protract tracks. “The sales numbers (of mobile phones) are amazing. It’s obvious that it’s our goal to sign up all major mobile phone makers,” Huggers said. Analysts have said that mobile phones will eventually put the dedicated portable music players out of business, because bigger memory means consumers can store their music on their phone.

U.S.-based Motorola and Japan’s NEC have Microsoft’s media decoders(解码器) integrated into their mobile phones for third-generation mobile networks, which is still a very small market. Microsoft is now looking at the entire market and specifically at market leader Nokia from Finland, Germany’s Siemens and Japanese-Swedish Sony Ericsson.

Microsoft will battle with Apple, which last month signed up Motorola to build in new cell phones a slimmed down version of the music player used in the iPod. Apple has sold over four million iPods since the launch two years ago. That number has helped triple Apple’s share price, but it is dwarfed by the mobile phone market. In the smartphone segment alone, more than 20 million units are expected to be sold this year. Smartphones, whose sales are expected to rise to around 40 million units next year, are the top segment of the mobile phone market and feature slots for memory cards that can

- store up to 2 Gigabytes of songs — good for 2,000 minutes of music.
5. What is the probable definition of the underlined word “rivals”?
- A. Friends.      B. Cooperators.      C. Competitors      D. Consumers
6. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- A. Consumers can enjoy music stored in their mobile phones.  
 B. Microsoft has made its media software free to all mobile phone makers.  
 C. Smartphones will never be able to replace portable music players.  
 D. Microsoft will seek chances to buy iPod.
7. What company has already built Microsoft’s media technology into their mobile phones according to the passage?
- A. Nokia.      B. Siemens.      C. Motorola.      D. Sony Ericsson.
8. Which is the most suitable title for the passage?
- A. Microsoft and the Mobile Phone market.  
 B. Microsoft Sees Music Opportunity in Mobile Phones.  
 C. The Launch of A New Mobile Phone.  
 D. New Development in science.

#### V. 6 选 4

- A. There are other methods that might help you with your studying.  
 B. Don't forget to set aside enough time for entertainment.  
 C. No one can become a top student unless he or she works hard.  
 D. Maybe you are an average student.  
 E. Make full use of class time to take notes of what the teacher says in class.  
 F. This will help you understand the next class.

\_\_\_1\_\_\_ You probably think you will never be a top student. This is not necessarily so, however. Anyone can become a better student if he or she wants to. Here is how.

Plan your time carefully. When planning your week, you should make a list of things that you have to do. After making the list, you should make a schedule of your time. First arrange your time for eating, sleeping, dressing, etc. Then decide a good, regular time for studying. \_\_\_2\_\_\_ A weekly schedule may not solve all the problems, but it will force you to realize what is happening to your time.

Find a good place to study. Look around the house for a good study area. Keep this place, which may be a desk or simply a corner of your room, free of everything but study materials. No games, radios or TV! When you sit down to study, concentrate on the subject.

Make good use of your time in class. Take advantage of class time to listen to everything the teacher says. Good listening habit in class means less work later. Taking class notes will help you remember what the teacher says.  
 Study regularly.

When you get home from schools, go over your notes. Review the important points

that your teacher has mentioned in class. If you know what your teacher is going to discuss the next day, read the material. \_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_ If you do these things regularly, the material will become more meaningful, and you will remember it longer. Develop a good attitude towards the tests.

The purpose of a test is to show what you have learned about a subject. They help you to remember your new knowledge. The world won't end if you don't pass a test, so don't be overly worried.

\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_ You will probably discover many others after you have tried these.

### VI. Translation

1. 我听说过这位教授，但我从没见过他。(hear)
2. 这类新药对这个病人是否有效还是一个问题。(remain)
3. 你和你弟弟很像，今天早晨我在上学的路上错把你弟弟当作是你了。(mistake)
4. 直到昨天晚上我们才得知他出事的消息。大家都悲痛欲绝。(Not until...)
5. 老板再也忍受不了她那没完没了的抱怨了，于是炒了她鱿鱼。(endure)

## 第十讲

### I. Grammar

#### How to Choose the Right Career for Yourself

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ high school and college students, graduation signals an exciting new beginning. But it (2) \_\_\_\_\_ also bring a lot of uncertainty and confusion. Many students wonder: What do I do now? What career is (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (good) for me?

Most expert advice on choosing careers (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (summarize) as follows:

- Know yourself.
- Investigate the job market.
- Find an occupation to suit you.

These points (5) \_\_\_\_\_ sound obvious, but make no mistake: no one pretends it's as easy as one, two, three. Today's job market can make you dizzy with all its choices and possibilities.

#### ***Know yourself***

What are your interests? Abilities? Skills? For fun, try a self--assessment quiz.

Self-assessment is the first step of the career planning process. It is the process of gathering information about yourself in order to make an (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (inform) career decision. A self-assessment should include a look at the (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (follow): values, interests, personality, and skills.

**Values:** the things that are important to you, like achievements, status, and independence.

**Interests:** what you enjoy doing, e. g, playing tennis, taking long walks, hanging out with friends.

**Personality:** a person's individual characteristics, needs, and attitudes.

**Skills:** the activities you are good at, such as writing, driving, computer programming.

The results may surprise you! These can be useful, but remember, they are not the last word.

### *Investigate*

Investigating occupations is much more difficult. For most people, there isn't just one "right" job, (8) \_\_\_\_\_ several that could be satisfying. Serious research helps narrow the possibilities. Search through books and Websites. Talk to people who have occupations that interest you. Ask them (9) \_\_\_\_\_ they started. Find out (10) \_\_\_\_\_ they like and dislike about their jobs.

### *Find Your Place*

(11) \_\_\_\_\_ you consider possible careers, it's also important to think about what makes you tick. Many people choose their careers (12) \_\_\_\_\_ they strongly believe in a particular cause. They might choose to work in areas like medicine, charity or environmental protection.

Some people are driven by other reasons. Perhaps they have a strong interest in history (13) \_\_\_\_\_ a love for the arts. Then they might think about education, museums or art production. (14) \_\_\_\_\_ cases like these, the field is often chosen first, (15) \_\_\_\_\_ the occupation itself.

If you have chosen a field, self- assessment will help you find your place in it. Almost all fields use all sorts of people. They use people with various levels of skill.

Research your chosen field carefully. What work needs to be done? Who does it? What training is needed?

If you are finishing school and still don't know your next move, don't panic. But don't leave it all to chance, either. Spend some time and effort investigating the possibilities, (16) \_\_\_\_\_ find the right career for yourself.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_ 11. \_\_\_\_\_ 12. \_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_ 14. \_\_\_\_\_ 15. \_\_\_\_\_ 16. \_\_\_\_\_

**II. Vocabulary**

A. extremely	B. aggressive	C. curious	D. threat	E. communicates
F. situation	G. typically	H. different	I. contact	J. signals
K. permissible				

Exchange a glance with someone, and then look away. Do you realize that you have made a statement? Hold the glance for a second longer, and you have made a   1   statement. Hold it for 3 seconds and the meaning has changed again. For every social situation, there is   2   time that you can hold a person's gaze without being rude, or   3  . If you are on an elevator, what gaze time are you permitted? To answer this question, consider what you   4   do. You very likely give other passengers a quick glance to size them up and to assure them that you mean no   5  . Since being close to another person signals the possibility of interaction, you need to send out a signal telling others you want to be left alone. So you cut off eye   6  , what sociologist Erving Goffman (1963) calls a dimming of the lights. You look down at the floor, at the indicator lights, anywhere but into another passenger's eyes. Should you break the rule against staring at a stranger on an elevator, you will make the other person   7   uncomfortable, and you are likely to feel a bit strange yourself.

If you hold eye contact for more than 3 seconds, what are you telling another person? Much depends on the person and the   8  . For instance, a man and a woman communicate interest in this manner. They typically gaze at each other for about 3 seconds at a time, and then drop their eyes down for 3 seconds, before letting their eyes meet again. But if one man gives another man a 3-second-plus stare, he   9   "I know you", "I am interested in you," or "You look peculiar and I am   10   about you." This type of stare often produces hostile feelings.

Key: 1—5 \_\_\_\_\_ 6—10 \_\_\_\_\_

**III. Cloze**

At about 6 pm on Oct.23<sup>rd</sup>, six university delegates from China were having a meeting at Sendai Northern University of Japan. Suddenly, the house began to shake and the chandelier was swaying. The Japanese professor who was   1   a speech quickly stopped his lecture and said in a low voice, "There is an earthquake. But never mind. It's OK now." Because of the   2  , every one of the 100 listeners had heard him. But the lecturer   3   his topic and the Japanese who were present were calm as if   4   had happened.

At 8 o'clock in the evening, after all the topics of the meeting had been discussed as   5  , the host   6   another one, inviting an officer to   7   the people present of the earthquake just now. "An earthquake with a preliminary magnitude of six on the Richter scale shocked north Japan's Niigata Prefecture just now. We haven't known the   8   casualties(伤亡情况) yet. Some civilian houses   9  , and highways had been out of   10  . Sendai is 300 kilometers away from Niigata, so



we in Sendai had a strong \_\_\_11\_\_\_ of shaking.” These words were of mental \_\_\_12\_\_\_ for all the listeners, there is no trace of panic on the scene \_\_\_13\_\_\_ aftershocks were felt.

Immediately after I went back to my station, I \_\_\_14\_\_\_ on the TV and found that many channels were reporting on the \_\_\_15\_\_\_ news of this earthquake. On the screen, members of the rescue team with their emergency lamps and torches were busy saving people’s lives. TV cameramen were among them too. And with the shaking pictures, the audience could feel like being personally on the scene.

- |                 |               |              |               |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. giving    | B. organizing | C. hearing   | D. attending  |
| 2. A. hall      | B. place      | C. seat      | D. microphone |
| 3. A. continued | B. changed    | C. arranged  | D. took       |
| 4. A. something | B. everything | C. anything  | D. nothing    |
| 5. A. expected  | B. rearranged | C. planned   | D. decided    |
| 6. A. added     | B. lifted     | C. put       | D. called     |
| 7. A. warn      | B. inform     | C. mind      | D. remind     |
| 8. A. certain   | B. normal     | C. common    | D. exact      |
| 9. A. destroyed | B. stayed     | C. collapsed | D. damaged    |
| 10. A. use      | B. order      | C. question  | D. way        |
| 11. A. kind     | B. means      | C. feeling   | D. wave       |
| 12. A. panic    | B. anxiety    | C. shock     | D. comfort    |
| 13. A. although | B. when       | C. how       | D. why        |
| 14. A. looked   | B. set        | C. turned    | D. watched    |
| 15. A. newest   | B. latest     | C. last      | D. fastest    |

Key: 1—5 \_\_\_\_\_ 6-10 \_\_\_\_\_ 11-15 \_\_\_\_\_

#### IV. Reading Comprehension

##### (A)

Dogs wag (摇摆) their tails in different directions depending on whether they are excited and wanting to move forward or threatened and thinking of moving back, a study has found.

Researchers in Italy examined the tail wagging behavior of 30 dogs, catching their responses to a range of stimuli (刺激物) with video cameras. To conduct the study they chose 15 male dogs and 15 female ones aged between one and six years. The dogs were all family pets whose owners had allowed them to take part in the experiment at Bari University. The dogs were placed in a large wooden box with an opening at the front to allow for them to view various stimuli. They were tested one at a time.

The researchers led by Professor Giorgio Vallortigara of the University of Trieste found that when the dogs were shown their owners ----- a positive experience ---- their tails wagged energetically to the right side. When they were shown an unfamiliar human they wagged to the right, but with somewhat less enthusiasm. The appears of a cat again caused a right-hand side wag, although with less intensity again. The appearance of a

large unfamiliar dog, similar to a German shepherd, changed the direction of tail wagging to the left. Researchers supposed the dog was thinking of moving back. When the dogs were not shown any stimuli they tended to wag their tails to the left, suggesting they preferred company. While the changes in the tail wagging were not easily noticed without the aid of video, it was thought that the findings could help people judge the mood of dogs. Computer and video systems, for example, could be used by professional dog trainers to determine the mood of dogs that **they** were required to approach.

1. The video cameras were used to catch the dogs' responses because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. it was easier to catch the dogs' response changes in the tail wagging.
  - B. the dogs were put in the wooden boxes and tested one at a time.
  - C. they enabled the dogs' owners to know about their dogs' habit.
  - D. the dogs wagged their tails in different directions when they were in different moods.
2. When there are no stimuli, a dog will \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. wag to the left
  - B. wag to the right
  - C. not wag at all
  - D. wag to the left and then to the right
3. The underlined word "**they**" refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the dogs
  - B. the trainers
  - C. the systems
  - D. the researchers
4. The purpose of doing the experiment is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. to train dogs for their owners
  - B. to help people judge the mood of dogs
  - C. to help dogs find company
  - D. to help people choose their pet dogs

(B)

Edward Wilson is America's, if not the world's, leading naturalist. In *The Future of Life*, he takes us on a tour of the world's natural resources. How are they used? What has been lost? What remains and is it able to continue with the present speed of use? Wilson also points out the need to understand fully the biodiversity of our earth.

Wilson begins with an open letter to the pioneer in environment protection, Henry David Thoreau. He compares today's Walden Pond with that of Thoreau's day. Wilson will use such comparisons for the rest of the book. The problem is clear: man has done great damage to his home over the years. Can the earth, with human help, be made to return to biodiversity levels that will be able to support us in the future?

Biodiversity, Wilson argues, is the key to settling many problems the earth faces today. Even our agricultural crops can gain advantages from it. A mere hundred species are the basis of our food supply, of which but twenty carry the load. Wilson suggests changing this situation by looking into ten thousand species that could be made use of, which will be a way to reduce the clearing of the natural hoes of, plants and animals to enlarge farming areas.

At the end of the book, Wilson discusses the importance of human values in considering the environment. If you are to continue to live on the earth, you may well read and act on the ideas in this book.

5. We learn from the text that Wilson cares most about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the environment for plants      B. the biodiversity of our earth  
 C. the wastes of natural resources      D. the importance of human values
6. How many species are most important to our present food supply?  
 A. Twenty      B. Eighty.      C. One hundred      D. Ten thousand.
7. Wilson suggests that one way to keep biodiversity is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. learn how to farm scientifically      B. build homes for some dying species  
 C. make it clear what to eat      D. use more species for food
8. We can infer that the text is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a description of natural resources      B. a research report  
 C. a book review      D. an introduction to a scientist.

(C)

## V. 六选四

- A. When we are in excellent health, death is all but unimaginable.  
 B. I speak, of course, of free men who have a choice, not condemned criminals whose sphere of activities is strictly limited.  
 C. It is the same old story of not being grateful for what we have until we lose it, of not being conscious of health until we are ill.  
 D. Such an attitude would emphasize sharply the values of life.  
 E. He becomes more appreciative of the meaning of life and its permanent spiritual values.  
 F. Such stories set us thinking, wondering what we should do under similar circumstances.

All of us have read thrilling stories in which the hero had only a limited and specified time to live. Sometimes it was as long as a year, sometimes as short as 24 hours. But always we were interested in discovering just how the doomed hero chose to spend his last days or his last hours.

(1) . What events, what experiences, what associations should we crowd into those last hours as mortal beings? What happiness should we find in reviewing the past, what regrets?

Sometimes I have thought it would be an excellent rule to live each day as if we should die tomorrow. (2) . We should live each day with a gentleness, a vigor, and a keenness of appreciation which are often lost when time stretches before us in the constant panorama of more days and months and years to come. There are those, of course, who would adopt the Epicurean motto of “Eat, drink, and be merry,” but most people would be chastened by the certainty of impending death.

In stories the doomed hero is usually saved at the last minute by some stroke of fortune, but almost always his sense of values is changed. It has often been noted that those who live, or have lived, in the shadow of death bring a mellow sweetness to everything they do.

Most of us, however, take life for granted. We know that one day we must die, but usually we picture that day as far in the future. (3) . We seldom think of it. The days stretch out in an endless vista. So we go about our petty tasks, hardly aware of our

listless attitude toward life.

The same situation, I am afraid, characterizes the use of all our faculties and senses. Only the deaf appreciate hearing, only the blind realize the manifold blessings that lie in sight. Particularly does this observation apply to those who have lost sight and hearing in adult life. But those who have never suffered impairment of sight or hearing seldom make the fullest use of these blessed faculties. Their eyes and ears take in all sights and sounds hazily, without concentration and with little appreciation. (4) .

I have often thought it would be a blessing if each human being were stricken blind and deaf for a few days at some time during his early adult life. Darkness would make him more appreciative of sight; silence would teach him the joys of sound.

#### VI. Translation

1. 这些事实是每个学生都熟悉的。(familiar)
2. 他出色的教育背景使他有资格获得那份工作。(qualify)
3. 如果你不肯为了自己而戒烟，那你也得为你一家人的缘故而戒烟。(sake)
4. 虽然现在有许多值得一看的电视节目，但年轻学生不该花太多时间看电视。(worthwhile)
5. 无论情况会是怎样，现代生活都会使你们中的每个人有必要知道如何利用科学的办法去发现真理。(it)

## 第十一讲

### I. Grammar:

#### The interesting world of plants

Water lilies can often be seen in China, with their round leaves, or pads, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (float) in ponds. In Hangzhou, there is a kind of water lily (2) \_\_\_\_\_ pads are so huge that a person can stand on them. This is a Victoria lily, (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (large) kind of water lily in the world. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ pads are more than two metres wide and its white or purple flowers can grow as large as 45 centimetres across.

Some (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (flower) plants can also be eaten. The lotus, a near relative of the water lily, is such a plant. It has a long white root, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ there are many holes. In Asian countries, lotus roots and seeds are often cooked and served in meals. In the West, (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) lotus roots or seeds is not as popular as it is in Asia.

The banyan tree is an interesting tree (8) \_\_\_\_\_ many roots growing down from its branches. It can be found in South China and other parts of Asia. When its roots reach the ground, they plant (9) \_\_\_\_\_ and grow bark. Eventually they either become part of the original tree trunk or become separate tree trunks. Using this method, banyan trees can cover an enormous area. The world's largest banyan tree, in India, covers an area larger than a football pitch. (10) \_\_\_\_\_ it is only one tree, it looks like a whole forest!

(11) \_\_\_\_\_ (Speak) of trees, a gingko tree (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (believe) to be around 2,800 years old was recently discovered in Hebei Province, China. Many gingko trees have been around for more than 1,000 years---that is the reason why they (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (know) as 'longevity trees' in China. (14) \_\_\_\_\_ gingko trees can live for a long time, they are not even near (15) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) the oldest trees. Bristlecone pine trees in America are (16) \_\_\_\_\_ the oldest living trees. One bristlecone pine tree in Nevada is over 4,600 years old!

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_ 11. \_\_\_\_\_ 12. \_\_\_\_\_  
 13. \_\_\_\_\_ 14. \_\_\_\_\_ 15. \_\_\_\_\_ 16. \_\_\_\_\_

## II. Vocabulary

- |            |              |            |             |             |
|------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| A. attacks | B. objective | C. hiding  | D. human    | E. victims  |
| F. simply  | G. distinct  | H. applied | I. attempts | J. ordinary |
| K. random  |              |            |             |             |

Great white sharks have some things in common with human serial killers, a new study says: They don't attack at \_\_ 1 \_\_, but stalk specific victims, \_\_ 2 \_\_ out of sight.

The sharks hang back and observe from a not-too-close, not-too-far base, hunt strategically, and learn from previous \_\_ 3 \_\_, according to a study published online Monday in the Journal of Zoology. "There's some strategy going on," said study co-author Neil Hammerschlag, a shark researcher at the University of Miami who observed 340 great white shark \_\_ 4 \_\_ on seals(海豹)off an island in South Africa.

The sharks had a \_\_ 5 \_\_ mode of operation. They were focused. They hunted from a usual base of operations, 300 feeds from their victims. It was close enough to see their prey, but not close enough to be seen and scare off their \_\_ 6 \_\_. They attacked when the lights were low. They liked their victims young and alone. They tried to attack when no other sharks were around to compete. They learned from previous kills.

There's a big difference between great white sharks and serial killers and it comes down to motive. The great whites attack to eat and survive, not for thrills. And great whites are majestic creatures that should be saved, Hammerschlag said.

"They both have the same \_\_7\_\_, which is to find a target or prey or victim," said study co-author D. Kim Rossmo, a professor of criminal justice at Texas State University-San Marcos. "They have to hide. They want to be efficient in their search." The \_\_8\_\_ criminal has to worry about being caught by police and thus is even more careful, said Rossmo.

R. Aidan Martin, a late Canadian shark researcher, was reading a mystery that detailed the relatively new field of geographic profiling, which tries to find criminals by looking for patterns in where they strike. He connected with Rossmo, a pioneer in that criminal field, and they \_\_9\_\_ the work of tracking down criminals to detecting shark strategy.

University of Florida shark attack researcher George Burgess, who had no role in the study, said the researchers \_\_10\_\_ used a new tool to show what scientists pretty much knew already.

**Keys: 1-5** \_\_\_\_\_ **6-10** \_\_\_\_\_

### III. Cloze:

A lot of people believe that television has a harmful effect on children. A few years ago, the same \_\_1\_\_ was made of the cinema. Child psychologists have spent a great deal of time studying this problem. \_\_2\_\_, they still can't find out what harm it will do to children.

\_\_3\_\_, people in the modern world share the views of parents a hundred years ago. In those days, writers for children carefully \_\_4\_\_ any reference to sex and violence. These days children are often \_\_5\_\_ to think freely about sex. But television companies receive a large number of letters every week \_\_6\_\_ programs for adults being shown at times when a few young children may be awake. \_\_7\_\_ enough, the parents who complain about these programs see no harm in cartoon films with violent scenes to children.

The fact is that, as every parent knows, different things \_\_8\_\_ different children. One child can read a ghost story without having \_\_9\_\_ dreams while another dare not have the book in his bedroom. Almost everyone has a private fear. While some of us cannot \_\_10\_\_ the sight of spiders, for example, others are frightened to look at snakes or rats.

All these facts suggest that neither the subject nor the action in itself frightened children. The \_\_11\_\_ in which violence is used is much more important.

A good guide to what is psychologically \_\_12\_\_ for a small child is therefore provided by a television series in which a boy and a girl are supposed to be \_\_13\_\_ distant planets with their parents. In each story, they met with strange monsters and find themselves in \_\_14\_\_ situations but the parents made them feel safe as a child's parent should do in real life. There is an adult character who is a coward and liar, but both the children are brave and of course every story ends \_\_15\_\_.

- |                    |                    |                      |                 |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. praise       | B. criticism       | C. approval          | D. adjustment   |
| 2. A. Therefore    | B. Otherwise       | C. In addition       | D. However      |
| 3. A. Few          | B. Most            | C. Many              | D. Not a few    |
| 4. A. chose        | B. employed        | C. avoided           | D. neglected    |
| 5. A. brought out  | B. brought forward | C. brought around    | D. brought up   |
| 6. A. approving of |                    | B. complaining about |                 |
|                    | C. searching for   | D. commenting on     |                 |
| 7. A. Strangely    | B. Luckily         | C. Definitely        | D. Particularly |
| 8. A. please       | B. amaze           | C. frighten          | D. educate      |
| 9. A. big          | B. romantic        | C. sweet             | D. bad          |
| 10. A. stand       | B. dislike         | C. attract           | D. oppose       |
| 11. A. contact     | B. context         | C. content           | D. contest      |
| 12. A. sick        | B. wise            | C. healthy           | D. ill          |
| 13. A. spoiling    | B. conquering      | C. exploiting        | D. exploring    |
| 14. A. appealing   | B. dangerous       | C. embarrassing      | D. wonderful    |
| 15. A. happily     | B. sadly           | C. surprisingly      | D. terribly     |

**Keys:** 1-5 \_\_\_\_\_ 6-10 \_\_\_\_\_ 11-15 \_\_\_\_\_

#### IV. Reading Comprehension

##### (A)

Until recently, the “science of the future” was supposed to be electronics and artificial intelligence. Today it seems more and more likely that the next great breakthroughs in technology will be brought through a combination of those two sciences with organic chemistry and genetic engineering. This combination is the science of biotechnology.

Organic chemistry enables us to produce excellent materials. However, it is still difficult to manufacture anything that has the capacity of wool to conserve heat and also to absorb moisture. Nothing that we have been able to produce so far comes anywhere near the combination of strength, lightness and flexibility that we find in the bodies of ordinary insects.

Nevertheless, scientists in the laboratory have already succeeded in “growing” a material that has many of the characteristics of human skin. The next step may well be “biotech hearts and eyes” which can replace diseased organs in human beings. These will not be rejected by the body, as is the case with organs from humans.

The application of biotechnology to energy production seem even more promising. In 1996 the famous science fiction writer, Arthur C. Clarke, many of whose previous predictions have come true, said that we may soon be able to develop remarkably cheap and renewable sources of energy. Some of these power sources will be biological. Clarke and others have warned us repeatedly that sooner or later we will have to give up our dependence on non renewable power sources. Coal, oil and gas are indeed

convenient . However, using them also means creating dangerously high levels of pollution

It is attempting to think that biotechnology or some other “science of the future ”can solve our problems . Before we give in to that temptation we should remember nuclear power . Only a few generations ago it seemed to promise limitless , cheap and safe energy . Today those promises lie in a concrete tomb in a place called Chernobyl(切尔诺贝利), in the Ukraine . Biotechnology is unlikely, however, to break its promises in quite the same or such a dangerous way .

- 1.The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - A. developing new power sources
  - B. solving our problems with the help of biotechnology
  - C. biotechnology and its applications
  - D. dangers caused by “science of the future”
2. In 1996, Arthur C. Clarke predicted that \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. biological power sources would be put into use soon
  - B. oil, gas and coal could be repeatedly used in the future
  - C. dependence on non—renewable power sources would disappear soon
  - D. biological power is more convenient than oil, gas and coal
3. Which of the following statements is true?
  - A. Artificial intelligence plays an important role in biotechnology
  - B. The author thinks nowadays the world is quite satisfied with the development of science.
  - C. The application of biotechnology to energy is absolutely safe.
  - D. In the neat future, biotechnology will provide organs accepted by human bodies
4. What do we learn from the last paragraph?
  - A. Biotechnology promises a limitless, cheap and safe energy forever.
  - B. Nuclear power is still considered a most satisfying power.
  - C. Biological power has many advantages over nuclear power.
  - D. Biological power will surely keep all its promises.

(B)

These days timing is everything. Between meetings and appointments, deadlines and conference calls, my schedule requires that I know the time down to the minute. Even on weekends, I have got a football team to coach, shows to tape, and planes to catch. If I’m late, I’m sunk! The problem is that it’s hard if my clocks aren’t correct. Even the digital clocks can display time inaccurately. Dead batteries, time changes...any of these can cause a clock to be inaccurate. Now there is no need to worry, because advanced radio technology has produced a clock which gets the time directly from the U.S. Atomic Clock in Fort Collins, Colorado, the standard for time-keeping all over the



world. The Atomic Clock by Acron is the most accurate, reliable and convenient timepiece you can have.

Every morning at 1:00 a.m., this “smart” clock in Colorado automatically resets itself to the exact hour, minute and second. The U.S. Atomic Clock is accurate to ten billionths of a second per day. This means that the clock deviates less than one second over a one-million year period. The Atomic Clock even adjusts automatically for daylight savings time, so you don’t have to remember to “spring forward” or “fall back”. The desktop clock model is the only atomic clock that will not lose time with low power or when you change its batteries.

The most accurate clock in the world is of no use if it is difficult to operate. The Acron Atomic Clock is engineered in Germany using the latest scientific technology. It comes in two styles, the wall clock and the desktop model. Both are designed to be functional and easy to use. The desk clock’s display features the exact time (in hours, minutes and seconds), month and date, or you can choose to display any two U.S. or world time zones. It weighs only eight ounces, and is the perfect travel clock. It also has dual alarms, perfect for couples. Both the desktop and the wall models have an internal antenna for good reception without unattractive wires.

5. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. The importance of timing.
- B. The working principle of an ordinary clock.
- C. The features of the U.S. Atomic Clock.
- D. The manufacturer of the U.S. Atomic Clock.

6. The U.S. Atomic Clock is so accurate that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it gains only a second in a million years.
- B. its deviation is within a second in a million years.
- C. it loses only a second in a million years.
- D. its deviation can never be detected.

7. Why does the writer want to know the time down to the minute?

- A. Because he always chairs meetings.
- B. Because he has got a football team to coach.
- C. Because he is the pilot of a plane.
- D. Because he has a very tight timetable to follow.

8. Which of the following about the U.S. Atomic Clock is NOT true?

- A. It has dual alarms.
- B. It has an outside antenna.
- C. It is a perfect travel clock due to its light weight.
- D. It displays two time zones.

(C)

V 六选四

- A. Assuming that you have all obtained employment and are fairly started, my advice to you is “aim high”.
- B. Look round you and take notice, men who do that not often fail.
- C. Concentrate, which means putting all your eggs in one basket, and watch that basket.
- D. They were introduced to the broom, and spent the first hours of their business lives sweeping out the office.
- E. I was one of those sweepers myself.
- F. They have investments in this, or that, or the other, here there, and everywhere.

It is well that young men should begin at the beginning and occupy the most subordinate positions. Many of the leading businessmen of Pittsburgh had a serious responsibility thrust upon them at the very threshold of their career. (1). I notice we have janitors and janitresses now in offices, and our young men unfortunately miss that beneficial branch of business education. But if by chance the professional sweeper is absent any morning, the boy who has the genius of the future partner in him will not hesitate to try his hand at the broom. It does not hurt the newest comer to sweep out the office if necessary.

(2). I would look down on the young man who does not already see himself the partner or the head of an important firm. Do not rest content for a moment in your thoughts as head clerk, or foreman, or general manager in any concern, no matter how extensive. Say to yourself, “My place is at the top.” Be king in your dreams.

And here is the prime condition of success, the great secret: concentrate your energy, thought, and capital exclusively upon the business in which you are engaged. Having begun in one line, resolve to fight it out on that line, to lead in it, adopt every improvement, have the best machinery, and know the most about it.

The concerns which fail are those which have scattered their capital, which means that they have scattered their brains also. (3). “Don’t put all your eggs in one basket.” is all wrong. I tell you to “put all your eggs in one basket, and then watch that basket.” It is easy to watch and carry the one basket. It is trying to carry too many baskets that breaks most eggs in this country. He who carries three baskets must put one on his head, which is apt to tumble and trip him up. One fault of the American businessman is lack of concentration.

To sum up, Aim for the highest. Never enter a bar room; do not touch liquor, or if at all only at meals. Never endorse beyond your surplus cash fund; expenditure always within revenue. Make the firm’s interest yours and break orders always to save owners. (4). Lastly, be not impatient, for as Emerson says, “no one can cheat you out of ultimate success but yourselves.”

## VI. Translation

1. 他强烈反对在公共场所吸烟。(disapprove)
2. 政府正在努力为失业人员创造更多的就业机会。(create)
3. 银行经理说任何时候我们需要理财咨询都可以找他。(financial)
4. 各国的风俗不同,有时让外国人难以适从。(observe)
5. Frank 向这所大学发了申请信,没几天就收到了回复。(before)

## 第十二讲

### I. Grammar:

#### (A)

What do bears, bats and frogs have (1) \_\_\_\_\_ common? They all hibernate. Hibernation is a state often (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (compare) to sleep. It often occurs in winter, (3) \_\_\_\_\_ a creature does not move for weeks or months continuously. Creatures hibernate to survive the cold weather and the absence of food.

A typical example of a hibernating creature is the bat. When winter comes, bats find a safe place in a cave. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (look) like they are dead, they hang upside down. Their pulse and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (breathe) rates greatly slow down. Their body temperatures drop as well. These things help them save energy during long winters when it is difficult to find food.

Frogs, like many amphibians, also hibernate when it gets cold. After digging deep into the mud at the bottom of a pond, they do not stir again (6) \_\_\_\_\_ it is warm. During hibernation, they breathe (7) \_\_\_\_\_ their skins, not their mouths.

Another hibernating creature is the bear. In contrast to other creatures, hibernating bears do not appear as though they are dead, but seem as though they are very sleepy. If they are disturbed during hibernation, they can get up very quickly. While hibernating, bears stay in their dens, which are filled with leaves to make their stay more comfortable and warmer. In spring, (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (awaken), they leave their dens, thin and hungry.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_

**(B)**

I found out one time that doing a favor for someone could get you (9) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of trouble. I was in the eighth grade at the time, and we were having a final test. During the test, the girl (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (seat) next to me whispered something, but I didn't understand. So I leaned over her way and found out that she was trying to ask me if I had an extra pen. She showed me that (11) \_\_\_\_\_ was out of ink and would not write. I happened to have an extra one, so I took it out of my pocket and put it on her desk.

Later, after the test papers had been turned (12) \_\_\_\_\_, the teacher asked me to stay in the room when all the other students were dismissed. As soon as we were alone she began to talk to me about what it meant to grow up; she talked about (13) \_\_\_\_\_ important it was to stand on your own two feet and be responsible for your own acts. For a long time, she talked about honesty and emphasized the fact that when people do something dishonest, they are really cheating themselves. She made me promise that I would think seriously about all the things she had said, and then she told me I could leave. I walked out of the room (14) \_\_\_\_\_ (wonder) why she had chosen to talk to me about all those things.

Later on, I found out that she thought I had cheated on the test. When she saw me lean over to talk to the girl next to me, it looked (15) \_\_\_\_\_ I was copying answers from the girl's test paper. I tried to explain about the pen, but all she could say was it seemed very strange to her that I hadn't talked of anything about the pen the day she talked to me right after the test. (16) \_\_\_\_\_ I tried to explain that I was just doing the girl a favor by letting her use my pen, I am sure she continued to believe that I had cheated on the test.

9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_ 11. \_\_\_\_\_ 12. \_\_\_\_\_

13. \_\_\_\_\_ 14. \_\_\_\_\_ 15. \_\_\_\_\_ 16. \_\_\_\_\_

**II. Vocabulary**

A. investment	B. granting	C. isolation	D. individual	E. parental
F. solid	G. firmly	H. reflected	I. emerging	J. objectively
K. decided				

In only two decades, Asian Americans have become the fastest-growing U.S. minority. As their children began moving up through the nation's schools, it became clear that a new class of academic achievers was \_\_\_1\_\_\_. Their achievements are \_\_\_2\_\_\_ in the nation's best universities, where mathematics, science and engineering departments have taken on a \_\_\_3\_\_\_ Asian character. This special liking for mathematics and science is partly explained by the fact that Asian-American students who began their educations abroad arrived in the U.S. with a \_\_\_4\_\_\_ grounding in mathematics but little or no knowledge of English. They are also influenced by the promise of a good job after college. Asians feel there will be less unfair treatment in

areas like mathematics and science because they will be judged more \_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_. And the return on the \_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_ in education is more immediate in something like engineering than with an arts degree.

Most Asian-American students owe their success to the influence of parents who are determined that their children take full advantage of what the American educational system has to offer. An effective measure of \_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_ attention is homework. Asian parents spend more time with their children than American parents do, and it helps. Many researchers also \_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_ believe there is something in Asian Culture that breeds success, such ideals that stress family values and emphasize education.

Both explanations for academic success worry Asian Americans because of fears that they feed a typical racial image. Many can remember when Chinese, Japanese and Filipino immigrants were the victims of social \_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_. Indeed, it was not until 1952 that laws were laid down \_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_ all Asian immigrants the right to citizenship.

**Keys: 1-5 \_\_\_\_\_ 6-10 \_\_\_\_\_**

### III. Cloze

Methods of studying vary; what works \_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_ for some students doesn't work at all for others. The only thing you can do is experiment \_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_ you find a system that does work for you. But two things are sure: \_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_ else can do your studying for you, and unless you do find a system that works, you wo't although go to college. Meantime, there are a few rules that \_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_ for everybody. The hint is "don't get \_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_". The problem of studying, hard enough to start with, becomes almost \_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_ when you are trying to do three weeks' in one weekend. \_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_ the fastest readers have trouble doing that. And if you are behind in written work that must be turned in, the teacher who accepts it \_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_ late will probably not give you good credit. Perhaps he may not accept it \_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_ . Getting behind in one class because you are spending so much time on another is really no \_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_ . Feeling pretty virtuous about the seven hours you spend on chemistry won't \_\_\_\_ 11 \_\_\_\_ one bit if the history teacher pops a quiz. And many freshmen do get into trouble by spending too much time on one class at the \_\_\_\_ 12 \_\_\_\_ of the others, either because they like one class much better or because they find it so much harder than they think, they should \_\_\_\_ 13 \_\_\_\_ all their time to it. \_\_\_\_ 14 \_\_\_\_ the reason, going the whole work for one class and neglecting the rest of them is a mistake, if you face this temptation, begin with the shortest and easiest \_\_\_\_ 15 \_\_\_\_ . Get them out of the way and then go to the more difficult, time-consuming work.

- |                  |              |                 |               |
|------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. good       | B. easily    | C. sufficiently | D well        |
| 2. A. until      | B. after     | C. while        | D so          |
| 3. A. somebody   | B. nobody    | C. everybody    | D. anybody    |
| 4. A. follow     | B. go        | C. operate      | D. work       |
| 5. A. behind     | B. after     | C. slow         | D. later      |
| 6. A. improbable | B. necessary | C. impossible   | D. inevitable |

- |                     |              |                |             |
|---------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| 7. A. Even          | B. Almost    | C. If          | D. With     |
| 8. A. very          | B. quite     | C. such        | D. that     |
| 9. A. anyway        | B. either    | C. at all      | D too       |
| 10. A. solution     | B. method    | C answer       | D excuse    |
| 11. A. help         | B. encourage | C assist       | D improve   |
| 12. A. expense      | B. pay       | C. debt        | D. charge   |
| 13. A. devote       | B. put       | C. spend       | D. take     |
| 14. A. Whichever    | B. Whatever  | C. However     | D. Wherever |
| 15. A. arrangements | B. way       | C. assignments | D. class    |

**Keys:** 1-5 \_\_\_\_\_ 6-10 \_\_\_\_\_ 11-15 \_\_\_\_\_

#### IV. Reading

##### (A)

Design of all the new tools and implements is based on careful experiments with electronic instruments. First, a human “guinea pig” is tested using a regular tool. Measurements are taken of the amount of work done, and the buildup of heat in the body. Twisted joints and stretched muscles can not perform as well, it has been found, as joints and muscles in their normal positions. The same person is then tested again, using a tool designed according to the suggestions made by Dr. Tichauer. All these tests have shown the great improvement of the new designs over the old.

One of the electronic instruments used by Dr. Tichauer, the myograph (肌动记器), makes visible through electrical signals the work done by human muscle. Another machine measures any dangerous features of tools, thus proving information upon which to base a new design. One conclusion of tests made with this machine is that a tripod stepladder is more stable and safer to use than one with four legs.

This work has attracted the attention of efficiency experts and time-and-motion-study engineer, but its value goes far beyond that. Dr. Tichauer’s first thought is for the health of the tool user. With the repeated use of the same tool all day long on production lines and in other jobs, even light manual work can put a heavy stress on one small area of the body. In time, such stress can cause a disabling disease. Furthermore, muscle fatigue is a serious safety hazard.

Efficiency is the by-product of comfort, Dr. Tichauer believes, and his new designs for traditional tools have proved his point.

1. What are involved in the design of a new tool according to the passage?
  - A. Electronic instruments and a regular tool.
  - B. A human “guinea pig” and a regular tool.
  - C. Electronic instruments and a human “guinea pig”.
  - D. Electronic instruments, a human “guinea pig” and a regular tool.
2. From the passage we know that joints and muscles perform best when \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. they are twisted and stretched

- B. they are in their normal positions  
 C. they are tested with a human “guinea pig”  
 D. they are tested with electronic instruments
3. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a stepladder used to have four legs.      B. it is dangerous to use tools  
 C. a tripod is safer in a tool design      D. workers are safer on production lines
4. Dr. Tichauer started his experiments initially to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. improve efficiency      B. increase production  
 C. reduce work load      D. improve comfort

(B)

More and more, the operations of our businesses, governments, and financial institutions are controlled by information that exists only inside computer memories. Anyone clever enough to modify this information for his own purposes can reap substantial rewards. Even worse, a number of people who have done this and been caught at it have managed to get away without punishment.

It's easy for computer crimes to go undetected if no one checks up on what the computer is doing. But even if the crime is detected, the criminal may walk away not only unpunished but with a glowing recommendation from his former employers.

Of course, we have no statistics on crimes that go undetected. But it's disturbing to note how many of the crimes we do know about were detected by accident, not by systematic inspections or other security procedures. The computer criminals who have been caught may be the victims of uncommonly bad luck.

Unlike other lawbreakers, who must leave the country, commit suicide, or go to jail, computer criminals sometimes escape punishment, demanding not only that they not be charged but that they be given good recommendations and perhaps other benefits. All too often, their demands have been met.

Why? Because company executives are afraid of the bad publicity that would result if the public found out that their computer had been misused. They hesitate at the thought of a criminal boasting in open court of how he juggled the most confidential (保密) records right under the noses of the company's executives, accountants, and security staff. And so another computer criminal departs with just the recommendations he needs to continue his crimes elsewhere.

5. It can be concluded from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it is still impossible to detect computer crimes today  
 B. people commit computer crimes at the request of their company  
 C. computer criminals can escape punishment because they can't be detected  
 D. computer crimes are the most serious problem in the operation of financial institutions
6. It is implied in the third paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. most computer criminals who are caught blame their bad luck  
 B. the rapid increase of computer crimes is a troublesome problem  
 C. most computer criminals are smart enough to cover up their crimes  
 D. many more computer crimes go undetected than are discovered
7. What may happen to computer criminals once they are caught?  
 A. With a bad reputation they can hardly find another job.  
 B. They may walk away and easily find another job.  
 C. They will be denied access to confidential records.  
 D. They must leave the country or go to jail.
8. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. why computer criminals are often able to escape punishment  
 B. why computer crimes are difficult to detect by systematic inspections  
 C. how computer criminals manage to get good recommendations from their former employers  
 D. why computer crimes can't be eliminated

(C)

## V. 六选四

- A. The best example of this behavior is found with professional sports people.  
 B. Don't allow thoughts of the past to reduce your personal best and learn to recover quickly.  
 C. In a nutshell, the longer it takes you to recover, the weaker you are and the poorer your performance.  
 D. In fact, most believe a recovery rate of 30 seconds is too long!  
 E. You are taking control of your life in a step by step process.  
 F. Imagine yourself to be an actor in a play on the stage.

## What is Your Recovery Rate?

What is your recovery rate? How long does it take you to recover from actions and behaviors that upset you? Minutes? Hours? Days? Weeks? The longer it takes you to recover, the more influence that incident has on your actions, and the less able you are to perform to your personal best. (1).

You are well aware that you need to exercise to keep the body fit and, no doubt, accept that a reasonable measure of health is the speed in which your heart and respiratory system recovers after exercise. Likewise the faster you let go of an issue that upsets you, the faster you return to an equilibrium, the healthier you will be. (2) . They know that the faster they can forget an incident or miss opportunity and get on with the game, the better their performance.

(3) . Your aim is to play your part to the best of your ability. You have been given a script and at the end of each sentence is a full stop. Each time you get to the end of the sentence you start a new one and although the next sentence is related to the last it



is not affected by it. Your job is to deliver each sentence to the best of your ability.

Remember: Rome wasn't built in a day. Reflect on your recovery rate each day. Every day before you go to bed, look at your progress. Don't lie in bed saying to you, "I did that wrong." "I should have done better there." No. look at your day and note when you made an effort to place a full stop after an incident. This is a success. (4). You are undertaking real change here. Your aim: reduce the time spent in recovery.

## VI. Translation

1. 这幅画使我想起我们在英国度过的日子。(remind)
2. 现在越来越多的人习惯通过 e-mail 的方式与外国的朋友保持联系。(touch)
3. 是上海的飞速发展给观光者们留下了深刻的印象。(It)
4. 只有不断探究未知事物，我们才能有新发现和新发明。(Only)
5. 这位科学家说只有五年到十年才有可能将这种药在病人身上做实验。(before)

# 第十三讲

## I. Grammar and Vocabulary

In two days, it will be Christmas. Children all over the world (21) \_\_\_\_\_ (look) forward to this day for weeks. People celebrate Christmas with food, decorations, music and more. But for many people, gift-giving is the most exciting part of the holiday.

I have fond memories of Christmas shopping with my family as a child. I enjoyed the challenge of keeping my parents' gifts a secret. It was hard to buy gifts right (22) \_\_\_\_\_ their noses without them seeing. Everyone placed (23) \_\_\_\_\_ (wrap) gifts under the Christmas tree until Christmas morning, (24) \_\_\_\_\_ we opened them.

Picking a great gift requires (25) \_\_\_\_\_ (know) the person you're giving it to. You need to know the person's tastes and find something the person doesn't already

have. This can be quite a big challenge. Often it's wise to provide a receipt (26) \_\_\_\_\_ the person needs to exchange the gift.

The best gifts are personal. Many Americans don't feel money constitutes a good gift (27) \_\_\_\_\_ it doesn't require any thought. They prefer something chosen just for the person. If the gift is a high-quality homemade gift, that's even better.

Gift-giving reflects the reason (28) \_\_\_\_\_ people celebrate Christmas. Christians in particular remember the birth of Jesus. When He was born, wise men traveled many miles to visit Him, (29) \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) expensive gifts. But the greatest gift wasn't from the wise men, but from God – the baby Jesus. God gave this gift because everyone needed it. We needed God to forgive our bad actions so that we (30) \_\_\_\_\_ live forever with Him. So on Christmas we give presents to imitate God's action of giving the perfect gift.

A. dominance	B. lifts	C. divided	D. assumes	E. urged	F. military
G. suspend	H. guidance	I. violently	J. claimed	K. illegally	

Donald Trump \_\_31\_\_ his place as the United States' 45<sup>th</sup> president after crossing the 270 electoral vote threshold (门槛) on November 9. The 70-year-old Republican will take over from Barack Obama, a two-term president to occupy the White House.

The rise of Trump, a celebrity businessman with no previous experience in the \_\_32\_\_ or elected office, surprised nearly everyone in politics. Trump's victory over Clinton will end eight years of Democratic \_\_33\_\_ of the White House. He will govern with Congress fully under Republican control and lead a country deeply \_\_34\_\_ by his campaign against Clinton. Given the numerous Republicans who never backed him, Trump will have to face divisions within his own party, too.

As he claimed victory, Trump \_\_35\_\_ Americans to "come together as one united people." "I pledge to every citizen of our land that I will be president for all Americans," he said in his victory speech. Striking a gentle tone, Trump continued that he would reach out to a few of those who had chosen not to support him for \_\_36\_\_ and help so that "we can work together and unify our great country."

As president, Trump's governing agenda remains unclear. The president-elect has promised to bring changes to the United States. He said he would build a wall along the U.S.- Mexico border to stop immigrants from coming into the country \_\_37\_\_, \_\_38\_\_ immigration from countries with ties to terrorist groups, and bargain with foreign governments such as those of Russia and China. Trump has also promised to prioritize the economic growth that creates jobs and \_\_39\_\_ incomes for all Americans.

Trump is a wild card, many voters said, but he definitely has a chance to be a successful president as long as he recognizes the responsibilities he \_\_40\_\_ and

follows through on his promises.

### Reading Comprehension

Security guard, truck driver, salesperson – year after year, these jobs appear on lists of the unhappiest careers. Although many factors can make a job 41 – unusual hours, low pay, no chance for advancement – these three jobs 42 for another reason: a lack of small talk.

Psychologists have long said that connecting with others is central to our well-being, but just how much conversation we require is under 43. In one study, researchers overheard undergraduates for four days and then 44 each conversation as either “small talk” (“What do you have there? Pop corn? Yummy!”) or “serious” (“Did they break up soon after?”). They found that the second type is connected with happiness – the happiest students had roughly twice as many “serious” talks as the unhappiest ones. Small talk, meanwhile, 45 only ten percent of their conversation, versus almost 30 percent of conversation among the unhappiest students.

However, don’t just consider small talk 46 yet. Scientists believe that small talk could promote bonding. Chatting with strangers could 47 our morning. In a series of experiments, psychologists found that those who chatted with other train passengers reported a more pleasant journey than those who didn’t.

Small talk can also help us feel connected to our 48. People who smiled at, made eye contact with and 49 spoke with their Starbucks baristas (咖啡师) reported a greater sense of 50 than those who rushed through the transaction(交易). 51, when volunteers broke the silence of the art gallery to chat with gallery-goers, the visitors felt happier and more connected to the exhibit than those who were not 52.

Of course, some of us are better than others at turning small talk into something bigger. In one study, people who were rated “less curious” by researchers had trouble getting a conversation 53 on their own. People who were considered “curious”, meanwhile, needed no help 54 conversations about ordinary things like favorite holidays into friendly exchanges. A “curious mindset,” the researchers concluded, can lead to “positive social 55.”

Therefore, go ahead – small talk needn’t be idle, and nosiness isn’t all bad.

41. A. rewarding      B. depressing      C. exhausting      D. challenging  
 42. A. stand out      B. turn up      C. give off      D. put forward  
 43. A. negotiation      B. construction      C. investigation      D. examination  
 44. A. divided      B. entitled      C. imposed      D. cataloged

- |                       |                 |                 |               |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 45. A. figured out    | B. made up      | C. took over    | D. added to   |
| 46. A. worthless      | B. essential    | C. boring       | D. ridiculous |
| 47. A. occupy         | B. satisfy      | C. brighten     | D. spoil      |
| 48. A. emotions       | B. heart        | C. customers    | D.            |
| surroundings          |                 |                 |               |
| 49. A. purposefully   | B. briefly      | C. continuously | D.            |
| generally             |                 |                 |               |
| 50. A. responsibility | B. security     | C. belonging    | D.            |
| achievement           |                 |                 |               |
| 51. A. Consequently   | B. Oppositely   | C. Unexpectedly | D. Similarly  |
| 52. A. approached     | B. attached     | C. addressed    | D.            |
| attended              |                 |                 |               |
| 53. A. breaking       | B. pausing      | C. rolling      | D.            |
| stopping              |                 |                 |               |
| 54. A. evolving       | B. substituting | C. adapting     | D.            |
| transforming          |                 |                 |               |
| 55. A. interaction    | B. standard     | C. impact       | D.            |
| involvement           |                 |                 |               |

### Translation

**Directions:** Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.

1. 为了赶时髦，一些年轻人花费一个月的工资去购买新发行的电子产品。(spend)
2. 人们理所当然地认为颜值高的人更有可能受到雇主的青睐。(grant)
3. 网购存在风险，因此下单之前的深思熟虑有助于避免不必要的损失。(exist)
4. 消息传来在新西兰发生地震后，中国政府立即租用直升机实施救援，为此国人感到十分自豪。(Word)

## 第十四讲

### ◇ Grammar:

I can still remember the afternoon when we climbed the mountain as if it were yesterday.

It was a sunny day. Eager to spend some time outside, I went up the mountain with my uncle. The mountain was hard (21) \_\_\_\_\_ (climb) and had tough rocks and streams on it. In the end, (22) \_\_\_\_\_ (exhaust) and hot, I couldn't go any further. So we went back down the mountain in the end.

On the way back down, my uncle asked me a question, (23) \_\_\_\_\_ left me speechless for a second: "What's your dream, young lady?"

"I have no idea," I answered (24) \_\_\_\_\_ thinking it for a while. Then he smiled and told me about his story. He didn't perform well at school when he was a student. Although nobody thought he could succeed, he knew clearly (25) \_\_\_\_\_ his dream was — to be a businessman. "I knew I wasn't gifted when it came to studying, so I tried to buy snacks from a market and sell them after class," he told me. After he left school, he started selling different items to find out which one was most attractive to customers. Of course, he often had no money in his pocket, but (26) \_\_\_\_\_ tough life was, he never gave up.

"There is no doubt that a person who puts in a great deal of effort to reach his or her goal will have good luck at some point. The meaning of life is to chase your dream," he said gently.

That night I (27) \_\_\_\_\_ hardly fall asleep. I lay in bed tossing and turning, asking myself, "What's my motivation?"

I once wanted to be a top student, but the hard work needed meant (28) \_\_\_\_\_ (put) everything into following my passion. If I find myself lacking willpower, what should I do? Leaving home early the next morning, I climbed the mountain again by (29) \_\_\_\_\_. It made me think: If we don't experience the climb, how can we get to see the scenery on the top of the mountain? In the end, I reached the top and (30) \_\_\_\_\_ (fascinate) by the warm breeze and sunshine. Nothing could be more pleasant than that.

### Vocabulary

**Directions:** Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

A. changing	B. cheated	C. unsuccessful	D. thrown	E. shortened
F. dissatisfied	G. appearance	H. doubt	I. complaining	J. beneficial

If women are complaining about wasting too much money on clothes, they have only themselves to blame. Most women love to be beautiful so much that they feel

worried if their clothes are not fashionable. They regard their \_\_31\_\_ as the most important. Some will even feel worried if wearing clothes are not nice enough in public. They will have the feeling that they are \_\_32\_\_ women so they can't afford nice new clothes. Therefore the designers and big stores are always taking advantage of them. A woman usually stands in front of a *wardrobe* (衣橱) full of clothes, \_\_33\_\_ with sadness that she has nothing to wear. They just waste hours of their time \_\_34\_\_ the dresses they have. Neck-lines are lowered or raised; skirts are lengthened or \_\_35\_\_, and so on. Clothes which have been worn only a few times have to be put aside or \_\_36\_\_ away because of the change of fashion. And many wastes are thus produced.

People sometimes have \_\_37\_\_ whether fashion industry does anything really important to society; whether it is \_\_38\_\_ to environmental protection. Fashion designers rarely care about vital things like warmth, comfort and *durability* (持久性).

But men are too clever to have themselves \_\_39\_\_. They are not so crazy as women when facing new styles of clothes.

## Reading

There are two basic ways to see growth: one as a product, the other as a process. People have generally viewed personal growth as an external(外在的) result or product that can easily be identified and measured. The worker who gets a promotion, the student whose grades improve, the foreigner who learns a new language—all these are examples of people who have measurable results to show for their efforts.

By contrast, the process of personal growth is much more difficult to determine, since by definition it is a journey and not the specific signposts or landmarks along the way. The process is not the road itself, but rather the attitudes and feelings people have, their caution or courage, as they encounter new experiences and unexpected obstacle. In this process, the journey never really ends; there are always new ways to experience the world, new ideas to try, new challenges to accept.

In order to grow, to travel new roads, people need to have a willingness to take risks, to face the unknown, and to accept the possibility that they may “fail” at first. How we see ourselves as we try a new way of being is essential to our ability to grow. Do we perceive ourselves? If so, then we tend to take more chances and to be more open to unfamiliar experiences. Do we think we are shy and indecisive? Then our sense of timidity can cause us to hesitate, to move slowly, and not to take a step until we know the ground is safe. Do we think we are slow to adapt to change or that we are not smart enough to cope with a new challenge? Then we are likely to take a more passive role or not to try all.

These feelings of insecurity(不安全) and self-doubt are both unavoidable and necessary if we are to challenge and grow. If we do not confront and overcome these internal fears and doubts, if we protect ourselves too much, then we cease to grow. We become trapped inside a shell of our own making.

1. In the author's eye, one who views personal growth as a process would \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. succeed in climbing up the social ladder  
 B. grow up from his own achievements  
 C. face difficulties and take up challenges  
 D. aim high and reach his goal each time
2. Which of the following can be viewed as the process of personal growth?  
 A. Our manager was always willing to accept new challenges  
 B. Jane won the first prize in the speech competition.  
 C. Jerry picked up French during his stay in Paris.  
 D. Father's salary rose from 5,000to 7,000.
3. For personal growth, the author is in favor of all the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. being curious about more changes  
 B. being quick in self-adaptation  
 C. having an open mind to new experiences  
 D. staying away from failures and challenges
4. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?  
 A. It is not so easy to measure the process of personal growth.  
 B. To try and fail on the new road facing the unknown is unavoidable.  
 C. There are only two ways to see a personal's growth.  
 D. If you are too shy to take any risks in life, you cannot grow up.

### Translation

1. 一听到这条消息，他就冲了出去。(on)

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---



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2. 这就是你想到的最好借口?(come)

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3. 大量的新鲜空气有助于维持身体健康。(contribute)

4. 尽管天气恶劣，他们设法完成了任务。(spite)

## 第十五讲

### Vocabulary

A. primarily	B. delayed	C. interact	D. equivalent	E. identified	F. intentions
G. acquisition	H. overwhelming	I. permanently	J. comparative	K. necessity	

Quite often, educators tell families of children who are learning English as a second language to speak only English, and not their native language, at home. Although these educators may have good \_\_\_24\_\_\_, their advice to families is misguided, and it arises from misunderstandings about the process of language \_\_\_25\_\_\_. Educators may fear that children hearing two languages will become \_\_\_26\_\_\_ confused and thus their language development will be \_\_\_27\_\_\_. Children are capable of learning more than one language, whether simultaneously (同时地) or sequentially (依次地). In fact, most children outside of the United States are expected to become bilingual or even, in many cases, multilingual. Globally, knowing more than one language is viewed as an asset (资产) and even a \_\_\_28\_\_\_ in many areas.

It is also of concern that the misguided advice that students should speak only English is given \_\_\_29\_\_\_ to poor families with limited educational opportunities, not to wealthier families who have many educational advantages. Since children from poor families often are \_\_\_30\_\_\_ as at-risk for academic failure, teachers believe that advising families to speak English only is appropriate. Teachers consider learning two languages to be too \_\_\_31\_\_\_ for children from poor families, believing that the children are already burdened by their home situations.

If families do not know English or have limited English skills themselves, how can they communicate in English? Advising non-English-speaking families to speak only English is \_\_\_32\_\_\_ to telling them not to communicate with or \_\_\_33\_\_\_ with their children. Moreover, the underlying message is that the family's native language is



not important or valued.

## Reading

### A Brief History of Waterstone's

Waterstone's is the largest bookstore chain in the UK and Ireland, with 296 stores and 4500 employees, but its market share has recently declined and sales have been poor.

The book market suffered during the economy declines and the emergence of new e-readers, such as the Amazon Kindle, was pulling more customers away from the high street.

A&NN will pay for Waterstone's in two parts, one of £40million and one of £13million. The deal will only complete if HMV can renegotiate its bank facilities, though HMV says the banks are supportive of the sale. Pension trustees and the pensions regulator also have to approve.

HMV chief executive Simon Fox said A&NN would be a good home for Waterstone's, while the sale will reduce borrowings and enable HMV to focus on plans for transforming the business into a broad-based entertainment business.

A&NN will appoint James Daunt as managing director of Waterstone's once the deal completes. Mr. Daunt currently runs Daunt Books, a small chain of London-based bookshops he founded in 1990.



Waterstone's founder Tim Waterstone opened his first store in 1982 at a time when fellow book-lovers were presented with few options on the high street. The top bookseller was WH Smith, Mr. Waterstone's former employer of eight years before he was dismissed, which he felt was failing to go into a broad market of literature fans.

The first store was opened in Old Brompton Road, and the former banker's intuition was correct as the chain went from strength to strength.

Mr. Waterstone, who has written four novels, saw a recovery in the market driven by demand for the works of a new wave of literary stars including Salman Rushdie, Ian McEwan, John Banville and Martin Amis. Having founded the firm with his £6,000, Mr. Waterstone sold the chain to his former employer WH Smith in 1993 for £47million.

56. According to the passage, who is the most likely to be the managing director of Waterstone's in the near future?

- A. Mr. Waterstone
- C. James Daunt

- B. John Banville
- D. Simon Fox

57. What does the word "*intuition*" mean in the passage?
- A. instinctive knowledge                      B. mental image  
C. calm consideration                         D. indirect suggestion
58. Which one of the following is not true according to the passage?
- A. At present the brand Waterstone's belongs to HMV.  
B. During the economy declines, the book market was hit and sales were poor.  
C. Waterstone's has long been the largest bookstore chain in the U.K and Ireland.  
D. Mr. Waterstone made £41,000 when he transferred the chain to WH Smith.

## 第十六讲

阶段测

## 第十七讲

### 代词强化练习

#### 真题测试

- The English spoken in the United States is only slightly different from \_\_\_ spoken in England.  
A. which                      B. what                      C. that                      D. the one
- Which of the two computer games did you prefer?  
--Actually I didn't like \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. both of them                      B. either of them  
C. none of them                      D. neither of them
- Could you tell me how to get to Victoria Street?  
--Victoria Street? \_\_\_\_\_ is where the Grand Theatre is.  
A. Such                      B. There                      C. That                      D. ]-his
- Isn't it amazing how the human body heals \_\_\_\_\_ after an injury?  
A. himself                      B. him                      C. itself                      D. it
- It was hard for him to learn English in a family, in which \_\_\_\_\_ of the parents spoke the language.  
A. none                      B. neither                      C. both                      D. each
- I'd like some more cheese.

- Sorry, there's \_\_\_\_\_ left.  
A. some                      B. none                      C. a little                      D. few
7. To know more about the British Museum, you can use the Internet or go to the library, or \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. neither                      B. some                      C. all                      D. both
8. He doesn't have \_\_\_\_\_ furniture in his room--just an old desk.  
A. any                      B. many                      C. some                      D. much
9. --How do you find your new classmates?  
--Most of them are kind, but \_\_\_\_\_ is so good to me as Bruce.  
A. none                      B. no one                      C. everyone                      D. someone
10. --Could we see each other at 3 o'clock this afternoon?  
--Sorry, let's make it \_\_\_\_\_ time.  
A. other's                      B. the other                      C. another                      D. other
11. Our neighbors gave \_\_\_\_\_ a baby bird yesterday that hurt \_\_\_\_\_ when it fell from its nest.  
A. us. it                      B. us, itself                      C. ourselves, itself                      D. ourselves, it
12. The two girls are getting on very well and share \_\_\_\_\_ with each other.  
A. little                      B. much                      C. some                      D. none
13. Make sure you've got the passports and tickets and \_\_\_\_\_ before you leave.  
A. something                      B. anything                      C. everything                      D. nothing
14. Many fast-growing countries are less concerned with protecting \_\_\_\_\_ against climate change.  
A. one                      B. oneself                      C. them                      D. themselves
15. --Do you want tea or coffee?  
--\_\_\_\_\_. I really don't mind.  
A. None                      B. Neither                      C. Either                      D. All
16. The manager believes prices will not rise by more than \_\_\_\_\_ four percent.  
A. any other                      B. the other                      C. another                      D. other
- 17.--Have you heard the latest news?  
--No, what \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. is it                      B. is there                      C. are they                      D. are those
18. \_\_\_\_\_ felt funny watching myself on TV.  
A. One                      B. This                      C. It                      D. That
19. He has made a lot of films, but \_\_\_\_\_ good ones.  
A. any                      B. some                      C. few                      D. many
20. The information on the Internet gets around much more rapidly than \_\_\_\_\_ in the newspaper.  
A. it                      B. those                      C. one                      D. that

- 21.--There is still a copy of the book in the library. Will you go and borrow  
--No, I'd rather buy \_\_\_ in the bookstore.  
A. it, one            B. one, one            C. one, it            D. it, it
22. To save class time, our teacher has \_\_\_ students do half of the exercise  
in class and complete the other half for our homework.  
A. us            B. we            C. our            D. ours
23. The school's music group will be giving a big show tomorrow night and two on  
the weekend.  
A more            B. other            C. else            D. another
24. The book is of great value \_\_\_\_\_ can be enjoyed unless you dig it.  
A. Nothing            B Something            C Everything            D Anything
25. Little joy can equal \_\_\_\_\_ of a surprising ending when you read stories.  
A. that            B. those            C. any            D. some
26. \_\_\_\_\_ worries me the way he keeps changing his mind.  
A. This            B. That            C What            D. it
- 27/--What do you think of the performance today?  
--Great! \_\_\_\_\_ but a musical genius could perform so successfully.  
A. All            B. None            C. Anybody            D. Everybody
28. Jim sold most of his things. He has hardly \_\_\_\_\_ left in the house.  
A. anything            B. everything            C. nothing            D. something
- 29.--He got his first book published. It turned out to be a bestseller.  
---When was \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
-- \_\_\_\_\_ was in 2,000 when he was still in college.  
A. that. This            B. this, it            C. it, This            D. that, It
30. He didn't make \_\_\_ clear when and where the meeting would be held.  
A. this            B. that            C. it            D. these

### 介词强化练习

- 1.The new product is beyond all praise and has quickly taken over the market its superior quality.  
A.in terms of    B.on account of    C.on behalf of    D.on top of
- 2.According to Baidu, the high-quality content of Cloud Music will reach massive users Baidu's app and video platform.  
A.in honor of    B.in view of    C.by virtue of    D.by way of
- 3.At the railway station, the mother waved goodbye to her daughter until the train

was A.out of sight B.out of reach C.out of order D.out of place

4. We' re planning to send out a thousand invitations ponteers.

A. over B. In C. on D. To

5. Have you ever heard of the trees that are homes animals both on land and sea?

A. about B. to C. with D. over

6. (北京) When you drive through the Redwood Forests in California, you will be trees that are over 1, 000 years old.

A. among B. against C. behind D. below

7. (天津卷) The dictionary is: many words have been added to the language since it was published.

A. out of control B. out of date C. out of sight D. out of reach

8. With the development of economy your income has increased 10% in less than a year.

A. for B. by C. on. D. at

9. Modern zoos should shoulder more social responsibility social progress and awareness of the public.

A. in light of B. in favor of C. in honor of D. in praise of

10. Maybe some of you are curious about thEIR life was like on the streets because I' ve never really talked about it.

A. in place B. in turn C. in force D. in depth

## Reading

(A)

My dad loved pennies, especially those with the elegant stalk(茎) of wheat

curving around each side of the ONE CENT on the back. Those were the pennies he grew up with during the Depression.

As a kid, I would go for walks with Dad, spying coins along the way—a penny here, a dime(一角硬币) there. Whenever I picked up a penny, he'd ask, "Is it a wheat?" It always thrilled him when we found one of those special coins produced between 1909 and 1958, the year of my birth.

One gray Sunday morning in winter, not long after my father's death in 2002, I was walking down Fifth Avenue, feeling bereft. I found myself in front of the church where Dad once worked. I was warmly shown in and led to a seat. Hearing Dad's favorite "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God", I burst into tears. We'd sung that at his funeral.

After the service, I shook the pastor's(牧师) hand and stepped onto the sidewalk—and there was a penny. I bent to pick it up, turned it over, and sure enough, it was a wheat. A 1944, a year my father was serving on a ship in the South Pacific.

That started it. Suddenly wheat pennies began turning up on the sidewalks of New York everywhere. I got most of the important years: his birth year, my mom's birth year, the year he graduated from college, the year he met my mom, the year they got married, the year my sister was born. But alas, no 1958 wheat penny—my year, the last year they were made.

The next Sunday, after the service, I was walking up Fifth Avenue and spotted a penny in the middle of a crossing. Oh, no, it was a busy street; cabs were speeding by—should I risk it? I just had to get it.

A wheat! But the penny was worn, and I couldn't read the date. On arriving home, I took out my glasses and took it to the light. There was my birthday!

I found 21 wheat pennies on the streets of Manhattan in the year after my father died, and I don't think that's a coincidence.

66. The writer's father loved pennies with wheat because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. when he first saw it, he began to love it
- B. when he saw the wheat, he thought of his time during the Depression
- C. when he was young, he had a lot of pennies with wheat
- D. when he was a child, he never got a coin with wheat

67. The underlined word "bereft"(in Para.3) means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. protested
- B. disappointed
- C. grieved
- D. offended

68. Which of the following statements about the author is NOT true?

- A. He was born in 1958.
- B. He went to church because of his father.

- C. He once worked in a church.  
D. He knew the church well.

69. The best title for the passage would probably be \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. Pennies from Heaven  
B. My father's life story  
C. My father's hobby  
D. Living in New York

(B)

Do you want to get home from work knowing you have made a real difference in someone's life? If yes. don't care about sex or age! Come and join us, then you'll make it!

**Position: Volunteer Social Care Assistant**

**(No Pay with Free Meals)**

**Place: Manchester**

**Hours: Part Time**

We are now looking for volunteers to support people with learning disabilities to live active lives! Only 4 days left. Don't miss the chance of lending your warm hands to help others!

**Role:**

You will provide people with learning disabilities with all aspects of their daily lives. You will help them to develop new skills. You will help them to protect their rights and their safety. But your primary concern is to let them know they are valued.

**Skills and Experience Required:**

You will have the right values and great listening skills. You will be honest and patient. You will have the ability to drive a car and to communicate in fluent written and spoken English since you'll have to help those people with different learning disabilities. Previous care-related experience will be a great advantage for you.

70. What does the underlined part mean?

- A. You'll make others' lives more meaningful with this job.  
B. You'll arrive home just in time from this job.  
C. You'll earn a good salary from this job.  
D. You'll succeed in getting this job.

71. The volunteers' major responsibility is to help people with learning disabilities \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. to get some financial support  
B. to properly protect themselves  
C. to learn some new living skills  
D. to realize their own importance

72. Which of the following can first be chosen as a volunteer?

- A. The one who can drive a car.  
B. The one who has done similar work before.

- C. The one who has patience to listen to others.  
D. The one who can use English to communicate.

73. The text serves as a \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. a reminder to social workers                      B. an advertisement for helpers  
C. a document on appealing for volunteers      D. an introduction about a social care organization

## I. Translation

**Directions:** Translate the following sentences into English, using the word or phrase given in the brackets.

82、据我所知，他们学校的面积是我们的两倍。(size.)

83、如果你忘记通知他面试时间了该怎么办。(what if)

84、在现代社会中，手机不仅是通讯工具，也是一种娱乐工具。(Not only...)

85、这位经济学家在调查中发现，有些人赚的越多，消费的欲望也更强烈。(the more...)

# 第十八讲

## Section B

**Directions:** Fill in each blank with a proper word chosen from the box. Each word can be used only once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

A. characteristic	B. environmentally	C. announced	D. imports	E. exposing
F. invest	G. extensively	H. acquire	I. machinery	J. competitiveness
K. crucial				

### China Set to Make Own Ballpoint Pen Tips

One of China's major *stainless steel* (不锈钢) producers has independently developed the special steel needed to make the ballpoint pen tips and plans to mass-produce the material to replace \_\_31\_\_ in two years.

The group has spent five years on research and development to \_\_32\_\_ the technology, ending a long-term Chinese reliance on foreign pen tips.



Without this technology, China's pen manufacturers, which produce 38 billion ballpoint pens per year, have had to purchase the \_\_33\_\_ parts from overseas markets, costing the industry \$17.3 million a year, according to the China National Light Industry Council.

"It will be one of our \_\_34\_\_ products in the long run, and we will try more materials for tips of ballpoint pens to remain competitive," said Li Jianmin, director of TISCO's research and development center.

Wang Huimian, TISCO's senior engineer, said the company will \_\_35\_\_ more financial resources and manpower to develop next-generation ballpoint pen tips in a(n) \_\_36\_\_ friendly way to further compete with rivals in Japan and Switzerland.

"If these real economy-related factors are underdeveloped, its key \_\_37\_\_ won't be strong," said Wang.

The pen tip issue was first brought into the spotlight by Premier Li Keqiang in January last year, \_\_38\_\_ a major issue facing Chinese manufacturers — weak competitiveness in key technology.

Making such products requires high-precision \_\_39\_\_ and extremely-thin steel plates. Special microelements must be added to liquid steel to make a quality tip that can write continually for at least 800 meters.

Eager to enhance its earning ability, the company \_\_40\_\_ that it planned to produce 10.5 million metric tons of steel this year, including 4.5 million stainless steel products.

Zhao Ying, a researcher at the Institute of Industrial Economics of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing, said, "All these elements can be reached only through long-term investment and increasing development," he said.

## Section B

**Directions:** Read the following three passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

### (A)

In this section we consider what you can do to train your brain to improve your game playing skills.

#### 1. Daily workout

It is very easy to find tactical puzzles and train. However, you must try to solve them. Don't just stare at the position for 10 seconds and then turn to the solution. You won't learn anything. Have a go at trying to solve the puzzle. If you got it right then great ---- well done. However, if you got it wrong, then have another look. Ask yourself questions such as the following:

- Why did I get it wrong?
- What was wrong with my solution?

- What was the weakness that the tactic exploited?

Where can you find tactical puzzles?

It's easy. They are everywhere. Many newspapers, including *Independent*, and magazines have a daily or weekly chess puzzle. Key "chess puzzles" into Google and you'll find a whole load of them. There are plenty of puzzle books.

## 2. Use software

Nowadays chess software is terribly cheap. World Champion Vladimir Kramnik recently lost a match 4 – 2 against a software program. This program is available for about £ 30.

In general, people use chess software for the wrong reasons. They often play game after game against the machine and get beaten every time. Bored with this, they turn the playing level right down so that the program is almost playing random moves and then they can beat it every time and feel better.

Neither method will help you improve. However, chess software can be a fantastically useful learning tool if used in two particular ways.

The first is if you have tried to solve a puzzle but it's a bit too difficult and you don't really understand the solution. Never mind ---- well done for trying. Now set the position up on the program and try different moves. Chess software is faultless at tactical play. It will instantly tell you the right and wrong moves and why they do or don't work.

Secondly you can run over games you have played to learn where you have gone wrong and where you could have improved. Get into the habit of keeping the score (i.e. writing down the moves) of games that you play. This will help you to improve and refine your understanding of tactical themes and patterns.

56. What would be the best title of this passage?

- A. How to Train Your Brain
- B. Where to Find Tactical Puzzles
- C. Daily Workout and Use of Software
- D. How to Improve Your Chess-Playing Skills

57. The underlined part "tactical puzzles" in the second paragraph most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. puzzles making us better understand themes and patterns of difficult games
- B. puzzles showing us how to train our brains to think more effectively
- C. puzzles teaching us some skills to play more difficult games
- D. puzzles only teaching us how to play chess games well

58. Which of the following would be the right way of using chess software?

- A. Playing as many games against the machine as possible.
- B. Always trying difficult puzzles to improve your chess skills.
- C. Running over games you've played to learn from mistakes and improve.

- D. Turning the playing level down to build your self confidence and feel better.
59. What does the writer think about chess software?
- A. Chess software will help a lot if properly used.
- B. Chess software below 30 pounds is too cheap to use.
- C. Chess software is a fantastically useful learning tool in daily work.
- D. Chess software helps improve understanding of tactical themes and patterns.

## (B)

**Innovation for Everyone – Career Skills for Life**

Invitation to *Alumni* (校友) Networking Event Organized by University of Warwick and British Council

We are delighted to invite you to an alumni networking event on Tuesday 14 March, 7-9 pm at the Le Royal Méridien Hotel, Shanghai. The event is organized by the University of Warwick and the British Council and is open to all alumni.

Come and join us for refreshments, followed by four short presentations on the importance of innovation and *entrepreneurship* (创业) skills in your career and the launch of new career initiatives for students and alumni, before spending time networking with friends and other UK alumni over a buffet dinner.

The place for this event is the Le Royal Méridien Hotel, No.789 Nanjing East Road, Huangpu District, Shanghai. The Le Royal Méridien Hotel is located in People's Square in Shanghai and is easily accessed by subway, bus or taxi.

**DATE AND TIME**

Tue 14 March 2017

19:00 – 21:00 CST

**LOCATION**

Le Royal Méridien Hotel

No.789 Nanjing East Road

Huangpu District

Shanghai

**PROGRAMME**

7:00 pm	Registration and welcome refreshments
7:15 – 7:25 pm	“An overview of Graduate <i>Employability</i> (就业能力) among UK-educated Chinese Alumni and British Council Activities to Support Alumni Career Development”, Cathy He, Head of Education Services, British Council
7:25 – 7:35 pm	“The Importance of Career Planning: from the SJTU Viewpoint”, Mr Shen, Shanghai Jiao Tong University Careers
7:35 – 7:45	“The Importance of Innovation Skills Throughout Your Career: An

pm	Employer Viewpoint”, John Hung, Managing Partner, China Consumer & Industrial Products Industry and Automotive Sector, Deloitte, China
7:45 – 7:55 pm	“New Resources to Enhance the Employability of Chinese Students and Graduates”, Esther de Perlaky, International Manager, University of Warwick
8:00 – 9:00 pm	Networking and banquet buffet dinner

Free but up to 80 tickets, please register via [READ MORE](#).

60. The main purpose of holding this alumni networking event is \_\_\_\_\_.
- to invite the alumni for refreshments
  - to spend time networking with the alumni
  - to help the alumni to launch new career initiatives
  - to share the experience of innovation and career skills for life
61. The people attending the event are most probably those \_\_\_\_\_.
- UK-educated Chinese Alumni
  - only from University of Warwick
  - UK-educated Alumni and their friends
  - UK-educated Chinese Alumni and from the SJTU
62. What do the four short presentations mainly talk about?
- How to improve the employability of the alumni.
  - How to help the alumni find and improve employment.
  - How to enhance the employability in career development.
  - How to make career planning and train the alumni’s innovation skills.

#### IV. Translation

**Directions:** Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.

- 看到他的表情，我忍不住把实情告诉了他。(resist)
- 随着时间的推移，那本日记上的字迹现在已模糊不清，难以辨认。(With)
- 把难记的单词或句子同一件有趣的事情联系起来，记住它们就轻而易举了。(associate)
- 正是因为学习方法因人而异，所以在学习和生活中适合你的不一定就适合我。(vary)