

大学生公共基础课创新型精品教材

主 编 董银英 邢营军

新视界 英语综合实训

(第一册)

新视界英语综合实训 (第一册)

主 编 董银英 邢营军

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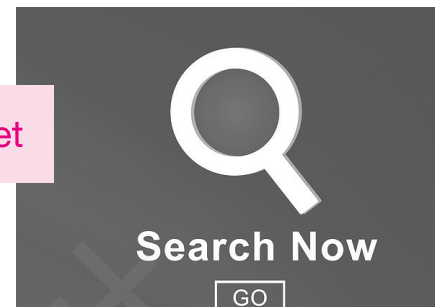
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Project One

Campus Life



Practice makes perfect.

熟能生巧。

Core Value Focus

A strong sense of mission leads to high morality

- ★ Setting a clear learning goal for your college life.
- ★ Cultivating personal and social responsibilities for determined actions.
- ★ Integrating values with expertise to better serve society.

Unit 1

A Brand New Day

Part One

Text Exercises

Word Building

I. Write out the words from the following affixes and the words given.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. -able | 2. -ion | 3. -ship | 4. -ness | 5. -ment |
| 6. friend | 7. adjust | 8. kind | 9. knowledge | 10. recreate |

II. Write down the words according to the meaning and the first letter given.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
| 1. 介绍 <i>v.</i> | i _____ | 2. 恰当的 <i>a.</i> | a _____ |
| 3. 接触 <i>n.</i> | c _____ | 4. 宝贵的 <i>a.</i> | p _____ |
| 5. 高兴的 <i>a.</i> | d _____ | 6. 陪伴 <i>vt.</i> | a _____ |
| 7. 责任 <i>n.</i> | r _____ | 8. 优先 <i>n.</i> | p _____ |
| 9. 耽搁 <i>v.</i> | p _____ | 10. 最后期限 <i>n.</i> | d _____ |

III. Fill in the table.

词类	词形	词义	词形	词义
<i>v.</i>	expand	扩大, 扩充, 张开	expend	消费, 花费
<i>n.</i>	1. _____	_____	1. _____	_____
			2. _____	_____
<i>a.</i>	2. _____	_____	3. _____	_____
	3. _____	_____	4. _____	_____

IV. Write down the words in the required forms according to the words given.

1. introduce	<i>n.</i>	_____	2. accept	<i>a.</i>	_____
3. procrastinate	<i>n.</i>	_____	4. culturally	<i>a.</i>	_____
5. pronounce	<i>n.</i>	_____	6. prepare	<i>n.</i>	_____
7. irregular	<i>n.</i>	_____	8. manage	<i>n.</i>	_____

V. Fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in the bracket.

- I was _____ that you could stay. (delight)
- The radio was the old man's most _____ possession. (prize)
- The new taxes are creating extreme _____ for poor families. (hard)
- Parents need to be _____ about their child's attention span. (real)
- I now play the piano mostly for _____. (enjoy)
- We have several questions _____ the reports. (concern)
- He shows great _____ to learn English. (determine)
- An oil spill of that size will cause a lot of _____ damage. (environment)
- The test evaluates students' _____ skills. (communication)
- His wife _____ him on the trip. (accompany)

Vocabulary

VI. Translate the expressions into Chinese or English.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| 1. contact with friends | _____ |
| _____ | 对某人有利 |
| 2. in return | _____ |
| _____ | 演讲比赛 |
| 3. be aware of | _____ |
| _____ | 独立 (自主, 自立) |
| 4. make it clear | _____ |
| _____ | 业余时间 |
| 5. depend on | _____ |
| _____ | (道路) 通向, 导致 |

VII. Match the English phrases in Column A with Chinese ones in Column B.

Column A

1. depend on others
2. face up to your trouble
3. make the most of it
4. adjust to your new surroundings
5. communicate with your classmates

Column B

- a. 勇敢面对你的困境
- b. 充分利用
- c. 适应所在的新环境
- d. 和你的同学进行交流
- e. 依靠他人

VIII. Fill in each blank with a word or phrase you have learned.

Throughout our lifetime, we 1 ourselves to hundreds of new people everywhere we go. Introducing yourself is much more than saying your name; it's a way to connect with someone new by exchanging words and often, physical 2. Introducing yourself to strangers can be 3 because what you say depends entirely on the 4. Whether it's a formal meeting or a laid back meet-up, the important thing is to introduce yourself in a way that is 5 and makes people like and remember you.

IX. Translate the following sentences into English, each using one of the phrases given in the box.

insist on	in return	depend on	stand on one's own feet
adjust to	different from	after all	in a word

1. 我们要靠你帮忙。

2. 你必须适应新的环境。

3. 简言之，他毫无用处。

4. 大学生活与高中生活大不一样。

5. 他总是乐于助人，不求回报。

6. 约翰没有通过他的驾驶考试，毕竟他还是个孩子。

7. 他坚持要付自己的饭钱。

8. 有的人为了要你合群也许会劝你喝酒或吸烟。但是我希望你能够坚持原则，拒绝他们的引诱。

X. Learn the following patterns and translate the following sentences.

1. The house needs repairing.

The house requires to be repaired.

2. It is necessary for the house to be repaired.

It is essential for the house to be repaired.

3. Increased wages make necessary an increase in prices.

Increased wages necessitates an increase in prices.

4. The use of plastic pipes makes unnecessary protection against corrosion.

The use of plastic pipes does away with the need for protection against corrosion.

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 你的自行车需要修理了。

2. 对你来说，了解相关知识是有必要的。

3. 自然环境的破坏必定给人类带来灾难。

4. 他认为该废除国王了。

XI. Fill in the blanks, using one of the words or phrases in the box in its proper form.

smart	leave	valuable	until	requirement
disappointment	look back	open	choice	consider
dust	grade	lose	finally	stress

My senior year, I can't believe it, is almost over. Now when I 1, it was stressful, but exciting, the prom (舞会), graduation, and then of course, college.

I started my college application process months. My parents told me it would be 2 if I set up interviews and tours. But I was unmotivated. I wanted to go to college, but I didn't want to deal with the 3.

As the days flew by, my applications lay on my desk just as I had 4 them three months before. "You are wasting 5 time," my parents complained. Sweeping away the gathered 6 on the applications, I worked on them every Sunday 7 I finished. Next came writing the essays. I had many ideas, but every school had different 8. I changed them until I was pleased. 9, everything was underway.

Now I just had to wait. In March, I started receiving letters of rejection (拒绝). I began to think that I had set myself up for 10. I had a letter from Salem State College stating that they wanted to see my third quarter 11 before they made their decision. Yes! At least someone wanted to 12 me. The beginning of April, I received a letter from Keens State. I had been rejected. Those 13 words: "We regret to inform you..." made me sit down and cry. I had 14 all hope. Then I heard from Plymouth State. Not my

first 15, but... I had been accepted. Maybe if I get my grades up, I can transfer to another school.

Reading Comprehension

Task 1 Choose the proper answer.

Generally speaking, in the west there are two kinds of greetings: special greetings and everyday greetings. The former refers to the greetings used on special occasions, such as “Happy New Year” and “Happy Thanksgiving Day”; and the latter refers to greetings used everyday, for example, “Good morning” and “How are you?” Greetings should vary with the time of day or the formality of situation. “Good morning” is a common greeting used before noon, while “Good afternoon” is used in the afternoon till the ending of a working day. “Good evening” is used after work from about 6 p.m. onwards. “Hello” is an extremely common greeting that can be used any time of a day on all occasions, except the most formal ones. “Hi” is an informal greeting frequently used among peers. When you greet people, smiling is the common sign for good will, and it reduces social tension. I went to a job interview when I was about 18, and I was so nervous that I could hardly keep myself from shaking. After an eternity of five minutes, the receptionist said the manager would meet me. I moved slowly toward the manager’s office door and opened it respectfully. There, standing behind his desk with his hand outstretched in greeting, was a polite man of about 50, and he was grinning from ear to ear. “Come in and have a seat, David,” he said. He shook my hand and told me that he was happy I had come. It wasn’t long before my anxiety melted away in the glow of his bright smile and warm gestures. When I left that meeting with my new job, I couldn’t remember why I had been so afraid in the first place. A warm smile made all the difference.

- When people are greeting each other, there are two kinds of greetings in the west?
 - special greetings and everyday greetings
 - special greetings and smile
 - everyday greetings and smile
 - say hello and smile
- The phrase “the formality of situation” in Para.2 means _____.
 - a free occasion
 - the informality occasion
 - a solemn occasion with formal behaviours
 - an unconstrained atmosphere
- Which is an extremely common and formal greeting that can be used any time of a day on all occasions?
 - Good morning.
 - Good afternoon.
 - Good evening.
 - Hello.
- Which greeting manner is the common sign for good will and reduces social tension?
 - Say hello.
 - Say hi.
 - Smiling.
 - Shake hands.

5. Choose a suitable topic according to the whole passage.

A. Greetings

B. Greeting People and Smiling

C. How to Greeting

D. Smile Made the Difference

Task 2 Decide True or False.

The Open University in Britain

In 1963 the leader of the Labour Party made a speech explaining plans for a “university of the air” —an educational system which would make use of television, radio and correspondence courses (函授课程). Many people laughed at the idea, but it became part of the Labour Party’s programme to give educational opportunity to those people who, for one reason or another, had not had a chance to receive further education.

By 1969 plans were well advanced and by August 1970 the Open University, as it is now called, had received 400,000 applications. Only 25,000 could be accepted for the four “foundation” courses offered: social sciences, arts, science and mathematics. Unsuccessful candidates were told to apply again the following year, when a foundation course in technology would also be offered.

The first teaching programmes appeared on the air and screen in January 1971, with clerks, farm workers, housewives, teachers, policemen and many others as students. Correspondence units had been carefully prepared and science students were given devices for a small home laboratory. Study centers have been set up all over the country so that students can attend once a week, and once a year they will spend a week at one of the university’s summer schools.

It has been nearly 30 years since the Open University started to offer courses. Now it is a very important part of the British educational system. Not only does it offer foundation courses like those mentioned above, it also carries out very advanced scientific researches, some of which lead to Master’s or PH.D Degrees. Many other countries have started similar educational programmes following the successful example of the Open University in Britain.

1. At the beginning all people in Britain agreed with the plan of “university of the air”.

A. True.

B. False.

C. Not mentioned.

2. Many people did not think the idea would be successful after it had been announced.

A. True.

B. False.

C. Not mentioned.

3. By August 1970 the Open University, as it is now called, had received 25,000 applications.

A. True.

B. False.

C. Not mentioned.

4. The students in the Open University had to pay a large amount of money.

A. True.

B. False.

C. Not mentioned.

5. Next year, the students can apply again, but they are not accepted.

A. True.

B. False.

C. Not mentioned.

6. Study centers have been set up all over the country so that students can attend every day.

A. True.

B. False.

C. Not mentioned.

7. In Britain many leaders with Master’s or PH.D Degrees come from the Open University.

A. True.

B. False.

C. Not mentioned.

Task 3 Cloze.

Professor Smith lived alone. He was very absent-minded. He used to 1 the university to give a lecture and found that he had forgotten to bring his notes. Or he would lose his spectacles and be unable to see the 2. He could never find any chalk to write with, and he often forgot the time and would ramble 3 for hours because he had left his watch at home. But the most 4 thing of all about him was his appearance. His overcoat was rarely 5, as most of the buttons were missing. His shoes were usually untied because he had lost the laces. He 6 his comb as well because his hair was always standing up, that is unless he was 7 his battered (破的, 走样的) old hat with the brim missing. His trousers were held up by an old tie instead of a belt. He was a chain smoker. He would smoke 8 in class. Cigarette ash was liberally scattered over his waistcoat.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. arrive in | B. arrive at | C. arrive | D. arriving |
| 2. A. blackboard | B. floor | C. door | D. window |
| 3. A. of | B. at | C. in | D. on |
| 4. A. exciting | B. amazing | C. attractive | D. delightful |
| 5. A. tied | B. fastened | C. ironed | D. patched |
| 6. A. has lost | B. loses | C. must have lost | D. must lose |
| 7. A. putting on | B. wearing on | C. wearing | D. having |
| 8. A. even | B. frequently | C. constantly | D. continuously |

Part Two**Exercises for PRETCO (Level B)****Part I Listening Comprehension**

Directions: This part is to test your listening ability. It consists of 3 sections.

Section A

Directions: This section is to test your ability to give proper responses. There are 5 recorded questions in it. After each question, there is a pause. The question will be spoken two times. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Then you should choose the ONE that best completes the sentence.

Example: You will hear: Would you like to leave a message for him?

You will read: A. I'm not sure.

B. You're right.

C. Yes, certainly.

D. That's interesting.

From the question we learn that the speaker is asking the listener to leave a message. Therefore. C.



Yes, certainly is the correct answer. You should choose C. Now the test will begin.

- | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|----------------|
| 1. A. Be careful. | B. Never mind. | C. Not at all. | D. Yes, it is. |
| 2. A. Thank you very much. | | B. All right. Here you are. | |
| | C. It may be broken. | D. How much is this one? | |
| 3. A. Don't mention it. | | B. Yes, thank you. It's really delicious. | |
| | C. How nice! | D. Three. | |
| 4. A. It's about time we had some sun. | | B. Lovely day, isn't it? | |
| | C. Let's hope it keeps like this. | D. Thank you very much. | |
| 5. A. That's my opinion, too. | | B. Never mind. | |
| | C. Wonderful. | D. There's no doubt about it. | |

Section B

Directions: This section is to test your ability to understand short dialogues. There are 5 recorded dialogues in it. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. Both the dialogue and the question will be spoken two times. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Then you should choose the ONE that best completes the sentence.



- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| 6. A. In the classroom. | B. In a restaurant. | C. At home. | D. At the office. |
| 7. A. Bad. | B. Nothing. | C. It is difficult to say. | D. Good. |
| 8. A. At six thirty. | B. At half past two. | C. At four thirty. | D. At four twenty. |
| 9. A. He is sick. | | | |
| | B. He did something wrong. | | |
| | C. He is hungry. | | |
| | D. He never makes a presentation before so many people. | | |
| 10. A. She is willing to go fishing. | | B. She wants to think about it. | |
| | C. She has to finish her homework. | D. She won't go fishing. | |

Section C

Directions: In this section you will hear a recorded short passage. The passage is printed in the test paper, but with some words or phrases missing. The passage will be read three times. During the second reading, you are required to put the missing words or phrases in order of the numbered blanks according to what you hear. The third reading is for you to check your writing. Now the passage will begin.



The way we see things is more 11 than we imagine. Our eyes give us information all the time, but our brains decide what is important for us. For example, if you walk down a 12 street, you will see many faces but you will probably not really notice them, but if you see someone you know, you'll notice him 13. From this example, we can see your brain gets the visual information which is useful to you, and 14 the information which it does not need. The way your brain explains that information 15 on the knowledge you have about the world, and all this happens in less than a second.

Part II Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: This part is to test your ability to use words and phrases correctly so as to construct meaningfully and grammatically correct sentences. It consists of 2 sections.

Section A

Directions: There are 10 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence.

16. We should _____ white clothes from dark clothes before washing.
A. separate B. prevent C. protect D. combine
17. — _____ they discovered the entrance to the underground palace?
—Totally by chance.
A. Was it how that B. How was it that C. It was how that D. How was that it
18. He opened the cage and _____ the bird.
A. set up B. set down C. set free D. set out
19. _____ with most young people, he hates getting up in the morning.
A. As usual B. In common C. Usually D. Always
20. She curled up in bed and read her book which _____ the death of a reporter.
A. started at B. began off C. began from D. started with
21. I promise that the matter will _____.
A. be taken care B. be taken care of C. take care D. take care of
22. I don't know the restaurant but it's _____ to be quite a good one.
A. said B. told C. spoken D. talked
23. I first met Lisa three years ago. She _____ at a radio shop at the time.
A. has worked B. had worked C. had been working D. was working
24. If anybody calls, tell him I'm out, and ask him to _____ his name and address.
A. pass B. write C. take D. leave
25. The reason _____ she gave for not attending the party on time was _____ she had an unexpected guest.
A. /; because B. why; that C. as; why D. /; that

Section B

Directions: There are 10 incomplete statements here. You should fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in the brackets.

26. I'm _____ about what to do next. (puzzle)
27. If we want everyone to be healthy, _____ and happy, strict birth control is quite necessary. (wealth)
28. The elephant is the largest land animal in _____. (exist)
29. The _____ planned to escape but failed. (prison)
30. His uncle has been a _____ for five years. (sail)
31. Work hard, and you will _____. (success)

32. _____ is the best policy. (honest)
 33. They were absent because of _____. (sick)
 34. Don't play with the _____ knife. You might hurt yourself! (point)
 35. Cats and dogs are _____ pets. They are helpful friends, especially for old people living alone. (hair)

Part III Reading Comprehension

Directions: This part is to test your reading ability. There are 5 tasks for you to fulfill. You should read the reading materials carefully and do the tasks as you are instructed.

Task 1

Directions: After reading the following passage, you will find 5 questions or unfinished statements, numbered 36 through 40. For each question or statement there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should make the correct choice.

In Beijing's colleges and universities, about 80 percent of the new students come from single child families, said CCTV. This accounts for a rise of up to 20 percent compared with last year's figure.

Most "only" children were born in the 1970s and 1980s when the one-couple-one-child family planning policy began to be strictly carried out throughout the country.

Experts and teachers say that many of these children, living under better conditions, are sometimes self-centered and have poor self-reliance and social skills. This could present new problems to universities, CCTV report said.

The report went on to say that many colleges and universities across the country are preparing to study and properly deal with the problems experienced by "only" children.

36. How many Chinese university students have been from single child families in the past years?
 A. More and more. B. Less than 50%.
 C. 20%. D. 60%.
37. How many new students in Beijing's colleges and universities are from single child families last year?
 A. 80%. B. 20%.
 C. 60%. D. 100%.
38. When were most "only" children born in China?
 A. In the 1980s. B. In the 1990s.
 C. In the 1970s and 1980s. D. In the 1980s and 1990s.
39. Some experts and teachers find that many of these "only child" _____.
 A. are always self-centered B. have poor self-reliance
 C. are lack of social skills D. Both B and C
40. Who are preparing to study and properly deal with the problems experienced by "only" children according to the report?
 A. Many colleges and universities. B. "Only" children.
 C. Chinese government. D. Experts and teachers.

Task 2

Directions: This task is the same as Task 1. The 5 questions are numbered 41 through 45.

Teaching children to read well from the start is the most important task of elementary schools. But relying on educators to approach this task correctly can be a great mistake. Many schools continue to employ instructional methods that have been proven ineffective. The staying power of the “look-say” or “whole-word” method of teaching beginning reading is perhaps the most flagrant example of this failure to instruct effectively.

The whole-word approach to reading stresses the meaning of words over the meaning of letters, thinking over decoding, developing a sight vocabulary of familiar words over developing the ability to unlock the pronunciation of unfamiliar words. It fits in with the self-directed, “learning how to learn” activities recommended by advocates (倡导者) of “open” classrooms and with the concept that children have to be developmentally ready to begin reading. Before 1963, no major publisher put out anything but these “Run-Spot-Run” readers.

However, in 1955, Rudolf Flesch touched off what has been called “the great debate” in beginning reading. In his best-seller *Why Johnny Can't Read*, Flesch indicted (控诉) the nation's public schools for miseducating students by using the look-say method. He said and more scholarly studies by Jeane Chall and Robert Dykstra later confirmed that another approach to beginning reading, founded on phonics (语音学), is far superior.

Systematic phonics first teaches children to associate letters and letter combinations with sounds; it then teaches them how to blend these sounds together to make words. Rather than build up a relatively limited vocabulary of memorized words, it imparts a code by which the pronunciations of the vast majority of the most common words in the English language can be learned. Phonics does not devalue the importance of thinking about the meaning of words and sentences; it simply recognizes that decoding is the logical and necessary first step.

41. The author feels that counting on educators to teach reading correctly is _____.
A. only logical and natural B. the expected position
C. probably a mistake D. merely effective instruction
42. The author indicts the look-say reading approach because _____.
A. it overlooks decoding B. Rudolf Flesch agrees with him
C. he says it is boring D. many schools continue to use this method
43. One major difference between the look-say method of learning reading and the phonics method is _____.
A. look-say is simpler B. phonics takes longer to learn
C. look-say is easier to teach D. phonics gives readers access to far more words
44. The phrase “touch off” (Para. 3, Line 1) most probably means “_____”.
A. talk about shortly B. start or cause C. compare with D. oppose
45. According to the author, which of the following statements is TRUE?
A. Phonics approach regards whole-word method as unimportant.
B. The whole-word approach emphasizes decoding.
C. In phonics approach, it is necessary and logical to employ decoding.
D. Phonics is superior because it stresses the meaning of words thus the vast majority of most common words can be learned.

Task 3

Directions: The following is a newspaper advertisement. After reading it, you should complete the information by filling in the blanks marked 46 through 50 in the table below. For each blank, you should write no more than 3 words.

SHANGHAI STAR is published every Tuesday and Friday. A subscription (订阅) can be made at any post office, 96 yuan (100 issues) a year or 8 yuan a month. A single international subscription is \$115 for 6 months and \$230 for one year (postage included), paid by bank transfer to:

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China

No.2 Huashan Road, Shanghai 20040, China

A\C No:02253-***07839

For more information, please call 021-***84792.

1. Shanghai Star is published 46 a week.
2. The rates for an international subscription is 47 for 6 months and 48 for one year.
3. If you would like to know more subscription information, please call 49 .
4. If you are a domestic subscriber, you may pay only 50 for 100 issues.

Task 4

Directions: The following is a list of terms used in education. After reading it, you are required to find the items equivalent to (与……相同) those given in Chinese in the table below. Then you should put the corresponding letters in the brackets numbered 51 through 55.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| A—in one's favor | B—take on |
| C—in return | D—career |
| E—computers | F—customer service |
| G—drivers | H—employment agencies |
| I—further education | J—general |
| K—government opportunities | L—insurance |
| M—journalist | N—labor |
| O—freshman | P—medical treatment |
| Q—office | R—military training |
| S—qualified | T—face up |
| U—spare time | V—easy-going |
| W—skilled/technical | |

Example: (R) 军训

(A) 对某人有利

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 51. () 有资格的 | () 熟练的 / 技术性的 |
| 52. () 面对 | () 业余时间 |
| 53. () 继续教育 | () 作为回报 |
| 54. () 随和的 | () 就业机构 |
| 55. () 大学一年级学生 | () 承担 |

Task 5

Directions: Read the following passage carefully. After reading it, you are required to complete the statements that follow the questions (No. 56 to No. 60). You should write your answers (in no more than 3 words) correspondingly.

Since we are coming through Hong Kong, we will stop there for a few days and visit a Christian missionary friend who has been living there for more than 30 years and has taken up citizenship there. He is an extraordinarily kind man who has accepted many homeless children and young teenagers of the streets who have been in trouble with the police. He has been the director of an orphanage (孤儿院) and a drug rehabilitation center (戒毒中心). Now he must renew his license and I will help him to accomplish that task while Judy and I are there.

56. How long has writer's friend been in Hong Kong?

_____ years.

57. What does the writer's friend have to do?

_____.

58. How long will the writer stay in Hong Kong?

_____.

59. What did the writer go to Hong Kong for?

To visit _____.

60. What kind of person does the writer think his friend is?

An _____ man.

Part IV Translation—English into Chinese

Directions: This part, numbered 61 through 65, is to test your ability to translate English into Chinese. Each of the four sentences (No.61 to No.64) is followed by four choices of suggested translation marked A, B and C. Make the best choice and write your translation of the paragraph (No.65) in the corresponding space.

61. We are thinking of relocating our headquarters, if we move up north, it'll be easier to attract staff.

A. 我们正在考虑重新安置我们的总部。如果我们搬到北方, 就更容易吸引员工。

B. 我们正在考虑重新安置我们的总部。如果我们搬到北方, 就更容易吸引客户。

C. 我们正在考虑建立总部。如果我们搬到北方, 就更容易吸引客户。

62. It takes only half an hour to get to the airport, so if we leave immediately we'll make it all right.

A. 去机场只需一个半小时, 所以如果我们立即走的话, 完全来得及。

B. 去机场只需半小时, 所以如果我们立即走的话, 完全来得及。

C. 去码头只需半小时, 所以如果我们立即走的话, 完全来得及。

63. The fact is that the growing world population is becoming too large for our limited natural resources.

A. 事实是世界人口的增长正在超过我们有限的自然资源。

B. 事实是世界的发展正在超过我们有限的自然资源。

C. 事实是世界的发展正在超过我们有限的自然的发展。

64. The balance of power is keeping us out of the war, because neither side would really start a war because of the consequences.
- A. 力量的均衡使我们避免了战争，因为考虑到可能产生的后果，哪一方也不敢发动战争。
- B. 利益使我们避免了战争，因为考虑到可能产生的后果，哪一方也不敢发动战争。
- C. 力量的均衡使我们避免了战争，但要考虑到战争所带来的利益，任何一方都会发动战争。
65. Most civilizations in history begin and are formed by a male dominated society, but every advanced civilization eventually progresses to a state which acknowledges women as men's equals, and in some cases, women can even surpass men in obtaining positions of power.

Part V Writing

Directions: This part is to test your ability to do practical writing. You are required to write a letter according to the instructions given in Chinese below.

假设你是小华，你的同学小李给你来信请教怎样学好英语。请你给他回信。回信中要包含以下信息：1. 告知对方已收到信；2. 学习建议；3. 鼓励对方。

Self-evaluation

Rate your progress after completing the task:				
Objectives	Excellent	Medium	Pass	Fail
You can make a self-introduction.				
You know how to use the new words and expressions related to college life.				
You are familiar with the use of subjective clause & objective clause.				
You know how to write a personal letter.				