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英语

综合实训

主 编 杨亚军

第一册

English

英语

综合实训 第一册

主 编 杨亚军

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# Project One

## Campus Life



Practice makes perfect.

熟能生巧。



# Unit 1 College Life

## Part One Text Exercises

### Word Building

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

- |           |           |          |          |              |
|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|--------------|
| 1. -er    | 2. -ion   | 3. -ship | 4. -ness | 5. -ment     |
| 6. friend | 7. adjust | 8. good  | 9. begin | 10. recreate |

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

- |                  |         |                    |         |
|------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
| 1. 获得 <i>v.</i>  | a _____ | 2. 同龄人 <i>n.</i>   | p _____ |
| 3. 意识 <i>n.</i>  | s _____ | 4. 宝贵的 <i>a.</i>   | p _____ |
| 5. 确切的 <i>a.</i> | d _____ | 6. 主人 <i>n.</i>    | m _____ |
| 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. expect	<i>n.</i>	_____	2. accept	<i>a.</i>	_____
3. procrastinate	<i>n.</i>	_____	4. advice	<i>v.</i>	_____
5. predict	<i>a.</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.**

- Lawyers often avoid \_\_\_\_\_ discussion about personal and legal ethics. ( enter )
- 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 )
- Everyone knows that this is the first lady's \_\_\_\_\_. ( prior )

**Vocabulary**

**VI. Translate the expressions into Chinese or English.**

- |                  |       |               |
|------------------|-------|---------------|
| 1. face up to    | _____ | 对某人有利         |
| _____            | _____ |               |
| 2. in return     | _____ | 演讲比赛          |
| _____            | _____ |               |
| 3. run away      | _____ | 独立 ( 自主, 自立 ) |
| _____            | _____ |               |
| 4. make it clear | _____ | 业余时间          |
| _____            | _____ |               |
| 5. count on      | _____ | ( 道路 ) 通向, 导致 |
| _____            | _____ |               |

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

## Column A

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

## 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. 和你的同龄人进行交流
- e. 依靠他人

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

College is a place where you have to   1   to your new surroundings. It's not realistic to expect everything of your college life to work in your   2  . College is just like a small society, so you have to communicate with your   3   to make the most of your time. Don't   4   others to make plans or decisions for you,   5   your troubles bravely and don't run away.

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

insist on	in return	count 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 before Christmas. 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.

**Task 1** Choose the proper answer.

In most languages, a greeting is usually followed by “small talk”. Small talk means the little things we talk about at the start of a conversation. In English-speaking countries people often make small talk about the weather: “Nice day, isn’t it?” “Terrible weather, isn’t it?” But there is something special about small talk. It must be about something which both people have the same opinion about. The purpose of small talk is to let both people agree on something. This makes meeting people easier and more comfortable. People usually agree about the weather, so it is a safe topic for small talk. But people often disagree about religion or politics so these are not suitable topics for small talk in English. The topics for small talk also depend on where the conversation is taking place. At football matches, people make small talk about the game they are watching: “Great game, isn’t it?” At bus stops, people may comment (评论) about the transport system: “The bus service is terrible, isn’t it?”

Greetings and small talk are an important part of conversation in any language. The way people greet each other and the things they talk about, however, may be different from one language to another. This shows that there is much more to learn when we learn a language than just the vocabulary and the grammar of the language. We also have to learn the social behavior (行为) of the people who speak it.

- Small talk \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is a kind of conversation with short words  
B. is a greeting when people meet each other  
C. is to let people disagree about something  
D. is something we talk about to start with a conversation
- The favorite topic of small talk is about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. weather                      B. politics                      C. games                      D. language
- The passage suggests that when we learn a language \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. we should learn about the transport system of the country  
B. we should only master the grammar and vocabulary  
C. we should know the culture about the country  
D. we should grasp the importance of the language
- When we say “Great game, isn’t it?” we in fact \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ask a question              B. have a conversation      C. greet each other              D. begin a small talk
- What we learn from the passage is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. different language has different grammar  
B. small talk is an important part of conversation in a language  
C. small talk depends on the purpose of the conversation  
D. in English-speaking countries we should talk about the weather

**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 (实验室). 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 (博士, 哲学博士) 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.  
C. How nice!
4. A. It's about time we had some sun.  
C. Let's hope it keeps like this.
5. A. That's my opinion, too.  
C. Wonderful.
- B. Yes, thank you. It's really delicious.  
D. Three.
- B. Lovely day, isn't it?  
D. Thank you very much.
- B. Never mind.  
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 some times 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 Rovert 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:02253-04607839  
 For more information, please call 021-62484792.

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 stressor 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, C and D. 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。
- D. 我们正在考虑建立总部。如果我们搬到北方, 就更容易吸引员工。

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。
- D. 去码头只需一个半小时, 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。
- D. 事实是人口的增长正在超过我们有限的自然资源。

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。  
 D. 经济实力使我们避免了战争，因为考虑到可能产生的后果，哪一方也不敢发动战争。

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.

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## Part V Writing

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

由于近日连降大雨，我校原定本周五举行的运动会将延期。同学们周五早晨照常到校上课，周五下午停课。如果天气允许的话，运动会将在下周五上午举行。学校乒乓球队的队员们请于本周五下午 4:30 到乒乓球大厅受训。北京的乒乓球健将们将为你做专门指导。

发通知单位：校体育办公室

时间：2018 年 4 月 10 日

### Self-evaluation

Rate your progress after completing the task:				
Objectives	Excellent	Medium	Pass	Fail
You can talk about your college life.				
You are familiar with English word formation and five basic sentence patterns and tenses.				
You know how to use the new words and expressions related to college life.				
You know how to write Notices and Posters.				



# Unit 2 Friendship and Campus Love

## Part One Text Exercises

### Word Building

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

- |               |           |            |           |           |
|---------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. -age       | 2. -ity   | 3. -ance   | 4. -ure   | 5. -ness  |
| 6. thoughtful | 7. appear | 8. similar | 9. please | 10. break |

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

- |                       |         |                            |         |
|-----------------------|---------|----------------------------|---------|
| 1. 差别, 对比 <i>n.</i>   | d _____ | 2. 误解, 误会 <i>v.</i>        | m _____ |
| 3. 容忍, 宽容 <i>n.</i>   | t _____ | 4. 相邻的, 邻近的 <i>a.</i>      | n _____ |
| 5. 冲突, 争执 <i>n.</i>   | c _____ | 6. (朋友间的) 不和, 裂缝 <i>n.</i> | r _____ |
| 7. 伸开的, 展开的 <i>a.</i> | o _____ | 8. 协作 <i>n.</i>            | c _____ |
| 9. 真正的, 可靠的 <i>a.</i> | a _____ | 10. 友谊, 友好 <i>n.</i>       | f _____ |

#### III. Fill in the table.

词类	词形	词义	词形	词义
<i>v.</i>	help	帮助, 接济	understand	懂, 了解
<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. tolerant	<i>n.</i>	_____	2. building	<i>v.</i>	_____
3. neighboring	<i>n.</i>	_____	4. doubtful	<i>v.</i>	_____
5. confess	<i>n.</i>	_____	6. hesitate	<i>n.</i>	_____
7. depression	<i>a.</i>	_____	8. misunderstanding	<i>v.</i>	_____

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

- At any rate, the medical \_\_\_\_\_ will reach you within a week. ( supply )
- But this is to \_\_\_\_\_ nature of the problem. ( misunderstand )
- I am sorry to learn that you \_\_\_\_\_ no improvement on the design at all. ( make )
- One morning there was a knock on the door. Tom opened it \_\_\_\_\_ a little boy outside. ( find )
- Little Mary \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ her job when her mother \_\_\_\_\_ last night. ( finish )  
( return )
- We \_\_\_\_\_ that the equipment will be arriving here in ten days. ( inform )
- The man ran to the seaside, his hand \_\_\_\_\_ into the sky. ( outstretch )
- Did you notice a young man \_\_\_\_\_ the house just now? ( enter )
- A friend is \_\_\_\_\_ lost than found. ( easy )
- Be slow in \_\_\_\_\_ a friend, slower in changing. ( choose )

**Vocabulary**

**VI. Translate the expressions into Chinese or English.**

- |                       |            |
|-----------------------|------------|
| 1. side by side       | _____      |
| _____                 | 胜过 (某人)    |
| 2. turn to            | _____      |
| _____                 | 继续停留       |
| 3. immerse oneself in | _____      |
| _____                 | 不必考虑, 更不用说 |
| 4. common interests   | _____      |
| _____                 | 浏览, 观察     |
| 5. in fact            | _____      |
| _____                 | 落入, 陷入     |

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

Column A	Column B
1. fall apart	a. 平静下来
2. once upon a time	b. 崩溃
3. here and there	c. 偶遇
4. cool down	d. 各处，到处
5. come across	e. 从前

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

Once upon a time two friends who lived on adjoining farms fell   1   conflict. It was the first   2   rift (裂缝) in 40 years of farming side by side, called brothers each other and sharing machinery, and trading labor and goods as needed without a hitch.

Then the long   3   fall apart. It began with a small   4   and it grew into a major difference, and finally it exploded into an   5   of bitter words followed by weeks of silence.

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

side by side	immerse in	once upon a time	let alone	no doubt
here and there	from ... to ...	come across	fall apart	begin with

1. 认识从实践开始。

2. 我在伦敦一家旧书店里发现了这本书。

3. 教授在专心致志地工作，以至没注意到我。

4. 毫无疑问，因特网对我们的生活产生了巨大的影响。

5. 我能把钥匙放在哪呢？整个早晨我到处找，都找遍了。

6. 从前有个国王，他有一个漂亮的女儿。

7. 他连温饱都无法解决，更不用说娱乐了。

8. 许多人一退休，身体就垮了。

9. 让我们一起来面对困难。

10. 这家商店只从九点开到十一点。

**X. Learn the following patterns and rewrite the sentences.**

**Model 1:**

Finally it exploded into an exchange of bitter words which was followed by weeks of silence.

Finally it exploded into an exchange of bitter words followed by weeks of silence.

**Model 2:**

Once upon a time, two brothers lived on neighboring farms. They fell into conflict.

Once upon a time two brothers who lived on neighboring farms fell into conflict.

**Rewrite the following sentences.**

1. The bridge which was built the year before was washed away by the heavy rain last night.

2. They bought all the things that were required for the journey.

3. We flew to Canada in a plane. The plane was very comfortable.

4. The factory is not far from here. We'll visit it next week.

5. They arrived at a farmhouse. In front of it sat a small boy.

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

walk	stone	hit	away	during
save	why	hurt	good	but

One day, two friends were walking through the desert. 1 the journey they had a quarrel, and one friend 2 the other one in the face.

The one who was hit was hurt, 3 he didn't say anything. Instead, he wrote in the sand, "Today my best friend hit me in the face."

They kept on 4 until they found an oasis (绿洲). They decided to get some water. The one who had been hit fell into the mire (泥潭) and was in danger, but the friend 5 him.

When he felt all right, he wrote on a 6 "Today my best friend saved my life."

The one who had hit and saved his best friend asked him, "After I 7 you, you wrote in the sand and now you write it on a stone. 8 ?"

The other friend replied, "When someone hurts us, we should write it down in sand where winds of

forgiveness (宽恕) can blow it 9. But when someone does something 10 for us, we must write it in stone where no wind can ever blow it away.”

## Reading Comprehension

### Task 1 Choose the proper answer.

Friendship is the sharing of hearts between two souls. It eliminates embarrassment (窘迫, 困难) if one fails. It gives you strength in sharing different views; it is the courage that one gives to the other when the days are dark, and the nights are never ending. It is the sharing of the joys, the sorrows, the laughers, and the tears with someone who truly cares. It is the acceptance of two people who love each other for the individual ways that they are. It is the reward in telling someone. “Thank you for letting me be.” It can’t be weighed or measured; but it can be seen jumping back and forth between the eyes of those people. It is the ever-lasting happiness.

1. According to the writer, if one doesn’t succeed \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. friendship will make him embarrassing      B. he will feel angry at friendship  
C. he will feel sorry for friendship              D. friendship will give him strength and courage
2. The underlined sentence tells us \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. when one meets difficulty, we’d ask him to deal with it later  
B. one should encourage his friend when it is dark  
C. we should encourage our friends when they are in trouble  
D. at night one needs more help than in the daytime
3. After reading the passage, we may conclude that friendship \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is the sharing of hearts between two souls      B. is the result of the love between two people  
C. goes along with you forever                      D. can’t be weighed but can be seen between two people

### Task 2 Decide True or False.

Too many people want others to be their friends, but they don’t give friendship back. That is why some friendship doesn’t last very long. To have a friend, you must learn to treat your friend the way you want your friend to treat you. Learning to be a good friend means learning three rules: be honest; be generous (慷慨的); be understanding.

Honesty is where a good friendship starts. Friends must be able to trust one another. If you don’t tell the truth, people usually find out. If a friend finds out that you haven’t been honest you may lose your friend’s trust. Good friends always count on one another to speak and act honestly.

Generosity means sharing and sharing makes a friendship grow. You don’t have to give your lunch money or your clothes, of course. Instead you have to learn how to share things you enjoy, like your hobbies and your interests. Naturally you will want to share your ideas and feelings. These can be very

valuable to a friend. They tell your friend what is important to you. By sharing them you help your friend know you better.

Sooner or later everyone needs understanding and help with a problem. Something may go wrong at school. Talking about the problem can make it easier to solve. Turning to a friend can be a first step in solving the problem. So to be a friend you must listen and understand. You must try to put yourself in your friend's place so you can understand the problem better.

No two friendships are ever exactly alike. But all true friendships have three things in common. If you plan to keep your friends forever, you must practice honesty, generosity and understanding.

- Some friendships don't last very long because those who never give others friendship receive no friendship from others.  
A. True.                      B. False.                      C. Not mentioned.
- According to the passage honesty is the base of friendship.  
A. True.                      B. False.                      C. Not mentioned.
- A friend who gives you his lunch money is a true friend.  
A. True.                      B. False.                      C. Not mentioned.
- Always tell your friend the truth.  
A. True.                      B. False.                      C. Not mentioned.
- Sharing your mind with your friend is of great value.  
A. True.                      B. False.                      C. Not mentioned.
- The best title of this passage is "Three important points in life".  
A. True.                      B. False.                      C. Not mentioned.

### Task 3 Cloze.

Young people and old people do not always 1 with each other. They sometimes have 2 ideas about living, working and playing. But in one special program in New York State 3 and teenagers (青少年) live together 4 peace.

Each summer 200 teenagers and 50 adults live together 5 eight weeks 6 members of a special work group. Everyone 7 several hours each day. The 8 is not just to keep busy. It is to find meaning and enjoyment in work.

- |                  |                 |             |                   |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. quarrel    | B. agree        | C. disagree | D. argue          |
| 2. A. different  | B. same         | C. similar  | D. strange        |
| 3. A. old people | B. young people | C. boys     | D. strange people |
| 4. A. for        | B. with         | C. by       | D. in             |
| 5. A. after      | B. in           | C. for      | D. during         |
| 6. A. of         | B. as           | C. together | D. to be          |
| 7. A. works      | B. worked       | C. works as | D. worked for     |
| 8. A. group      | B. use          | C. point    | D. aim            |

## 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. Fine, thank you.          | B. I'd like to send the package. |                      |                      |
| C. The same to you.             | D. How do you do?                |                      |                      |
| 2. A. How nice.                 | B. Why not?                      | C. I hope so.        | D. Me too.           |
| 3. A. The same to you.          | B. I agree.                      | C. There are thirty. | D. Wednesday.        |
| 4. A. Of course.                | B. You're welcome.               | C. You're so polite. | D. Don't mention it. |
| 5. A. Not bad.                  | B. I'd like to.                  |                      |                      |
| C. Because she passes her exam. | 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. He will be out of town.          | B. He is going to the party.      |              |               |
| C. He has to work.                     | D. He is going to see Johnson.    |              |               |
| 7. A. 10:08.                           | B. 8:10.                          | C. 8:03.     | D. 10:01.     |
| 8. A. He is going for a walk downtown. | B. He is going home.              |              |               |
| C. He is having lunch.                 | D. He is taking a bus.            |              |               |
| 9. A. They leave a message.            | B. John will go to the party.     |              |               |
| C. They won't go to the party.         | D. John will receive the message. |              |               |
| 10. A. An actor.                       | B. A carpenter.                   | C. A worker. | D. A student. |



## 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.



Once you're 11 by a company, you'll probably have business cards. A business card is printed with your name, 12, company address and phone number. Presenting a business card can provide information and help to make a good 13. For example, when you arrive for a business interview, give the secretary your card, 14 your name clearly and explain your business purpose, sit quietly 15 the person you want to see arrives or you are told what to do. When you leave make sure that you thank the secretary for any help she has given you.

## 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 believe \_\_\_\_\_ you have been devoted to \_\_\_\_\_ naturally of great necessity.  
A. that; being      B. all that; be      C. that all; are      D. what; is
17. It is generally believed that teaching is \_\_\_\_\_ it is a science.  
A. an art much as      B. much an art as      C. as an art much as      D. as much an art as
18. Charles Babbage is generally considered \_\_\_\_\_ the first computer.  
A. to invent      B. inventing      C. to have invented      D. having invented
19. The film brought the hours back to me \_\_\_\_\_ I was taken good care of in the village.  
A. until      B. that      C. when      D. where
20. In some parts of London, missing a bus means \_\_\_\_\_ for another hour.  
A. waiting      B. to wait      C. wait      D. to be waiting
21. Johnny, you \_\_\_\_\_ play with the knife, you \_\_\_\_\_ hurt yourself.  
A. won't; can't      B. mustn't; may      C. shouldn't; must      D. can't; shouldn't
22. —Please don't make a noise.  
—\_\_\_\_\_. I'll be as quiet as a mouse.  
A. No, I will      B. No, I won't      C. Yes, I won't      D. Yes, I will
23. It was raining hard, but we got there in time \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. all the same      B. all the time      C. the same as      D. at the same time
24. Barbara \_\_\_\_\_ in doing it again though she had failed more than a dozen times.  
A. assisted      B. insisted      C. persisted      D. consisted

25. \_\_\_\_\_ you are familiar with the author's ideas, try reading all the sections as quickly as you can.  
A. Now that                      B. Ever since                      C. So that                      D. As long as

## 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. To catch the early bus, he came \_\_\_\_\_ all the way. ( run )  
27. You have only to look around \_\_\_\_\_ the prosperity of the district. ( see )  
28. The teacher caught him \_\_\_\_\_ in class. ( sleep )  
29. Rather than ride on a crowded bus, he always prefers \_\_\_\_\_ a bicycle. ( ride )  
30. I don't allow my family \_\_\_\_\_ anywhere. ( smoking )  
31. She stood there with her right arm \_\_\_\_\_ as if to tell me something. ( raise )  
32. \_\_\_\_\_ is the mother of invention. ( necessary )  
33. She had nobody to help her, and she became completely \_\_\_\_\_. ( help )  
34. I'm sure what he said was quite \_\_\_\_\_. ( reason )  
35. The film is both interesting and \_\_\_\_\_. ( instruct )

## 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.*

There was once a large, fat woman who had a small, thin husband. He had a job in a big company and was given his weekly pay every Friday evening. As soon as he got home on Fridays, his wife used to make him give her all his money, and then she used to give him back only enough to buy lunch in the office every day.

One day the small man came home very excited. He hurried into the living-room. His wife was listening to the radio and eating chocolates ( 巧克力 ) there.

"You will never guess what happened to me today, dear," he said.

He waited for a few seconds and then added, "I won ten thousand pounds on the lottery!"

"That's wonderful!" said his wife delightedly. But then she thought for a few seconds and added angrily, "But wait a moment! How could you afford to buy the lottery ticket ( 彩票 )?"

36. How much money was the husband allowed to keep every day?  
A. Just enough to buy chocolates.                      B. Just enough to buy a sandwich.  
C. Just enough to buy his lunch in a restaurant.                      D. Just enough to buy his lunch in the office.
37. One day the husband was very excited because he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. won a lottery                      B. was praised by his wife  
C. was given a raise by the boss                      D. won a prize

38. Which of the following is NOT true?  
 A. The woman liked to eat chocolates.                      B. The man was afraid of his wife.  
 C. The woman never gave any money to her husband.      D. The man got his pay every Friday.
39. When she heard her husband's news the woman \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. could hardly believe it                                      B. was pleased yet not satisfied  
 C. was angry and disappointed                                D. never thought it was true
40. Which of the following is implied in the passage?  
 A. The couple were not rich.                                    B. The woman never trusted her husband.  
 C. The man had put some money aside for himself.  
 D. The man had to give almost all his money to his wife every day.

## Task 2

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

On the evening of June 21, 1997, a tall man with brown hair and blue eyes entered the beautiful hall of the Bell Tower Hotel in Xi'an with his bicycle. The hotel workers received him and telephoned the manager, for they had never seen a bicycle in the hotel hall before, though they lived in "the kingdom of bicycles".

Robert Friedlander, an American, arrived in Xi'an on his bicycle trip across Asia which started last December in New Delhi, India.

When he was 11, he read the book *Marco Polo* (《马可波罗》) and made up his mind to visit the Silk Road. Now, after 44 years, he was on the Silk Road in Xi'an and his early dreams were coming true.

Robert Friedlander's next destinations were Lanzhou, Dunhuang, Urumqi, etc. He will complete his trip in Pakistan.

41. The best headline for this newspaper article would be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. The Kingdom of Bicycles                                      B. A Beautiful Hotel in Xi'an  
 C. Marco Polo and the Silk Road                                D. An American Achieving His Aims
42. The hotel workers told the manager about Friedlander coming to the hotel because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. he asked to see the manager                                B. he entered the hall with a bike  
 C. the manager had to know about all foreign guests  
 D. the manager knew about his trip and was expecting him
43. Friedlander is visiting the three countries in the following order: \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. China, India and Pakistan                                    B. India, China and Pakistan  
 C. Pakistan, China and India                                    D. China, Pakistan and India
44. What made Friedlander want to come to China?  
 A. The stories about Marco Polo.                              B. The famous sights in Xi'an.  
 C. His interest in Chinese silk.                                D. His childhood dreams about bicycles.
45. Friedlander can be said to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. clever    B. friendly    C. hard-working    D. strong-minded

## Task 3

**Directions:** The following is an instruction of a machine. 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.

When you use a public telephone in a foreign country, be sure to read the directions carefully before dialing the number. In many foreign countries, as in China, a special number is assigned to each region of the country, which is called an “area code”. If you know the area code and the phone number, it is usually easier and cheaper to dial the number yourself. In some foreign countries, such as in the U.K. and the U.S.A., you can make reverse (相反的) charge or collect calls with the help of an operator, and if the person you are calling accepts your call, he will pay for the call.

Also phone companies in both the U.K. and the U.S.A. offer a credit card service, commonly called a phone card, to their customers. You get a card with an account number and a PIN (Personal Identity Number), which you can use for any phone. You pay for your calls after you have made them when the bill is sent to your home.

1. In many countries, the telephone number for each region has a 46 .
2. If you wish to call a phone both easily and inexpensively, you have to know the 47 and the number.
3. That the person who receives the call 48 is a reverse charge call.
4. A phone card is actually a 49 .
5. When you 50 of the calls you should pay for your calls.

### Task 4

**Directions:** The following is a list of hotel service terms. 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—recreational service | B—paying the bill         |
| C—fitness              | D—dealing with complaints |
| E—massage              | F—maintenance service     |
| G—laundry service      | H—room facilities         |
| I—sauna                | J—information service     |
| K—carrying luggage     | L—check-in service        |
| M—room reservation     | N—housekeeping service    |
| O—front office         |                           |

**Example:** (O) 前台服务                      (D) 投诉处理

- |                  |              |
|------------------|--------------|
| 51. (     ) 维修服务 | (     ) 客房设施 |
| 52. (     ) 入住登记 | (     ) 搬运行李 |
| 53. (     ) 客房预订 | (     ) 按摩   |
| 54. (     ) 洗衣服务 | (     ) 结账付款 |
| 55. (     ) 康乐服务 | (     ) 客房服务 |

## 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.

Baggage allowances for all sectors ( 飞机舱位 ) are:

40kg ( 88 lbs ) ( lbs=libra ( e ) 磅 ) for First Class

30kg ( 66lbs ) for Second Class

20kg ( 44 lbs ) for Economy Class

There is no free baggage allowance for infants ( 婴儿 ) paying 10% of the adult fare. Excess baggage will be charged at the rate of 1% of the First Class adult one-way fare per kilo.

56. How heavy is the baggage which a passenger of Economy Class can carry free of charge?

\_\_\_\_\_.

57. If a passenger of Second Class carries a baggage of 80kg with him, then how much should he pay for the baggage?

\_\_\_\_\_ of the First Class adult one-way fare.

58. How much free baggage allowance is there for infants?

There is \_\_\_\_\_ baggage allowance for infants.

59. How do passengers pay for their excess baggage?

At the \_\_\_\_\_ of the First Class adult one-way fare per kilo.

60. What did the short passage mainly discuss?

It was about baggage allowance for passengers \_\_\_\_\_.

## 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, C and D. Make the best choice and write your translation of the paragraph ( No.65 ) in the corresponding space.

61. The custom had its spring in another country.

A. 这种风俗起源于别的国家。

B. 这种风俗在别的国家很流行。

C. 这种风俗在别的国家也有它的春天。

D. 这种风俗开始于别的国家。

62. The jacket is available in all sizes.

A. 这种夹克适用于各种尺寸。

B. 这种夹克大小尺寸一应俱全。

C. 这种夹克有各种尺寸大小。

D. 这种夹克尺寸多样。

63. The company gave 50,000 US dollars as a contribution to the Famine Relief Fund.

A. 公司对赈灾基金做了五万美元的贡献。

B. 公司对赈灾基金贡献了五万美元。

C. 公司给赈灾基金捐了五万美元的款。

D. 公司为赈灾基金捐款五万美元。

64. He owed his success to luck more than to capacity.

A. 他认为自己的成功属于运气，而不是能力。

- B. 他把自己的成功归因于运气，而不是能力。  
 C. 论其成功的原因，他认为运气比能力的比重更大。  
 D. 他把自己的成功归因于运气，甚于能力。

65. I hope you have been able to review the information for new programs ( see the last e-mail I sent you ) . If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to ask. Also, please tell me who will be going to Beijing to meet the new teachers and to escort them on the three-day tour in Beijing.

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## Part V Writing

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

中欧国际工商学院的亨利·史密斯教授

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## Self-evaluation

Rate your progress after completing the task:				
Objectives	Excellent	Medium	Pass	Fail
You can talk about the relationships between college students.				
You are familiar with the English word formation and voices.				
You know how to use the new words and expressions related to relationship between college students.				
You know how to write Name Cards.				