

# UNIT 1

## Part I

### Exercises for Passage A

#### Exercises for New Words

#### I A. Spell the following words with the help of their meanings and the first letters.

- |            |            |  |
|------------|------------|--|
| 1. ad_____ | <i>n.</i>  | an experience that is strange, exciting or dangerous     |
| 2. w_____  | <i>a.</i>  | gladly accepted  |
| 3. p_____  | <i>n.</i>  | time lasting for a certain while                         |
| 4. p_____  | <i>v.</i>  | stop for a short time before continuing                  |
| 5. s_____  | <i>v.</i>  | move sth. up and down, or from side to side              |
| 6. p_____  | <i>a.</i>  | unusual; demanding special notice                        |
| 7. s_____  | <i>n.</i>  | a show of emotions (感情) in public; a picture or view     |
| 8. s_____  | <i>v.</i>  | look without moving the eyes away for a long time        |
| 9. w_____  | <i>n.</i>  | the condition of wind, rain, snow, etc.                  |
| 10. s_____ | <i>a.</i>  | lovable; having a taste like that of sugar               |
| 11. u_____ | <i>ad.</i> | to or on a higher floor                                  |
| 12. b_____ | <i>n.</i>  | the area by the sea covered by sand or small stones (石头) |

#### B. Now complete the following sentences with some of the words you spelled in A. Change the form where necessary.

- I tried to \_\_\_\_\_ him down but he kept talking.
- When Cameron spoke to him, he pointed to his ears and \_\_\_\_\_ his head.
- They decide to \_\_\_\_\_ for a while in order to breathe in some fresh air.
- He had hoped she would give him one of them by mistake so that he could make a \_\_\_\_\_, but she didn't.
- I began a new \_\_\_\_\_ in the United States on the first day of the new year.
- This kind of weather might last quite a long \_\_\_\_\_ of time.
- They will have all the facts and will be able to explain what the costs would be in your \_\_\_\_\_ case.
- Some schools already \_\_\_\_\_ older people into their classrooms.
- After taking a bath (洗澡), he climbed the steps to go \_\_\_\_\_.
- If I have some spare (空闲的) time, I just want to lie on the \_\_\_\_\_ in the sun.

**II Complete the following sentences with the help of the first letter(s). Fill each blank with one word only.**

1. I told him he couldn't p\_\_\_\_\_ me around any more like a football from one job to another.
2. Many people felt that admitting to stress was a sign of we\_\_\_\_\_.
3. You should not be s\_\_\_\_\_ of having your say in the running of the school.
4. The sun was now shining out of a cloudless sky as they removed their shirts and allowed the sunlight to b\_\_\_\_\_ their bodies.
5. She would not even bo\_\_\_\_\_ to argue about the rights and wrongs of what had occurred since it would be useless.
6. Sir John will meet a spokesman (发言人) this afternoon — if you have anything par\_\_\_\_\_ to say.
7. All pupils in school must now receive some ins\_\_\_\_\_ in English.
8. Nell continued to s\_\_\_\_\_ at the sea for a very long time.
9. As it was snowing heavily, he had to put on his ov\_\_\_\_\_ and went out.
10. The dinner table is set with knives, f\_\_\_\_\_, and spoons.

*Exercises for Vocabulary Enlargement*

**III Complete each of the following sentences with the proper form of the word given in brackets.**

1. (weak) His only \_\_\_\_\_ is in his teaching ability.
2. (bath) I wash in the morning here and \_\_\_\_\_ when the others have all gone out.
3. (different) Where you live can make such a \_\_\_\_\_ to the way you feel.
4. (wonder) I've always thought he was a \_\_\_\_\_ actor.
5. (shy) If you want to be a good speaker, you have to overcome (克服) your \_\_\_\_\_.
6. (generation) The new law is certain to \_\_\_\_\_ new jobs in this field.
7. (invite) Hundreds of \_\_\_\_\_ are being sent out before Christmas (圣诞节).
8. (absolute) I \_\_\_\_\_ refuse to get married before the age of 20.

*Exercises for Verbal Phrases, Expressions or Idioms*

**IV Replace the underlined words or expressions in the following sentences with words or expressions from the text that best keep the original meaning.**

1. In other words, for a human being to look directly and fixedly (不动地) at a cat is to threaten (吓唬) it.
2. The husband turned away from his son and fixed his wife with a stare for some time.
3. He had to go back to his hotel and prepare to catch (赶上) a train for New York.
4. Mac talked loudly in favour of the good works done by the writer.
5. But the last thing she wanted to do was to give a bad show of herself.
6. All the time the people at the next table watched me eat with knives and forks.
7. I shall come and get you in the hall and then we'll go together to school.
8. The car was parked in a small park by the hotel.

*Exercises for Prepositions or Adverbs*

**V** Fill in each of the blanks in the following sentences with a suitable preposition or adverb.

1. Brenda was very particular \_\_\_\_\_ keeping the place clean and tidy (整洁的).
2. I think the young man is getting interested \_\_\_\_\_ gardening (园艺) with the development of the city.
3. "What have you done now, Jim?" she whispered \_\_\_\_\_ a shaking voice.
4. You don't have to dress \_\_\_\_\_ for dinner, as it is informal (非正式的).
5. The classroom teacher should be sensitive \_\_\_\_\_ a child's needs.
6. Wilcox continued to stare \_\_\_\_\_ her through a cloud of smoke.

*Exercises for Distinguishing Word Meanings*

**VI** There are four pairs of words below that are easy to use incorrectly. Look at and study the following word meanings first and then fill in the sentences with the proper form of the words listed.

- date: a certain time that can be named, for example, a particular day or a particular year  
 day: one of the seven, twenty-four hour periods of time in a week  
 dress: put clothes on sb.  
 wear: have clothes, shoes, etc. on one's body or on part of one's body  
 march: walk very quickly and in a determined or angry way  
 walk: move forward by putting one foot in front of the other in a certain way  
 stuff: things in general without naming the things themselves  
 thing: an object, an idea, or a quality known

1. After the party, she bathed her daughter and \_\_\_\_\_ her in clean clothes.
2. You will need to give the \_\_\_\_\_ you wish to stay and the number of rooms you need.
3. Don't tell me you still believe in all that \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Twenty million working \_\_\_\_\_ are lost due to (由于) work accidents and sickness.
5. She can't make her mind up what to \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting.
6. When I was your age, I \_\_\_\_\_ five miles to school every morning.
7. If you could change one \_\_\_\_\_ about yourself, what would it be?
8. She \_\_\_\_\_ straight into the office to demand an apology (道歉).

*Exercises for Translation*

**VII** Translate the following into English.

1. 外出约会
2. 大声说话
3. 按照传统方式去做
4. 学习一段时间的钢琴
5. 为某种想法而烦恼
6. 让某人受不了

7. 与某人握手道别
8. 走着把她送回家
9. 盯着看某人一会儿
10. 穿着盛装
11. 起哄
12. 关照某人怎样做某事
13. 靠马路外边走
14. 女人教儿子如何善待下一代女人

*Exercises for Grammar*

**viii** Fill in the following blanks with **would** or **used to**.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ be able to swim the whole distance in less than two minutes.
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ sit there for hours sometimes, doing nothing at all.
3. This singing made people stop, and then I \_\_\_\_\_ make a ten-minute speech (演讲).
4. There \_\_\_\_\_ be some trees in this field, didn't there?
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ play baseball every day when we were children.
6. Didn't there \_\_\_\_\_ be a big house at the corner of the street?
7. It is clear that he \_\_\_\_\_ live in this part of the city.
8. When she was a little girl, she \_\_\_\_\_ enter (进入) the park to do some reading.

**Part II**

**Exercises for Passage B**

*Exercises for New Words*

**I** Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

|         |            |         |           |
|---------|------------|---------|-----------|
| chain   | musical    | count   | bottom    |
| circle  | embarrass  | whisper | strike    |
| athlete | disappoint | distant | excellent |

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ of events which had begun before I ever met her was slowly reaching its end.
2. She would do anything she could to please him, but she knew that she was fated (注定的) to \_\_\_\_\_ him.
3. The song writer's \_\_\_\_\_ life lasted for fifty years.
4. The waiter was too \_\_\_\_\_ to ask a question of the customer.
5. She disappeared, then reappeared behind the table and \_\_\_\_\_ something to the girl

- who was on duty (值班) there.
- I would like to stay in that city because I have a \_\_\_\_\_ of friends there.
  - He threw a rock down the well but you could not hear it strike the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - There is little doubt, however, that things will improve in the not too \_\_\_\_\_ future.
  - Tuberculosis (肺结核) \_\_\_\_\_ around two million children under 5 every year and kills 30,000.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ road and rail (铁路) systems (系统) connect the four cities.

**II Complete the following sentences with the help of the first letter(s). Fill each blank with one word only.**

- What matters is whether we have the creative (创造性的) dr\_\_\_\_\_ to generate new production.
- The news that you're coming soon will l\_\_\_\_\_ her out of her sadness.
- There were five of them; the sixth es\_\_\_\_\_ when a man broke the door down.
- I told my father and mother about my living situation and my father said: "Is there anything that you l\_\_\_\_\_?"
- After the examination (考试), I knew she was in the fifth gr\_\_\_\_\_.
- As he climbed into the cave (洞穴), he hit his head against a me\_\_\_\_\_ bar.
- The baby, filled with fear at the darkness and the no\_\_\_\_\_, began to cry.
- So, for example, if wine is being checked (检查), it can be co\_\_\_\_\_ by the case or by the bottle.
- There has been a particularly sh\_\_\_\_\_ increase in long-distance commuting (上下班).
- Her father loved her so much that he gave her everything, and never sc\_\_\_\_\_ her.

*Exercises for Vocabulary Enlargement*

**III Complete each of the following sentences with the proper form of the word given in brackets.**

- (explain) After further research, I found out there was a scientific \_\_\_\_\_ for all this.
- (secure) They are now under a great deal of pressure (压力) to tighten (加强) their \_\_\_\_\_.
- (fun) Children sometimes get some very \_\_\_\_\_ ideas about the world.
- (appoint) A spokesman for the United Nations said he was surprised and \_\_\_\_\_ by the decision.
- (embarrass) His action has put the government in an \_\_\_\_\_ position (处境).
- (probable) The White House \_\_\_\_\_ won't make this plan public until July.
- (able) I have confidence (信心) in the \_\_\_\_\_ of all the players.
- (difficult) The country is now facing great economic (经济的) \_\_\_\_\_.
- (discuss) The members are due (预期的) to have \_\_\_\_\_ later on today.
- (electric) They speeded up the spread (输送) of \_\_\_\_\_ until all homes were connected.

*Exercises for Verbal Phrases, Expressions or Idioms*

**IV** Replace the underlined words or expressions in the following sentences with words or expressions from the text that best keep the original meaning.

1. Soon the teacher found that he lacked the ability for music.
2. An increasing number of women were taking the place of men in some jobs.
3. I felt that I had to take care of myself, because I didn't see that anyone else was going to.
4. We saw her with lots of tubes (管) and needles (针) put into her little body.
5. As with many revolutions (革命) in technology, it is impossible that we are aware (知道) of their coming.
6. He used to only think of his own family, but has greatly changed now.
7. The last three questions in the part on women's roles are related (有关系的) to training.
8. She decided to stop doing her job to study for a second degree.

*Exercises for Prepositions or Adverbs*

**V** Fill in each of the blanks in the following sentences with a suitable preposition or adverb.

1. I suppose I was never contented \_\_\_\_\_ those measures.
2. I felt like going away somewhere where no one would see me, not even my husband, and I wanted to escape \_\_\_\_\_ my life itself.
3. In some sense, he is not much \_\_\_\_\_ a manager in this circle.
4. If they come, you'll be scolded \_\_\_\_\_ not working.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ truth, we were both happy to have been invited to the party.
6. They criticized the police \_\_\_\_\_ failing to come up with new suggestions.
7. A variety of industries grew \_\_\_\_\_ along the newly-built road.
8. Our young British players are lacking \_\_\_\_\_ good health, I think.

*Exercises for Translation*

**VI** Translate the following into English.

1. 担心学校成绩
2. 在家里人这个圈子里
3. 差点让某人从地板上跳起来
4. 对哈莱姆时代的生活没有什么记忆
5. 下班回家
6. 不管我怎样努力
7. 上钢琴课
8. 算不上是什么歌手

## Part III

### Fast Reading

**In this part, there are three passages followed by some multiple choice questions. Read the questions first, and then the passage. Don't worry about any new words as long as you understand the meaning well enough to answer the questions. Then answer the questions by making the best choice for each one.**

#### Passage 1

For the past 20 years I have spoken to all kinds of listeners in the role of Benjamin Franklin. Even though quite a few speeches (演讲) are done before business people, I still like to talk to school groups.

I find that even very young children relate (领会) well to the message I present through the role of Benjamin Franklin. I always encourage them to ask any questions, so I usually get some interesting ones. The role of Benjamin Franklin often becomes so real to these students that they willingly show no disbelief (怀疑) and are interested in talking with me as if I am really Ben Franklin.

One day I was visiting a fifth-grade classroom to answer questions for students. One student raised his hand and said, "I thought you died." This was not an unusual question and I answered it by saying, "Well, I did die on April 17, 1790, when I was 84 years old, but I didn't like it and I'm never going to do it again."

I immediately (立即) called on a boy at the back of the room. He asked, "When you were in Heaven (天堂), did you see my mother there?"

My heart stopped. I wanted the floor to open up and swallow (吞下) me. My only thought was, "Don't blow (弄糟) this!" I realized for an 11-year-old boy to ask that question in front of all of his classmates it had to either be something which had happened recently or something he was very worried about. I also realized I had to say something.

Then I heard my voice say: "I'm not sure if she is the one I think she was, but if she is, she was the prettiest angel (天使) there."

The smile on his face told me that it was the right answer. I'm not sure where it came from, but I think I just may have had a little help from the prettiest angel there.

(325 words)

1. The writer has been speaking to different listeners \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. because business people asked him to do that
  - B. because he played the role of Ben Franklin in a play
  - C. because he was acting as if he were Ben Franklin
  - D. since he didn't like to speak to students
2. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to Paragraph 2?
  - A. Students are not willing to believe he is Benjamin Franklin.
  - B. Students can understand well what the writer is talking about.
  - C. The writer is always encouraging students to ask interesting questions.
  - D. The writer's role as Ben Franklin makes students willing to believe him.

3. The writer thought the question asked by the first boy was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. interesting
  - B. common
  - C. welcome
  - D. important
4. According to the writer, the 11-year-old boy asked the question probably because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. he wanted to embarrass the speaker
  - B. his heart would stop if he did not ask a question
  - C. his mother died recently
  - D. he had to ask a question to get a higher mark
5. The reply to the second question was done in the voice of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the writer
  - B. the prettiest angel
  - C. the second boy
  - D. the smile on the writer's face

### Passage 2

Charlene, a 16-year-old student at a high school, found herself faced with a maths (数学) test to which she knew none of the answers. Rather than fail, she took the test out with her and filled in the answers with the help of her friends. During a break (休息), she got back into the classroom without being seen, crumpled (揉皱) the test with her shoe, and left it lying on the floor. The teacher thought it had been dropped when the tests were collected; she corrected it, and Charlene received a B.

Cheating (作弊) is, of course, nothing new. But today, educators (教育家) are finding that cheating on the part of students has become more frequent than in the past. Whether it is copying (抄袭) a friend's homework, using a prepared sheet (纸张) on an exam, stealing advance (事先的) copies of a final, writing down rules in one's hand, or paying someone else to write a term paper, cheating appears to have gained acceptance among a growing number of students between 13 and 19.

In a 1978 study of cheating at twenty-two high schools in Georgia, it was found that cheating was common among good and poor students alike (同样地) —although both boys and girls said they thought boys cheated more.

Why is student cheating on the rise (增长)? No one really knows. Some blame cheating on a general loss of good values (价值) among today's youth. They point to facts showing increased damage of public things and school stealing and think that reports, such as Watergate (水门事件), have disappointed youth about the honesty (诚实) of people in higher positions.

Others think that today's youth are far more practical than their forefathers (先辈). In the late sixties and early seventies, students were filled with imaginations about changing the world, but today's students feel great stress to succeed. (300 words)

1. According to Paragraph 1, Charlene took the test out because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. her friends could answer none of the problems
  - B. she tore the test paper to pieces



- C. she did not want to fail in the maths test  
D. she stepped her shoes on the test paper
2. Charlene passed the test because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. she did the test by cheating  
B. she answered all the questions by herself  
C. she persuaded her teacher to give her a B  
D. she returned to the classroom to redo the test
3. Which of the following is not an example to show that cheating is becoming more and more common?
- A. A student pays another for doing a test paper.  
B. A student writes down something to be tested before an exam.  
C. A student gets homework from his classmate and then copies it.  
D. A student gets well prepared in his studies before an exam.
4. The 1978 study of cheating in Georgia shows that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. only students in the 24 high schools cheated in examinations (考试)  
B. both good and poor students cheated in examinations  
C. more girls cheated in examinations than boys did  
D. boys liked cheating while girls did not like it
5. One of the facts for the rise of cheating is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. more and more public things are damaged  
B. more and more students begin to steal  
C. good values disappoint students  
D. honest people are in higher positions

### Passage 3

Down the entrance hall of the school walk four eighth-grade students. Each one is carrying a small basket (篮子) with a single egg inside. Soon more students join them—each one of them is also carrying a basket with an egg. The eggs in a basket are part of a new school program that helps young people understand that having a baby is a great duty (职责).

At the beginning of the program, the teacher puts the students in pairs — one girl and one boy. Each pair gets an egg, which they must take care of for two weeks. For those fourteen days, the students have to take care of the eggs as though they were real babies. Students whose eggs get broken have to start the two weeks all over again with a new egg.

One person in each pair must have the egg with him or her at all times — twenty-four hours a day. At no time can they let the egg be out of sight. “If a teacher catches (抓住) you without your egg,” said one student, “she makes you go get it. They are real strict.” The teachers also make the students spend half an hour each day sitting with the egg and just watching it. That can get pretty boring (枯燥). But it’s also something that parents spend a lot of time doing.

Children say that the program has helped them understand the duties involved in having a child. “It was real hard,” said one student, “You had to think all the time about the egg.”

(257 words)

1. At the beginning, \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. only one student joins the program
  - B. four students in all are interested in the program
  - C. eight students became members of the program
  - D. more students than teachers liked the program
2. The purpose of the program is to help students grasp (理解) the idea of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. carrying a basket with an egg
  - B. bringing up a baby
  - C. laying (下蛋) eggs
  - D. studying hard at school
3. In the third line of Paragraph 2, “they” is used to mean \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. eggs
  - B. students
  - C. parents
  - D. programs
4. Why should the students in the program spend an hour each day sitting with the egg and just watching it?
  - A. Because it is very boring to have the egg with them at all times.
  - B. Because the teachers in this program are very strict.
  - C. Because only in this way can students understand parents in taking care of children.
  - D. Because if students do not do it, they will fail in the examination.
5. From the last paragraph, we can infer (推断) that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. a program is the only way to educate (教育) children
  - B. one has to think about a program all the time
  - C. only one child grasps the purpose of the program
  - D. the program is of help to children’s understanding of parents