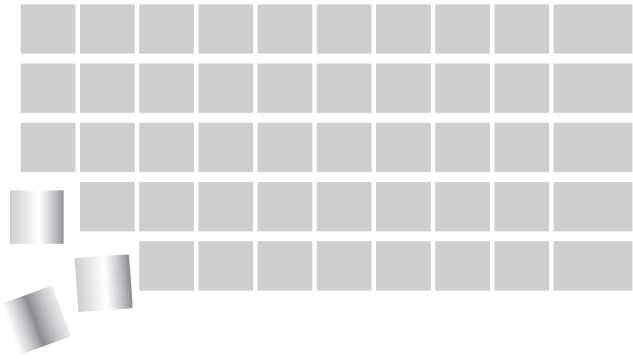


Unit 1



PART ONE: VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE



I . Word Building

Directions: Complete each sentence with the appropriate form of the word given.

1. consider

- 1) He did poorly in his examinations, _____ how hard he had studied for them.
- 2) It was very _____ of you to send me a get well card.
- 3) The fire caused _____ damage to the church.
- 4) Could you turn your music down and show a little _____ for the neighbors!

2. respect

- 1) “We’re so pleased to meet you at last,” he said in a _____ tone of voice.
- 2) This part of the city has become quite _____ in the last ten years.
- 3) The three men were given work according to their _____ abilities.

3. load

- 1) Have you _____ the parcels from the car?
- 2) He inherited the family business—he must be _____!
- 3) Don’t _____ the washing machine or it won’t work properly.

4. believe

- 1) As a scientist, she _____ in things that cannot be explained.
- 2) I’m a great _____ in allowing people to make their own mistakes.
- 3) He called her in the _____ that she would lend him the money.
- 4) It’s _____ that you’ve had such bad luck.



5. **organize**

- 1) He didn't want to be involved in the _____ of the conference, although he was willing to attend and speak.
- 2) There aren't enough seats for all the guests. I must tell the _____ about it.
- 3) The whole conference was totally _____. Nobody knew what they were supposed to be doing.

6. **agree**

- 1) We spent a most _____ evening by the river, talking and laughing the whole time.
- 2) The government has entered into an international arms control _____.
- 3) You know I usually agree with you, but I'm afraid I have to _____ with you on that issue.

7. **compare**

- 1) A stuffed bear of _____ size may cost far cheaper online.
- 2) She's carrying out a _____ study of health in inner cities and rural areas.
- 3) In _____ with the French, the British eat far less fish.
- 4) We couldn't afford it and yet we're _____ well-off.

8. **separate**

- 1) Detectives interviewed the men _____ over several days.
- 2) Unemployment and population growth are not _____ issues, so they must be tackled together.
- 3) During the war many couples had to endure long periods of _____.
- 4) When we were kids, Zoe and I were _____.

9. **simple**

- 1) The advantage of the plan is its _____.
- 2) He tried to _____ the story for the younger audience.
- 3) You look _____ beautiful in that dress.

10. **exhaust**

- 1) He was working almost 15 hours a day, but progress was slow and difficult and he was near the point of _____.
- 2) This list, by no means _____, will provide you with almost all the major companies which are doing the same business as ours and are very competitive.
- 3) After a whole day's work she was so _____ that she fell back on the bed and was soon asleep.



II . Phrasal Verbs

Directions: Fill in each blank in the following sentences with the proper form of the phrasal verbs given.

1. **drop off**: take sb. to a place by car and leave them there on your way to another place; decrease

drop out: no longer do an activity

pass away: die; spend time

pass on: give sb. a piece of information that sb. else has given you; give sb. sth. that has been given to you; give a slight illness to another person

pass out: become unconscious; give sth., such as books or papers, to everyone in a group of people

- 1) We _____ our luggage _____ at the hotel and went sightseeing.
- 2) It's possible to _____ the virus to others through physical contact.
- 3) She went back to work while she was still sick, and finally she just _____.
- 4) The demand for mobile phones shows no signs of _____.
- 5) She's terribly upset because her father _____ last week.
- 6) He provided information to the others, but no one _____ it _____ to me.
- 7) He _____ the evening _____ looking at his collection of stamps.
- 8) Could you _____ it _____ to Laura when you've finished reading it?
- 9) The teacher _____ the new books to the students on the first day of class.
- 10) Teenagers who _____ of high school have trouble finding jobs.

2. **break away**: stop being part of a group

break down: be unable to stop crying; stop working

break out: escape; start to happen

break through: make a way through; overcome

break up: divide into many pieces; end a relationship

- 1) If the workers _____ the wall, they will release a flood of water that will kill everyone.
- 2) She's just _____ with her boyfriend.
- 3) One or two of the tourists _____ and wandered on their own.
- 4) I _____ the candy and gave each child a small piece.



- 5) It was feared that as a result of the floods an epidemic of cholera (霍乱) would _____.
- 6) In the early 1980s some members of the British Labour Party _____ to form the Social Democratic Party.
- 7) Our car _____ and we had to push it off the road.
- 8) The football player _____ the defensive line and scored a touchdown.
- 9) When we gave her the bad news, she _____ and cried.
- 10) They _____ of prison and fled the country.

III. Commonly Confused Words

Directions: Study each pair of the given words and fill in each blank with the correct one.

1. respectable *adj.* 值得尊敬的; 正派的; 符合体面人身份的; 体面的
respectful *adj.* 表示尊敬的; 恭敬的

- 1) He taught his children to be _____ of other cultures.
- 2) She is a _____ young woman from a good family.
- 3) Students and teachers should have _____ attitudes toward each other.
- 4) He shaved and put on clean clothes to look _____ for his guests.
- 5) I wore my boring, _____ suit to the interview.

2. comparable *adj.* 可比拟的; 可比较的; 比得上的
comparative *adj.* 比较的; 相比较而言的
n. 比较级

- 1) I enjoyed the _____ calm of his flat after working at the busy office.
- 2) The two cars are _____ in appearance.
- 3) "More difficult" is the _____ of "difficult".
- 4) The _____ worth of a car is much greater than that of an old bicycle.
- 5) The two experiences are so different from each other that they aren't _____.



3. *considerate* *adj.* 体贴的;体谅他人的;考虑周到的
considerable *adj.* 值得考虑的;不可忽视的;重要的;很大数量的

- 1) There was a _____ growth of the light industries during the war.
- 2) It wasn't very _____ of you to drink all the milk when you know I need some for the baby.
- 3) The economy was a _____ issue in the campaign.
- 4) We should be _____ of the comfort of old people.
- 5) He experienced a _____ amount of trouble when he was in London.

IV. Grammar Study

Cleft Sentences (分裂句)

强调句又称为分裂句 (cleft sentences), 通常有两种句式: 一种是 It is/was... that..., 另一种是 What... is/was...。这里, 我们重点练习后者。What... is/was... 强调句式可用来强调主语、谓语和宾语。此外, 当特别强调一事物时, 可用 all 代替 what。

在这样的句式中, 常见的动词主要有: like, enjoy, love, dislike, hate, need, prefer, want, 表示“喜欢”、“憎恨”、“想要”、“需要”等, 还有动词 do。

注意以下例句中的 What... is/was... 结构:

My left leg hurts.

→**What** hurts **is** my left leg. (强调主语)

She writes all her novels on a typewriter.

→**What** she does **is** (to) write all her novels on a typewriter. (强调谓语)

I need a beer.

→**What** I need **is** a beer. (强调宾语)

I want a new coat for Christmas.

→**All** I want for Christmas **is** a new coat. (强调宾语)

1. Rewrite the following sentences by introducing "What-clauses" to the parts to be emphasized without changing the original meanings.

- 1) All the boys in the classroom wrote love poems to their girlfriends. (强调谓语)

- 2) He eats all of his meals in a restaurant near his home. (强调谓语)



3) A tempest in the Irish Sea destroyed the invasion. (强调主语)

4) We need the money to make the technology available to everyone. (强调宾语)

5) We really want to help our patients manage their changing moods. (强调宾语)

2. Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese into English with "What-clauses".

1) _____ (我所做的只不过) was to touch the bedside light and it broke.

2) _____ (警察首先做的) was to interview all the witnesses to the accident last week.

3) _____ (芭蕾舞表演中我最喜欢的) was the brilliant music.

4) _____ (她所讨厌的) is the cold dark days of winter there.

5) _____ (你所要做的事情) invest all your money in telecoms companies.

V. Cloze

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the one that best fits into the passage.

Not a year after my mother's death, the following summer, my father brought me along to pick up a guest. Her name was Amana. She was coming to visit from out of town. She was a big, beautiful, middle-aged black woman who was a singer. She had other 1 as well. These talents reached beyond 2. Amana had one of the sweetest 3 I had ever seen. I did not know many black people at that age though I had not been 4 as a racist in the least. And there were no black kids at the schools I had 5. We picked her up at the San Francisco

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. capacities | B. talents |
| C. instincts | D. genius |
| 2. A. match | B. competition |
| C. contrast | D. compare |
| 3. A. exhibitions | B. overlooks |
| C. expressions | D. indications |
| 4. A. grown | B. brought |
| C. taught | D. raised |
| 5. A. attended | B. taken |
| C. intended | D. gone |



airport. When we reached our car, my dad 6 for me to get into the backseat.

“Come and sit in the front. There’s plenty of 7 here, and you may sit right in the middle,” Amana said. I smiled and without looking to my father for 8 I got in and moved quickly to the middle of the huge white leather seats. “There, that’s better,” she said as she sat down 9 me.

We drove up to North Beach to a seafood place. The three of us sat there and talked. We had the most enormous lobster feast you could ever 10. These lobsters were so big that just the meat in their claws was 11 to make a meal. I was glad that I was quite hungry when I 12. Amana too was surprised at the feast. As for my father, he was happy to hear the compliments we were 13 him for finding such a place and taking us to dinner there. It was a dinner I will always remember, because of the wonderful food and Amana, who was as 14 in speaking with me as she was in talking with my father. What’s more, my father was in a better 15 than I had seen him in some time.

That night we drove south, back to Pebble Beach. Amana was going to be our house guest I discovered, much to my 16. When we arrived home, I helped our guest with her bags and 17 her my sister’s old room. It is 18 next to mine. This was where dad said she would be 19. The room was once for my sister Sheryn and since she had moved away it was the one most 20 for house guests now. Though I usually had more energy than there was time in the day to expend it on, I bid my new friend good night and she gave me a big hug and kiss.

6. A. inquired B. motioned
C. indicated D. identified

7. A. place B. seat
C. gap D. room

8. A. sanction B. approval
C. favor D. order

9. A. beside B. toward
C. inside D. besides

10. A. imagine B. picture
C. assume D. suspect

11. A. adequate B. plenty
C. enough D. abundant

12. A. drove in B. broke in
C. served in D. walked in

13. A. indicating B. giving
C. granting D. rewarding

14. A. interested B. preoccupied
C. concerned D. attracted

15. A. mind B. atmosphere
C. temper D. mood

16. A. fascination B. impression
C. excitement D. passion

17. A. displayed B. presented
C. accompanied D. showed

18. A. direct B. right
C. exact D. accurate

19. A. occupying B. keeping
C. remaining D. staying

20. A. used B. constructed
C. employed D. operated



VI. Error Correction

Directions: In the following passage there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to change a word, add a word, or delete a word. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided.

The business world needs a transport system if it is to function effectively. First, raw materials have to bring to factories for processing. Often those materials are imported from other countries. There are so many different materials requiring that few countries are able to cater for the needs of their industries. Some countries are rich in only one commodity. The resources of these countries can be made available at all—so long as there are the necessary means of transport.

For a typical person, there is no meal that we eat or item of clothing we wear which is not neither imported from, or garnished with the products of, another country. The world is true economically interdependent. The motor car that we drive, though it is assembled in England, is probably derived from Swedish iron ore. Malaysian rubber, French aluminum (铝) and Zimbabwe chrome (铬). The petrol which fuels it might better come from Saudi Arabia.

Even during the product process, transport is important. The work flow will be designed to ensure that the materials being processed travel shortest possible distance along the factory floor.

However, it is before the goods have been produced that transport becomes a major issue again. Fleets of lorries will now be brought into playing. In many cases the factories will use the services of a wholesaler. The wholesaler buys in goods from a variety of manufacturers and distributes them to retailers.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

PART TWO: TRANSLATION



I. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 她作为摇滚歌星取得的巨大成功部分归功于她操纵媒体的能力。(be partly due to)
2. 警方很难阻止人群涌入会场。(restrain sb. from)
3. 如果你伤害了她,那你就得同警察打交道。(have sb. to reckon with)



4. 市里新建成的购物中心给人以繁华的错觉，而此时，当地的失业率达到了历史最高水平。(give a misleading impression of, when, at its highest-ever level)
5. 在自传的第二卷，他进一步深入揭示他的艺术人生。(penetrate deeper into, volume)
6. 要想考试及格，就必须用点功——这一点她不得不接受。(reconcile oneself to the fact that)
7. 动手打架时，他相当气愤，以至于要四名警察才把他制服。(so... that, it takes... to)
8. 为避免损失，他们与两家公司都保持着联系。(hedge one's bets)
9. 政府虽然承认了无家可归是个问题，但却没有领会到这个问题的严重性。(acknowledge that..., fail to grasp the scale of)
10. 让我们为陷入这场可怕的战争的无助平民们祈祷吧。(pray for, be trapped in)

II. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. She claimed that increases in “greenhouse gases” such as carbon dioxide are paralleling the growth in car ownership.
2. Emma was so tired and hungry that her legs were beginning to give way beneath her.
3. The talks are aimed at finding a mutually agreeable solution.
4. As a teacher you have to adjust your methods to suit the needs of slower children.
5. For the experiment to be valid, it is essential to record the data accurately.
6. If you join the armed forces, you have to pledge allegiance to your country.
7. No matter how much I tried to make her happy, she had a vacant expression on her face.
8. In a normal winter, the frost penetrates deeply enough to kill off insect eggs in the soil.
9. There are still some vacancies for students in science and engineering courses, but the vacancies in humanities have been filled.
10. We tried to disguise the fact that it was just a school hall by putting up colored lights and balloons.



PART THREE: READING COMPREHENSION



I. Reading in Depth

Directions: Fill in the blanks in the following passage by selecting suitable words from the Word Bank given below. You may not use any of the words more than once.

Educational researchers have found that there is a strong relationship between reading and academic success. In other words, a student who is a good reader is more 1 to do well in school and pass exams than a student who is a weak reader. Good readers can understand the 2 sentences and the organizational structure of a piece of writing. They can comprehend ideas, 3 arguments, and detect implications. They know most of the words in the text already, but they can also determine the meaning of many of the 4 words from the context—failing this, they can use their dictionary effectively to do so. In summary, good readers can obtain from the writing what is important for the particular task they are 5 in. And they can do it quickly!

Educational researchers have also found a strong relationship between reading and vocabulary 6. In other words, students who have a large vocabulary are usually good readers. This is not very surprising, since the best way to 7 a large vocabulary is to read a lot. And if you read 8 you are likely to be or become a good reader! So if you want your child to be successful at school, 9 him or her to read. Reading non-fiction (非小说类文学) in English is probably the most important, but English fiction and any reading in the mother 10—if done at length—will help your child develop the reading competence that is essential for academic achievement. Good book lists can be found in just about any library.

Word Bank

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A. extensively | I. encourage |
| B. vastly | J. follow |
| C. likely | K. inspire |
| D. individual | L. employed |
| E. unusual | M. knowledge |
| F. unfamiliar | N. acquaintance |
| G. acquire | O. tongue |
| H. earn | |



II . Multiple Choice Questions

Directions: There are four passages followed by questions or incomplete statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Decide on the best choice.

Passage 1

Valentine's Day probably has its origin in the ancient Roman celebration called Lupercalia (牧神节). It was celebrated on February 15. In the Roman calendar February was in the spring. The celebration honored the gods Lupercus and Faunus as well as the twin brothers Romulus and Remus, the legendary founders of Rome. As part of the ceremony the priests paired up young men and women. The girls' names were placed in a box and each boy drew a girl's name. The couple was paired then until the next Lupercalia.

In 260 AD the emperor Claudius II, called Claudius the Cruel, decided that young soldiers would only be distracted by marriage and so ordered that young men may not marry. Valentinus (Valentine), a Christian priest, defied the emperor and got married in secret. He was caught and executed (处死) on February 14, the eve of Lupercalia. His name became associated with young love forever after. In 496, Pope Gelasius set aside February 14 to honor him as Saint Valentine and it has been St. Valentine's Day ever since.

In the Middle Ages some of the customs of the Lupercalia still persisted in spite of the attempts of the Church to put an end to these non-Christian customs and Christianize the holiday. Both men and women drew names from a bowl to see who their valentines would be. They would wear the names on their sleeves for a week. Today we still sometimes "wear our hearts on our sleeves" when we cannot conceal our feelings.

In the 1600s, it became common to give flowers, particularly the rose, as a sign of love as the "language of flowers". This came to Europe from Turkey. The color and placement of the rose held a special significance—a red rose, for example, meant beauty. Flowers have been part of Valentine's Day ever since.

1. The main purpose of this passage is _____.
 - A. to tell us the story of Valentinus, a Christian priest
 - B. to trace back the origin of Valentine's Day
 - C. to introduce the custom of Valentine's Day
 - D. to explain the relationship between marriage and religion
2. Young soldiers were not allowed to marry because the emperor was afraid that _____.
 - A. they were too young to marry



- B. they would associate with St. Valentine
 - C. they wouldn't concentrate on their job
 - D. they would defy the emperor's order
3. What does the word "defied" (underlined in Paragraph 2) probably mean?
- A. Refused to obey.
 - B. Followed.
 - C. Tried to cheat.
 - D. Condemned.
4. The day February 14 has been St. Valentine's Day since _____.
- A. the founding of Rome
 - B. 260 AD
 - C. the Middle Ages
 - D. 496 AD
5. According to Paragraph 3, what does the phrase "wear our hearts on our sleeves" mean?
- A. To show our true feelings openly.
 - B. To hide our true feelings.
 - C. To keep our feelings in our mind.
 - D. To demonstrate our love.

Passage 2

Having raised eight children of my own, I know the dilemma parents face. In a world increasingly hostile to children, we want to show that we care by acting on our loving impulses, which usually means spending. But when our kids came home asking for the latest designer wear, my wife and I knew we had to say "No" more often than not. Of course, deciding to have no TV in the house was the first real breakthrough; I doubt we would have won this battle without freeing ourselves from its influence.

As a child, I grew up in what I now see was poverty. For the first few years of my life, I ate only the smallest amount. Yet, I would find it hard to imagine a happier childhood. Why? Because my parents gave us children time and attention on a daily basis. For instance, no matter how busy they were, they tried to eat breakfast with us before we went off to school each morning.

No child should have to live in poverty. But I firmly believe that the happiness of a child does not depend on his or her access to material wealth. After all, it is the love we give our children, and not the things, that will remain with them for life.

Having worked thirty years as a family counselor, I know that parents really do love their children, and want to do what is best for them. But what does it mean to give a child love? Next time you feel that you have failed your kids, and are tempted to relieve those feelings by bringing home gifts, remember that we can't buy our children's affections. All they really want, and need, is time and attentiveness, a listening ear and an encouraging word. These are things every parent can provide.



1. What the author is most concerned about is _____.
A. how to make children pleased B. how to show children true love
C. how to educate his children D. how to meet children's needs
2. The author quite often refused when his kids asked for the newest clothing _____.
A. made by a famous designer B. made by a designer manually
C. designed by a foreigner D. designed by a skillful tailor
3. The sentence in Paragraph 2, "I would find it hard to imagine a happier childhood" means _____.
A. his childhood was much happier than he could imagine
B. he had a happy childhood in spite of poverty
C. it's hard to imagine whether he has had a happy childhood
D. he didn't have a happy childhood because of poverty
4. According to Paragraph 3, it can be inferred that _____.
A. it's good for children to live with material wealth
B. it's important to provide children with material wealth
C. material wealth does not necessarily bring children the feeling of happiness
D. material wealth given to children will remain for life
5. Which of the following is supposed to be done to give children love?
A. To bring them some gifts. B. To become a family counselor.
C. To buy our children's affections. D. To give them attentiveness.

Passage 3

In the 1990s, everyone believed that education was the key to economic success. A college degree, even a postgraduate degree, was essential for everyone who wanted a good job as one of those "symbolic analysts".

But computers are proficient at analyzing symbols; it is the messiness of the real world that they have trouble with. Therefore, many of the jobs that once required a college degree have been eliminated. The others can be done by any intelligent person, whether or not he has studied literature.

This trend should have been obvious in 1996. Even then, American's richest man was Bill Gates, a college dropout who did not need a lot of formal education to build the world's most powerful information technology company.

Or consider the panic over "downsizing" that gripped America in 1996. An economist quickly pointed out the rate at which Americans were losing jobs in the 1990s was not especially high by historical standards. Downsizing suddenly became news because, for the first time, white-collar, college-educated workers were being fired in large numbers, even while skilled mechanists and other blue-collar workers were in demand. This should have



signaled that the days of the ever-rising wage premiums for people with higher education were over.

Eventually, the eroding payoff of higher education created a crisis in education itself. Why should a student put himself through four years of college and several years of postgraduate work to acquire academic credentials with little monetary value? These days, jobs that require only 6 or 12 months of vocational training—carpentry, household maintenance and so on—pay nearly as much as if not more than a job that requires a master’s degree, and pay more than one requiring a Ph.D.

So enrollment in colleges and universities has dropped almost two-thirds since its peak at the turn of this century. Today a place like Harvard is, as it was in the 19th century, more of a social institution than a scholarly one—a place for children of the wealthy to refine their social graces and befriend others of their class.

1. What is the author’s opinion of higher education in future?
 - A. It will be the key to economic success.
 - B. It will become something like professional training.
 - C. The devaluation of higher education will be the trend.
 - D. The focus of higher education will move to computer science.
2. The author gives the example of Bill Gates to _____.
 - A. prove the trend mentioned above
 - B. show the importance of formal education
 - C. tell readers how to build a computer company
 - D. illustrate the development of information technology
3. The word “downsizing” (underlined in Paragraph 4) probably means _____.

A. turning down	B. reducing in number
C. moving toward the lower side	D. manufacturing a smaller vision
4. Why is there a crisis in higher education?
 - A. Other professions are more attractive.
 - B. It is too difficult for people to acquire a Ph.D.
 - C. People can’t get expected payoff from higher education.
 - D. People think it’s too long for them to acquire academic credentials.
5. The best title for the passage would be _____.
 - A. The Impact of “Downsizing”
 - B. The Depression of the White-Collars
 - C. The Impact of Information Technology
 - D. The Devaluation of Higher Education



Passage 4

We received your letter dated 2nd July, expressing your dissatisfaction with the present level of our sales in Nigeria. We shall try to explain as briefly as possible how it is that our competitors are doing so well so that you may see why it is that we are not. We shall also suggest ways of improving the present situation. Our difficulties may be summarized as follows:

Our competitors pay for extensive advertising in newspapers and magazines that reach every corner of Nigeria. We receive no financial help for advertising and do not receive sufficient commission (佣金) to pay for it ourselves.

The company referred to in your letter sent a two-man team on a tour of six provinces in a specially equipped lorry containing the models they wished to publicize. Their agent had arranged displays in the towns they were due to visit and had announced them in the local press. With such backing from the manufacturer, high sales are inevitable!

What sells well in Europe does not necessarily sell well elsewhere. Our competitors know this and plan accordingly. They give maximum publicity to three or four models that are sure to sell well here. We would suggest that you do the same and concentrate on the 98cc Speedy, the 250cc Hunter and the 350cc Hawk.

In spite of the excellent containership (集装箱船) service between England and West Africa, we still have to wait far too long for orders to be shipped. Once they have placed an order, customers are impatient to receive it. Our present commission of 10% does not allow us to undertake sales tours in other regions. Nigeria covers an area of over 350,000 square miles and our present commission will not cover the expense of such trips.

1. What's the purpose of writing this letter?
 - A. To express the dissatisfaction with the sales in Nigeria.
 - B. To express the difficulties in sales in Nigeria.
 - C. To suggest ways of improving the services in Nigeria.
 - D. To suggest sales methods in Nigeria.
2. The competitors are doing so well because _____.
 - A. they advertise extensively
 - B. they receive sufficient commission
 - C. they receive financial help for advertising
 - D. they know how to advertise



3. We don't advertise in Nigeria because _____.
 - A. we are not allowed to do so
 - B. we can't afford the advertising costs
 - C. we have publicized our models on sales tours
 - D. we think it is no use advertising there
4. According to the author, what sells well in Europe _____.
 - A. sells well elsewhere
 - B. does not sell well elsewhere
 - C. may not sell well elsewhere
 - D. may generate a lot of profits
5. The relationship between the sender and receiver of the letter is that of _____.
 - A. the manufacturer and the customer
 - B. business competitors
 - C. the sales agent and the manufacturer
 - D. the boss and the employee

III. Short Answer Questions

Directions: There are two passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passages carefully and then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words.

Passage 1

The world population growth rate is expected to decline in the 2000s, falling from 1.8% currently (in 2000) to 1.5% in the year 2010, according to the US Bureau of the Census. However, total population will increase by one billion during each of the next three decades.

“Global population was estimated at 5.3 billion people in 1994. 75% of the earth's inhabitants lived in developing nations, and that proportion is going to reach over 80% by the year 2020,” says the Census Bureau.

“Even with a reduced growth rate, population increases continue to be large because the population itself is so large,” points out the Population Reference Bureau (PRB). The United Nations' high, medium, and low forecasts for the world's population are based on specific assumptions about fertility and mortality (死亡率). For instance, if mortality continues to decline and current family-planning programs and other socioeconomic policies continue to lower fertility, the world's population could stop growing after reaching about 10-11 billion people in the latter half of the next century. If fertility declines at a faster pace, world population could stop growing in 2040 at 8 billion. But if fertility declines at a slower



pace, the population will grow until 2130 to 14 billion according to PRB.

Rural-to-urban migration, combined with natural increase, is leading to a disproportionate (不成比率) growth in urban population, especially in developing nations, says PRB. In 1950, only three cities had populations over 10 million. Now there are 11 such cities, and that number is growing.

Currently, 41% of the world's populations live in urban areas. In 2020, this proportion is expected to increase to 60%. Urban populations in developing countries are growing at twice the rural rate, according to the Census Bureau. But rural populations in the Third World are still growing faster than urban populations in industrialized nations.

1. It is estimated that the world population growth rate between 2000 and 2010 is going to _____.
2. According to Paragraph 2, by the year 2020 there will be over 80% of the world population _____.
3. What is the cause of the increase of the world population?

4. What has led to 11 cities with populations over 10 million?

5. What percentage of the world's population is thought to live in rural areas in 2020?

Passage 2

In Africa and Asia there is a very serious disease called schistosomiasis (血吸虫病). It is caused by a tiny worm which can penetrate the skin of a human being and cause a potentially serious illness. The larvae (幼虫) of these worms live in certain types of snails (蜗牛). When they are ready, the larvae leave the snails and enter the bodies of men and animals.

In many African rivers there is a large animal called a hippopotamus (河马). It looks rather like an enormous sausage with short legs and a big mouth. Hippos spend much of their time in the river and they do not seem to serve any purpose. Because of this, some African governments ordered that the great animals should be shot on sight to provide meat for local people. When hunters killed most of the hippos in some areas, the number of cases of the disease increased rapidly. There were outbreaks of the disease in areas which had not previously experienced it. At first, the health authorities could not understand the reason why



the disease had spread. They made investigations and discovered some very surprising facts.

When they are in the water, hippos keep the muddy water in motion because they move about frequently. When they climb up on the river bank, they go in single file, making natural channels down which rain water can flow into the river. Without the hippos, mud gathered in the rivers and caused them to run over their banks. At the same time, rain water was unable to drain into the rivers easily, and this also helped to produce floods. Certain types of water snail breed rapidly on flooded land, carrying with them the larvae which spread schistosomiasis.

Now African governments are importing hippos so that Nature can do her work properly and keep the water snails under control. This is one example of what happens when Man interferes with the work of Nature.

1. We know that a potentially serious illness is caused when the skin of a human being _____.
2. When hippos are considered useless, what happened to them?

3. Why did schistosomiasis spread in some areas?

4. Rain water was able to drain into the rivers through _____.
5. Nature cannot do her work in a satisfactory way if _____.

PART FOUR: WRITING



I. General Writing

Directions: Write a composition (about 150 words) based on the following outline. Use as many of the words and expressions given in the box as possible.

Computers

1. 计算机给我们的世界带来了许多变化;
2. 计算机的功能;
3. 计算机永远代替不了人类。



Useful words and expressions

bring about	with the development of	grow at a fantastic speed
download	work automatically	take in data/information
input data into	put out	surf the Internet
take over	take the place of	replace

II . Practical Writing

A Letter of Recommendation (推荐信)

写推荐信时，需要注意以下几点：

1. 首先介绍推荐人与被推荐人的关系；
2. 其次说明写信的目的；
3. 说明被推荐人的教育背景、性格特点以及推荐人对被推荐人的看法。

Sample:

To whom it may concern,

It is my pleasure to recommend Jim Duggan to be a candidate for the position of junior researcher at the Cancer Institute.

Mr. Duggan finished his undergraduate study as a biology major three months ago. Throughout the department, Mr. Duggan was widely known for his intelligence and diligence. I found him to be reliable, hard-working, industrious, and cooperative.

If he is lucky enough to join your team of researchers, your offer will be rewarded by his natural abilities and intelligence.

The rest of the faculty of Jiaotong University joins me in looking forward to seeing the excellent work Mr. Duggan will do in the future.

Yours sincerely,
Dr. Wesley Smith, Ph.D.

Directions: Write a Letter of Recommendation (about 150 words) based on the information provided. Use as many of the words and expressions given in the box as possible.

1. Prof. Gene Wild 推荐学生 Joseph Marshall 申请某大学美国文学专业的奖学金；
2. 作为英语专业的学生，Joseph Marshall 成绩优异，听说读写能力强；他喜爱中



国文学，因此想攻读比较文学方向；

3. 他今年 23 岁，为人勤奋踏实，并且乐于助人。

Useful words and expressions

to whom it may concern

It is my pleasure to recommend... to be a candidate for...

finish his undergraduate/graduate study as

have a good command of

show great interests in

intelligence and diligence

reliable, hard-working, industrious, cooperative

speak highly of

be lucky enough to do

your offer will be rewarded

look forward to

