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U N I T

Vocabulary and structure

Vocabulary

1 Complete the following words according to their definitions. The first letter of each word is given for your reference.

- 1 u _____ v. to make sb. feel slightly nervous, worried, or upset
- 2 h _____ n. the ability to understand a situation only after it has happened
- 3 c _____ v. to move quickly and noisily
- 4 f _____ v. to pretend to move in one direction, but then move in another, especially when playing a sport; to pretend to do or feel sth.
- 5 d _____ v. to move the ball along with you, by short kicks, bounces, or hits, in a game of football, basketball, etc.

2 Match the words in Column A with the words that have the similar meaning to them in Column B.

Column A	Column B
comprehend	punishment
optimal	rival
penalty	understand
tough	suitable
opponent	difficult

3 Complete the following sentences with the words given below. Change the form if necessary.

secure	retaliate	hatred	comprehend	abuse
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- The militant leader said he was suspending (暂停) peace talks with the government and his fighters would _____ until the offensive (进攻) was stopped.
- "Idiot" is a mild term of _____.
- Scientists are trying to specify the age at which a child _____ the difference between right and wrong.
- During the occupation of the Nazi army, this troubled city was filled with _____, prejudice, crime, and fear.
- At the critical moment of the competition, he scored a goal to _____ the team's victory.

4 Complete the following sentences with proper prepositions or adverbs.

- You have to be happy with yourself before you can expect to get along _____ others.
- If you do not pay the rent on time, the landlord will kick you _____.
- So what makes a good marriage? Faithfulness comes _____ top of the list.
- As the leader of this office, she can work _____ with everyone.
- The quality standard of the product is similar _____ what is required in New Zealand, Britain, and Australia.

5 Add the suffix "-ship" to the words given below. Then complete the following sentences with the words thus formed.

town	leader	reader	owner	fellow
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- Without correct _____, the enthusiasm of the masses (群众) cannot be sustained.
- At the end of the school year, a sense of _____ has developed among the class members.

- 3 The company was transferred from public to private _____.
- 4 Though the paper won an enthusiastic _____, it attracted the hatred of the government.
- 5 The authors of this paper consider that there will be a _____ development in China from now on.

Structure

1 Combine the sentence beginnings in Column A with the endings in Column B to form complete sentences.

Column A	Column B
We should not be conceited (自负的)...	... whenever he met me.
He asked about our health...	... even if we achieve great success in our work.
Hard as it is,...	... his reputation among them is very great.
Although he is known to only a few,...	... when I got back to our home.
It was 7 a.m....	... we have to solve this problem.

2 Rewrite the following sentences using the structure "v-ing... ."

- 1 "We can't go out in this weather," said Bob. He looked out of the window.

- 2 They visited every neighbor and persuaded them to buy the products.

- 3 That man dug a hole and hoped to find gold.

- 4 The boy sat in front of the farmhouse and cut the branches.

- 5 The girls visited many places and sent cards to their friends wherever they went.

3 Read the following passage carefully and choose the best word to fill in each blank.

David Beckham is a former English footballer. He has 1) _____ for Manchester United, Preston North End, Real Madrid, Milan, Los Angeles Galaxy, Paris Saint-Germain, and the England 2) _____ team for which he holds the appearance record for an outfield player. He was the first English player to win league titles in four countries, which are the U.K., Spain, the

U.S., and France. He announced his 3) _____ to retire at the end of the 2012-13 season on 16 May 2013 and, on 18 May 2013, played his final 4) _____ of his 20-year career.

Beckham's professional career began 5) _____ Manchester United, where he made his first-team debut in 1992. With Manchester United, Beckham won the Premier League title six times, the FA Cup twice, and the UEFA Champions League in 1999. He then played four 6) _____ with Real Madrid, winning the La Liga championship in his final season with the club. In July 2007 Beckham signed a five-year 7) _____ with a Major League Soccer club Los Angeles Galaxy. As a Galaxy player, he spent two loan spells in Italy with AC Milan in 2009 and 2010. Beckham was the first British footballer to play 100 Champions League matches.

In international football, Beckham made his England debut on 1 September 1996, at the 8) _____ of 21. In 2004 he was the world's highest-paid footballer when taking into 9) _____ salary and advertising deals. When joining MLS in 2007 he was given the 10) _____ player salary in the league's history of \$6.5 million per year.

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|----|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 | A plays | B played | C playing |
| 2 | A optimal | B national | C champion |
| 3 | A intention | B detension | C consideration |
| 4 | A events | B field | C game |
| 5 | A with | B on | C from |
| 6 | A periods | B times | C seasons |
| 7 | A contact | B notice | C contract |
| 8 | A period | B year | C age |
| 9 | A account | B record | C list |
| 10 | A higher | B highest | C better |

Translation

I Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

- 1 You must take people's needs into consideration and help them turn the corner.

- 2 Carnegie uses stories to illustrate the best way to make the most of human relations.

Reading comprehension

Passage one

“Tear'em apart!” “Kill the fool!” “Murder the referee!”

These are common remarks one may hear at various sporting events. At the time they are made, they may seem innocent enough. But let's not kid ourselves. They have been known to influence behavior in such a way as to lead to real bloodshed. Volumes have been written about the way words affect us. It has been shown that words having certain connotations (含义) may cause us to react in ways quite foreign to what we consider to be our usual humanistic behavior. I see the term “opponent” as one of those words. Perhaps the time has come to delete it from sports terms.

The dictionary meaning of the term “opponent” is “adversary,” “enemy,” and “one who opposes your interests.” Thus, when a player meets an opponent, he or she may tend to take every action, no matter how gross (极其恶劣的) it is. I recall an incident in a handball game when a referee refused a player's request for a time out for a glove change because he did not consider them wet enough. The player proceeded to rub his gloves across his wet T-shirt and then exclaimed, “Are they wet enough now?”

In the heat of battle, players have been observed to throw themselves across the court without considering the consequences that such a move might have on anyone in their way. I have also witnessed a player reacting to his opponent's intentional and illegal blocking by deliberately hitting him with the ball as hard as he could during the course of play. Off the court, they are good friends. Does that make any sense? It certainly gives proof of a court attitude which departs from normal behavior.

Therefore, I believe it is time we elevated (提升) the game to the level where it belongs, thereby setting an example to the rest of the sporting world. Replacing the term “opponent” with “associate” could be an ideal way to start. The dictionary meaning of the term “associate” is “colleague,” “friend,” and “companion.” Reflect a moment! You may soon see and possibly feel the difference in your reaction to the term “associate” rather than “opponent.”

Choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

- 1 What does the writer talk about in the passage?
 - A The words people use can influence their behavior patterns.
 - B Impolite utterances in sports are frequently used by football players.
 - C Athletes will be in trouble if they are aggressive in behavior.
 - D It is illegal to use the word "opponent" on the sports field.
- 2 According to the writer, what is the reason for gross actions during games?
 - A The players are too eager to win.
 - B The players treat their rivals as enemies.
 - C The players are usually sensitive and easily offended.
 - D The players cannot afford to be polite in fierce competitions.
- 3 What did the referee do when the handball player asked for a time out to change his gloves?
 - A The referee was so angry that he hit the player with a ball.
 - B The referee wet his gloves by rubbing them across his T-shirt.
 - C The referee gave the player a time out.
 - D The referee refused the player's request for a time out.
- 4 What does the underlined word "court" in Paragraph 4 mean?
 - A Place where trials (审判) are held.
 - B Official residence of a king or queen.
 - C Space marked for sports.
 - D Courtyard.
- 5 What does the writer suggest to change the situation in the end of the passage?
 - A He suggests regulating the relationship between players and referees.
 - B He suggests changing the players on the sports field.
 - C He suggests raising the referee's sense of responsibility.
 - D He suggests calling on players to avoid negative terms.

Passage two

When watching Michael Jordan playing, people see not only a man who gives a new definition to team sports achievement these days, but also a formidable player who sees each game as a competition of determination. Though now recognized as a surprising winning record scorer, he said that it was failure that spurred him to strive for the best. "I know that fear is an obstacle for some people, but for me it is just an illusion... Failure always makes me try harder next time."

Michael got his competitive spirit from natural cause. He loved basketball very much. His desire to play in competition events was driven even more by the rivalry with his brother Larry. Every day they competed in the one-on-one intense match in the backyard, and usually Larry dominated his younger brother. In fact, Larry was considered a true athlete of the family by his high school coach. Michael didn't like to be defeated, either by his brothers or others. Friends and families recalled how he kept challenging them to play until he won. He admitted he was indebted to his elder brother: "When you see me play, you see Larry play."

Knowing that his lack of height made him unqualified for the university team, he made up his mind and promised himself not to let such thing happen to him again. This thought encouraged Michael to start working harder than ever on his basketball skills. Michael's sport instructor, Ruby Sutton, was the first to notice that change: "Usually I arrived at school between 7:00 a.m. and 7:30 a.m. Michael was there before me. Each time I came in and opened the door, I heard the sound of ball bouncing, in autumn, in winter, in summer. Almost every morning I had to ask him to leave the court."

Behind his competence and spirit lies the secret: Always appreciate failure and take advantage of it for some goodness. Through the years Michael usually motivates himself by reflecting on his failure: "Whenever I achieve some success but feel so tired, I come to think about giving up and leaving everything. But then I close my eyes and see again that list that didn't include my name. Usually by doing that my spirit is revived."

He becomes the most famous player acknowledged in the history of the basketball game. And as it is, he is convinced that he has achieved his success through his willingness to fail. "I am ready to accept failure. Everyone may fail. But I don't want to see that I don't try."

Choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

- 1 What does the underlined word "formidable" in Paragraph 1 mean?
A Forbidden. C Weak.
B Powerful. D Persevered.
- 2 Which of the following is NOT a reason contributing to Michael's competitive spirit in basketball?
A His nature. C His love for basketball.
B His rivalry with his brother. D His desire to succeed.

- 3** What does the underlined phrase “that list” in Paragraph 4 mean?
- A The list of Michael’s university basketball team.
 - B The list that names the most valuable players in the world.
 - C The list of goals that Michael has for himself.
 - D The list that names the only true athlete in his family.
- 4** Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A Michael’s competitive spirit was shown when he was young.
 - B Michael was not qualified for the university basketball team only because he didn’t try hard enough.
 - C It was failure that encouraged Michael to be a better player.
 - D Michael usually played basketball with his elder brother Larry and was defeated by him.
- 5** What is the best title for the passage?
- A Michael Jordan.
 - B Never give up.
 - C A shining star in the basketball field.
 - D The meaning of success.

Passage three

NCAA in contrast with NBA and WNBA

- A) The NCAA Men’s Basketball Rules Committee, consisting of coaches from all three divisions of the NCAA (National Collegiate Athletic Association), sets rules for college men’s basketball play. A parallel committee sets rules for college women’s play. Although many of the NBA and WNBA rules apply in NCAA play, there are differences that make NCAA play unique.
- B) An NCAA game is divided into two halves, each 20 minutes long, while NBA games are played in four quarters of 12 minutes each and WNBA games are played in 10-minute quarters. The NCAA shot clock (进攻时限) gives a men’s team 35 seconds to shoot and a women’s team 30 seconds, while the shot clock used in both the NBA and WNBA gives teams 24 seconds. Also, NCAA men’s teams are allowed 10 seconds to move the ball past the half-court line, and NCAA women’s teams have no time limit on moving the ball past the half-court line, while NBA and WNBA rules allow only 8 seconds. However, like the NBA and WNBA, during the last minute of each half, the game clock keeps time remaining in the

period measured in tenths of a second, rather than full seconds.

- C) Though the height of the basket, the foul line's distance from the backboard, and the court dimensions are the same, the distance between the three-point line and the backboard is different. The NBA three-point line measures 23 feet 9 inches (7.24m) at the top of the circle, or 22 feet (6.7m) in the corners or baseline. On the NCAA court, the three-point line had been a constant 19 feet 9 inches (6.02m), but the NCAA Rules Committee voted in May 2007 to extend it a foot more to 20 feet 9 inches (6.32m), which became effective from the 2008-09 season.
- D) NCAA players are allowed five personal fouls before fouling out, as opposed to their NBA / WNBA counterparts, who are allowed six. The number of team fouls allotted is also different. In all three competitions, team fouls can be categorized as shooting or non-shooting. A shooting foul occurs when a player gets fouled in the act of shooting, giving him the chance to shoot free throws (罚球). A common foul (non-shooting foul) consists of all other fouls, including making contact with the opposing player while "reaching in" to steal the ball.
- E) A team may make a certain number of non-shooting fouls per period before the opposing team is awarded free throws. In the NBA and WNBA, the fifth team foul in a quarter places the team in penalty. For every foul starting with the fifth, whether it's shooting or non-shooting, the opposing team receives two free throws. In addition, if an NBA or WNBA team has not entered the penalty in the last two minutes of a quarter, its team foul count is reset (重置); the second team foul in the last two minutes triggers the penalty. In the NCAA, the penalty begins with the seventh team foul in a half. However, the fouled player must make the first free throw in order to get the second. This is called a "one and one" or "one and the bonus" situation. On the 10th team foul, the "double bonus" situation comes into play, meaning that every subsequent team foul results in two free throws for the opposing team. It should be noted that no free throws are shot at either level for a player control foul, which is an offensive foul (usually a charge). Unlike NBA / WNBA rules, the team foul count is not reset in the last two minutes of a half. Overtime periods are considered an extension of the second half under NCAA rules, but not under NBA / WNBA rules; in those leagues, the fourth team foul in any overtime period, or the second in the last two minutes, triggers the penalty.
- F) When a dispute over ball possession arises, the jump ball (争球) is used in the NBA and WNBA. In the NCAA, once the first possession has been established from the opening tip, no further jump balls occur except to begin an overtime period. Since 1981, a possession arrow (球权指示器) on

the scorer's table has dictated which team should possess the ball, with the arrow switching directions after each use.

- G) In college basketball, it is required by the rule that the home team wears their white or light-colored jerseys while the visiting team wears their darker colored jerseys. The NBA, like most other professional sports leagues, lets the home team decide what uniform to wear. This is for regular season play only; home teams always wear white during the play-offs (季后赛). The WNBA, however, follows the college rule for all games.
- H) The NBA introduced a new dress code rule in 2005. Now players are required to wear business casual clothes whenever they are engaged in team or league business. The WNBA has a similar dress code, adjusted for standard women's clothes. NCAA rules have no set dress code rule, leaving it up to individual teams.
- I) The organizations also have different rules for jersey numbers. While the NBA and WNBA allow players to wear any number from 0 to 99, including 00, so long as it is available, the NCAA disallows any jersey number with a 6, 7, 8, or 9 in it. This is done to allow the referee to report fouls using hand signals with one hand, as each hand has only five fingers. High school basketball, whose rules are set by the National Federation of State High School Associations, also follows the NCAA's convention on jersey numbering.

Each of the following 10 statements contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter.

- _____ **1** Most professional sports leagues let the home team decide what uniform to wear, while the WNBA is an exception.
- _____ **2** An NCAA game is played in two halves, but an NBA game is divided in a different way with four quarters.
- _____ **3** The NCAA has two committees to set rules for basketball play of men's and women's teams respectively.
- _____ **4** The convention of jersey numbering is different between the NBA and NCAA.
- _____ **5** When the competing teams don't reach an agreement about ball possession, the jump ball is adopted in the NBA and WNBA.
- _____ **6** In the NBA and WNBA, the fifth team foul in a quarter places the team in penalty, but in the NCAA, the penalty begins with the seventh team foul in a half.

- _____ **7** The NBA's three-point line is farther than the NCAA's.
- _____ **8** According to NBA / WNBA rules, the team foul count can reset in the last two minutes of a quarter.
- _____ **9** NBA players have one more chance of personal fouls before being kicked out of the game than their counterparts in the NCAA.
- _____ **10** The NBA has very specific rules on dress code, while the NCAA gives its players much freedom.