

Each year it seems to take less time to fly across the ocean and longer to drive to work.

UNIT 1

Traffic and Transportation

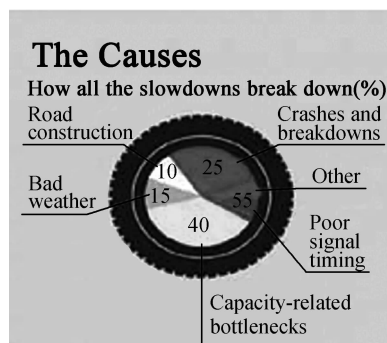
Part 1 Warm-up

Activity 1

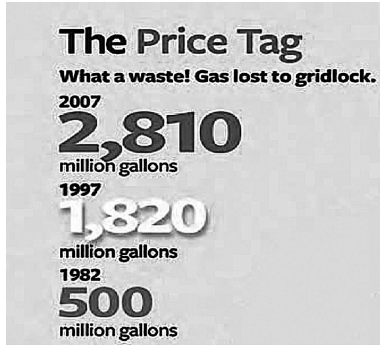
Talk about the following four pictures with a partner. Is Picture 1 typical in your own city? What information can you find from Picture 2, Picture 3 and Picture 4?



1

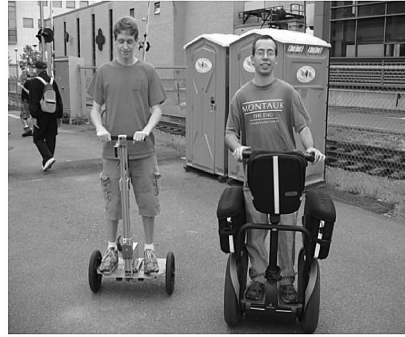


2



3

4



Activity 2

Listen to the tape and answer questions.

1. According to the speaker, how long will it take us to go to work in the morning and go back home in the evening in rush hours?
2. Which cities mentioned have adopted congestion pricing?
3. What do you think this passage calls for?

Part 2 In-Class Reading



Pre-Reading

Discuss the following questions with your partner.

1. Have you ever been stuck in a traffic jam? How did you feel while you were waiting?
2. What do you think are the possible causes of traffic jams?
3. What possible measures can be taken to find a solution to congestion?



Does Congestion Pricing Reduce Traffic Jams and Pollution?

Although today people are more aware of environmental protection and concerned about the steady gas price rise, they have no strong influence on Americans and other people of the developed world, not to mention millions of new Chinese and Indian drivers. The latter are not willing to give up the freedom of their personal automobiles.

But worse traffic, longer commute times and rising pollution levels have given city transportation planners new facts to encourage the use of clean, energy-efficient public transport. One of the newest tools is called congestion pricing, which means cars and trucks are charged higher fees if they drive to urban central areas during rush hours.

Congestion pricing is not a new idea. Singapore was the world's first major city to employ congestion pricing in 1975 when it began charging drivers \$ 3 to bring their cars into the city's central business district during rush hours. The system has since expanded citywide, with charges at several places changing during the day.

This program worked really well. According to Environmental Defense Fund, some of the benefits included a 45 percent traffic reduction, a 10 miles-per-hour increase in average driving speed, 25 percent fewer accidents, 176,000 fewer pounds of carbon dioxide (CO₂), and a 20 percent increase in the use of public transport. In addition, the funds obtained from the program allowed Singapore to expand and improve public transport.

London adopted a similar plan in 2003. It was so successful that it was extended to some outside parts of the city in 2007. Today, drivers pay \$ 13 to go to certain parts of London during peak traffic hours. This plan has significantly reduced traffic, cut fuel consumption and CO₂ emission, improved bus service and generated substantial revenues.

A 2006 congestion pricing experiment in Stockholm produced similar results, cutting down commute times significantly, reducing pollution noticeably and increasing public transport use during a seven-month trial. The day after the experiment ended, traffic jams reappeared, so Stockholm residents held a vote to restart the plan. Today the city has one of the most extensive congestion pricing systems in the world.

Perhaps the next major city with congestion pricing will be New York, if Mayor Michael Bloomberg gets his way. In July 2007, the state lawmakers rejected Bloomberg's first such plan—which would have used funds collected to pay for expansions and improvements to the regional public transport system. But ever-increasing congestion and pollution might force lawmakers to change their minds in the future.

Many groups are now working with Bloomberg to draw up a version of the plan that will win



over the state's lawmakers. With two-thirds of New Yorkers opposed, it looks like a tough battle, but supporters say passing such regulations is inevitable.

New Words

▲ congestion	<i>n.</i>	拥挤,堵塞
aware	<i>adj.</i>	有意识的
steady	<i>adj.</i>	持续的,稳定的
influence	<i>n.</i>	影响,作用
automobile	<i>n.</i>	汽车
commute	<i>n.</i>	通勤
pollution	<i>n.</i>	污染
employ	<i>v.</i>	使用,采用
expand	<i>v.</i>	扩大,扩展
benefit	<i>n.</i>	益处,好处
reduction	<i>n.</i>	减少
fund	<i>n.</i>	基金
adopt	<i>v.</i>	采纳,采用
extend	<i>v.</i>	延伸,扩展
consumption	<i>n.</i>	消费,消耗
▲ emission	<i>n.</i>	(光、热、声音、液体、气味等的)发出,射出
generate	<i>v.</i>	产生,创造
substantial	<i>adj.</i>	大量的
revenue	<i>n.</i>	收入,收益
noticeably	<i>adv.</i>	显而易见地
trial	<i>n.</i>	试用,试验
resident	<i>n.</i>	居民
vote	<i>n.</i>	选举
extensive	<i>adj.</i>	广阔的,广泛的
reject	<i>v.</i>	反对,抵制
version	<i>n.</i>	版本
oppose	<i>v.</i>	反对,阻碍
tough	<i>adj.</i>	艰难的,困苦的
battle	<i>n.</i>	战斗
inevitable	<i>adj.</i>	必然的,不可避免的
regulation	<i>n.</i>	规章,条例

Phrases and Expressions

congestion pricing	(高峰期)拥堵费
not to mention	不必说,更不用说
rush hour	上下班高峰期
in addition	而且,另外
cut down	削减,减少
change one's mind	改变主意,改变想法
draw up	起草,拟定
win over	争取,说服

Proper Names

Singapore	新加坡
Environmental Defense Fund	美国环保协会
carbon dioxide	二氧化碳
Stockholm	斯德哥尔摩(瑞典东南部港市、首都)
Michael Bloomberg	迈克尔·布隆伯格(曾任纽约市长)



Exercises

Comprehension of the Passage

1. Answer the following questions according to the passage.

- 1) According to the passage, what's the cause of traffic jams?
- 2) What's the new measure for transportation planners to encourage the use of public transport?
- 3) Did congestion pricing produce good results in Singapore?
- 4) What was Stockholm's traffic like when the congestion pricing experiment was over? And what did the voters do afterwards?
- 5) Why wasn't Michael Bloomberg's plan approved by the state lawmakers?



Comprehension of the Passage

2. *Decide whether the following statements are true or false according to the passage.*

- _____ 1) Chinese and Indian drivers prefer to use public transport because of high gas prices.
- _____ 2) Congestion pricing asks drivers to pay money if they are in traffic jams.
- _____ 3) Singapore was the first city employing congestion pricing.
- _____ 4) Congestion pricing hasn't reduced traffic in London.
- _____ 5) Most New Yorkers didn't agree with the idea of congestion pricing.

Vocabulary

1. *Fill in the blanks with the words below. Change the form when necessary.*

aware of	steady	influence	automobile	pollution
expand	adopt	consumption	generate	substantial
extensive	reject	version	tough	inevitable

- 1) The government is _____ the need for housing.
- 2) I hope to _____ our exchanges and cooperation.
- 3) The device had undergone _____ testing.
- 4) Orders for new ships are rising, after several years of _____ decline.
- 5) This project _____ 300 jobs since last year.
- 6) Economic growth can't be achieved at the cost of environmental _____.
- 7) The prisoner's appeal was _____ by the High Court.
- 8) The _____ of water on crops is self-evident.
- 9) The car accident was the _____ outcome of the driver's carelessness.
- 10) There will be an exhibition of the development of the _____ industry in our country next week.
- 11) Even the oil that lies closer to the heart of the region could be _____ to exploit.
- 12) I think it's time _____ a different strategy to deal with rising prices of cruel oil.
- 13) The jet's high fuel _____ makes it expensive to operate.
- 14) After negotiating with her boss, Linda gained a _____ pay rise.
- 15) The new _____ of this book is available now.

Vocabulary

2. Fill in the blanks with the phrases below. Change the form when necessary.

not to mention	rush hour	in addition	cut down
draw up	win over	change one's mind	

- 1) He's not sure about the idea at the moment, but I'm sure we'll _____ Jack in the end.
- 2) I have _____ a list of Christmas gifts for my families and friends.
- 3) The _____ traffic is a real headache for today's city dwellers.
- 4) He tried to _____ on smoking but failed.
- 5) When I first met him I didn't like him but I _____.
- 6) It's far too late for you to go out and play basketball, _____ the fact that it's raining.
- 7) This job offers many benefits. _____, you will have fifteen days paid holiday every year.

Structure

1. Combine each pair of the following sentences with suggested words in brackets.

Model:

Today people are more aware of environmental protection and concerned about the steady gas prices rise. They have no strong influence on Americans and other people of the developed world. (although)

→ Although today people are more aware of environmental protection and concerned about the steady gas price rise, they have no strong influence on Americans and other people of the developed world.

- 1) The plan adopted by London was successful. It was extended to some outside areas of the city in 2007. (so... that)
- 2) A 2006 congestion pricing experiment in Stockholm produced similar results. It cut down commute times significantly. (cutting)
- 3) The day after the experiment ended, traffic jams reappeared. Stockholm held a vote to restart the plan. (so)
- 4) Mayor Michael Bloomberg gets his way. Perhaps the next major city with congestion pricing will be New York. (if)
- 5) My sister visited my house in the morning. I was at work in the morning. I didn't meet her until time for supper. (when, so)



Structure

2. Rewrite the following sentences after the model.

Model:

Beginning in 1975, Singapore was the world's first major city which employed congestion pricing.

→Beginning in 1975, Singapore was the world's first major city to employ congestion pricing.

- 1) She has a lot of clothes that need washing.
- 2) We only have a small room that we can live in.
- 3) I have a lot of homework that I will do this evening.
- 4) He made a plan that he will finish the task within two days.
- 5) Where is the place that we can meet tomorrow?

Translation

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 人们充分意识到环境保护的重要性。(aware)
2. 他们已经采用了一种方法去解决这个难题。(adopt)
3. 如果你太自以为是,失败是不可避免的。(inevitable)
4. 董事会否决了我们所有的想法。(reject)
5. 这款游戏的新版本将会在明年上市。(version)

Part 3

Listening and Speaking



Listening

Activity 1

Complete the conversation while listening.

Check-in Assistant: Hello. Are you flying to St. Martin today?

Passenger: Yes, 1. _____.

Check-in Assistant: Great. I'll need to see your passport as well.

Passenger: 2. _____. Uh... is this the part you need?

Check-in Assistant: Actually I just need your name and I can find you on the computer.

Passenger: Oh, OK. It's Bates. Frank Bates.

Check-in Assistant: Great. Here we are. Oh, you're traveling with an infant today.

Passenger: Yes, my daughter Mia. 3. _____.

Check-in Assistant: Okay. I'll need to see your daughter's birth certificate to prove 4. _____.

Passenger: Here you are. Say, would we be able to get an aisle seat? I may have to walk her around if she gets fussy.

Check-in Assistant: Sure. 5. _____.

Passenger: Thanks. Can I take my stroller to the gate?

Check-in Assistant: Yes, we'll check it in the over-sized luggage after you board. 6. _____?

Passenger: Yes, I'll take my backpack as my carry-on.

Check-in Assistant: Did you pack these bags yourself?

Passenger: Yes.

Check-in Assistant: Okay. 7. _____. Be at the gate one hour before boarding time. You will be able to pre-board because you are traveling with an infant. Our flight crew will have some special instructions for take-off and landing.

Activity 2

Listen to the following conversation and answer questions.

1. Where did the woman head for?
2. How much did she pay when she took a taxi yesterday?
3. What would happen if a taxi driver didn't drive in the most direct way?
4. Was the woman a newcomer? If she was, how long would she stay in the city?
5. What would make the woman feel safer according to the taxi driver?
6. How much in tips did the driver get?



Speaking

Discuss with your partner the following questions. You may refer to the words in brackets.

1. Can you drive? If not, do you plan to learn to drive, and why?
2. What do you think are the qualities for a good driver?
3. Do you know of any technologies that help us drive and reduce car accidents?
(*high-quality driving skills, constantly alert, be familiar with the highway codes, sensitive awareness of the surroundings, intellectual cars, smart highway, GPS, automated driving*)



Part 4 Grammar



非谓语动词

非谓语动词是动词的非谓语形式,一共有三种:不定式,分词和动名词。

一、不定式

A. 形式

	(否定)主动形式	(否定)被动形式
一般式	(not) to do	(not) to be done
完成式	(not) to have done	(not) to have been done
进行式	(not) to be doing	
完成进行式	(not) to have been doing	

B. 用法

1. 作主语

动词不定式作主语,句子的谓语动词常用单数。直接把动词不定式置于句首的情况不多,多数情况用 it 作形式主语,把真正的主语——动词不定式置于句末。

To finish the work in one day is impossible.

It took us three hours to get to the airport.

2. 作表语

动词不定式作表语,常说明主语的内容、性质和特征。

My dream is to be a doctor.

3. 作定语

不定式作定语,一般是后置于被修饰词。通常带有“尚未发生”或“将来”的含义。

I have a lot of dishes to wash.

4. 作状语

不定式可以充当原因、目的和结果状语等,其中目的状语最常见。

It was a relief to have passed the exam. (原因)

They held a meeting to discuss the problem. (目的)

5. 作宾语

常跟不定式作宾语的动词有:

agree(同意)

ask(要求)

choose(选择)

decide(决定)

fail(未能)	hope(希望)	intend(打算)	need(需要)
learn(学会)	manage(设法)	prepare(准备)	refuse(拒绝)
want(想要)			

The kids refused to listen to me.

6. 作宾语补足语

常跟不定式作宾补的动词有:

ask(要求)	allow(允许)	advise(建议)	cause(导致)
expect(期望)	hate(憎恨)	help(帮助)	invite(邀请)
intend(打算)	like(喜欢)	prefer(更喜爱)	permit(允许)
tell(告诉)	teach(教授)	want(想要)	

My parents won't allow me to stay out late.

注:不定式省略 to 的几种情况

(1)在使役动词 let, have 和 make 等后作宾补。

The boss made me take a business trip on a weekend.

(2)在 would rather 和 had better 后作宾语。

I would rather stay at home.

You had better not speak a word anymore.

(3)在感官动词 see, watch, look at, hear, listen to, smell, feel 和 find 等后作宾补。

I saw her take the pills just now.

二、分词

A. 形式:

现在分词 V + ing

过去分词 V + ed

分词既保留着动词的若干特征,又具有形容词和副词的性质。

B. 用法:

1. 作定语

分词作定语有两种形式。它可以放在被修饰的名词之前,称为前置定语。也可以放在被修饰的名词之后,称为后置定语。分词短语一定放在被修饰词后。选择使用现在分词还是过去分词,主要取决于分词与被修饰词的逻辑关系,如果被修饰词与分词之间是主动关系,使用现在分词,如果被修饰词与分词之间是被动关系,则使用过去分词。

(1)前置定语

He is a promising young man.

We only sell used books.

(2)后置定语

The funds raised are mainly used for helping the homeless.

The girl standing on the platform is my classmate.

2. 作状语

分词在句中作状语,它可以表示时间、原因、结果、方式、伴随等。无论是现在还是过去分词,作状语时其逻辑主语必须与主句的主语保持一致。如果分词体现的动作与主语在句



中是主动关系,使用现在分词,反之使用过去分词。

Arriving in Paris, I lost my way. (时间)

Seriously injured, he had to be taken to hospital. (原因)

She lay on the bed, reading a novel. (伴随)

The trainer appeared, followed by six little dogs. (方式)

注:when, while, if, though, as if 和 unless 等连词可以放置在分词前,以便使句意更加清晰连贯。

When seeing him, she couldn't help crying.

Though disappointed by the result, he didn't lose faith.

3. 作表语

分词作表语表示主语的某种性质或状态。

What he said was very convincing.

She looked tired from cooking.

4. 作宾语补足语

分词作宾语补足语时,句子的谓语动词通常是感观动词和使役动词。

The job made all of us excited.

I often hear a girl singing downstairs.

三、动名词

A. 形式

动名词由动词原形 + ing 构成,与现在分词形式一样,其被动式为 being done。

B. 用法

1. 作主语

动名词作主语常表示经常性、习惯性的动作,在口语中也可以表示具体的动作。

Playing basketball is a good exercise.

Travelling around the world was my dream when I was a little girl.

2. 作表语

The nurse's job is looking after the patients.

My hobby is drawing pictures.

3. 作宾语

I enjoy watching movies alone at home.

The girl tried to avoid being seen by her teacher.

常跟动名词作宾语的动词有:

admit(承认)	appreciate(欣赏)	avoid(避免)	consider(考虑)
delay(耽搁)	deny(否认)	enjoy(喜欢)	escape(逃避)
forbid(禁止)	keep(保持)	mind(在意)	permit(允许)
prevent(防止)	practice(练习)	postpone(推迟)	resist(抵制)
suggest(建议)			

常跟动名词作宾语的动词短语有:

can't help(忍不住)	feel like(想要)	give up(放弃)	put off(推迟)
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look forward to(期待) succeed in (成功) object to(反对) keep on(继续)
 have difficult(in)(做某事有困难) be busy (in) (忙于) get used to (习惯于)
 注:动词 need, require 和 want 意为“需要”时,其后的宾语须接动名词的主动形式
 (doing)或者不定式的被动形式(to be done)来表达被动含义。

The car needs repairing (to be repaired).

Task 1

Complete the following sentences with the proper form of the verb given in brackets.

1. I am looking forward to _____ (meet) you next time.
2. The boy _____ (cry) in the street couldn't find his mom.
3. They allowed the kids _____ (go) to the park.
4. He denied _____ (know) her before.
5. When _____ (start) a plan, we can't give it up so easily.
6. I think your bedroom needs _____ (clean).
7. _____ (damage) in the accident, the device is not able to operate any more.
8. The failure made me _____ (feel) depressed.
9. The stamps _____ (collect) when he was young are very precious.
10. He stood there, _____ (confuse) about what to do next.

Task 2

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 我们应该避免两次犯同样的错误。
2. 开车的时候,我们要遵守交通规则。
3. 2008 年在北京举办的奥运会吸引了全世界的目光。
4. 他的邻居看到一个陌生人走进了他家里。
5. 如果给我第二次机会,我一定会成功。



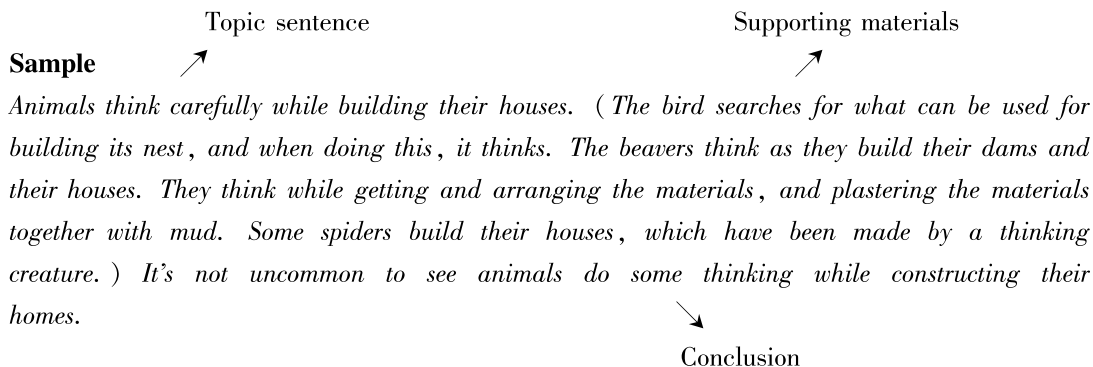
Part 5 Writing



Basic Writing

What is a paragraph?

A paragraph is a series of sentences that are organized and are related to a single topic. It usually consists of a topic sentence, supporting details and a conclusion. A topic sentence leads the paragraph. Other sentences add evidence and develop the main idea. When your discussion is complete, a concluding sentence is often required which is a restatement of the main idea using words different from the topic sentence.



Task

Underline the topic sentence, supporting details and conclusion in the following passage.

Industry has come to worry much more about controlling the amount of pollution during production. Responsible companies are trying to reduce the amount of air pollution. Apart from releasing harmful gases, other difficulties companies face include now to deal with the discharge

of heavy metals, and where to find enough space to dispose safely of the world's rubbish. These are all signs to show industry's growing awareness of environmental protection.



Practical Writing

Name Card

A name card includes the owner's name, company affiliation (usually with a logo) and contact information such as street addresses, telephone number (s), fax number, e-mail addresses and website. Read the two samples below.

RITS Xi'an Branch

Zhang Jianhua
Human Resource Manager

8th floor
Star Building, 13 Jianguo Road
Xi'an, Shaanxi

(Tel) 029 - 88335566
(Mobile) 137 × × × × 6566
(Fax) 029 - 88335567
(Email) Jianhua@hotmail.com

TANGDU HOSPITAL OF THE FOURTH MILITARY MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

Centre of Infectious Disease
Wang Hui
Attending Doctor

Address: 112 Xinsi Road, Ba Qiao
Xi'an, Shaanxi
Tel: 029 - 853333362
Mobile 136 × × × × 4897
Postcode: 710038
<http://tdwww.fmmu.edu.cn>

Task

Write a name card using the information below.

Liu Ming is a professor in Xi'an International Studies University. He works at the School of



English Studies. His office telephone number is 029-88509876. His mobile phone number is 133 × × × 9088. His e-mail is liuming@yahoo.com. The university is at Wen Yuan South Road, Guodu Educational Sci-tech Industrial Zone, Xi'an, Shaanxi Province.

Part 6 Extra Reading

Passage B



Dangerous Driving Habits

Many of today's drivers have dangerous driving habits. You do not have to travel far to see people driving with risky driving techniques. Dangerous driving habits can be observed on highways, on neighborhood streets, and in parking areas. These habits are not only a hazard to drivers, but to the public as well.

Everyone eventually crosses paths with a careless driver! Many of us survive these encounters, but some do not. Dangerous drivers kill people and destroy property every day. As a result, insurance companies list dangerous drivers as one of the main reasons for the ever-increasing cost of automobile insurance.

There are drivers from all age groups that have dangerous driving habits. Younger drivers can be dangerous simply because they lack driving experience in various environments, such as driving at night, or driving on highways between states. Older drivers are sometimes dangerous because their senses and reactions are not as sharp as they once were.

Technology has also added to dangerous driving habits. Cell phones are now more popular than ever. While driving in town or on the highway, it is not rare to see someone driving while talking on his or her cell phone. Another dangerous driving habit is applying make-up while driving, which is thought to be a leading cause of accidents, and is completely irresponsible. One of the most common dangerous driving habits is eating while driving. Many drivers stop suddenly on a road near their favorite restaurant, and then continue to drive, trying to eat and drink the food and beverage they just purchased.

All of these bad habits can prevent a driver from paying attention to other drivers on the road and being aware of road conditions.

Besides what's mentioned above, two other kinds of driving habits are also considered risky. One is speed. Speeding is a very common driving habit that can lead to a disaster. It is especially dangerous to speed in the neighborhood where children and pets may be playing. Speeding drivers can also be dangerous when homeowners in their vehicles are entering and exiting their houses.

Another type of dangerous driving habit is failing to use turn signals. Turn signals are simple devices that can give notice in advance to other drivers about your driving intentions. It is unfortunate that failing to use such a simple device can cause so many tragedies in terms of lives and property damage. Road rage is one of the consequences. Many drivers become extremely angry when they almost have an accident due to another driver failing to use a turn signal to notify them before changing lanes or making a turn.

Many dangerous driving habits are a result of over-confidence. Drivers with years of experience sometimes become dangerous drivers because they are over-confident with driving their particular vehicle or a particular route between home and work. They are not prepared when something out of the ordinary occurs.

There is an old saying, "Good habits are as hard to break as bad habits." If you have dangerous driving habits, change them now. Developing good, safe driving habits may one day save your life or the life of someone close to you.

New Words

risky	<i>adj.</i>	冒险的,危险的
technique	<i>n.</i>	技术,手法
observe	<i>v.</i>	观察,注意
highway	<i>n.</i>	公路,大路
neighborhood	<i>n.</i>	四邻,街坊
hazard	<i>n.</i>	危险,风险
survive	<i>v.</i>	活下来,幸存
encounter	<i>n.</i>	相遇,邂逅
property	<i>n.</i>	资产;财产
insurance	<i>n.</i>	保险
lack	<i>v.</i>	缺乏,没有
vairous	<i>adj.</i>	不同的;各种各样的
reaction	<i>n.</i>	反应
rare	<i>adj.</i>	稀有的,罕见的;不常发生的
apply	<i>v.</i>	涂,敷;运用
▲ irresponsible	<i>adj.</i>	没有责任感的,不负责任的
purchase	<i>v.</i>	购买,购置
vehicle	<i>n.</i>	运输工具
signal	<i>n.</i>	信号;暗号



unfortunate	adj.	不幸的;令人遗憾的
tragedy	n.	悲剧;灾难
rage	n.	盛怒,狂怒
notify	v.	通告,通知;公布
route	n.	路线
occur	v.	发生

Phrases and Expressions

as a result (of)	因此
ever-increasing	不断增长的,日益增加的
make-up	化妆品
lead to	引起,导致
in the neighborhood	在街坊、社区里
in advance	提前,事先
in terms of	在……方面,就……来说;关于……
Marcus Barber	马库斯·巴伯(人名)



Exercises

Comprehension of the Passage

Choose the right answer for the following questions.

- According to the insurance companies, what causes the rising expense of automobile insurance?
 - Old cars.
 - Bad weathers.
 - Dangerous drivers.
 - Narrow roads.
- Why can old drivers be dangerous?
 - They lack driving experience.
 - Their senses and reactions are not sharp as before.
 - They are not familiar with the surroundings.
 - They prefer to stop the car wherever they want.
- What is the dangerous driving habit that can distract the drivers' attention?
 - Making phone calls while driving.
 - Eating while driving.
 - Applying make-up while driving.
 - All of the above.
- What are the other two kinds of risky driving habits?
 - Speed and failing to use turn signals.

- B) Speed and changing lanes.
 C) Overtaking and changing lanes.
 D) Overtaking and failing to use turn signals.

5. Which is the main factor leading to many dangerous driving habits?

- A) Carelessness. B) Lack of experience.
 C) Old age. D) Over-confidence.

Vocabulary

Fill in the blanks with the words or phrases below. Change the form when necessary.

technique	survive	insurance	lack
vehicle	in advance	in terms of	apply

- The _____ doesn't cover you for household appliances.
- It seems he just _____ a little confidence.
- I should warn you _____ that I'm not a very good singer.
- Only two passengers _____ the air-crash yesterday.
- There are various _____ for dealing with industrial pollution.
- Have you locked your _____ that is parked outside?
- It is difficult to express this phenomenon _____ science.
- He wants a job in which he can _____ his foreign languages.

Part 7 Have Some Fun

Late one night a police officer was patrolling a bar to anticipate possible drunk driving. At closing time, he saw a fellow walk unsteadily out of the bar and try his keys in five different cars before he found his. Then he sat in the front seat, moving his keys awkwardly for several minutes. Everyone else left the bar and drove off. Finally he started his engine and began to pull away. The police officer was waiting for him and turned on his light and pulled the driver over, read him his rights and administered the breathalyzer(测醉试验器) test. The test results showed a reading of 0.00. The puzzled officer demanded to know how that could be. The driver replied, "Tonight I'm the designated(指定的) decoy(诱饵)!"