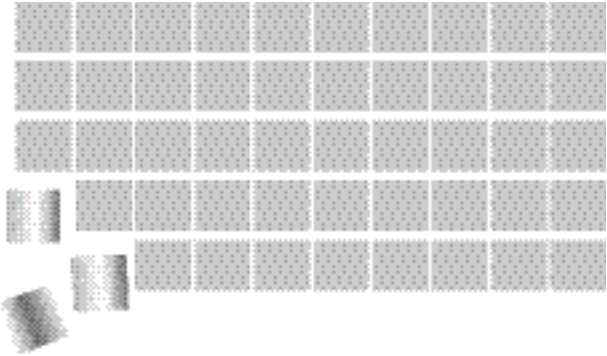


# Unit 1



## **PART ONE: VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE**



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

1. (**eager**) As the little boy answered the question, his eyes shined with \_\_\_\_\_.
2. (**frustrate**) He expressed his \_\_\_\_\_ at not being able to talk openly.
3. (**communicate**) Speech and writing are man's most important methods of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. (**instruct**) A good \_\_\_\_\_ will show you how to use the machine.
5. (**continue**) Language is a living and \_\_\_\_\_ changing thing.
6. (**active**) He has many \_\_\_\_\_ that take up his time when he's not working on his novels.
7. (**wonder**) What a \_\_\_\_\_ party it was! I enjoyed every minute of it. It's a great pity that you didn't attend it.
8. (**require**) Students who fail to meet the \_\_\_\_\_ of the course will have to take the course again.
9. (**commit**) What is needed is a total \_\_\_\_\_ to the benefit of the people.
10. (**effect**) His efforts to improve the school have been very \_\_\_\_\_.
11. (**discover**) The \_\_\_\_\_ of oil on their land made the country rich.
12. (**person**) He believes that parents should be made \_\_\_\_\_ responsible for their children's behavior.
13. (**success**) This year's harvest was one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ ever since the record crop of 1995.
14. (**absolute**) Don't call me unless it's \_\_\_\_\_ necessary.
15. (**forget**) An \_\_\_\_\_ experience has such a strong effect or influence on you that you cannot forget it.



II. Fill in the blanks with the phrases or expressions given below. Change the form where necessary.

participate in	get access to	give up	allow for
be far from	communicate with	become aware of	keep up with
come across	reflect upon	now that	remind of
on the part of sb.			

1. When you are making a plan, you have to \_\_\_\_\_ certain errors.
2. He is \_\_\_\_\_ how much has changed since he got married.
3. Have you ever spoken to a foreigner? It is difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ a person who doesn't know your language.
4. When she failed the third time, she cried with frustration and wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ trying again.
5. I don't \_\_\_\_\_ that kind of information. Recently, I have hardly had any time to go online.
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ being pleased about what happened yesterday at her birthday party; she is very angry.
7. I suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ him looking at me—actually he was staring at me.
8. Years later, after I had \_\_\_\_\_ other versions of the song, I discovered why it was so well-known.
9. She never \_\_\_\_\_ any of our discussions, does she?
10. My Italian friends talk so fast that I simply can't \_\_\_\_\_ what they're saying.
11. We hadn't previously seen very much of Britain, but \_\_\_\_\_ we're able to get around to some extent, I can tell you that it has certainly come up to expectations.
12. She no longer wanted anything about him to \_\_\_\_\_ the circumstances of their first meeting.
13. Due to rapid advancements in technology, many of today's jobs require a great deal of skills \_\_\_\_\_ the worker.

III. Structure Points—Special Adjective Points

1. 形容词与系动词的连用。与形容词连用的系动词常见的有 be, seem, look, feel, get, become, turn, remain, grow 等。stand, fall, go, appear 等不及物动词有时也可以与形容词连用, 起系动词作用, 如 She is still going hungry. 要特别注意



一些系动词与形容词的常见搭配，如 feel soft, smell nice, sound good, taste wonderful, fall unconscious, sit motionless, lie quiet, buy/sell cheap 等。

2. 形容词做主语补足语（或称为表语）的用法。做主语补足语的形容词主要有两类：一类是表示健康状况的形容词，另一类是以前缀 a-开头的形容词。例如：

She didn't feel well at the party.

The two girls are very much alike.

3. 以前缀 a-开头的形容词做定语的用法。诸如 alike, alone, asleep, alive 等形容词一般不能单独置于名词之前作前置修饰语，但如果它们带有修饰语时，则可以作前置修饰语。正误对比：

1) the asleep child (错误)

the fast-asleep child (正确)

2) an alive student (错误)

a really alive student (正确)

### Choose the correct word to fill in the blanks.

1. It appeared highly \_\_\_\_\_ (probable, probably) to her that he would not raise her salary.
2. It is \_\_\_\_\_ (probable, probably) the most important game, as it is held once every five years.
3. The door is \_\_\_\_\_ (open, openly). Someone must be in the room.
4. I tasted the chicken soup \_\_\_\_\_ (quick, quickly), and it tasted \_\_\_\_\_ (wonderful, wonderfully).
5. The dog lay \_\_\_\_\_ (quiet, quietly) at its master's feet.
6. She sat \_\_\_\_\_ (motionless, motionlessly), waiting for their decision.
7. The young man has grown \_\_\_\_\_ (rich, richly) after so many years of hard work.
8. Can't you see the \_\_\_\_\_ (frightened, afraid) women? They won't even open their eyes.
9. What should we do to protect those \_\_\_\_\_ (living, alive) animals?
10. I kept the past \_\_\_\_\_ (living, alive) in my mind as I am so proud of it.
11. The driver fell \_\_\_\_\_ (unconscious, unconsciously) for three days after the accident.
12. People think that these ideas are learned \_\_\_\_\_ (unconscious, unconsciously), since they are not taught.



IV. There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are three choices marked A, B and C. Choose the one that best fits the passage.

Things have changed for me. I used to study English just to 1 time, but now I have a particular purpose for it. To help me learn better, I have 2 a tutor. My tutor is very helpful. She gives me quite a lot of 3 to do, and wants me to remember all the phrases and expressions. She says it is 4 to practice. I must learn the phrases and expressions as much as possible 5 they are fixed in my mind. And the more I use them in real situations, the 6 natural they will become. However, I find it so uninteresting to practice so much and I'm getting 7. My tutor also says language is a(n) 8. And it is used to 9 ideas, thoughts and feelings. She says that 10 plays an important part in this. 11 a result, when I understand the cultural background, I can use the language better. She also asks me to read a lot so I can 12 this goal. My tutor 13 like a professor, and I feel lucky to have her helping me.

My American friend Burt helps me a lot, too. He knows my problem because I have exchanged my ideas 14 him. He told me to 15 calm. He also gave me the most 16 way of learning that I've come across so far. He said that the best way to learn would 17 me to use a tape recorder or a CD player. The CDs and tapes that I use record 18 voices, and I listen to them again and again. Imitating what I hear many times, my 19 gets better. You can see that with this I'm not only training my listening 20 but also my speaking ability. This has made a world of difference!

- |                    |                |                |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. kill         | B. cost        | C. take        |
| 2. A. learned      | B. worked      | C. employed    |
| 3. A. requirements | B. assignments | C. commitments |
| 4. A. required     | B. necessary   | C. needed      |
| 5. A. unless       | B. after       | C. until       |
| 6. A. more         | B. better      | C. much        |
| 7. A. defeated     | B. frustrated  | C. checked     |
| 8. A. object       | B. tool        | C. gift        |
| 9. A. find         | B. offer       | C. express     |
| 10. A. gesture     | B. future      | C. culture     |
| 11. A. Like        | B. As          | C. Similar     |
| 12. A. gain        | B. benefit     | C. reach       |
| 13. A. announces   | B. sounds      | C. declares    |



- |                      |               |                  |
|----------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 14. A. with          | B. for        | C. to            |
| 15. A. settle        | B. continue   | C. stay          |
| 16. A. relative      | B. effective  | C. unique        |
| 17. A. require       | B. demand     | C. command       |
| 18. A. effective     | B. native     | C. relative      |
| 19. A. pronunciation | B. education  | C. conversation  |
| 20. A. discussion    | B. expression | C. comprehension |

**V. There are 10 sentences in this section. Each sentence has four parts underlined and marked A, B, C, and D. Identify the one that is wrong and correct it.**

- Only when I got there I realized how badly the house had been damaged.  
A B C D
- The novel reminds me the days when I was living with my aunt in the town called Fujiang.  
A B C D
- I should tell you that you will find it hard to make friend with that young man.  
A B C D
- If he has not seen the storekeeper's scissors, he would have forgotten to buy a pair.  
A B C D
- Having read several good reference books, my essay will be easy to write.  
A B C D
- Thousands of children are dying of drinking unclean water every day in the developing world.  
A B C D
- It is sad to lose; but the greatest sadness is to travel throughout life and without knowing either success or defeat.  
A B C D
- Some of our friends are from the Middle East; the others are from the Far East, and the rest are from Africa.  
A B C D



9. Hollywood, that is actually not a separate city but a part of Los Angeles, is an ideal place for the movie industry.
- A                      B                      C  
D
10. When the novel was finished, Miss Smith suggested to send it to the Education Press.
- A                      B                      C                      D

## PART TWO: TRANSLATION



### I. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. He was eager to have the opportunity of participating in all kinds of activities.
2. Where can I trade my dollars for pounds?
3. Now that you have known how she feels about it, what would you plan to do?
4. Not only did he speak more correctly, but also he spoke more fluently.
5. I wonder whether he did it by accident or by design.
6. The students have reaped some direct benefits from their English studies.
7. They became aware of a strange smell in the room.
8. The TV programs have given me a deep insight into English-speaking countries.
9. We should allow for the delay of our goods due to the serious flood in the south of our country.
10. Why did you give up your college courses?

### II. Translate the following sentences into English, using the phrases or patterns given in the brackets.

1. 这份工作不仅使我了解了那儿的习俗, 而且帮我结交了许多朋友。(not only... but also)
2. 打网球很有趣, 也是很好的锻炼。(as well as)
3. 这张报纸上没有值得一读的东西。(be worth doing)
4. 你想去看电影吗?(feel like doing sth.)
5. 雨既然停了, 你们可以出发了。(now that)
6. 他不知道她是在英国还是已经去了意大利。(whether... or)
7. 正当我从车里出来的时候, 我的脚碰到什么东西上, 我摔倒了。(just as)
8. 似乎这世上没别的事情值得一做。(It seems/seemed that...)
9. 我们应当鼓励学生而不是向他们泼冷水。(instead of)
10. 在我看来, 这场斗争远远没有结束。(far from)



**PART THREE: READING COMPREHENSION****I. Reading in Depth**

Fill in the blanks in the following passage by selecting suitable words from the Word Bank given below. Each choice in the Word Bank is identified by a letter. You may not use any of the words more than once.

Have you ever heard of online learning? If you are unfamiliar with it, please read the following 1 introduction. Online courses are very useful 2 your goal is gaining new skills or advancing toward a certificate. You can also use online classes for meeting professional 3.

With online classes, you choose when and where you 4. There are no “live” classes to attend. Instead, lectures, coursework, and other activities all 5 at your convenience. You choose the place—at home, at school—wherever you have 6 to a computer. You’ll get the same high-quality teaching from the 7. The difference is that you won’t have the day-to-day barriers of 8 classes. This is good, because it’s these things that 9 so many of us from reaching our goals. After people are offered the 10 of online learning, going to campus becomes a thing of the past. It’ll change your life!

**Word Bank**

A. opportunity	I. participate
B. access	J. take up
C. path	K. take place
D. requirements	L. whether
E. assignments	M. brief
F. instructor	N. simple
G. hinder	O. regular
H. block	

**II. Multiple Choice Questions**

There are two reading passages followed by several multiple choice questions. Choose the best answer for each question.

**Passage 1**

If you’ve been joining in chat room conversations, or exchanging e-mails with net pals, you have become one of the millions who write in a special, short form of English.

Throughout the world, every night children and their elders are “talking” online—many



of them are talking at the same time.

It's fast: it allows you to talk to six people at once. It's convenient: you can use three or four words per exchange. It takes cleverness, concentration and quick fingers.

And it requires very simple language. There's neither time nor space for explanations. Why waste precious key-strokes telling six friends you have to leave for a moment to take care of your little brother when BRB (= be right back) will do?

Want to enter a conversation? Just type PMFJI (= pardon me for jumping in).

Interested in whom you're talking to? Type A/S/L, the common request to know your pal's age, sex and location. You may get 15/M/NY as a reply from your pal.

If something makes you laugh, say you're OTF (= on the floor), or LOL (= laughing out loud), or join the two into ROTFL (= rolling on the floor laughing).

And when it's time to get back to work or go to bed, you type GTG (= got to go) or TTYL (= talk to you later).

People want to write as fast as possible, and they want to get their ideas across as quickly as they can. Capital letters are left in the dust, except when expressing feelings, as it takes more time to hold down the "Shift" key and use capitals. Punctuation is going, too.

1. When people are online, they talk by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. speaking languages other than English
  - B. exchanging e-mails with people they don't know
  - C. using technology their elders don't use
  - D. using an especially short form of English
2. According to the passage, the Internet allows many people in the world to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. talk at the same time with one another
  - B. discover their friends and relatives
  - C. create a language that is simple and new
  - D. find out things that can make them laugh
3. What does the sentence "There's neither time nor space for explanations" mean?
  - A. People should use words to express themselves in a proper way.
  - B. People should know what time it is when they are talking.
  - C. People online have to express themselves in a simple way.
  - D. People should communicate with each other in a funny way.
4. If you get 19/M/HK as an answer to your A/S/L question, it means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the person who is talking to you is 19 from Hong Kong and he is tall
  - B. you are talking to a boy who is 19 years old and he lives in Hong Kong





- C. you are talking to 19 boys from Hong Kong at the same time  
 D. the boy from Hong Kong has been online for 19 minutes
5. Which of the following is a way to save time online?  
 A. Not using capital letters or punctuation marks.  
 B. Not letting dust form on your keyboard.  
 C. Using the “Shift” key when sending e-mails.  
 D. Coming up with ideas as quickly as possible.

**Passage 2**

In the undergraduate schools and colleges, a student will be classified according to the number of academic quarter hours that he or she has completed with an average grade of 2.0 or better.

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Hours Completed</u>
Freshman	Less than 45 hours
Sophomore	At least 45 hours
Junior	At least 90 hours
Senior	At least 140 hours

1. How would a student with 96 credit hours be classified?  
 A. Freshman      B. Junior      C. Sophomore      D. Senior
2. How many credits must a senior have?  
 A. 100      B. 139      C. 140      D. 90

**III. Short Answer Questions**

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

**Passage 1**

Many teachers in the United States believe that the responsibility for learning lies with students. If a long reading assignment is given, instructors expect students to be familiar with the information in the reading even if they do not discuss it in class or are given an examination. (Courses are not designed merely for students to pass exams.) The ideal student is considered to be one who is encouraged to learn for the purpose of learning, not the one interested only in getting high grades. Some students may be frustrated with teachers who do not believe it is necessary to grade every assignment. Sometimes homework is returned with short written comments but without a grade. Even if a grade is not given,



students should learn the material assigned.

When research is assigned, the professor expects students to begin and to complete the assignment with minimum instruction. It is the student's responsibility to find books and articles in the library. Professors do not have the time to explain how a university library works; they expect students, especially graduate students, to be able to find what they need in the library.

Professors will help students who need them, but prefer that their students not depend on them too much. This is different from teacher-student relationships in other countries. In the United States, professors have other duties in addition to teaching. Often they do some administrative (行政的) work within their departments. In addition, they may be required to write articles and books. Therefore, the time that a professor can spend with a student outside of class is limited. If a student has problems with classroom work, the student should either ask a professor for help during office hours or make an appointment.

1. Students who learn \_\_\_\_\_ are considered the best ones.
2. Why do some students feel disappointed with some teachers?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. American professors like their students to finish their research with \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
4. When can students ask a professor for advice if they don't make an appointment with him or her?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What is the main topic of the passage?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Passage 2

Online programs especially benefit students who are home-bound, live long distances from the on-site campus, and/or have busy lives dealing with family, professional, and other responsibilities. Online courses can also benefit traditional students, especially those who want or need to engage in quickened learning or who may need to take an online class because on-campus courses conflict with their work or family schedule.

An online student must play an active role in the virtual classroom and understand the important characteristics necessary to succeed. In a cooperative learning environment highly dependent on written dialog and high cooperation, students are able to shape the learning objectives by offering information related to the course content that is directly applicable to



their own goals.

Attitude, skills and commitment determine whether the student will be a good one for the online experience or not. The student must be mature, open-minded, self-motivated, capable of critical thinking, willing to work cooperatively, and trusting in the online experience. Good written communication skills and a minimum level of technological experience are necessary. Finally, the student must commit the time necessary (four to six hours per week) to stay current, and he/she must have access to the necessary equipment.

Students who usually sit in the back of the classroom and avoid speaking in class become active in the online environment. Participants are more willing to take the chance of written participation than speaking, perhaps partly because they can rethink and write e-mail before sending it. In the online environment, the visual barriers that hinder some people in expressing themselves have largely been made things of the past.

1. What is the main topic of the first paragraph?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What factors are required in order for the students to succeed in an online course?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. How much time must a student spend on online courses?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. When students go from sitting in the back of a classroom to entering the virtual classroom, they become \_\_\_\_\_ to take chances.
5. The virtual classroom largely gets rid of the \_\_\_\_\_ that prevent some students from expressing themselves.

## **PART FOUR: WRITING**



### **I . General Writing**

#### **Writing by chronological sequencing**

In telling a story or stating an event, the easiest and clearest way is to describe things in order of time: earlier things are mentioned before later things, the first thing first and the last thing last. This method is called chronological sequencing.

Here are some topics for you to choose from to write a paragraph by following a chronological arrangement.



**A topic with a detailed outline:**

- Arriving at the station
- Details: hear the announcement; they soon arrive at the station; collect things; put them into the bag; stop at the platform; walk out of the train; into a big hall; step out of the station

**Other topics for you to choose:**

- Your brief life story
- Attending a birthday party

## II. Practical Writing

### Writing Greeting Cards

Greeting cards are sent on many occasions such as Christmas, Easter, Mother's Day, Father's Day, New Year, Valentine's Day, Teachers' Day, graduation, engagement, marriage, birthday, retirement, etc. They play an important role in daily life. They are made up of three parts:

#### 1) Name of the recipient

The name can follow either "To" or "Dear". In informal situations, use a person's first name. In more formal situations, use a person's title (such as Mr., Ms., Dr., etc.) and the family name. A comma follows.

#### 2) The message

The message is usually short and makes use of a common expression. Some of these expressions are "Merry (Christmas)!", "Happy... (Valentine's Day, birthday, New Year, anniversary, etc.)", "Best wishes for...", "Many happy returns on...", and "Congratulations for...".

#### 3) The complimentary close and the signature of the sender

In informal situations the most common close for a card is "Love". However, this is rarely used by people who don't know each other well. Its use is even rarer when written by one man to another. "With love" is similar, but most often used between lovers. The close, "From" isn't as warm, but its use is safer, being more universal. "Sincerely" is used in more formal situations. "Yours truly" is both warm and formal.



Read the following examples of greeting cards.

Sample 1

To Mary ,  
Merry Christmas and Happy New Year!  
May good health and joy be with you throughout the year!  
From Tina

Sample 2

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Stone ,  
Please accept my heartiest congratulations on the happiest event of your life.  
Best wishes for a long and happy married life to you.  
Yours sincerely ,  
David Smith

1. Write a greeting card to Mr. and Mrs. Gates for their tenth wedding anniversary.

To \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Write a greeting card on the occasion of Valentine's Day to your girlfriend or boyfriend.

Dear \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
With love ,  
\_\_\_\_\_



