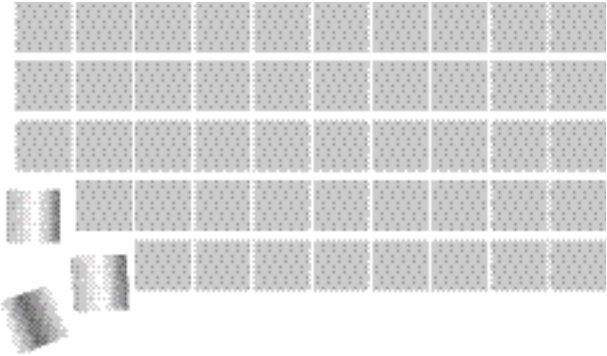


Unit 1



PART ONE: VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE



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

1. (**rest**) The man was very worried about the safety of his son, so he _____ walked about the room.
2. (**competent**) The government performed _____ in the face of multiple challenges.
3. (**increase**) The situation in that area has become _____ serious in the last few weeks.
4. (**skill**) Her _____ fingers spun the wool out to a fine thread.
5. (**desire**) Those professors think that in teaching it is highly _____ to know exactly what one is hoping to achieve.
6. (**isolate**) The patient had to remain in _____ until she was no longer infectious.
7. (**reject**) It is understandable that he has stopped offering to help her, since he has had so many _____.
8. (**acquire**) The _____ of language habits is in itself not enough for the true mastery of a language.
9. (**favor**) Perhaps this might be a _____ opportunity for my mentioning who I am.
10. (**recognize**) Wearing full stage make-up, you can walk into your own home, without a chance of _____ even by your loved ones.
11. (**tradition**) In Western countries, it is a _____ custom that women get married in long white dresses.
12. (**significant**) The discovery of the new drug is of great _____ for people suffering from heart problems.



13. (**consider**) The fire which broke out last week caused _____ damage to the church.
14. (**accept**) Congress opposed the President's _____ of the international trade agreement.
15. (**interact**) According to the recent research, language games are usually intended to encourage students' _____.

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

result in	account for	go with	tired of
go through	deal with	work at	isolate... from
prevent... from	adjust to	fall behind	pour into
run out			

1. The woman _____ every drawer and cupboard in the house, but she could not find the missing silver.
2. At that time, universities had to _____ the needs of students who were less mature and less settled in their interests.
3. Emily Dickinson, the great American poet, _____ herself _____ most of society, living a normal New England village life only with her family.
4. Anyone who _____ the plan _____ being carried out will be punished.
5. The man knew a lot about fashion, and he taught his children which clothes _____ others, in style and color.
6. He has behaved in the most unusual way; I can't _____ his action at all.
7. The developing countries are _____ in making use of the latest information technology.
8. He felt that in time the poverty of the working people would _____ revolution.
9. After the Second World War, returning soldiers became _____ foreign wars and foreign affairs, and they wanted only to get back to the comfort and security of their own culture.
10. There are so many difficulties for us to _____ that it is necessary for all of us to make great efforts.
11. She is _____ a book developing the financial ideas that she had while she was at college.



12. When they were halfway they found that their gas was _____. That is why they arrived late.
13. Large amount of money has been _____ the project.

III. Structure Points—Special Conjunctive Points (I)

引导原因状语从句主要有简单连词、复杂连词和边际连词。

1. 引导原因状语从句的简单连词有 because, since, as 和 for。它们的用法比较如下：
 - 1) because, since, as 是从属连词。because 语气最强, since 次之, as 又次之。because 表示未知的原因, 且叙述的理由是本句的重点; since 在以彼此都知道的理由陈述时使用; as 用于该理由不是很重要或众所周知的情形; for 是并列连词, 只可位于主句之后, 表示补充说明的理由, 不用于会话及通俗文章中。
 - 2) because 可单独回答特殊疑问词为 why 的问句, 而 since, as 和 for 不可。
 - 3) because 之前可用否定词、其他修饰语或其他并列连词, 还可以用于强调句型中, 而 since, as 和 for 不可。
2. 引导原因状语从句的复杂连词主要有 in that, now that, seeing that, inasmuch as 等。在口语中, seeing that 和 now that 中的 that 可省略。
3. 引导原因状语从句的边际连词主要有 on the ground(s) that, for the reason that, by reason that, for fear (that) 等。

Complete the following sentences by translating them into English, using reason conjunctions.

1. 汤姆上州立大学主要因为学费便宜。(because)
Tom went to the state university _____.
2. 我们赶快回家, 因为天已很晚了。(because/for)
We hurried back _____.
3. 既然我们还年轻, 我们就不应该太害怕犯错误。(since)
_____, we shouldn't be too afraid of making mistakes.
4. 他是一名优秀医生, 所以在医疗上我接受他的建议。(as)
_____, I trust his advice on medical matters.
5. 这台机器和那台机器不一样, 原因在于这台机器是日本制造的。(in that)
This machine differs from the other one _____.
6. 既然我看到了他如何生活的, 便明白他为什么需要那么多钱。(now that)
_____, I know why he needs so much money.
7. 她把宝石藏起来以防被盗。(for fear that)
She hid her jewelry _____.



8. 由于组织得更好, 我们终于成功了。(by reason that)
We succeeded at last _____.
9. 她以他抛弃她和孩子为理由提出离婚诉讼。(on the grounds that)
She is suing for divorce _____.
10. 正是因为与病人在一起整夜没睡, 医生看上去又困又乏。
It was _____ that the doctor looked tired and sleepy.
11. 我准备接受你的建议, 因为我认为这是最好的建议。(inasmuch as)
I am ready to accept your proposal _____.
12. ——为什么她不去非洲?
——因为那里天气太热。(because)
— Why didn't she go to Africa?
— _____.

IV. 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.

“You're going to another country to study? How wonderful! You're really 1!”

But is it true all the time? Specialists in intercultural studies say that it is not easy to 2 to life in a new culture. They call the feelings which people 3 when they come to a new environment culture shock.

According to these specialists, there are three stages of culture shock. In the first stage, the newcomers 4 their environment. Then, when the newness 5 off, they begin to hate the city, the country, the people, the apartment, and everything else in the new culture. In the 6 stage of culture shock, the newcomers begin to adjust to their surroundings. As a 7, they enjoy their life more.

Some of the factors in culture shock are 8. Perhaps the 9 are different. Perhaps the public service networks such as the telephone or post office are difficult to 10 and you make mistakes. The simplest things seem difficult. The language may be difficult. The food may seem strange to you. You may also 11 the familiar smells of the food you are used to in your own country. If you don't look 12 to the natives, you may feel strange. You may feel like everyone is 13 you. In fact, you are always watching yourself. You are 14.

Who experiences culture shock? Everyone does in some 15 or another. But culture shock comes as a surprise to most people. A lot of the time, the people with the worst culture shock are the people who 16 had any difficulties in their own countries.



They had hobbies or leisure activities which they 17 back in their mother country. When they come to a new country, they do not have the same 18 positions or hobbies. They find themselves without a role, almost without a(n) 19. They have to 20 a new self-image. This can take a long time.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. successful | B. lucky | C. wealthy | D. fantastic |
| 2. A. arise | B. adjust | C. alter | D. change |
| 3. A. practice | B. feel | C. taste | D. experience |
| 4. A. like | B. agree | C. choose | D. take |
| 5. A. shows | B. puts | C. wears | D. leaves |
| 6. A. latest | B. end | C. definite | D. final |
| 7. A. sequence | B. result | C. product | D. following |
| 8. A. explainable | B. definite | C. conditional | D. obvious |
| 9. A. customs | B. practices | C. policies | D. attitudes |
| 10. A. realize | B. understand | C. get | D. explain |
| 11. A. omit | B. lose | C. miss | D. pass |
| 12. A. equal | B. similar | C. familiar | D. exact |
| 13. A. caring | B. looking | C. watching | D. viewing |
| 14. A. self-conscious | B. self-centered | C. self-important | D. self-realized |
| 15. A. shape | B. figure | C. convention | D. form |
| 16. A. ever | B. never | C. forever | D. whenever |
| 17. A. benefited | B. pleased | C. enjoyed | D. participated |
| 18. A. existed | B. created | C. demonstrated | D. established |
| 19. A. identity | B. existence | C. personality | D. perspective |
| 20. A. found | B. build | C. organize | D. assess |

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.

- Janet is finally used to cook on an electric stove after having a gas one for so long.
A B C D
- Reading several books on that subject, Bill considered himself an expert.
A B C D



3. We were pleased to have the opportunity to watch such good dancers to perform a highly
A B C D
praised new ballet.
4. Even though the child pretended sleeping when we opened the bedroom door we were
A B C
not fooled.
D
5. Some of the people were standing in the street watched the demonstration, while others
A B C D
were singing songs.
6. If our expanding population is not to suffer from lack and pollution in the future, a
A
great effort must be made to repair some of the damage already done and to stop
B C
more harm done.
D
7. The national parks are very important for preserve many animals, which would
A B
otherwise run the risk of dying out.
C D
8. There have been a sharp decline in the death rate, and the death rate for babies,
A
although still quite highly in comparison to well-developed countries, has been
B C D
significantly reduced.
9. That the family is experiencing basic change as a result of historical processes are
A B C
fairly generally accepted by people.
D
10. France prefers to ease paying terms for middle income countries rather than to cut
A B C
total debt in any new initiative.
D



PART TWO: TRANSLATION**I . Translate the following sentences from English into Chinese.**

1. Bank staff are to be given more training to help them deal with armed robbers.
2. It was said that he signed the document under great pressure.
3. As soon as Joe's work has gone through, he is going to marry Alice.
4. Her question was not related to the matter at hand.
5. The doctors will operate if it proves necessary—but it may not come to that.
6. When living in foreign countries, some people always miss the comfortable life at home, whereas others can quickly adjust themselves to the new environment.
7. Most children are tired of their parents telling them what to do all the time.
8. That prevents people from taking all the factors into consideration.
9. Today, many children cannot boil eggs, much less cook dinner for their parents.
10. The hero who had been seriously ill for a long time was worthy of the help from everyone in the society.

II . Translate the following sentences from Chinese into English with the phrases or patterns given in the brackets.

1. 好老师不能用这种方法来对付那些学习不努力的孩子。(deal with)
2. 从亲人去世的打击中恢复过来总是需要时间的。(recover from)
3. 人们经常说金钱与幸福并不一定如影随形。(go with)
4. 很抱歉我不能亲自处理这件事；我正忙于准备去美国。(in person)
5. 和他父亲的争吵导致他母亲离开了家。(result in)
6. 那时候，我们的孩子连中学都上不起，更不用说上大学了。(much less)
7. 对他们来说，问题越难就越不可能回答上来。(the more... the less...)
8. 他总是意识到父亲不喜欢他所做的事这一事实。(... the fact that...)
9. 我的孩子想住在城市里，而我自己则宁愿住在农村。(whereas)
10. 一个人的所想所感主要与传统、习惯和教育有关。(due to)



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.

Foreigners experience different degrees of culture shock. The symptoms 1 from great to small. Some people are only ill at ease and some others are seriously 2. Feeling homesick, unhappy, and very sensitive are other signs of culture shock. It is easy to understand that the endless 3 of the early days in a new country would produce dissatisfaction. It is also easy to understand why 4 might grow in a person. People are always at 5 in a familiar environment. It's natural for an average person to experience mild, 6 symptoms; however, the insecure newcomer suffers more seriously from culture shock.

During the unavoidable period of adjustment, the international student tends to 7 about everything in the new environment. In fact, the student is likely to exaggerate the problems. When the student meets another person from the same country, he will pour out his unhappy feelings. Together they can complain in their native language. Although this complaining provides temporary satisfaction, it certainly does not help him 8 to a new society. Being 9 will never get rid of the feelings of frustrations. The 10 person understands that a positive attitude is important in making the change successful. A sense of humor is a big help.

Word Bank	
A. complain	I. morality
B. adjust	J. ease
C. adapt	K. frustrations
D. range	L. depressed
E. negative	M. neglected
F. positive	N. temporary
G. mature	O. contemporary
H. hostility	



II. Multiple Choice Questions

There are two passages followed by some multiple choice questions. Decide on the best choice.

Passage 1

Minh Pham was born in Vietnam. He left when he was 21 years old. Minh has been in America for almost two years. There is still much he does not understand about America.

Once Minh was in a grocery store. He saw an old man and an old woman. They wanted a box of cereal. The box was on a high shelf. They couldn't reach it. Minh saw a stepladder. He got on the ladder and got the box. He handed it to the elderly couple. They thanked him.

"Where are your children?" asked Minh. "Why don't they help you buy food?"

"Our children have their own lives," they said. "We like to be free to do as we like." Minh doesn't think this is right. In his country, children help their parents. Minh gave the elderly couple his phone number. He told them to call him if they needed help. One night they asked Minh to dinner, but they never asked him for help.

One day, Minh was walking with a Vietnamese friend. The two were going to a film. Minh wanted to go to a restaurant first. Minh took his friend's hand. He pulled him toward the restaurant. People on the street stared at Minh. In Vietnam, friends often hold hands. Minh found out that people in America are not used to men holding hands.

Minh Pham is going through a process known as resocialization. Socialization is the process through which a person learns to live in a society. Everyone goes through this process. Minh went through it when he lived in Vietnam. But the Vietnamese way of life is much different from the American way of life. When Minh came to America, he had to learn a new way of life. He had to learn how to live in a new society.

Minh has learned a lot about American life in two years. He still has a lot to learn. The process of resocialization can take many years.

1. The main idea of the passage is that it is difficult to _____.
 - A. ignore cultural differences
 - B. learn to live in a new country
 - C. travel all over the world
 - D. learn to act on one's own
2. According to the passage, Minh thought the old couple should _____.
 - A. ask their children for help
 - B. encourage each other to help
 - C. rely on themselves in life



- D. live a quiet and comfortable life
3. What does the word “resocialization” mean in Paragraph 6?
- A. Bringing into public ownership.
B. Spending time with others.
C. Fitting into a new society.
D. Holding hands together.
4. It seemed that people felt surprised when they saw that Minh and his friend were _____.
- A. Vietnamese
B. overseas students
C. holding hands
D. quarreling
5. It is hard to _____ when one comes to a new country.
- A. learn as many foreign languages as possible
B. get used to the local weather and climate
C. communicate with foreign people there
D. avoid culture shock and get used to a new life

Passage 2

The Hong Kong Institute for the Promotion of
Chinese Culture and Foreign Trade
requests the pleasure of your company
at a cocktail reception
on the occasion of the opening of
Chinese Ink Painting by Fu Yi-yao
at Hall B of Hong Kong Exhibition Center
26 Harbour Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong
on Monday, 28th January 2006
Exhibition date: 28th Jan. to 2nd Feb. 2006
(open on holidays)
Time: from 9:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

1. This is _____.
- A. a foreign reception invitation card
B. an artist reception invitation card
C. an opening ceremony reception invitation card



- D. a closing ceremony reception invitation card
2. The exhibition is about _____.
- A. the holidays
 - B. foreign trade
 - C. Hong Kong culture
 - D. Chinese ink painting

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

Someone said to a man, "Travel and see the world." He answered, "Why should I? People are the same everywhere. They are born. They are babies. They are children. They are adults. They grow old. They die. They have the same feelings. They feel love and hate, happiness and sadness, security and fear, pride and shame. That is why I do not want to travel. I can learn everything here. I'm going to stay home."

The man was right. He was also wrong. People are the same, but people are also different. They all have the same pattern of life—birth, youth, old age, death. But these stages of life have different values in different cultures. Also, while all people have the same feelings, the causes of these feelings are different. A situation that may bring happiness in one place may not bring happiness in another place.

For example, in many countries old age is a happy time. Young people in these countries show respect to old people. In Korea, old people are honored and respected. When they are too old to live alone, they live with a son, a daughter, or other relatives. When they become sixty-one years old, it is a very happy and important event. There is a big party with many guests. They receive many gifts. When people reach this time in life, the attitudes of their family and their community change toward them. Everyone looks forward to this time.

In the United States, it is quite different for old people. Most old people do not live with their children or relatives. For many North Americans, old age is not a happy time. Most North Americans want to stay young. They try to act like young people as long as possible. They even try to speak the language of the young. They do not like to grow old because they will not get honor or respect or attention. Also, businesses do not want old people to work for them. So, old people usually live alone and they do not have many things to do. Old age can be a sad and lonely time for them.



1. What is the main idea of the last two paragraphs of the passage?

2. What is the man's reason for not wanting to travel?

3. How are old people treated in Korea?

4. What does everyone in Korea look forward to?

5. What do old people lack in North America?

Passage 2

Shanghai has emerged in the past ten years as the gateway to the liveliest large economy in the world. This is why we consider it the most promising place for businesspeople from all over the world to go.

The American businessman Cortney Smith arrived in Shanghai in 1996 to establish a business. Chinese people took to it, and his business now operates 16 Chinese sites around the country. He expects to add ten more sites this year, and earnings are predicted to total \$1.6 million in 2002, up 33% from last year.

Smith believes that he chose a good place to set up shop. "People can feel the energy in Shanghai," he says.

This is not the first time that Shanghai has emerged as a top business center. A century and a half ago, the opening of China to international trade transformed the city into a capital of capital. Today Shanghai's economy is growing even faster than China as a whole, and foreign investment continues to pour in. In the past ten years, the city absorbed \$48 billion of foreign capital, nearly matching the amount nearby Taiwan has taken in the past five decades (\$50 billion) and making it a top destination for foreign investment in China.

And foreigners alone aren't the only ones who are putting money into Shanghai. Three of the five richest business families on *FORBES GLOBAL*'s 2001 China Rich List have their headquarters in Shanghai, including members of the Liu family, which came out on top. Shanghai's position at the mouth of the Yangtze River enables businessmen to reach a market of 100 million, 13.2 million in the city itself, and provides them with a central point from which to enter the rest of China.

1. The passage mainly talks about _____.



2. In the following year, Cortney Smith's business will open _____.
3. When was the first time that Shanghai took the position of a top business center?

4. The _____, of Shanghai, topped a list of richest business families in China.
5. Why is Shanghai's location at the mouth of the Yangtze River important to its success?
It offers a central point from which to _____.

PART FOUR: WRITING



I. General Writing

Writing by the pattern of cause and effect (I)—multiple causes, single effect

A cause-effect analysis pattern either explains causes or predicts effects or both. Explaining causes means analyzing the reasons underlying an event that has already occurred, such as why there is a water shortage in China. When writing about the causes, we may begin the passage with a situation (the effect) and then examine the possible causes.

A topic with a detailed outline:

- Topic: water shortage in China
- The effect: a growing concern for water shortage in China
- Specific causes:
 1. the growth of population
 2. the development of modern industry
 3. the deforestation at the upper reaches of rivers

Other topics for you to choose:

- College tuition continuing to rise
- College students' job hunting

II. Practical Writing

Writing an invitation card

A letter of invitation is a written request for social occasions and is widely used in a variety of social activities. There are two kinds of invitations: the invitation card and the letter of invitation.



The formal invitation card is written in a compact style. Its form is static and the words are standard. The usual pattern it observes is as follows:

1. It is always written in the third person.
2. There is no date, salutation or complimentary close.
3. It should include the name(s) of the person or people giving the invitation; the name(s) of the person or people being invited; the reason for the activity; the time and the date of the activity; the place of the activity.
4. It often carries the abbreviation “R.S.V.P.” or “r.s.v.p.” (French for “please reply”) at the left-hand bottom of the card.

Read the following examples of invitation cards and their replies.

Sample 1 (invitation)

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Davis
request the pleasure of
Mr. and Mrs. John Williams'
company at dinner
on Thursday, June the fifth
at 6 o'clock p.m.
at the Phoenix Hotel

R.S.V.P.

Sample 2 (acceptance)

Mr. and Mrs. John Williams
accept with pleasure
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Davis'
kind invitation to dinner
on Thursday, June the fifth
at 6 o'clock p.m.
at the Phoenix Hotel



Sample 3 (rejection)

Mr. and Mrs. John Williams
 regret that a previous engagement
 prevents their acceptance of
 Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Davis'
 kind invitation to dinner
 on Thursday, June the fifth
 at 6 o'clock p.m.
 at the Phoenix Hotel

1. Write an invitation card according to the Chinese information given below.

谨定于12月3日(星期二)晚6时在常青街15号举行晚宴。恭请马丁先生和夫人光临。
 李若琦

Ms. Li Ruoqi

on Tuesday, the third of December
 at 6 o'clock p.m.
 at No. 15 Changqing Street

R.S.V.P.

2. Write a formal rejection of an invitation based on the information given in Chinese.

约翰·史密斯先生因为有约在先很遗憾不能接受王东先生和夫人11月3日星期六下午1点在海湾酒店共进午餐的盛情邀请。

Mr. John Smith

Mr. and Mrs. Wang Dong's

at 1:00 p.m.
 at the Bay Hotel



