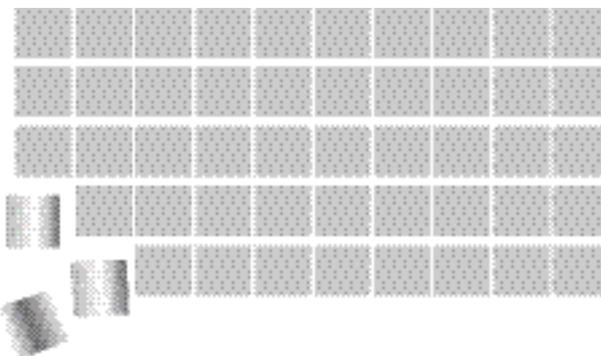


# Unit 1



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



### **I . Word Building**

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

#### **1. intent**

- 1) Somehow I offended him, which wasn't what I'd \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) He's full of good \_\_\_\_\_, but he never does anything about them!
- 3) Did you leave his name out by accident or was it \_\_\_\_\_?
- 4) The group argues that many of the proposed reforms will have \_\_\_\_\_ consequences.

#### **2. count**

- 1) There are \_\_\_\_\_ arguments against this ridiculous proposal.
- 2) An example of a countable noun is "table", and an example of an \_\_\_\_\_ noun is "money".
- 3) You shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ the possibility of him coming back.

#### **3. exploit**

- 1) The lack of jobs in this area means that the workforce is easily \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) Can there be equality between exploited and the \_\_\_\_\_?
- 3) Marx wrote about the \_\_\_\_\_ of the workers.

#### **4. enquire**

- 1) There is an information officer who will answer the questions any serious \_\_\_\_\_ may have.
- 2) You have a very \_\_\_\_\_ mind, don't you?
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ into the matter is pointless—no one will tell you anything.



5. **sustain**

- 1) A large international meeting was held with the aim of promoting \_\_\_\_\_ development in all countries.
- 2) The \_\_\_\_\_ of the government's financial policies has been brought into question.
- 3) We must make a \_\_\_\_\_ effort to get this task finished this week.

6. **contaminate**

- 1) Make sure that all equipment is clean and free of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) The infection was probably caused by swimming in water \_\_\_\_\_ with sewage.
- 3) The water supply is being tested for \_\_\_\_\_.

7. **oblige**

- 1) You have a legal \_\_\_\_\_ to ensure your child receives a proper education.
- 2) It is \_\_\_\_\_ to go through a password routine before you can get into the computer database.
- 3) Doctors are legally \_\_\_\_\_ to take certain precautions.
- 4) He found an \_\_\_\_\_ doctor who gave him the drugs he needed.

8. **behave**

- 1) He was notorious for his violent and threatening \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) She studies \_\_\_\_\_ psychology at college.
- 3) What sort of punishments were you given for \_\_\_\_\_ at school?

9. **accuse**

- 1) He thought he would remain calm, but when he was confronted with the \_\_\_\_\_, he became very nervous.
- 2) He glared at me with an air of \_\_\_\_\_, as if I had done something wrong.
- 3) Don't speak to me in that \_\_\_\_\_ tone of voice, young lady; it's not my fault!

10. **initiate**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ reports say that seven people have died, though this has not yet been confirmed.
- 2) When she began the job she showed \_\_\_\_\_ and was promoted to manager after a year.
- 3) He's an \_\_\_\_\_ of Peking Opera reform.



## II. Phrasal Verbs

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

1. **lay off**: stop employing; stop doing
- lay out**: arrange; spend
- stand by**: keep; support
- stand for**: represent; tolerate
- stand out**: be easily seen; be much better than

- 1) In this equation, the sign X \_\_\_\_\_ an unknown number.
- 2) The doctor advised him to \_\_\_\_\_ smoking.
- 3) We had lots of good applicants for the job, but one \_\_\_\_\_ from the rest.
- 4) I \_\_\_\_\_ the statement I made earlier—there is no reason for the minister to resign.
- 5) Several hundred more employees will have to be \_\_\_\_\_ if the company does not get any new orders soon.
- 6) Most of Manhattan is \_\_\_\_\_ in a grid pattern with avenues going north-south and streets east-west.
- 7) I hate the organization and all it \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8) The lettering really \_\_\_\_\_ well against the dark background.
- 9) It's not every day you \_\_\_\_\_ \$2,000 on a holiday.
- 10) I wouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ that sort of behavior from him, if I were you.

2. **pull apart**: separate; criticize
- pull through**: recover; survive
- sit on**: delay dealing with sth; be a member of an official group
- sit by**: sit near and care for; not to take action to stop
- sit around**: spend a lot of time sitting and doing nothing very useful

- 1) They both \_\_\_\_\_ the management committee.
- 2) He just \_\_\_\_\_ the house all the time, when he should be doing something useful.
- 3) They said the operation had been successful and they expected his wife to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) We cannot just \_\_\_\_\_ and watch this tragedy happen.
- 5) The pages of the book were glued together and I had difficulty trying to \_\_\_\_\_ them \_\_\_\_\_.



- 6) We \_\_\_\_\_ in the bar, shooting the breeze.
- 7) It was a crisis year for the company, but we have \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8) Once in my schooldays I had my composition \_\_\_\_\_ in front of other students.
- 9) She \_\_\_\_\_ her sick husband all night.
- 10) I sent my application about six weeks ago and they've just been \_\_\_\_\_ it.

### III. Commonly Confused Words

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

1. vain *adj.* 无效的 (用于形容不能达到预期目的的想法、行为或努力。)  
futile *adj.* 无效的 (强调不能产生结果, 并含有所做努力是无用的或不明智的之意。)

- 1) Without microscopes and other essential equipment, attempts to teach science were \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) He tried in \_\_\_\_\_ to clear himself of the suspicion.
- 3) It was \_\_\_\_\_ to entertain such a question.
- 4) The principal made another \_\_\_\_\_ appeal for better equipment in the high-school laboratories.
- 5) His efforts to save the business were \_\_\_\_\_.

2. imaginary *adj.* 想象的; 假想的; 虚构的 (表示只存在于想象之中, 而非真实存在的意思。)  
imaginative *adj.* 富于想象力的 (表示具有善于运用想象力的特性; 强调新颖、独特、巧妙; 亦可用于形容想象的产物。)

- 1) The equator is an \_\_\_\_\_ line.
- 2) The architects have made \_\_\_\_\_ use of glass and transparent plastic.
- 3) The author of the diary and the diary itself are, of course, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Through this exhibit, we hope to foster awareness that quality works of \_\_\_\_\_ and compelling art can be found anywhere.
- 5) All \_\_\_\_\_ creation is a reflection of the real world.



3. abuse *vt.* 滥用 (通常暗示对权利等使用不当或使用动机不良而致事与愿违; 有时表示过度使用某物而致损伤。)

misuse *vt.* 误用; 滥用 (强调实际的滥用而非其后果。)

- 1) The policeman \_\_\_\_\_ his authority by searching the house without a warrant.
- 2) He \_\_\_\_\_ his knife at the table by lifting food with it.
- 3) The director of the factory \_\_\_\_\_ the funds intended for the health care of his workers.
- 4) The proportion of drinkers who \_\_\_\_\_ alcohol is actually quite small.

#### IV. Grammar Study

一般现在时表示过去或将来的时间概念

一般现在时通常表示经常发生的动作、日常行为、客观真理、事物特征等。例如:

Whenever it rains the roof leaks.

Time and tide wait for no man.

This machine runs smoothly.

一般现在时还可以用来表示其他不同的时间概念:

1. 一般现在时表示过去的时间概念。例如:

Shakespeare says, "All the world is a stage." (用于引用书面材料)

In *Death on the Nile*, Linet Ridgeway is the young and beautiful heiress to an immense fortune, but she has a lot of enemies. (用于戏剧性的叙述, 表示过去)

The President Resigns. (用于报纸标题, 以求生动)

2. 一般现在时表示将来的时间概念。例如:

The plane takes off at 7:30 am, and arrives in Harbin at 12:50 pm. (表示按时间安排或计划要发生之事)

Tomorrow at this time we'll know who is elected. (用于表示将来的宾语从句中)

The state government will give \$10,000 to anyone who brings him to justice. (用于表示将来的定语从句中)

If it is fine tomorrow, we will go to the countryside. (用于表示将来的状语从句中)

#### 1. Fill in the blanks with the verbs given in the brackets. Change the form where necessary.

- 1) If we \_\_\_\_\_ (discount) our prices of these cars we aren't going to make a profit.
- 2) See that the windows \_\_\_\_\_ (be) closed before you leave the room.



- 3) Your correspondent Smith \_\_\_\_\_ (write) in the issue of February 2nd that the West is in the grip of a new economic crisis.
- 4) I read a striking story on the front page of today's newspaper entitled "Mass Murderer \_\_\_\_\_ (escape)".
- 5) I'll give you anything you \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) for.

**2. Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese into English.**

- 1) We need to make sure that \_\_\_\_\_ (我们尽可能充分利用资源).
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ (如果发动机或机器空转), it runs slowly but does not move or do any work.
- 3) A notice at the end of the road \_\_\_\_\_ (警告人们不许前行).
- 4) Occasionally, while I am on the train \_\_\_\_\_ (我买本杂志消遣一下).
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ (法律强制公司) to pay decent wages to their employees.

**V. Cloze**

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

<p>Every fruit, vegetable, grain and domestic animal we see today is the result of genetic modification. Biotechnology refines and <u>1</u> methods that produce new plants and animals.</p> <p>Biotechnology has a long history of use in food <u>2</u> and processing. For ten thousand years fermentation, a form of biotechnology has been used to produce wine, beer and bread. Selective <u>3</u> of animals such as horses and dogs has been going on for centuries. The same thing has been done in farming. People have created many local varieties of essential foods such as rice, corn and wheat with improved yields <u>4</u> their wild ancestors.</p> <p>Today, through newer biotechnology and <u>5</u> engineering, scientists can do even more. They can move one gene, the inherited instruction for specific traits, from one organism</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A. recollects      B. enlarges C. extends      D. donates</li> <li>2. A. invention      B. creation C. production      D. profession</li> <li>3. A. bleeding      B. breeding C. proceeding      D. exceeding</li> <li>4. A. compared to      B. contrary to C. similar to      D. similar to</li> <li>5. A. energetic      B. theoretic C. magnetic      D. genetic</li> </ol>
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to another and omit the 6 traits. This enables food producers to obtain animal and crop improvements in a much more precise, controlled and predictable 7.

The potential benefits of biotechnology are enormous. Food producers can use new biotechnology to 8 new products with desirable characteristics. These include characteristics such as disease-and drought-resistant plants, leaner meat and enhanced flavor and nutritional 9 of foods. This technology has also been used to develop life-saving vaccines, insulin, cancer 10 and other pharmaceuticals (医药品) to improve quality of life.

11, plant breeders were greatly limited. They were limited to 12 traits within the same botanical (植物的) family, such as wheat to wheat. Only pollen (花粉) from a compatible parent wheat could be used to fertilize the seed-producing plant. The 13 of traits possible from this combination was limited by these genetic compatibility barriers. Today, gene 14 does not have the same limitations. It is not confined within cross-breeding species 15 can cross genetic barriers such as corn to tomato. A gene for a 16 trait can be identified and transferred from many sources.

The news doesn't stop there, however. The work of researchers in this 17 has even broader applications. Modern techniques have been used to change a trait in its native plant 18. For example a tomato to tomato transfer can control softening and ripening of the fruit.

6. A. undesirable B. unnecessary  
C. inherited D. original

7. A. possibility B. mode  
C. manner D. means

8. A. produce B. indicate  
C. display D. invent

9. A. trait B. characteristics  
C. quantity D. quality

10. A. cure B. treatment  
C. remedy D. prevention

11. A. In the end B. In the past  
C. On the whole D. On time

12. A. discharging B. establishing  
C. revealing D. introducing

13. A. reversion B. conversion  
C. diversity D. monotony

14. A. transition B. transfer  
C. transmission D. transform

15. A. however B. yet  
C. but D. and

16. A. lonely B. unique  
C. single D. plain

17. A. focus B. topic  
C. employment D. field

18. A. system B. structure  
C. element D. cell



<p>Another <u>19</u> is the transfer of modified forms of plant virus genes to plants to create a plant with complete resistance to that virus. It is easy to see how the use of new scientific techniques <u>20</u> much wider application of nature's diversity. And it's exciting to see how it is improving our lives.</p>	<p>19. A. application      B. approach C. access              D. invention</p> <p>20. A. encloses         B. endures C. engages             D. enables</p>
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### VI. Error Correction

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

<p>AIDS is the abbreviation of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (获得性免疫缺损综合征). It is a complicate illness that may involve several phases. It is caused by a virus that can be passed from person to person. AIDS impairs (损伤) the human body's immune system, the system responsible for keeping off disease, and leaves the victim easy affected by various infections.</p>	<p>1. _____</p>
<p>The virus enters in the bloodstream and destroys certain white blood cells, called T lymphocytes, which play a key role in the function of the immune system. The virus can also infect other types of the cells in the body, include the immune-system cells known as macrophages. Like T lymphocytes, however, macrophages are not killed by the virus.</p>	<p>2. _____ 3. _____</p>
<p>Most people recently infected by the AIDS virus look and feel healthy. In some people the virus may remain actively, and these people act as carriers, remaining apparent healthy but still able to infect others. After a few years, some people may develop AIDS-related complex, or ARC. Its symptom may include fever, fatigue, weight loss, skin rashes (皮疹), a fungal (真菌的) infection of the mouth known as thrush, lack of resist to infection, and swollen lymph nodes (淋巴结).</p>	<p>4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____</p>
<p>AIDS is spread by direct infection of the bloodstream with body fluids that contain the AIDS virus, particularly blood and semen</p>	<p>9. _____</p>





(精液) from an HIV-infecting person. The virus is usually spread through the sharing of HIV-contaminating intravenous needles (静脉注射针头), various forms of sexual intercourse, or the transfusion of virus-infected blood.

10. \_\_\_\_\_

## PART TWO: TRANSLATION



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

1. 我忙了一整天，想为旅行准备好一切，可是连行李都还没收拾完。( chase one's tail, get... ready for, finish doing)
2. 根据人群的喧闹声，我想我们的球队大概赢了。( from the noise... )
3. 你参加过饭店里提供的任何一种活动吗？( participate in, be on offer)
4. 卡尔九月份上大学。他借着这段时间环游欧洲。( meanwhile, travel around)
5. 由于近来销售下降，利润减少了。( as a result of, drop in sales)
6. 到纽约后，他和一个美国女演员的关系变得非常暧昧。( become intimate with)
7. 我们错过了最后一班公交车，所以除了走路回家别无选择。( there is no choice other than to do sth)
8. 他们不敢喧闹，以免惹恼邻居。( lest)
9. 首都的局势如此动荡不安，评论员们大都极度悲观。( so... that)
10. 当局调查他的背景情况时，发现他有前科。( enquire into)

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

1. As the forces of production developed, feudal relations of production appeared and the slave system began to fall apart.
2. Many people were filled with a deep sense of shame at the actions taken by their government.
3. After working her way around the world, she ended up teaching English as a foreign language.
4. Nothing demonstrates our need for immediate international aid better than this crisis.
5. They said that it was the lure of easy money that led them to commit the fraud.
6. The city council has taken an uncompromising stand against the proposals for the new building.
7. The government is trying to restore public confidence in its management of the economy.



8. My brother has always taken a single-minded approach to everything he does—he works single-mindedly.
9. I know she goes out a lot at night but I take comfort from the fact that she's always with friends.
10. On the assumption that the increased production targets can be reached, I've ordered extra raw materials.

## PART THREE: READING COMPREHENSION



### I. Reading in Depth

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

For many women choosing whether to work or not to work outside their home is a luxury; they must work to survive. Others face a hard decision. One husband said, “Marge and I decided after careful 1 that for her to go back to work at this moment was an extravagance (奢侈). We simply couldn't 2 it.” With two preschool children, it soon became clear in their figuring that with babysitters, transportation, and increased taxes, rather than having more money, they might 3 end up with less.

Economic 4 are usually the first to be considered, but they are not the most important. The most important aspects of the decision have to do with the emotional 5 of each member of the family. It is in this area that husbands and wives find themselves having to face many confusing and 6 feelings.

There are many women who find that homemaking is boring or who feel imprisoned if they have to stay home with a young child or several children. On the other hand, there are women who think that homemaking gives them the deepest 7.

From my own experience, I would like to suggest that sometimes the decision to go back to work is made in too much 8. There are few decisions that I now regret more. I wasn't 9 enough to see how much I could have gained at home. I 10 my impatience to get on with my career. I wish I had allowed myself the luxury of watching the world through my little girl's eyes.



Word Bank	
A. satisfaction	I. consideration
B. afford	J. factors
C. perceive	K. conflicting
D. needs	L. regret
E. actually	M. absolutely
F. emotional	N. mature
G. embarrassed	O. alert
H. haste	

## II. Multiple Choice Questions

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

### Passage 1

As people generally use the word “honor” they do not do so in the context of thinking about moral virtue. As a result they often confuse honor with fame.

A virtuous person is an honorable person, a person who ought to be honored by the community in which he or she lives. But the virtuous person does not seek honor, being secure in his or her own self-respect. Lack of honor does not detract (减损) from the efficacy (功效) of moral virtue as an operative factor in the pursuit of happiness—as a means to leading a good human life.

Virtuous persons may be considered fortunate if their virtue is recognized and publicly applauded.

Persons lacking moral virtue can achieve fame as readily as, or perhaps more easily than, those who have a high degree of moral virtue. Fame belongs to the great, the outstanding, and the exceptional, without regard to their virtue or lack of it.

Infamy (声名狼藉) is fame, no less than popularity. The great scoundrel (恶棍) can be as famous as the great hero. There can be famous villains (坏人) as well as famous saints. Existing in the reputation a person has, regardless of his or her accomplishments, fame does not tarnish (失去光泽) as honor does when it is unmerited (不配的).

We normally desire the esteem of our fellow human beings, but is not this wish for the esteem of others a desire for fame rather than for honor? A virtuous person will not seek fame or be unhappy for lack of it. For fame can be enjoyed by bad men and women, as well



as good. When it is enjoyed by virtuous persons without being sought by them, it is not distinguishable from honor, for then it is deserved.

1. What does this passage mainly talk about?
  - A. A virtuous person achieves both honor and fame.
  - B. A virtuous person does not seek honor or fame.
  - C. Honor and fame are different concepts.
  - D. Honor and fame are not distinguishable.
2. A virtuous person leads a good human life by means of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. pursuing happiness
  - B. achieving moral virtue
  - C. seeking honor
  - D. seeking fame
3. What tends to tarnish with time?
  - A. The reputation a person has.
  - B. A high degree of moral virtue.
  - C. A person's accomplishments.
  - D. Honor that is undeserved.
4. Fame differs from honor in that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. bad men and women can enjoy fame
  - B. the great people can enjoy fame
  - C. fame can fade in color
  - D. virtuous persons will not seek fame
5. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
  - A. A virtuous person deserves honor.
  - B. A famous person deserves honor.
  - C. A virtuous person is publicly identified.
  - D. A famous person has great accomplishments.

### Passage 2

Early national concepts of fame differ greatly from their late-twentieth and early-twenty-first-century equivalents. While today fame suggests little more than notoriety (坏名声), in the early national period it encompassed (包含) an entire ethic (道德规范).

The concept of fame had particular power among the early national political elite (杰出



人物), though its roots reached back to the beginnings of Western civilization; *Lives of the Noble Greeks and Romans*, by Plutarch, was a literal guide to gathering fame, describing and ranking a series of heroes who had achieved immortal (不朽的) fame—the highest of goals. In the early American Republic, young gentlemen schooled to find models of personal behavior in Plutarch and other classical texts received this idea from a young age. As Alexander Hamilton put it in *The Federalist*, “the love of fame” was the “ruling passion of the noblest minds”.

As suggested by Plutarch’s image of great men, a man earned fame by doing great deeds for the state. Francis Bacon mapped out a hierarchy (等级) of such acts in his widely read *Essays*, assigning fame to “fathers of their country” who reigned (统治) justly; “champions of the empire” who defended or expanded territories; “saviors of empire” who coped with national crises; lawgivers who governed descendants through their laws; and—highest of all—“founders of states and commonwealths (共和国)”. For early national leaders engaged in the creation of a new nation, this sensibility infused (注入) their political efforts with a sense of lofty purpose as well as deep personal meaning. Seekers of fame wanted to make history and leave their mark on the world. America’s founding generation assumed that they were doing just that. “We live in an important era and in a *new-country*,” Benjamin Rush observed in 1788. “Much good may be done by individuals and that too in a *short time*.”

Fame was considered a noble passion because it transformed ambition and self-interest into a desire to achieve great goals that served the public good. Even as fame fueled and inspired a man’s ambitions, it reined (指引) them in; one could only achieve everlasting (永恒的) fame through public service. In essence, fame was a selfish virtue, enabling leaders to be simultaneously (同时) self-serving and public-minded; in a sense, it humanized the seemingly lofty and unreachable ideal of community-minded republican virtue.

1. From the early national period to today, the idea of fame has changed \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. from “good name” to “being well known”
  - B. from “noble passion” to “good name”
  - C. from “being powerful” to “being ambitious”
  - D. from “being ethical” to “being selfish”
2. We can learn from *Lives of the Noble Greeks and Romans* \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. what fathers of the country had accomplished
  - B. how Greeks and Romans sought fame



- C. how Greek and Roman heroes gathered fame
  - D. what Alexander Hamilton valued
3. What does “lofty purpose” (underlined in Paragraph 3) of the early national leaders refer to?
- A. Seeking fame.
  - B. Making political efforts.
  - C. Leaving a mark on the world.
  - D. Creating a new nation.
4. Why could leaders be both self-serving and public-minded?
- A. Because fame drove them to become selfish.
  - B. Because they realized ambitions through public service.
  - C. Because their ideal was both lofty and unreachable.
  - D. Because fame inspired their ambitions.
5. What does this passage mainly talk about?
- A. Two different concepts of fame.
  - B. Concepts of fame in the early national period.
  - C. Noble passion of early national leaders.
  - D. Concepts of fame and ambition.

### Passage 3

*How to Be Famous* is perfect if you want an easy-to-read, entertaining story that gives you a bit of romance, a bit of drama, a bit of suspense and a bit of humor. Alison Bond's debut (初次露面) novel is based on her experiences of Hollywood and celebrity life.

*How to Be Famous* follows three women to Hollywood as they try to be successful. Melanie is the “next big thing” and expected fame to be like it is on television. She wants the famous friends, the parties, the money, the happiness and the love of her life but most of all, she just wants life to be easy. Lynsey works for a talent agency in London. She is moved to the L.A. office and finds that things in Hollywood are tougher than she had expected. Serena is a wannabe (想成名的人). She has the looks; she is getting the talent, and will get the fame. But there is something about her that keeps people wanting more and secrets don't go down well in Hollywood. These three women come to depend on each other to get by in a tough industry. They learn a few hard lessons along the way and realize there is more to Hollywood than what the media let on.

There are, of course, the expected twists to the story, like each of the women having



that one man in their life who causes nothing but trouble, and realizing love doesn't come easy. But there are also a few unexpected ones.

It's a chick flick in a book, and I found myself at times unable to put it down without reading the next chapter. So grab a nice warm blanket, stoke up the fire, make yourself a good cup of hot chocolate and settle into the couch with this one.

1. We learn that Alison Bond's debut novel *How to Be Famous* is \_\_\_\_\_ her experiences of Hollywood.
  - A. imagined according to
  - B. developed by using
  - C. imitated from
  - D. written about
2. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
  - A. Melanie wants the famous friends, the parties, the money and the happiness.
  - B. Lynsey finds that things in Hollywood are tougher than she had expected.
  - C. Serena is a wannabe and is getting the talent, and will get the fame.
  - D. The three women in the novel depend on others and are able to deal with the tough situation.
3. The expected twists and turns of each of the women \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. go together with the man in their life
  - B. come from the troubles in their life
  - C. are caused by the unexpected ones
  - D. are accompanied by the unexpected ones
4. From the context we can infer "a chick flick" (underlined in Paragraph 4) might be something \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. that appeals mainly to women or young girls
  - B. that appeals mainly to men and young boys
  - C. that appears mainly in some books
  - D. that appears mainly in this book
5. When was this passage probably written according to the information given?
  - A. With winter nearly approaching.
  - B. With summer already coming.
  - C. With autumn nearly approaching.
  - D. With spring already coming.



#### Passage 4

It is my pleasure to inform you, on behalf of the chemistry department, of your admission to the Ph. D. program at Stanford University beginning September, 2004. The size and strength of our applicant pool (有共同兴趣的一群人) is such that only the strongest candidates can be admitted, and our offer of admission to you reflects our great confidence in your potential as a scientist. The quality of the faculty and graduate students, combined with an outstanding scientific atmosphere, makes the Stanford Chemistry Department a unique place to pursue graduate study. We hope that you will join the department in September.

The Stanford Chemistry Department is committed to continuing financial support of all graduate students in the department. Students in good standing will receive full tuition (学费) plus stipend (补贴) in the form of Teaching and Research Assistantships (研究生助教奖学金) for the duration of their graduate studies towards the Ph. D. degree. The university has not yet set the stipends for the 2004—2005 academic year. However, last year the stipend from Teaching and Research Assistantships was \$17,300, and we expect a modest increase for the 2004—2005 academic year.

Successful Stanford applicants ordinarily have a number of offers from which they must choose. In reaching a decision, you may find it helpful to communicate with Stanford faculty members or graduate students whose interests parallel (类似的) your own. Please feel free to call our student services officers, Lawrence Ma and Mannie Baig at (650) 723-4867, if you need assistance in obtaining names or phone numbers of people to talk to. To foster (鼓励) personal interactions with our faculty and students, we would like to invite you to come out to Stanford for a visit on Friday, March 13. You will hear from Lawrence and Mannie shortly concerning the details and the arrangements for your visit.

The high quality of our students is a distinguishing feature of our program. To facilitate planning and arrangement, we would like to hear your response to this offer as soon as you have made a decision, but in any case, no later than the formal deadline of April 15, 2004.

1. This passage is a letter of \_\_\_\_\_ at Stanford University.
  - A. introduction to an applicant of financial support
  - B. recommendation of the student services to a new student
  - C. offer of admission to an applicant to the Ph. D. program
  - D. information of planning and arrangement of a new student





2. We can infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the addressee is regarded as a candidate among the strongest
  - B. the addressee is a scientist doing research at Stanford
  - C. Stanford can be the only place for the addressee to pursue graduate study
  - D. all graduate students in Stanford University will gain financial support
3. The stipends for the 2004—2005 academic year will probably \_\_\_\_\_ \$17,300.
  - A. double that of last year
  - B. be much lower than
  - C. be exactly
  - D. be a little higher than
4. In reaching a decision whether to take Stanford's offer, the addressee may get direct help from \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Lawrence Ma and Mannie Baig
  - B. faculty members or graduate students having similar interests
  - C. student services officers
  - D. the Stanford Chemistry Department
5. If the addressee accepts Stanford's offer, he will start his studies there from \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. March, 2004
  - B. April, 2004
  - C. September, 2004
  - D. any time

### III. Short Answer Questions

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

#### Passage 1

Respect begins within the individual. The original state of respect is based on awareness of the self as a unique entity, a life force within, a spiritual being, a soul. The elevated consciousness of knowing "who I am" arises from a real place of pure worth. With such insight, there is faith in the self and wholeness and completeness within. With self-realization, one experiences true self-respect.

Conflict takes place when the awareness of one's original nature and the original nature of the other is lacking. As a result, external negative influences rule supreme over respect. To be stabilized in the elevated stage of the self ensures genuine respect for and from others,



since one acts in the consciousness that every human being has innate (天生的) worth which is pure and virtuous. Such a mindset guarantees final victory, since interaction on that basis assures that the inherent goodness of the self and the other emerges.

To develop the value of respect within the self and to give it practical expression in daily life is the challenge. Obstacles are encountered to test the strength of respect, and these are often felt at the most vulnerable (易受攻击的) times. Self-confidence is needed to deal with circumstances in an optimistic, hopeful, and self-assured manner. In situations when all supports seem to have vanished, what remains loyal is the extent to which one has been able to become self-reliant internally.

Respect is an acknowledgment of the inherent worth and innate rights of the individual and the collective. These must be recognized as the central focus to draw from people a commitment to a higher purpose in life. International respect and recognition for intellectual rights and creative ideas must be observed without discrimination (区别). The eminence (显赫) of life is present in everyone, and every human being has a right to the joy of living with respect and dignity.

1. When there is \_\_\_\_\_, true self-respect will take place.
2. The lack of awareness of human being's original nature may lead to \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
3. What remains supportive when one is in a helpless situation?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. The inherent worth and innate rights promise people to have \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
5. Respect and dignity must be guaranteed to \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

### Passage 2

Google is a world-famous company, with its headquarters in Mountain View, California. It was set up in a Silicon Valley garage in 1998, and inflated (膨胀) with the Internet bubble. Even when everything around it collapsed the company kept on inflating. Google's search engine is so widespread across the world that search became Google, and google became a verb. The world fell in love with the effective, fascinatingly fast technology.

Google owes much of its success to the brilliance of S. Brin and L. Page, but also to a series of fortunate events. It was Page who, at Stanford in 1996, initiated the academic



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project that eventually became Google's search engine. Brin, who had met Page at a student orientation a year earlier, joined the project early on. They were both Ph. D. candidates when they devised the search engine which was better than the rest and, without any marketing, spread by word of mouth from early adopters to, eventually, your grandmother.

Their breakthrough, simply put, was that when their search engine crawled the Web, it did more than just look for word matches, it also tallied (统计) and ranked a host of other critical factors like how websites link to one another. That delivered far better results than anything else. Brin and Page meant to name their creation Googol (the mathematical term for the number 1 followed by 100 zeroes), but someone misspelled the word so it stuck as Google. They raised money from prescient (有先见之明的) professors and venture capitalists, and moved off campus to turn Google into business. Perhaps their biggest stroke of luck came early on when they tried to sell their technology to other search engines, but no one met their price, and they built it up on their own.

The next breakthrough came in 2000, when Google figured out how to make money with its invention. It had lots of users, but almost no one was paying. The solution turned out to be advertising, and it's not an exaggeration to say that Google is now essentially an advertising company, given that that's the source of nearly all its revenue. Today it is a giant advertising company, worth \$100 billion.

1. Apart from a series of fortunate events, what is it that has made Google so successful?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Google's search engine originated from \_\_\_\_\_  
started by L. Page.

3. How did Google's search engine spread all over the world?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Brin and Page decided to set up their own business because no one would \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. The revenue of the Google Company is largely generated from \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_.



## PART FOUR: WRITING



### I. General Writing

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

#### Curiosity

1. 我们应该注意培养好奇心;
2. 人的好奇心与生俱来, 不应加以限制;
3. 好奇心是创造力的源泉。

#### Useful words and expressions

inherent/inborn nature	source of creativity	out of curiosity
be curious about	prompted by curiosity	the unknown world
hold back/inhibit curiosity	the motivation to take actions	drive sb. to do sth.

### II. Practical Writing

#### An Introduction to a University (简介一所大学)

简要介绍一所大学的时候, 需要注意以下几点:

1. 简介学校的历史、教职员工及学生情况;
2. 教学科研及对外学术交流情况;
3. 结束语。

#### Sample:

##### Welcome to CBC University!

CBC was founded in 1928 as a teachers' college. By 1980, it had developed into a nationally renowned university. Currently, there are over 1,000 faculty members and 100 doctoral supervisors. They serve approximately 20,000 students, a quarter of which are in master's or doctoral programs.

CBC currently undertakes large-scale national projects, drawing money from private industry and government sources. The generosity of contributors has allowed CBC to support programs that are innovative in scientific research. In addition to this, the university has begun to admit international students and scholars from abroad for academic visits, exchanging 175 foreign students and 34 scholars with 15 sister universities in 10 different countries. They



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will have access to the 26 master's programs and 14 doctoral programs available to all other students at the university.

Wherever you come from in the world, you are welcome to CBC University.

**Directions: Write an introduction to your university or a university you are familiar with provided. Use as many of the useful words and expressions given in the box as possible.**

## Useful words and expressions

be founded in	be innovative in scientific research
develop into a nationally renowned university	faculty members
undertake large-scale national projects	doctoral supervisors
scholars from abroad for academic visits	master's/doctoral programs
admit international students	exchange... with sister universities



