 新世纪高职高专英语学考指南编写委员会 编写

新世纪高职高专英语

NEW CENTURY ENGLISH
INTEGRATED COURSE

综合教程 1

(修订版)


学考指南


GUIDE TO LEARNING AND
EXAMINATION

■ 总 主 编：罗小玲

■ 本册主编：杨小凤



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编写说明

《新世纪高职高专英语综合教程——学考指南》是一套旨在帮助学生学习《新世纪高职高专英语综合教程》的辅助教材。本丛书以上海外语教育出版社出版的《新世纪高职高专英语·综合教程》(修订版)学生用书第一、第二、第三册为主要蓝本,依据教育部颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》和《新世纪高职高专英语教学大纲》,挑选出课文中的重点词汇、重要短语和难句,对其含义、用法进行了详细的解释,并做了适当的引申,以《高职高专英语应用能力考试大纲》为依据,还精心设计了自我测试题。目的在于通过举例、分析、练习等形式,一方面使学生全面理解、领会所学课文的知识点;另一方面在掌握所学知识的基础上,扩展知识面,并能灵活运用所学知识。

本丛书共三册,各分册都是依照学生用书同步编写而成。每单元的内容由以下几个部分组成:

第一部分 课文重点难点导学。此部分精心挑选本单元课文中的重点词汇、重要词组和长句难句进行分析、讲解,并附有例句,使学生明确学习重点,化解学生学习的疑点与难点。

第二部分 课文参考译文。此部分提供本单元课文的参考译文,旨在帮助学生更好地理解课文含义。

第三部分 语法链接。本部分重点介绍本单元的语法知识,同时提供语法练习,既有理论知识,又有实践练习,从而巩固语法知识点。

第四部分 单元练习答案。此部分提供本单元练习的正确答案,便于随时查阅,方便学生学习。

第五部分 自我测试。此部分主要依据《高职高专英语应用能力考试大纲》,根据教材内容设计试题,采用高职高专英语应用能力考试的考试题型,包括词汇结构、阅读理解、翻译、写作四个部分(听力除外),遵循由易到难的编写原则,循序渐进地培养学生的英语学习技巧,提高学生的英语应用能力。

本套丛书总主编为罗小玲,本分册主编为杨小凤,参加编写的有谢莉、王香英、朱文欣、周颖莹、莫艳玲、袁军。中南大学彭金定教授和湖南大学郑开春教授仔细审读了本套书稿,并提出了宝贵的修改意见,深表感谢。

由于编者水平和经验有限,疏漏之处在所难免,恳请读者不吝指正。

编者

2008年7月

目 录

Unit One Why College?	(1)
Key Points 课文重点难点导学	(1)
Translation 课文参考译文	(4)
Grammar Tips 语法链接	(5)
Keys to Exercises 单元练习答案	(7)
Test Yourself 自我测试	(10)
Unit Two Who's Afraid of Maths Anyway?	(19)
Key Points 课文重点难点导学	(19)
Translation 课文参考译文	(22)
Grammar Tips 语法链接	(23)
Keys to Exercises 单元练习答案	(24)
Test Yourself 自我测试	(27)
Unit three Paradise Lost?	(36)
Key Points 课文重点难点导学	(36)
Translation 课文参考译文	(39)
Grammar Tips 语法链接	(39)
Keys to Exercises 单元练习答案	(41)
Test Yourself 自我测试	(44)
Unit Four Moving from Detroit to Hobbs	(52)
Key Points 课文重点难点导学	(52)
Translation 课文参考译文	(55)
Grammar Tips 语法链接	(56)
Keys to Exercises 单元练习答案	(58)
Test Yourself 自我测试	(62)
Unit Five Winning at All Costs	(70)
Key Points 课文重点难点导学	(70)
Translation 课文参考译文	(73)
Grammar Tips 语法链接	(74)

Keys to Exercises 单元练习答案	(75)
Test Yourself 自我测试	(78)
Unit Six Why Are We Addicted to Soaps?	(86)
Key Points 课文重点难点导学	(86)
Translation 课文参考译文	(89)
Grammar Tips 语法链接	(90)
Keys to Exercises 单元练习答案	(91)
Test Yourself 自我测试	(94)
Unit Seven The Richest Man in the World	(102)
Key Points 课文重点难点导学	(102)
Translation 课文参考译文	(105)
Grammar Tips 语法链接	(106)
Keys to Exercises 单元练习答案	(108)
Test Yourself 自我测试	(111)
Unit Eight This Generation Means Business	(118)
Key Points 课文重点难点导学	(118)
Translation 课文参考译文	(121)
Grammar Tips 语法链接	(122)
Keys to Exercises 单元练习答案	(124)
Test Yourself 自我测试	(126)
Unit nine Waterloo Bridge	(134)
Key Points 课文重点难点导学	(134)
Translation 课文参考译文	(136)
Grammar Tips 语法链接	(139)
Keys to Exercises 单元练习答案	(141)
Test Yourself 自我测试	(144)
Unit Ten Going the Distance	(153)
Key Points 课文重点难点导学	(153)
Translation 课文参考译文	(156)
Grammar Tips 语法链接	(157)
Keys to Exercises 单元练习答案	(158)
Test Yourself 自我测试	(161)
2007 年 12 月高等学校英语应用能力考试(B 级)	(170)

Unit One Why College?

为什么要上大学?

学习目标

重点词汇 advance, beyond, dominate, graduate, major, outearn
require, reserve

重要短语 make it, in addition to, view... as...

核心语法 冠词

写作要点 填表

Key Points 课文重点难点导学



1. Key Words 重点词汇

require

(1) *v.* need 需要

例如: This kind of job requires special technical training. 这种工作需要特殊的技术培训。

The floor requires washing. 地板该洗了。

(2) *v.* 要求

例如: All passengers are required to show their tickets. 所有的乘客都必须出示车票。

beyond

(1) *prep.* at or on the farther side of 在……较远的一边

例如: What lies beyond the mountain? 山的那边有什么?

(2) *prep.* besides 除……之外, 超过

例如: His interests extend beyond the fine arts to foreign languages. 他除了对高雅艺术感兴趣外, 还对外语感兴趣。

(3) *prep.* surpassing, out of the reach of 超出, 超过

例如: You should put the medicine beyond the reach of the children. 你应该把药放在孩

子够不着的地方。

outearn

v. earn more than 比……赚得多

例如: General managers usually outearn employees. 总经理通常比一般员工要赚得多。

Surprisingly, the young man outearns his father. 惊讶的是, 这年轻人比他父亲赚得还多。

advanced

(1) *adj.* 现代的, 先进的, 高级的

例如: We have introduced a lot of advanced technologies. 我们引进了很多先进技术。

(2) *adj.* 发达的

例如: Japan is an advanced country. 日本是一个发达国家。

(3) *adj.* 高深的, 高等的

例如: advanced studies 高深的研究

major

(1) *n.* the main subject or speciality 专业

例如: What is your major? 你主修什么专业?

(2) *a.* more important (较)重要的, (较)严重的, (较)重大的

例如: Drug abuse has long been a major problem. 毒品滥用是由来已久的大问题。

(3) *v.* specialize in (a main subject in a university) 主修

例如: When my brother studied in the college, he majored in two subjects. 我哥上大学时主修了两门课程。

dominate

(1) *v.* have control of, have influence on (people, events, etc.) 支配, 统治, 控制

例如: A great man can dominate others through his character. 伟人是有人格的力量来支配他人。

(2) *v.* be the most important position 处于支配地位

例如: Women are no longer dominated by the men in their relationships. 在男女关系上男人不再支配女人。

(3) 高于, 俯瞰

例如: The whole valley is dominated by the mountain. 这座山俯瞰着整个山庄。

graduate

(1) *v.* 毕业, 获得学位

例如: He graduated from a famous university. 他毕业于名牌大学。

(2) *adj. / n.* 已得学位的大学毕业生

例如: a graduate of college 大学毕业生

(3) *adj. / n.* 大学毕业后继续研究的研究生

例如: a graduate student 研究生

reserve

(1) *v.* 预订, 定, 保留

例如: I have reserved a room for you at the hotel. 我已在旅馆为你预订了一个房间。

A double room has been reserved for him. 已为他预订了一个双人房间。

(2) *n.* 贮藏, 储备

例如: reserves of food 食物储备

2. Important Phrases & Expressions 重要短语与习惯表达

● **make it**: be successful (in one's career) 办成, 做到

例如: It's hard for him to make it as a writer. 他要想成为一位作家还有些难度。

He made full use of every chance to try, and finally he made it. 他充分利用每次尝试的机会, 终于取得了成功。

● **in addition (to)**: what's more, besides, as well as 而且, 又, 还, 除了

例如: In addition to the books here, there are other books you should read. 除了这些书外, 还有其他的书你应该读读。

In addition to reviewing my lessons, I often play the piano in my spare time. 业余时间里, 我除了复习功课外, 还经常弹钢琴。

● **view... as...**: consider... as..., regard... as..., think of... as... 把……当作……, 认为……

例如: Most students view English as the most difficult course in their study. 大多数学生都认为英语是最难的一门课。

The teacher views us as her good friends. 老师把我们看作是她的好朋友。

3. Difficult Sentences 难句分析

(1) The more you learn, the more you earn. 你学得越多, 赚得就越多。

● the + 比较级... the + 比较级... 表示“越……越……”。

例如: The more you get, the better it is. 你得到的越多越好。

The more you practice English, the better you will speak it. 你英语练得越多, 你就会说得越好。

(2) A college education is not only preparation for a career; it is also preparation for life. 大学教育不仅是为将来所从事的职业做准备, 而且是为未来的生活做准备。

● not only... but also... 表示“不仅……而且……”。

例如: He is not only clever but also hardworking. 他不仅聪明, 而且勤奋。

Not only he but also his parents are fond of watching football games. 他和他的父母都喜欢看足球赛。

(3) They may take classes that help them understand more about human nature, government, the arts, sciences, or whatever else interests them. 他们会选修一些能帮助他们更多地了解人性、政治制度、艺术、科学或任何他们感兴趣的课程。

● whatever 相当于 everything or anything that happens or available, needed, wanted, 表示“无论什么, 不管什么”。

例如: Please don't believe him, whatever he says. 无论他说什么, 都不要相信他。

Whatever happens, we'll meet here tonight. 不管发生什么事情, 我们今晚一定得在这里见面。

(4) Going to college, either full-time or part-time, is naturally becoming the next step after high school. 上大学,无论是全日制还是业余,自然而然地成了高中毕业后的下一个目标。

● 当动词作主语时,要用动名词形式,即 do+ing 形式。

例如:Swimming is her favorite sport. 游泳是她最喜欢的运动。

Seeing is believing. 眼见为实。

● either... or... 表示“不是……就是……、或者……或者……”。

例如:You can take either coffee or tea. 你可以选择咖啡或茶。

You will come here either today or tomorrow. 你可以今天或明天来。

(5) It is quite common for adults of all ages to come back to college either for career advancement or personal growth. 为提高业务素质或自身修养,各种年龄层次的人重返大学校园学习已是相当普遍的现象。

● It is +adj. / n. +to do 在英语中,动词作主语,除了动名词形式外,动词不定式也能充当句子主语,往往结构比较长,为避免句子头重脚轻,it 常用来作形式主语,把真正的主语动词不定式置于句子后部分。因此,“it”在此句充当形式主语,真正的主语是此句后面部分的不定式短语“to come back to college”。

例如:It is important to learn English well. 学好英语很重要。

It is a good habit to get up early. 起早床是个好习惯。

Translation 课文参考译文



为什么要上大学?

导语:人们为什么越来越关注教育?高中学生为什么想方设法要上大学?作为大学生,你是否问过自己为什么要上大学?

“学得越多,挣得越多”,这是流行歌星辛迪·劳帕在她 35 岁获得高中毕业证书时说过的。一句话。尽管辛迪没有高中文凭也能挣很多钱,但大多数人是不能做到的。在今日美国,75%的工作都需要高中以上文凭或特殊的技术培训;大学毕业生比没有受过大学教育的人收入高;有硕士学位的人比只有学士学位的人收入高;而且收入最高的往往都是那些有高学历的人。然而,文凭多并不总是意味着能挣更多的钱。许多有技术的蓝领工人、商人、企业主管和企业家都比科研人员挣得多,而著名运动员和演艺人员的收入高至无人能及。

大学教育不仅是为将来所从事的职业做准备,而且是为将来的生活做准备。除了所选的专业课程外,大多数学生还有时间上选修课。他们会选修一些能帮助他们更多地了解人性、政治制度、艺术、科学或任何他们感兴趣的课程。

上大学,无论是全日制还是业余,都很自然地成了高中毕业后的下一个目标。目前,有超过一半的美国高中毕业生在上大学。但应届高中毕业生已不再垄断大学校园。为提高业务素质或自身修养,各种年龄层次的人重返大学校园已是相当普遍的现象。到 1992 年,大约有一半美国大学生的年龄会大于 25 岁,其中 20% 超过 35 岁。近 3 400 所高校将为这些不同年龄层次的人服务,注册学生超过 1 200 万。

美国拥有学士以上学位的人数在不断攀升,这体现了美国人对教育价值的推崇。大约有20%的美国人是大毕业生。但在年轻人和在职人员中,这一比例至少为25%,比其他多数大国要高出很多。在美国,大学教育已不再是有钱人和有学习天赋的人的特权,几乎任何想上大学的人都能圆自己的大学之梦。

Grammar Tips 语法链接



冠 词

1. 语法知识

(1)不定冠词 a (an) 与数词 one 同源,是“一个”的意思。a 用于辅音音素前,一般读作 [e],而 an 则用于元音音素前,一般读做 [en]。

(2)定冠词 the 可以和一个名词连用来表示某个或某些特定的人或东西。

① 特指双方都明白的人或物。

例如:Take the medicine. 把药吃了。

② 上文提到过的人或事。

例如:He bought a house. I've been to the house. 他买了幢房子。我去过那幢房子。

③ 指世上独一无二的事物。

例如:the sun, the sky, the moon, the earth

④ 与单数名词连用表示一类事物,与形容词或分词连用表示一类人。

例如:the dollar 美元, the fox 狐狸, the rich 富人, the living 生者

⑤ 用在序数词和形容词最高级以及形容词 only, very, same 等前面。

例如: I live on the second floor. 我住在第二层。

That's the very thing I've been looking for. 那正是我要找的东西。

⑥ 表示所有,相当于物主代词,用在表示身体部位的名词前。

例如:She caught me by the arm. 她抓住了我的手臂。

⑦ 用在某些由普通名词构成的国家名称、机关团体、阶级等专有名词前。

例如: the People's Republic of China 中华人民共和国

the United States 美国

⑧ 用在表示乐器的名词之前。

例如:She can play the piano. 她会弹钢琴。

⑨ 用在姓氏的复数名词之前,表示一家人。

例如:the Greens 格林一家或格林夫妇

为了方便大家学习和记忆,现将定冠词的用法总结成口诀如下:

特指唯一与海洋,岛屿、海峡和海湾

重提、沙漠、河流与群山

方位、顺序、最高级,组织、团体与机关

年代、姓氏复数前,会议、条约与报刊

乐器、船名、建筑物,定冠词都不能忘。

(3) 零冠词的用法。

① 在季节、月份、节日、假日、日期、星期等表示时间的名词之前,不加冠词。

例如: We go to school from Monday to Friday. 我们从星期一到星期五都上课。

② 在一日三餐、球类运动和娱乐运动的名称前,不加冠词

例如: have breakfast, play chess

③ 当两个或两个以上名词并用时,常省去冠词。

例如: I can't write without pen or pencil. 没有钢笔和铅笔,我就写不了字。

④ 当 by 与火车等交通工具连用表示一种方式时,中间无冠词。

例如: by bus, by train

⑤ 有些个体名词不用冠词。如 school、college、prison、market、hospital、bed、table、class、town、church、court 等个体名词,直接置于介词后,表示该名词的深层含义。

例如: go to hospital 去医院看病

go to the hospital 去医院 (并不是去看病,而是有其他目的)

2. 语法练习

Part 1 Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

- () 1. Mary likes playing ____ piano while Tom is interested in listening to ____ music.
A. \... the B. \... \ C. the... \ D. a... the
- () 2. That evening ____ Greens sat before bright fire and had ____ nice supper.
A. the... a B. \... \ C. \... a D. the... \
- () 3. We should take care of ____.
A. young and old B. the young and old
C. the young and the old D. young and the old
- () 4. You are not ____ first person to arrive but you always ____ last one to leave.
A. a... a B. \... \ C. the... the D. an... an
- () 5. He is one of ____ cleverest students in his class and he studies ____ hardest.
A. the... a B. a... a C. the... \ D. \... the
- () 6. We often send some presents to our teachers on ____ Teachers' Day ____ September 10 every year.
A. the... the B. the... \ C. \... the D. \... \
- () 7. China is ____ old country with ____ long history in ____ world.
A. the... a... the B. an... \... \ C. an... \... the D. an... a... the
- () 8. The man was in ____ hurry to catch ____ train.
A. a... \ B. a... the C. the... \ D. \... the
- () 9. Though the first letter is ____ "U" in the word "useful", we must say "____ useful book".
A. a... a B. an... a C. \... a D. an... an
- () 10. Is he ____ European or ____ American?
A. a... an B. an... a C. an... an D. a... a

Part 2 Fill in the blanks with the articles where necessary.

11. What's on ____ radio this evening?

12. He sent all the books by ____ mail.

13. At ____ daybreak we started on our journey.
14. They pulled her by ____ hair.
15. This museum specializes in ____ 18th century furniture.
16. He likes playing ____ basketball.
17. Tom and Jack are nearly of ____ age.
18. I was born in ____ September.
19. This text is ____ longest in Book 1.
20. Do you know ____ boy standing by the window?

语法练习参考答案

1. C	2. A	3. C	4. C	5. C	6. D	7. D	8. B	9. A	10. A	11. the	12. \	13. \	14. the	15. the	16. \	17. an	18. \	19. the	20. the
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------	---------	-------	-------	---------	---------	-------	--------	-------	---------	---------

Keys to Exercises 单元练习答案



1. Yes, I do. The more education you receive, the more money you get in future.
2. Elective courses help them understand more about human nature, government, the arts, science, or whatever else interests them.
3. They come back to college either for career advancement or personal growth.
4. Yes, they do. In the U. S. , a college education is not viewed as a privilege reserved for the wealthy or the academically talented.

Work Out

I. Read the text again and complete the statements.

1. "The more you learn, the more you earn"
2. some education; technical training beyond high school degrees
3. prepare for a career; get prepared for life
4. full-time; part-time
5. the percentage of college graduates among younger adults and working people is much higher

II. Fill in the blanks with words or phrases from the Vocabulary Snapshot. Change the forms if necessary.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
| 1. major | 2. viewed | 3. are reserved | 4. view |
| 5. be dominated | 6. outearn | 7. In addition to | 8. made it |
| 9. talented | 10. career | | |

III. Complete the sentences with the proper forms of the words given in parentheses.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. entertain | 2. vary | 3. viewing | 4. election |
| 5. majority | 6. reservations | 7. advancing | 8. talents |
| 9. added | 10. outearn | | |

IV. Rearrange the words into sentences.

1. More diplomas do not always mean more money.
2. Great athletes and entertainers outearn everyone else.
3. Going to college is naturally becoming the next step after high school.
4. Recent high school graduates no longer dominate the college campuses.
5. It is common for adults to come back to college for personal growth.

V. Translate the Chinese into English.

1. the more he will earn
2. I still view him as
3. we no longer believe him
4. In addition to the dictionary he wanted
5. either he or I was wrong

VI. Make sentences according to the models of sentence structure.

Model 1

1. The more we looked forward to his early arrival, the more disappointed we became.
2. The happier Karl pretended to be in public, the sadder he felt in private.

Model 2

1. It's a social custom for people to exchange gifts at Christmas.
2. It's exciting for me to speak in public for the first time.

Model 3

1. Getting up early is considered as a good habit.
2. Taking natural materials out of the rubbish and using them is called recycling.

Model 4

1. Gone were the restrictions that prevented blacks from voting.
2. More serious was the question of how the president would present the announcement.

Grammar Tips

VII. Complete the sentences by choosing the appropriate answer from the choices given in parentheses.

- | | | | | |
|------|--------|------|---------------|---------|
| 1. × | 2. the | 3. × | 4. a, a, a, a | 5. × |
| 6. × | 7. × | 8. × | 9. the | 10. the |

VIII. Fill in each blank of the following paragraph with an appropriate word.

- | | | | | |
|---------|-------|--------|-----------|--------|
| 1. At | 2. an | 3. to | 4. what | 5. the |
| 6. back | 7. on | 8. few | 9. across | 10. a |

Reading Skills

IX. Look at the following sentences and answer the questions.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. definition | 2. restatement | 3. restatement | 4. definition | 5. definition |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|

Read More

X. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. T | 2. F | 3. F | 4. T | 5. F |
|------|------|------|------|------|

XI. Choose the best answer from the four choices.

1. D 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. A

Practical Reading**XII. Use the information to answer the questions.**

1. Page 13 2. Page 11~12 3. Business News 4. Pages 7~10 5. Page 4

XIII. Use the information to find the items equivalent to those given in Chinese.

1. Local News 2. Advertisement 3. Editorials 4. Real Estate
 5. Sports 6. Movies 7. Letters to the Editor 8. Business News
 9. Food 10. Obituaries

Practical Writing**XIV. Practice (form-filling)**

A. Fill in the above sample form with information about yourself.

B. A major international enterprise is looking for secretaries for its new branch in New York, and you wish to apply for the position. Complete the following application form in block letters. Be sure to read and follow the directions carefully.

R. J. Thompson Company An Equal Opportunity Employer <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 10px;"> Personnel Relations EMPLOYMENT APPLICATION <u>Date May 11, 2002</u> Interviewer Ms. Sharon Zhang </div>			
Personal Data			
Applying for Position as <u>SECRETARY</u> Salary Desired <u>4 000 yuan a month</u> Data Available <u>CV</u>			
Name <u>Xiaoping Li</u> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; font-size: small;"> (Last) (First) (Middle) </div>			
Address <u>No. 324 Zhongyi Road, Changsha City, 410116</u> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; font-size: small;"> (Street) (City) (Postal Code) </div>			
Telephone No. <u>0731 - 2646098</u> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; font-size: small;"> (Area Code) </div>			
Who referred you to us? <u>Mr. Smith, Consultant, Heidric Headhunting Co. Ltd.</u>			
Educational data			
TIME	NAME OF INSTITUTION	MAJOR	DEGREE

Skills

Typing Speed: 75 words per minute

Computer: GOOD AT COMPUTER APPLICATION

Foreign Language: FLUENT IN ENGLISH

Applicant's Signature _____

Date _____

Test Yourself 自我测试



Part 1 Vocabulary & Structure

Section A

Directions: there are 10 incomplete sentences. You are required to complete each statement by choosing the appropriate answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D.

- () 1. The ____ you stay here, ____ your English will become.
 A. longer... the most fluent B. longer... the more fluent
 C. long... the least fluent D. long... more fluent
- () 2. ____ we go there together next week or you go by yourself today.
 A. If B. Though C. Either D. Neither
- () 3. She loves teaching. If she were given a second life to live, she would choose teaching as her ____ again.
 A. career B. job C. work D. profession
- () 4. I lined up for three hours and finally ____ to get the ticket.
 A. succeeded B. made it C. made for it D. accomplished
- () 5. Not only ____ the film, but he met and talked with the director as well.
 A. he did see B. did he see C. had he seen D. he saw
- () 6. ____ the beautiful weather here, Kunming also owns a wonderful landscape.
 A. In addition to B. Besides C. Excepted that D. Beside
- () 7. When ____ the problem, the leaders should take the following points into consideration.
 A. view B. viewing C. viewed D. is viewed
- () 8. In order to support his family, he headed for Shenzhen alone to hunt jobs after accepting his high school ____.
 A. certification B. qualification C. degree D. diploma
- () 9. She put those medicines that the doctor gave her just now ____ the reach of Tom, her little baby for the sake of safety.
 A. within B. in C. beyond D. outside of

() 10. The old man patted me on ____ shoulder when I finished the report under great pressures.

- A. my B. × C. the D. a

Section B

Directions: There are 10 incomplete statements here. You should fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in the brackets.

11. This student has higher ____ (academically) ability.
12. I have great confidence in these ____ (talent) young people. They will be able to finish this work ahead of time.
13. By the time I was 22, I was the head of the public relations department in a ____ (major) telecommunications company.
14. Much of the boy's free time seems to ____ (dominate) by the Internet.
15. After finishing college, she did research and taught in a ____ (vary) of universities and government agencies.
16. Dream of Red Chamber is ____ (view) as one of China's four best classic novels.
17. This is ____ (require) reading.
18. Please give me some ____ (profession) advice on learning English.
19. The school has an ____ (enroll) of 2 000 pupils.
20. Mary took up so many ____ (election) courses last term that she could not afford too much time.

Part 2 Reading Comprehension

Task 1

Directions: After reading the following passage, you will find 5 questions or unfinished statements. For each question or statement there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should make the correct choice.

Shopping for clothes is not the same experience for a man as it is for a woman. A man goes shopping because he needs something. His purpose is settled and decided in advance. He knows what he wants, and his aim is to find it and buy it; the price is a secondary consideration (考虑). All men simply walk into a shop and ask the assistant for what they want. The job can be and often is completed in less than five minutes, with hardly any small talk to everyone's satisfaction. Now how does a woman go about buying clothes? In almost every respect she does so in the opposite way. Her shopping is not often based on need. She never fully made up her mind what she wants, and she is only "having a look around". She will try on any number of things. The most important things in her mind is the thought of finding something that everyone thinks suits her. Most women have an excellent sense of value when they buy clothes. They are always ready for the unexpected bargain. Faced with a roomful of dresses, a woman may easily spend an hour going from one shelf to another before selecting the dresses she wants to try on. It is a long and hard job, but obviously one to be enjoyed. Most dress shops provide chairs for the waiting husbands.