 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3


(修订版)


# 学考指南

GUIDE TO LEARNING AND  
EXAMINATION

■ 总 主 编：罗小玲  
■ 本册主编：梅 勇



 湖南科学技术出版社  
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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,本分册主编为梅勇,参加编写的有王喜九、刘梅、刘慧君、周新云、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

<b>Unit One Redefine the Image and Value of Beauty</b>	(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	(6)
Keys to Exercises 单元练习答案	(7)
Test Yourself 自我测试	(10)
<b>Unit Two Surfing's Up and Grades Are Down</b>	(17)
Key Points 课文重点难点导学	(17)
Translation 课文参考译文	(19)
Grammar Tips 语法链接	(21)
Keys to Exercises 单元练习答案	(22)
Test Yourself 自我测试	(25)
<b>Unit Three Work in America</b>	(31)
Key Points 课文重点难点导学	(31)
Translation 课文参考译文	(35)
Grammar Tips 语法链接	(36)
Keys to Exercises 单元练习答案	(39)
Test Yourself 自我测试	(42)
<b>Unit Four Suzhou: Its Gardens and Embroidery</b>	(50)
Key Points 课文重点难点导学	(50)
Translation 课文参考译文	(54)
Grammar Tips 语法链接	(55)
Keys to Exercises 单元练习答案	(57)
Test Yourself 自我测试	(61)
<b>Unit Five Rethinking Thinking</b>	(69)
Key Points 课文重点难点导学	(69)
Translation 课文参考译文	(72)
Grammar Tips 语法链接	(73)



Keys to Exercises 单元练习答案 .....	(75)
Test Yourself 自我测试 .....	(79)
<b>Unit Six Global Warming—How will it end?</b> .....	(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 .....	(94)
Test Yourself 自我测试 .....	(97)
<b>Unit Seven Launched Into Space</b> .....	(104)
Key Points 课文重点难点导学 .....	(104)
Translation 课文参考译文 .....	(107)
Grammar Tips 语法链接 .....	(108)
Keys to Exercises 单元练习答案 .....	(111)
Test Yourself 自我测试 .....	(114)
<b>Unit Eight The Battle Against AIDS</b> .....	(121)
Key Points 课文重点难点导学 .....	(121)
Translation 课文参考译文 .....	(124)
Grammar Tips 语法链接 .....	(125)
Keys to Exercises 单元练习答案 .....	(127)
Test Yourself 自我测试 .....	(129)
<b>Unit Nine East-West Cultural Clash</b> .....	(137)
Key Points 课文重点难点导学 .....	(137)
Translation 课文参考译文 .....	(140)
Grammar Tips 语法链接 .....	(142)
Keys to Exercises 单元练习答案 .....	(144)
Test Yourself 自我测试 .....	(147)
<b>Unit Ten The End of the Light Bulb</b> .....	(154)
Key Points 课文重点难点导学 .....	(154)
Translation 课文参考译文 .....	(157)
Grammar Tips 语法链接 .....	(158)
Keys to Exercises 单元练习答案 .....	(160)
Test Yourself 自我测试 .....	(163)
<b>2007 年 12 月高等学校英语应用能力考试(A 级)</b> .....	(170)

# Unit One Redefine the Image and Value of Beauty

## 重新界定审美观

### 学习目标

**重点词汇** abandon, bill, dismiss, essence, negative

**重要短语** be dying to, kick off, break onto... stage, set the standards for

**核心语法** 不定式

**要点写作** 产品说明书

### Key Points 课文重点难点导学



#### 1. Key Words 重点词汇

**abandon**

(1) *v.* go away from (a person, a thing or a place) not intending to return; forsake; desert 离开 (某人、某物或某地) 而不返回; 遗弃; 抛弃; 离奇

例如: The baby was abandoned by its parents 这个婴儿被父母遗弃。

(2) *v.* give up completely (esp. sth. begun) 完全放弃 (尤指已开始的某事物)

例如: The match was abandoned because of bad weather. 比赛因天气恶劣而取消。

**bill**

(1) *n.* written statement of money owed for goods or services supplied 账单

例如: telephone, gas, heating bills 电话、煤气、暖气账单

(2) *n.* written or printed advertisement; notice 广告; 招贴; 海报; 告示

例如: Stick no bills! 禁止招贴!

(3) *n.* programme of entertainment (at a cinema, theatre, etc.) (电影院、剧场等的) 节目单

例如: She gives me a comedy bill and invites me to go to cinema together. 她给我一张介绍喜剧的节目单并邀请我一起去看电影。

(4) *n.* (U.S.) dollar

例如: a ten-dollar bill 一张 10 元钞票

**dismiss**

(1) *v.* remove sb. from a position 开除, 撤职, 解雇

例如: Workers who have been unfairly dismissed walked on the road. 被无理解雇的工人纷纷上街游行。

(2) *v.* send sb. away 把某人打发走, 让某人离开

例如: The duchess dismissed the servant from her presence. 公爵夫人让那个仆人退下。

(3) *v.* consider sb. / sth. not worth thinking or talking about 对某人/某事物不予理会或不屑一提

例如: She was dismissed as a dreamer. 认为她是个空想家而不予理睬。

**essence**

(1) *n.* that which makes a thing what it is; most important or indispensable quality of sth. 本质, 要素, 精髓

例如: The essence of his argument is that capitalism cannot succeed. 他论点的核心是资本主义是不能成功。

(2) *n.* very important; indispensable 非常重要的; 不可或缺的

例如: Speed is of the essence in dealing with an emergency. 在处理紧急事件时, 速度是非常重要的。

**negative**

(1) *adj.* (of words, sentences, etc.) expressing denial or refusal (指词、句等)表示否定或拒绝

例如: The embassy gave him a negative answer. 大使馆给他一个否定的答复。

(2) *adj.* lacking in definite, constructive or helpful qualities 消极的, 败事的, 无益处的

例如: He has a very negative attitude to his work. 他工作态度很消极。

(3) *adj.* containing or producing the type of electric charge carried by electrons (电) 阴性的、负极的

例如: The negative terminal of a battery can not enter a circuit. 电池的负极不能产生电流。

(4) *n.* word or statement that express or means denial or refusal 否定词, 否定句

例如: No, not and neither are negatives. No, not, neither 这些都是否定词。

(5) *v.* refuse to approve or grant sth. 否决或否定某事

例如: The jury negated his application. 陪审团否决了他的申请。

**2. Important Phrases & Expressions 重要短语与习惯表达****be dying to: 拼命想做**

例如: I am dying to eat something. 我极想吃点东西。

She is dying to know where you've been. 她极其想知道你去哪儿了。

**kick off: 开始**

例如: I'll ask Tessa to kick off the discussion. 我叫特沙开始讨论。

The CEO says that they will kick off the meeting now. 总监说马上开会。

**break onto... stage: 闯进……的舞台**

例如: Liu Xiang broke onto the world athletics stage in last Olympic Games. 刘翔在上届奥运会上闯进了世界田径运动舞台。

**set the standards for: 为……确立标准**



例如: The students' normal rules set the standards for the high school students. 学生日常行为规范为中学生确立了标准。

The outline of the teacher certificate test sets standards for teaching staffs. 教师资格考试大纲为教学人员确立了考试标准。

### 3. Difficult Sentences 难句分析

(1) Her criticizer dismissed her as a country bumpkin with rough features only Westerners could appreciate. Her admirers praise her as the essence of ancient Chinese beauty, with a touch of modern spirit. 批评她的人把她说成土包子, 粗糙的相貌可能只有西方人才欣赏。推崇她的人则称赞她蕴涵东方古典美, 还糅和着几分现代气息。

● criticize 意思为“批评、挑剔、非难”。

例如: Stop criticizing my work! 别再挑剔我的作品了!

He was criticized by the committee for failing to report the accident. 他由于未对事故进行汇报而受到委员会的批评。

● 在 Her criticizer dismissed her as a country... 一句中, “as” 一词在句中是介词, 表明有某人的身份或特征, 意思是“当作、作为”。

例如: He dressed as a policeman. 他打扮成警察的模样。

I am speaking as your employer. 我以雇主的身份和你说话。

(2) You can find models everywhere in Chinese society and they are considered one of the building blocks of a fast-growing consumer society that is billed as the biggest in the world. 在中国你到处可以发现模特儿, 他们被认为是当今世界消费社会发展最快的基石之一。

● a fast-growing consumer society that is billed as the biggest in the world 是个由“that”引导的非限制性定语从句。先行词是“that”前面的名词。

● one of + 名词复数形式, 含义为“是……其中之一”。

例如: He is the one of good students in class. 他是班上好学生中之一。

One of the greatest rivers in the world is the Yangtze. 扬子江是世界上最大河流之一。

(3) It worked wonders; everything the enterprise brought sold out. And the women made headlines — but didn't dare to call themselves models. Instead, they insisted on being factory workers who would never quit their day jobs. The first generation of Chinese models was born this way, along with hundreds of copycats. 奇迹发生了。该厂家带去的时装一销而空。女工们上了报刊头版头条, 但还不敢把自己称为模特儿, 并坚持说是工厂的工人, 永远不会辞去她们的正常工作。第一代中国模特就是这样在模仿中产生了。

● It worked wonders 是个由“it”引导的形式主语, 真正的主语是后面的句子。It 作形式主语代替主语从句, 主要是为了平衡句子结构, 主语从句的连接词没有变化。而 it 引导的强调句则是对句子某一部分进行强调, 无论强调的是什么成分, 都可用连词 that。被强调部分指人时也可用 who/whom。

例如: It is a pity that you didn't go to see the film. 很可惜, 你不能去看电影了。

It is said that President Bush will visit our school next week. 据说布什总统下周将

到访我们学校。

● make headlines 表示“制造头版头条新闻”。

例如: Britney is always making headlines. 小甜甜总是在头版头条新闻中。

The financial scandal made headlines for weeks. 财政丑闻连续几周上头条新闻。

●在 they insisted on being factory... 中, insist on doing sth. 或者 insist on sth. 表示“坚持某事物”或“坚持做……”。

例如: The bank will insist on collateral for a loan of that size. 银行坚持认为这样的大笔贷款一定要有抵押物。

He insists on going with me. 他坚持要和我同去。

(4) By the 1990s, modeling started to establish itself as a career in China. Just as the world was surprised that China produced 7-foot-plus NBA Yao Ming, few knew that it had become a breeding ground for supermodels. Across the People's Republic, as living standards and diets improve, youngsters are getting taller. 到20世纪90年代末, 模特业开始在中国逐渐形成一门行业。就像世界对中国出了个7英尺多的NBA巨星姚明而感到惊奇一样, 很少有人意识到中国已经成为孕育超级模特的摇篮。随着生活水平的提高和饮食结构的改善, 人民共和国土地上的年轻人正长得越来越高。

● establish 建立, 成立

例如: The Board shall be established on the date of establishment of the Company. 董事会应在公司成立日期成立。

His company establishes a business for 12 offices all over the world. 他公司在世界有12处工作室运营。

● was surprised that 表示“对……很惊讶, 其惊讶的内容是后面 that 从句的内容。”

例如: I was surprised that Liu Xiang won the Gold Medal in Olympic Games, but the westerners failed. 我对刘翔在奥林匹克运动会上赢得金牌感到震惊, 而西方人却没有。

To my great surprise is that he managed to accomplish the task only in a few days. 使我非常惊奇的是, 他竟能在短短几天内完成这项任务。

● Youngsters are getting taller. 年轻人长得越来越高。

get + 形容词比较级, 表示“越来越……”或“变成……”。

例如: The food gets worse. 食物变坏了。

Weather gets better. 天气变好了。

## Translation 课文参考译文



### 重新界定审美观

导语: 或许你读过丑小鸭变成美丽公主的故事, 我们这里有个现代版的丑小鸭故事, 你有兴趣读一读吗?

批评她的人把她说成土包子, 粗糙的相貌可能只有西方人才欣赏。推崇她的人则称赞她蕴涵东方古典美, 还柔和着几分现代气息。

看看卢燕,一个小镇里走出来的丑小鸭成了 5 英尺 10 英寸高的先锋模特,有可能成为代表中国的新面孔。

“有些人说我在改变着中国人的审美观。我也不知道是否如此。”卢燕,现为巴黎的一名时装模特,在北京的一次时装巡演中如是说。“当然有相当多的人不喜欢我的模样。”

在中国你随处可见模特儿,他们被认为是世界上发展最迅猛的消费社会的基石之一。各行各业都雇佣他们来推销产品,从汽车到房地产到手机到矿泉水,甚至还成为城市与大卖场的形象代言人。

1983 年,某纺织厂的女工们穿上她们最喜爱的服装,在一个废弃了的仓库里把一场业余时装秀搬上舞台,届此,上海迈出了时装业万里长征的第一步。

这引起了当地一家服装厂的注意。他们把这群女工带到北京的一个展销会上演示他们的产品。奇迹发生了。该厂家带去的时装一销而空。女工们上了报刊头版头条,还不敢把自己称为模特,并坚持说是工厂的工人,永远不会辞去她们的正常工作。第一代中国模特就是这样在模仿中产生了。

到 20 世纪 90 年代末,模特业开始在中国逐渐形成一门行业。就像世界对中国出了个 7 英尺多的 NBA 巨星姚明而感到惊奇一样,很少有人意识到中国已经成为孕育超级模特的摇篮。随着生活水平的提高和饮食结构的改善,人民共和国土地上的年轻人正长得越来越高。

“我每年至少看到 200 名来自全国各地的应试者,他们极其渴望成为模特儿。但是,他们唯一的资本只是身高而已。”北京时装学院的一位老师说。

尽管对学猫步趋之若鹜,但极少有中国模特儿在国际 T 台上露脸。卢燕是个例外。尽管她的成功在国内意见纷纷,但表示出会形成一种不同于以往的新的审美标准。

在中国中部江西省一个小煤镇里长大的卢燕,在家里三个孩子中排行老大。就像世界上所有未成名的模特一样,卢燕在那个穷乡僻壤也被认为是只丑小鸭。

她天生一双小眼睛,鼻子扁平,高高颧骨上长满了雀斑。这在中国人的传统审美中,都是缺点。人们欣赏大眼睛、娇小的鼻子和玲珑的身材,她却长得出奇的高大。

所以她成了个假小子,胆子特大,为了掩饰身高养成了不雅的姿势,而恰恰是这些造就了她的成才之路。

“我 17 岁那年,参加一个形体班以纠正我的姿势,”卢燕回忆到,“那个老师正好要组对去北京参加模特比赛,队里还缺一个人,我对模特一无所知,他们也不喜欢我的长相,但高个子女孩在我那地方很难找到,他们找我去只是为了凑数。”

他们没有赢得比赛,但北京一个时尚杂志编辑发现卢燕的模样长得不同凡响,并且把她介绍给了两个改变她一生命运的人。

“我看了她一眼,就知道她能成为世界顶级模特,”李东田,中国最早著名发型师之一,这样说道。“我很兴奋,当时是 1999 年,世纪交替之时。媒体纷纷问我谁会成为下个世纪新型美女,我毫不犹豫地指向了卢燕。”

卢燕惊呆了。“他是第一个告诉我很漂亮的中国人,”她回忆道。

凭借李东田和时尚摄影师冯海,他们把卢燕的形象推向了国内各大杂志,卢燕的长相和个性是一种完美结合,足以代表 21 世纪中国女性。“以前中国只关注大眼睛和女性的妩媚,他们对于酷派性格一无所知。”李东田说。“许多中国女孩都很漂亮,但是过眼就忘记了。而卢燕却与众不同,你只要看她一眼,就永远忘不了。”

这一幕就发生在三年前。巴黎来的两位模特专家在北京一家宾馆的大堂里见到了卢燕。

“我到中国来寻找女孩子,没有见到中意的。”纳迪亚·柏拉舍米说,他是来自大都会模特代理行法国代理,该行现在就是卢燕的代理人。“我们要寻找与众不同、很有个性的人,我们要的是能成为明星的人,卢燕正好符合我们的要求。”

几周后,这位中国矿工的女儿走在了巴黎街头,上了《世界时装之苑》(Elle)和《巴黎竞报》(Paris Match)等时装杂志的封面,并成为 Christian Dior、Gucci 和 Christian Lacroix 等世界著名品牌的服装模特儿。

“按照中国的审美标准,她肯定称不上漂亮。”高晓菲说,她今年 20 岁,是北京时装学院的学生。“看看我们班,几乎都是大眼睛姑娘。但我很喜欢她。我越看她,越觉得她美。”

## Grammar Tips 语法链接



### 不定式

#### 1. 语法知识

动词不定式由 to+动词原形构成。这里的 to 是不定式标志,没有词义。不定式具有名词、形容词或副词的某些语法功能,又有动词的时态和语态的特点及作用。

(1) 不定式作主语,往往用 it 作形式主语,真正的主语不定式放至句子的后面。

例如: It took me an hour to walk to the shopping mall. 我去大卖场的路上花了一小时。

It's necessary for you to lock the car when you do not use it. 不用车的时候,锁车是有必要的。

(2) “be said/reported/believed/thought/known + 不定式结构,不定式用来作主语补足语。

例如: We believe him to be guilty. 我们相信他是有罪的。

We know him to be a fool. 我们知道他是个笨蛋。(to be 不能省去)

(3) 后面常接动词不定式的动词有:

afford	aim	agree	arrange	ask	decide
bother	care	choose	demand	desire	determine
elect	endeavor	hope	fail	help	learn
long 渴望	mean	manage	offer	remember	pretend
refuse	tend	undertake	expect	hate	intend

例如: Father will not allow us to play on the street. 父亲不让我们在街上玩耍。

The officer ordered his men to fire. 长官命令士兵开火。

#### 2. 语法练习

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

( ) 1. Don't forget \_\_\_\_\_ the letter.

A. to send      B. send      C. sending      D. being sent

( ) 2. The chair looks very old, but in fact it is very comfortable to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. sit      B. sit on      C. be sat      D. be sat on

( ) 3. Is \_\_\_\_\_ necessary to return the book tomorrow?

- A. this B. that C. it D. which
- ( ) 4. I'm afraid they would not allow him        here.
- A. to smoke B. smoking C. smokes D. smoke
- ( ) 5. Mother told me        the water before I drank it.
- A. boiling B. boiled C. boil D. to boil
- ( ) 6. On my way home, I stopped        some food.
- A. buy B. to buy C. buying D. bought
- ( ) 7. John was made        the car for a week as a punishment.
- A. to wash B. washing C. wash D. to be washing
- ( ) 8. The sitting-room needs       , but it'll have to wait until Saturday.
- A. be cleaning B. to be cleaned C. clean D. being cleaned
- ( ) 9. The first thing I want to do is       .
- A. visit to him B. to visit him C. visiting him D. visited him
- ( ) 10. Li Yang advised me        too much, otherwise I would have been drunk.
- A. not to drink B. to drink C. not drinking D. drinking

### Part 2 Fill in the blanks with the verbs in their proper forms.

11. It's time        (start) our class.
12. I have a lot of things        (tell) you.
13. I'm very glad        (hear from) you again.
14. The article is not easy        (understand).
15. We didn't have time        (to have) a rest.
16. I'll try        (not do) that again.
17. John's wish is        (become) a writer in the future.
18. I'd like        (go) to the Summer Palace.
19. She doesn't know whether and when        (leave) Shanghai in two days.
20. She is not sure how        (work) out the maths problem.

### 语法练习参考答案

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. D 6. B 7. A 8. B 9. B 10. A  
11. to start 12. to tell 13. to hear from 14. to understand 15. to have  
16. no to do 17. to become 18. to go 19. to leave 20. to work

### Keys to Exercises 单元练习答案



#### The answers to the questions on the text.

1. Her critics regard her as a country girl with rough features that only Westerners could appreciate while her admirers praise her for having the best quality of ancient Chinese beauty mixed with modern spirit.
2. Yes. They are considered one of the building blocks of a fast-growing consumer



society. They are hired to sell everything from automobiles to real estate and mobile phones to mineral water. They even represent cities and shopping malls.

3. Yes. When some women works from a textile factory put on their clothes and staged an amateur show in an abandoned warehouse, they were noticed and taken to a sales exhibit in Beijing to model its products. As a result, everything the enterprise brought sold out. The first generation of Chinese models was thus born.

4. Lu has broken onto the international stage and made a turning point in setting the standards for a different kind of beauty.

5. No. My understanding of beauty is that a beauty should have got big eyes, double-fold eyelids, white and tender skin, and etc.

### Work Out

I. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or (F) according to the text.

1. F    2. T    3. F    4. F    5. T    6. F    7. F    8. T

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

1. stage    2. quit    3. negative    4. humble    5. dismissed  
6. was dying to    7. essence    8. rough    9. bill    10. abandoned

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

1. definite    2. controversy    3. splashed    4. bred    5. attribute  
6. hawking    7. editing    8. amateur    9. stunning    10. exceptional

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

#### Model 1

1. He went on the journey, along with two of his friends.  
2. She placed the bank notes, along with the change and receipts, back in the drawer.

#### Model 2

1. The medicine worked wonders; it cured my backache.  
2. His holiday worked wonders; he doesn't look so tired as before.

#### Model 3

1. The candidate kicked off his campaign with a speech on television.  
2. The concert kicked off with a folk song.

V. Translate the following sentences from the text into Chinese.

1. 她的反对者批评她是个土包子,粗糙的相貌只有西方人才欣赏。她的支持者则称赞她具有东方古典美,还糅和着一些现代气息。

2. 在中国你到处可以见到模特,他们被认为是这个世界上发展最迅猛的消费社会的基石之一。

3. 1983年,某纺织厂女工们穿上她们最喜爱的服装,在一个废弃了的仓库里把一场业余时装秀搬上舞台,届此,上海迈出了时装业万里长征的第一步。

4. 她天生一双小眼睛,鼻子扁平,高高颧骨上长满了雀斑。这在中国人的传统审美中,都是缺点。人们欣赏大眼睛、娇小的鼻子和玲珑的身材。

5. 凭借李东田和时尚摄影师冯海,他们把卢燕的形象推向了国内的各种杂志,卢燕的长相和个性是一种完美结合,足以代表 21 世纪的中国女性。

#### VI. Translate the Chinese into English.

1. I am dying to know what places he has been to.
2. All the eggs in stock are sold out.
3. He had appeared in about 20 films before landing the big break.
4. Going to college serves as a turning point in my life.
5. The abandoned ship floated aimlessly on the sea.
6. Jane went along with David to the shopping mall.
7. All of us passed the math exam, with the exception of Tom.
8. Speak out definitely what you are thinking about.

#### Translation Skills

#### VII. Translate the following sentences into Chinese, paying attention to the underlined words.

1. 许多电视节目很优秀,把精彩的表演送进千家万户。
2. 你过去是,现在是,将来仍然是我亲爱的朋友。
3. 近年来,西方一些国家的人一直不断地由城市迁往郊区。
4. 他们谈到了他们渴望的东西——谈到了肉,谈到了热汤,谈到了黄油丰富的营养。
5. 这个男孩个子不高,但很聪明。

#### Grammar Tips

#### VIII. Complete the following sentences by using the proper forms of the verbs in parentheses.

- |                  |              |                           |           |             |
|------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. to build      | 2. to refuse | 3. to come                | 4. to do  | 5. know     |
| 6. not to accept | 7. become    | 8. had better not disturb | 9. to run | 10. to walk |

#### IX. Complete the following sentences with the best choices.

1. A. 2. B. 3. C. 4. B. 5. A. 6. A. 7. B. 8. D. 9. D. 10. B

#### Writing Guidance

#### X. Change the following fragments into correct sentences.

1. He talked for fifty minutes without taking his eyes off his notes. Apparently he did not notice that half the class was asleep.
2. My brother enjoys ice cream, especially when he is relaxing on a hot summer day.
3. I have visited some famous tourist spots since my arrival.
4. It's necessary to improve your English pronunciation and intonation.
5. Europe's rail system is quick, cheap and efficient while European roads are primitive.

#### Read More

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

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

#### XII. Choose the best answer from the four choices.

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

## Practical Reading

### XIII. Read the brand introduction and answer the questions.

1. Body and skin care product.
2. Over 600 products and more than 400 accessories.
3. It was founded in Brighton on the south coast of England in 1976.
4. It was named 28th top brand in the world according to the 1997 interbrand survey criteria.
5. It has 1 900 outlets in the world.

### XIV. Find the words in the introduction equivalent to those given in the English expression.

- |                 |             |           |                 |                |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. skin         | 2. retail   | 3. outlet | 4. niche market | 5. stakeholder |
| 6. entrepreneur | 7. homemade | 8. brand  | 9. consumer     | 10. stereotype |

## Practical Writing

### XV. Finish the following beauty product instruction.

1. a thin layer to clean skin, leave for 5~10 minutes
2. rub off with fingertips, rinse away with water
3. the lip and eye areas
4. rinse with clean water
5. once or twice a week

## 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. Mary is the kind of person who always seems to be \_\_\_\_ a hurry.  
A. on                      B. in                      C. with                      D. for
- ( ) 2. This time next week I'll be on vacation. Probably I \_\_\_\_ on a beautiful beach.  
A. am lying              B. have lain              C. will be lying              D. will have lain
- ( ) 3. \_\_\_\_, we went swimming in the river.  
A. The day being very hot              B. It was a very hot day  
C. The day was very hot              D. Being a very hot day
- ( ) 4. She didn't go to the cinema last night, \_\_\_\_ she had to finish her term paper.  
A. as                      B. if                      C. till                      D. though
- ( ) 5. I have found some articles \_\_\_\_ the harmful effects of drinking.  
A. being concerned              B. concerned              C. to concern              D. concerning
- ( ) 6. So loudly \_\_\_\_ that people could hear it out in the street.  
A. did the students play the music              B. the students playing the music  
C. the students played the music              D. have the students played the music

- ( ) 7. At the international conference, the famous scientist gave an excellent report        on his recent experiment.  
 A. basing      B. based      C. to be based      D. to base
- ( ) 9. There are so many dresses there that I really don't know        to choose.  
 A. whether      B. when      C. which      D. why
- ( ) 10. I think that Anna is        far the most active member in our group.  
 A. with      B. at      C. as      D. by

### 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. Jim told me he        (join) the army two years before.
12. I'm the        (little) experienced of all the doctors here.
13. In Some parts of this city, missing a bus means        (wait) for another hour.
14. The businessman lost a        (gold) chance to make a big fortune.
15. Frankly speaking, I'd rather you        (say) nothing about it for the time being.
16. You should be aware that this rare bird was on the list of human        (protect).
17. In the middle of the room there was a Christmas tree        (decorate) with colored lights and glass balls.
18. Did you get the        (permit) from the authorities to run the business?
19. Doctor Richard, together with his wife and three children,        (be) to a river in Beijing this afternoon.
20. They decided not to visit the Great Wall because it was raining        (heavy).

## 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.

Most of us grow up taking certain things for granted. We tend to assume that experts and religious leaders tell us "the truth". We tend to believe that things advertised on television or in newspapers can't be bad for us.

However, encouragement of critical thinking in students is one of the goals of most colleges and universities. Few professors require students to share the professors' own beliefs. In general, professors are more concerned that students learn to question and critically examine the arguments of others, including one of their own beliefs or values. This does not mean that professors insist that you change your beliefs, either. It does mean, however, that professors will usually ask you to support the views you express in class or in your writing.

If your premises (前提) are shaky, or if your arguments are not logical, professors personally point out the false reasoning in your arguments. Most professors want you to