



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

新世纪大学英语系列教材

# 综合教程

## 综合训练

主编 张隆胜 杨虹



# COLLEGE ENGLISH

*Comprehensive Practice*



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# 前言

上海外语教育出版社于2007年出版的“新世纪大学英语系列教材”被评为教育部普通高等教育精品教材。为了使学生更好地掌握《综合教程》中的知识内容，同时帮助学生进一步提高语言知识水平和语言运用能力，我们组织华中师范大学外国语学院公共外语系的骨干教师编写了这本《综合训练》，可与《综合教程》配套使用。

《综合训练》每单元由两个部分组成：课文训练部分(Text-oriented Exercises)和大学英语四级考试题型综合训练部分(Comprehensive Exercises)。

课文训练部分包括词语和习惯表达(Words and Expressions)、语法结构(Structure)、课文概要(Text Summary)、段落翻译(Paragraph Translation)和写作训练(Writing Practice)。这一部分主要考查和巩固学生在课本中学到的语言知识。词汇和语法结构大多是学生用书Text A和Text B的练习中没有考查到的一些重要词汇和结构，学生用书中需要重点掌握的部分在本书中亦采用了不同的形式予以训练，以帮助学生巩固对其掌握的熟练程度；课文概要主要检查学生对课文内容的熟悉程度，同时培养学生的篇章概括能力；段落翻译和写作训练部分主要训练学生运用所学词汇或与各单元主题相关词汇进行翻译和写作，从而提高他们的翻译和写作能力。

综合训练部分以大学英语四级考试题型综合训练为主，包括听力理解(Listening Comprehension)、阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)、完型填空(Cloze)、改错(Correction)、句子翻译(Sentence Translation)和话题写作(Topic Writing)等练习。该部分在形式上涵盖了四级考试的各种题型，在内容上也很大程度地保持了与学生已学内容的相关性，可以说是课本知识的拓展和提升，旨在检测学生综合运用所学语言的能力，同时让学生逐步适应四级考试的要求。

为了更有效地检测和巩固学生在《综合教程》中所学的知识，两个部分的练习包含大量的主观题型，以帮助学生全面掌握所学语言知识，进一步提高学生的语言水平。

这本《综合训练》是经过编者精心选材、字斟句酌、反复推敲而成的，语言地道流畅，题型丰富多样，题目设计科学合理，是学生学习的帮手。

2009年10月

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# Unit One

# Friendship

## PART ONE TEXT-ORIENTED EXERCISES

### Words and Expressions

I

Fill in each of the blanks with one word to complete the following sentences with the help of the initial letter.

1. I didn't feel that it was an a\_\_\_\_\_ time to mention the subject of money when he lost his job.
2. If you continue to behave like this, you will provide them with g\_\_\_\_\_ for dismissing you.
3. The Chinese Government will unswervingly (始终不渝地) p\_\_\_\_\_ an independent foreign policy of peace.
4. When Linda was young, her mother strictly r\_\_\_\_\_ how much TV she could watch.
5. Does he p\_\_\_\_\_ the necessary patience and tact to do the job well?
6. We have taken effective measures to p\_\_\_\_\_ our natural resources since the late twentieth century.
7. I was deeply impressed by the energy and c\_\_\_\_\_ shown by the players.
8. The program makers reject the n\_\_\_\_\_ that seeing violence on television has a harmful effect on children.
9. It is generally believed that patience is one of the most important a\_\_\_\_\_ in a teacher.
10. We've c\_\_\_\_\_ with each other for years but I've never actually met him.

## II

Replace the underlined expression in each of the following sentences with one word or expression from either Text A or Text B that best keeps the original meaning.

- Has it ever occurred to you that they enjoy reminding us of our poverty? ( )
- There are no special rules with regard to what clothes you should wear on such an occasion. ( )
- People who cannot recognize differences between colors are said to be color-blind. ( )
- The wife has done everything she could to prevent her marriage from coming to an end. ( )
- Do you always act in accordance with your convictions? ( )
- Little Yang Yang hasn't got any news about his parents after the Wenchuan Earthquake. ( )
- Would you look through these calculations quickly to check whether they are correct? ( )
- The police examined some drivers to make sure they were not drunk. ( )
- Han Meimei has earned a large amount of money by selling goods through the internet. ( )
- Seeing that you are a club member, you can have access to every service in the club during the Christmas holiday. ( )

## Structure

### I

Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese into English, using "no matter what / who / where / how / when, whatever, whoever, wherever, however, whenever, etc."

- \_\_\_\_\_, they always seem anxious to make more money. (不管人们有多富) (no matter... how / however)
- \_\_\_\_\_, I will exert all my energy and contribute all to my country until the last minute of my life. (不管前面是地雷阵还是万丈深渊) (whatever)
- \_\_\_\_\_ will go through to the national championships. (不管哪支球队在周六取胜) (whichever)
- \_\_\_\_\_, they will be wiped out clean. (不管侵略者什么时候来) (no matter when / whenever)
- \_\_\_\_\_, I will be right here waiting for you. (无论你在哪里, 无论你做什么) (wherever / no matter where, whatever)

## II

Put each of the following groups of words and phrases into a meaningful sentence by using the structure "it is ... that" and clues in the brackets.

1. that, teaches, Mr. Gao, us, every, morning, it, the 8th, building, English, is, in, teaching, Monday (强调主语)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. that, teaches, Mr. Gao, us, every, morning, it, the 8th, building, English, is, in, teaching, Monday (强调直接宾语)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. that, teaches, Mr. Gao, to us, every, morning, it, the 8th, building, English, on, is, in, teaching, Monday (强调间接宾语)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. that, teaches, Mr. Gao, on, us, every, morning, it, the 8th, building, English, is, in, teaching, Monday (强调时间状语)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. that, teaches, Mr. Gao, us, every, morning, it, the 8th, building, English, is, in, teaching, Monday (强调地点状语)  
\_\_\_\_\_

## III

Judge which of the underlined parts in each of the following sentences is incorrect. Underline the corresponding letter and correct the mistake.

1. There is lack of socially acknowledged criteria for what makes a person a friend. ( )  
A B C D
2. Friendship between the young is thought to be grounded for pleasure, because the lives of the young are regulated by their feelings, and their chief interests are in their own pleasure. ( )  
A B C D
3. No two persons can accept each other and become friends until each has proved to the other that he is worth of his love, and so wins his trust. ( )  
A B C D
4. Jimmy somewhat found that he couldn't get his best friend Bob arrested, so he went around and got a plain clothes man to do the job. ( )  
A B C D
5. What is it which Jack has to take into consideration when applying for the job? ( )  
A B C D



## IV

There are 10 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four alternative choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

1. True friendship must be based on \_\_\_\_\_ the joys as well as troubles.  
A) participating                      B) sharing                      C) owing                      D) possessing
2. He was taken on for a three-month trial period before being accepted as a(an) \_\_\_\_\_ member of staff.  
A) lasting                      B) eternal                      C) persistent                      D) permanent
3. Belief in the \_\_\_\_\_ of higher education is shared by students nationwide, so there are more and more students preparing for the entrance examinations for colleges.  
A) utility                      B) profit                      C) function                      D) advantage
4. I'm interested in \_\_\_\_\_ architecture so I travel to Europe very often to visit various famous buildings.  
A) classic                      B) authoritative                      C) classical                      D) influential
5. The critics found her latest novel rather \_\_\_\_\_, and did not think highly of it.  
A) slight                      B) interesting                      C) decreasing                      D) thin
6. I never \_\_\_\_\_ she was the guilty one until she was arrested.  
A) understood                      B) figured                      C) calculated                      D) informed
7. Till one day my mother, a(an) \_\_\_\_\_ woman, seeing I had changed, followed me and saw me with a beautiful white woman.  
A) open-eyed                      B) sleepless                      C) watchful                      D) noted
8. The parents lost their son in the Vietnam War, and the tragedy \_\_\_\_\_ an eternal shadow on their lives.  
A) threw                      B) shaped                      C) tossed                      D) cast
9. Andrew has a very \_\_\_\_\_ way of dealing with junk mail — he returns it to the sender.  
A) sensitive                      B) sentimental                      C) senseless                      D) sensible
10. Fixed wages and \_\_\_\_\_ of promotion act as a disincentive to employees, so it is urgent to carry out the reforms in wages.  
A) inadequacy                      B) lack                      C) want                      D) need

## Text Summary

The following passage is a summary of Text A. Fill in each blank, using the words or phrase in the box.

review      distinguishes      shared      pursue      permanent      pleasure  
utility      preserves      goodness      virtue      good men      thin

Since people tend to have a very (1) \_\_\_\_\_ understanding of what friendship really means, it's necessary for us to (2) \_\_\_\_\_ some classical views of friendship so as to understand it better. Aristotle (3) \_\_\_\_\_ between what he believes to be genuine friendship — friendship based on (4) \_\_\_\_\_ and two other forms: friendship based on (5) \_\_\_\_\_ and friendship based on (6) \_\_\_\_\_. According to Cicero, true friendship is only possible between (7) \_\_\_\_\_ and it is (8) \_\_\_\_\_ that creates and (9) \_\_\_\_\_ the friendship. Thus, according to the classical views, true friendship is (10) \_\_\_\_\_ between virtuous people who develop a (11) \_\_\_\_\_ idea of good and (12) \_\_\_\_\_ it together.

## Paragraph Translation

Translate the following passage into English, using the words or phrases given in the box.

在生活中，有时候你会找到一个特别的朋友。他只是你生活中的一部分，却能改变你的生活。他会把你逗得开怀大笑；他会让你相信人间有真情；他会让你确信，真的有一扇不加锁的门等着你去开启，这就是长久的友谊。若你失意，世界变得黯淡与空虚，真正的朋友会让你振作起来，原本黯淡、空虚的世界顿时变得明亮和充实。真正的朋友会与你一同度过困难、伤心和烦恼的时刻。你转身走开时，真正的朋友会紧紧相随，你迷失方向时，真正的朋友会引导你，鼓励你。真正的朋友会握着你的手，告诉你一切都会好起来的。

special    part    convince    unlocked    forever    down    lift ... up    guide    cheer ... on

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## Writing Practice

Write a one-paragraph composition, describing "How Friendships Can Stimulate Us with Great Courage". The topic sentence and some hints have been given to you.

Topic sentence: Friendship stimulates us with great courage.

Hint: The friendship between Marx and Engels can be a good example to illustrate this.

### How Friendships Can Stimulate Us with Great Courage

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## PART TWO COMPREHENSIVE EXERCISES

### Listening Comprehension

**I** Listen to a long conversation. At the end of the conversation, five questions will be asked. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

1. A) To invite Han Meimei to visit him.  
B) To ask Han Meimei to attend his sister's birthday party.  
C) To tell Han Meimei to send a present for Bob's birthday.  
D) To tell Han Meimei he would return for the National Day.
  
2. A) He is a nurse.  
B) He has a serious illness.  
C) He is a doctor.  
D) His birthday is around the corner.

3. A) Athletic                      B) Shy                      C) Pretty                      D) Strong
4. A) 4                      B) 5                      C) 6                      D) 7
5. A) Classmates.                      B) Husband and wife.  
C) Friends.                      D) Brother and sister.

## II

Listen to a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S8 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from S9 to S11, fill in the missing information. For these blanks, use either the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, check what you have written.

Best friends require one-on-one contact to survive. Telephone calls and getting together are necessary for a friendship to (S1) \_\_\_\_\_. In fact, probably the quickest way to end a friendship is to (S2) \_\_\_\_\_ it and cut off (S3) \_\_\_\_\_. Yet it is hard to make time in a busy day and busy life to (S4) \_\_\_\_\_ our friendships.

However, you don't have to have hours to (S5) \_\_\_\_\_ to maintain a friendship. Instead try the following to keep from neglecting your friends:

Send (S6) \_\_\_\_\_ emails. Email is a boon for a quick note.

Call once a week. Telephone calls do not take long.

Send an occasional card. Funny and/or (S7) \_\_\_\_\_ cards take minutes to choose and (S8) \_\_\_\_\_.

Go to lunch at least once a month. More often would be better.

To keep a good relationship with your friend, you can follow the following advice:

Be a good listener; refrain (节制) from offering advice or moralizing unless asked to.

Respect your friend's point of view. (S9) \_\_\_\_\_; it isn't always necessary to see eye to eye.

Never break a trust. (S10) \_\_\_\_\_.

Support and praise your friends; ignore their failures and imperfections. (S11) \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_. Instead, try to admire her achievements.

## Reading Comprehension

### I

Go over the passage quickly and answer the questions. For questions 1–7, write letter Y (for YES) in the brackets if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage; N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage; NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage. For questions 8–10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

(Skimming and Scanning)

## Men and Women: Just Friends?

Can men and women truly just be friends? Or do you agree with Billy Crystal's sentiments from the movie *When Harry Met Sally*?

Kate White, the editor-in-chief at *Cosmopolitan* magazine, tells *The Early Show* co-anchor Hannah Storm there is such a thing as a platonic friendship between men and women and Billy Crystal's character was right.

According to White, men and women view this question very differently: Men think about sex 24/7 (that's just the way their brains are wired), and they wouldn't mind if a platonic friendship went to the next level. But women believe truly and sincerely that they can be friends with men without sex even entering their minds. White says men and women can be friends. But, she notes, it can be fraught with problems if you don't keep things in check.

She claims that 80 percent of women underestimate how often men are attracted to them; this applies to male friends, not just a guy you pass on the street. Women are more likely to be friends with an attractive male with no sexual tension, she says, as opposed to a man who wouldn't mind if he slept with his female friend even if she's not a 100 percent his physical type.

Today's work landscape has changed things for both men and women. The workplace has become the spot where you make friends and other important relationships. About 30 years ago, you wouldn't have really found women and men working on equal footing as much as you do now. Also, workdays are longer than they used to be, so you are likely to spend more time with your work colleagues than your life partner. White cites new studies that she says show that 62 percent of all affairs started in the office.

Let's say your husband has a female colleague with whom he has become friendly:

### Clues to trouble:

It's dangerous when your husband says about a female colleague things like "how easy she is to talk to" or "how she loves the same hobbies." If your husband considers the woman a confidante, that's a problem, because something that starts out as work talk could easily go into discussing about personal problems. White says your husband should consider you the confidante.

Your partner opened the door to a more personal relationship with the other woman. For example, you may laugh, thinking, "Oh, he's just talking about the work stuff" that you might not be interested in. Or he may tell you "Oh, I was telling Kim what a great wife you are because you baked me a cake. And Kim thinks I'm so lucky."

According to White, this is a problem because this can lead to crossing the line. It can quickly turn from him sharing good news about you and him to sharing negative news like: "Kim and I fought about vacation plans yesterday," which can lead the female friend to say, "Oh, she doesn't know how lucky she is to have a husband who wants to go on vacation." These are the kind of things that can easily make your husband think you don't appreciate him, so it makes it even more enticing for him to turn to his female friend, because he wants to feel adored.

Remember that cheating does not just always start with a physical relationship. You can cheat on a person emotionally and mentally if you seek comfort from someone besides your spouse. Your husband should seek comfort in your arms — not another woman's.

He doesn't want to mix you and her in social groups. If he doesn't want you and him to go

on double dates with her or he doesn't like to chat with her when you're around, that's a problem because that means he doesn't want that rapport with you because all of the sudden this relationship to him is exciting and new.

**Preventive measures:**

Ask specific questions, not a general one. For example, ask: "How was your presentation today?" Not: "How was your day?" This allows you to have a more detailed conversation with him; it shows him that you care.

Be territorial: "Women today feel less inclined to do this because it's not part of a woman's role today. Women are viewed more as equals, so they feel less need to seem like a submissive girl." However, White says it's important to go to the after-office party or out for cocktails. This gives you a chance to show that your relationship is strong; shows that your husband/boyfriend is interested in you, and shows that you're involved in his life.

Make him feel special. Travel is such a big part of work today, so it can be easy for couples to feel distant. So send them off feeling great; keep in touch often — without seeming like you're checking on him; e-mail and cell phones work great.

**What to do if you suspect something:**

Address it calmly: Do not freak out. Do not yell. Be calm, just state: "I don't like how close you are to Mary."

Set limits: "I'd prefer you not have drinks with her alone."

Re-energize: We've all been there. Life sometimes gets in the way, whether it's a new job or a new baby, and your relationship goes on the back burner. But this is when things can happen, so refocus, and plan something for you and your partner to do. Make time for your relationship. It needs time and energy just like anything else.

The key here is cut down the motive and the opportunity.

1. It can be implied that platonic friendship exists between Billy Crystal and another character in the movie *When Harry Met Sally*. ( )
2. According to White, men are more likely to be friends with a beautiful female with no sexual desire. ( )
3. Affairs between men and women started in the office were partly due to the change of the work landscape. ( )
4. It can be sure that if a husband considers his female colleague a confidante, there must be a problem. ( )
5. It is a clue to trouble if the husband praises his female colleague in front of another female. ( )
6. Cheating doesn't start if one seeks comfort from someone else besides his spouse without a physical relationship. ( )
7. According to the author, with the rise of status, women today felt less inclined to participate in the after-office parties with their husbands. ( )
8. A more \_\_\_\_\_ conversation with the husband shows that you care, so \_\_\_\_\_ questions are encouraged to be asked after he comes home from work.
9. It is suggested for a wife to \_\_\_\_\_ the husband off when he leaves for a business trip and \_\_\_\_\_ in touch often without seeming like you are \_\_\_\_\_ on him.

10. If a wife suspects something from her husband, it is advisable for her not to \_\_\_\_\_ out and stay \_\_\_\_\_.

II

Read the following two passages carefully. Each passage is followed by some questions or incomplete statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Read the passages carefully and decide on the best choice for each question or unfinished statement. (Reading in Depth)

### Passage One

College students who want to be rich with lifelong friends need to invest time and seek out opportunities to develop their interests now, says a Purdue University communication expert. "Maintaining quality long-term friendships is difficult today because people move frequently and there are many technological and media distractions," says Glenn Sparks, a professor of communication who studied the 19-year friendships of a group of 1983 college graduates. The geographic and personal distance between people continues to grow, and there are some harmful effects for those who lack quality relationships. Friends are essential because they provide emotional stability in a person's life. "Making friends is like managing a bank account. You must make investments, and it is never too early to start."

Sparks was part of a research team that followed the friendships of 32 pairs of same-sex and 13 pairs of male-female best friends from 1983 to 2002. The initial quality and closeness of their friendships were measured in different ways, including how well they played a game that assessed levels of communication and understanding. Follow-up studies took place in 1987 and 2002. Sixty-four of the individuals, including at least one friend from 38 of the pairs, participated in the 2002 study.

On average, the participants in this study moved six times during 19 years, and the typical distance between friends was 895 miles. In addition to geographic distance, friendships also were affected by romantic relationships, careers and children.

"The long-term friendships that showed up in this study provide a sense of a shared history that can be a rarity in today's changing environment," Sparks says. "Friends from our youth anchor us in this age of constant mobility. When something good or bad happens, pick up the phone to share the news with a close friend. Every time you do this it reinforces the friendship, and that can add up over the years."

Sparks said he is concerned that today's college students' emerging friendships will be influenced by technological distractions, such as the Internet, television and online games. Some college students may not be as likely to meet new people because they are using the Internet to communicate with friends at home. "Technology offers great capabilities to keep in touch with people, but it also can keep us from really getting to know someone," he says.

And for those no longer in college, Sparks says there is indirect evidence from this study that lapsed friendships may be restarted successfully even after a lull in communication for years. "Even if you have not spoken to a friend for three years, get back in touch," he says. "You may find a friendship that will last your whole life, and that is a great thing."

- Which of the following factors is **NOT** mentioned to lead to the difficulty in maintain long-term true friendships?
  - Marriage distraction.
  - Technological distraction.
  - Distance distraction.
  - Media distraction.
- What kind of research method is adopted by Spark's team?
  - Longitudinal study (历时研究).
  - Experiment.
  - Interview.
  - Questionnaire.
- According to Spark's study, all of the following are factors affecting relationships except           .
  - geographic distance
  - romantic relationship
  - career
  - personality
- What is the possible meaning of the underlined word "anchor" in the fourth paragraph?
  - secure
  - host
  - attach
  - fasten
- Which of the following statements is true?
  - There are no harmful effects for those who lack quality friends.
  - It is too late to make investments to friendship for a college student.
  - From Spark's study, it is obvious that one can maintain the lost friendship even after a lack of communication for years.
  - To some extent, the Internet strengthens the affectionate ties between college students and their friends because of its convenience.

## Passage Two

I remember the day I found out Ross and Rachel were going to kiss. It was two days before the episode (电视剧集), and I was at lunch with some friends. The word was: Don't miss this week's show. I know how strange that may sound. It certainly wasn't one of the more significant events of the past 10 years, and it was, you know, fictional. But every decade has its defining pop culture moments, and for millions of us who were 20-somethings in the 1990s, that was one.

From the moment *Friends* first appeared on our screens in 1994, it stood out. The six characters were friends of mine from college, friends from high school, peers from just being a middle-class, white American entering the post-college world. And I always felt *Friends* respected me — and my intelligence. Mostly because the show never seemed to be trying to make the audience laugh. It was more like the characters were laughing with us.

*Friends* helped restore the "situation" in "situation comedy," because the humor rarely came from jokes — and almost always came from situations that the characters themselves didn't realize were funny. To me, that's always been one of the greatest strengths of the show's writing, and has put so many other comedies to shame. After 10 years, according to my math, I've spent more than 85 hours of my life watching *Friends*. And I don't regret a second.

Whenever newspapers and magazines have written about the *Friends* phenomenon, they've



inevitably followed up with some perplexing letters to the editor. People write in decrying the “untalented cast” or calling the show a “waste of time.” I’ve never gotten the backlash. If you don’t like the show, don’t watch it.

Of course, some of the complaints do touch on truths. Yes, *Friends* isn’t actually real, and has taken pains to avoid anything remotely controversial — no real talk about politics or religion — and has had a notable paucity (少量) of racial diversity. It’s not a complete picture of anything in the real world, and it’s not supposed to be. However, it has successfully captured a slice of life. And if, decades from now, people look back on this show — among other things, of course — to get some insight into the pop culture zeitgeist (时代精神) of 1994–2004, that’s fine by me.

So now I say goodbye to the program that’s achieved so much. It’s sad, but not because I’ll miss the show. It really is time for it to end. It’s sad because the end of *Friends* means, in this one little way, the end of an era. Basically, it’s a reminder that my friends and I are growing up. We’re not 20-somethings in coffee shops anymore.

- Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
  - The author was probably born in 1970s, and is in his thirties with the end of *Friends*.
  - The six characters in *Friends* were the author’s schoolmates and friends in college.
  - The author cannot agree with some people’s complaints about *Friends*.
  - The author holds that in *Friends*, characters were laughing at the audience rather than make them laugh.
- Which of the following statements is **NOT** the correct understanding of paragraph three?
  - In the first sentence, the first “situation” means “the development and status of comedies” while the second “situation” refers to “an amusing television drama series about a set of characters”.
  - In the comedy *Friends*, humor almost came from natural situations and thus doesn’t sound pretentious and artificially-made.
  - Characters in *Friends* themselves do not think the humor they present are funny.
  - The author’s distribution of long hours on *Friends* shows his strong affection with *Friends*.
- What is the possible meaning of the underlined word “decry” in the fourth paragraph?
  - Laugh.
  - Condemn.
  - Disbelieve.
  - Disagree.
- According to the author, which of the following is **NOT** the weakness of *Friends*?
  - Avoidance of controversial social issues.
  - Enlightenment to the popular culture spirit.
  - Fiction rather than actual reality.
  - A lack of various races.
- Where might this article **NOT** be found?
  - In one’s personal blog.
  - In a newspaper.
  - In an entertainment magazine.
  - In an academic journal.