

Unit 1

Festivals

Part One Listening

Section A Conversations



课文朗读

Conversation 1

A: Do you want to go to the _____ tonight?

B: I have to go to class.

Conversation 2

A: Steve, thanks for looking after Johnny.

B: It was a _____, Mrs. Johnson.

Conversation 3

A: Why were you under the table?

B: I thought I felt an _____ and it's the safest place!

Conversation 4

A: What are you looking for?

B: I _____ one of my contact lenses, and I'm looking everywhere for it.

Conversation 5

A: We have been over this a hundred times! We are not getting a _____!

B: Why not? Come on! Just a cute little puppy or a kitten!

Section B Passage

Easter is a traditional western 1. A Sunday between March 22 and April 25 is called Easter Sunday. People eat 2 during this festival. They also give 3 eggs to each other. It is said that the Earth came from an egg. In 4, people write 5 and dates on their eggs and give them to 6 or loved ones.

A 7 called the Easter Bunny visits children on Easter Sunday. He often leaves some 8 and eggs. So on Easter Sunday 9, children always get up early to find these candies and eggs all around the house. In fact, it's their 10 who buy the candy and hide the eggs.

Part Two Speaking

Work in pairs to make a dialogue

A: Are you doing anything special tomorrow, Bob?

B: Not really. Why do you ask?

A: Some of us are riding our motorcycles into the mountains. Do you want to come?

B: On motorcycles? I've never done that. Isn't it dangerous?

A: Sometimes, but it's really exciting.

B: I prefer cycling, it's more relaxing.

A: It's good exercise. It can help you stay in shape.

B: Yes, it's also safer.

Part Three Reading Task One

Lead-in Activity

Discuss with your classmates and list five western festivals. Which one do you like best? Why?

Halloween in the United States

On October 31, many Americans celebrate Halloween. Celebrations include costume parties and trick-or-treating.

Halloween's origins date back to an ancient Celtic festival. The Celts, who lived 2,000 years ago in the area that is now Ireland, the United Kingdom and northern France, celebrated their new year on November 1. This day marked the end of the harvest and the beginning of the cold, dark winter, a time of year that was often associated with death. The Celts believed that on the night before the new year, the ghosts of the dead returned to earth. The Celts believed that although the ghosts caused trouble and damaged crops, their presence made it easier for priests to make predictions about the future.

Today, Halloween is usually celebrated among family, friends and, sometimes, co-workers. Some areas hold large community events as well. Parties and other events may be planned on October 31 or on the weekends before or after this date. Adults may celebrate by watching horror films, holding costume parties

or creating haunted houses, or visiting graveyards

Many children dress up in fancy costumes and visit other homes in the neighborhood. At each house, they demand candy, snacks or a small gift. If they don't get it, they threaten to play tricks on the inhabitants of the house. This is known as "trick-or-treat," and is supposed to be playful, with no *nasty* or mean tricks.

Most families decorate their houses and yards for Halloween. They carve scary faces into hollowed-out pumpkins and put them outside their door, and they might hang ghosts or skeletons from trees. These were traditionally intended to drive off evil spirits. If you are at home on Halloween, it is a good idea to have a bowl of small presents or sweets to offer to anyone who knocks on your door. This will help you to please the little spirits in your neighborhood!

There are various symbols associated with Halloween. These include spooks, ghosts and walking skeletons that represent the contact between the spiritual and physical world and between the living and the dead. Human figures that are often represented on Halloween are witches and wizards, who are believed to have the power to contact the spirit world.

One cause that ties with Halloween is collecting donations for the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF). As children go trick-or-treating, some of them carry boxes and collect coins instead of the usual candy. These donations are then given to UNICEF and used to help needy children worldwide.

(423 words)

Notes

1. Halloween: Halloween is a celebration observed in a number of countries on 31 October, the eve of the Western Christian feast of All Hallows' Day. Halloween activities include trick-or-treating, attending Halloween costume parties, carving pumpkins into jack-o'-lanterns, etc.

2. costume party: A type of party, common mainly in contemporary Western culture, where guests dress up in costumes. Costumed Halloween parties are popular in the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

3. haunted house: A Halloween amusement attraction in which a building or series of rooms is decorated to frighten the people who pass through.

4. Jack-o'-lantern. A carved pumpkin, associated with Halloween. The top of the pumpkin is cut off to form a lid, the inside flesh is scooped out, and an image — usually a monstrous or comical face — is carved out of the rind to expose the hollow interior. To create the lantern effect, a light source is placed within before the lid is closed.

New Words

- celebrate** ['selɪbreɪt] *vt. & vi.* to show that an event or occasion is important by doing something special or enjoyable 庆祝
- ancient** ['eɪnfənt] *adj.* belonging to a time long ago in history, especially thousands of years ago 古代的
- harvest** ['hɑ:vɪst] *n.* the time when crops are gathered from the fields 收获期; 收获, 收割
- associate** [ə'səʊʃieɪt] *vt. & vi.* to make a connection in your mind between one thing or person and another 联想, 联系
- ghost** [ɡəʊst] *n.* spirit 鬼, 鬼魂, 幽灵
- presence** ['prez(ə)ns] *n.* when someone or something is present in a particular place 出席, 到场; 存在
- priest** [pri:st] *n.* someone who is specially trained to perform religious duties and ceremonies in the Christian church [基督教的] 牧师, 神父
- prediction** [prɪ'dɪkʃ(ə)n] *n.* a statement about what you think is going to happen 预言, 预测
- community** [kə'mju:nɪtɪ] *n.* the people who live in the same area, town etc [同住一地的人所构成的] 社区
- event** [ɪ'vent] *n.* something that happens, especially something important, interesting, or unusual [尤指重要、有趣或不寻常的] 事件
- graveyard** ['ɡreɪvja:d] *n.* an area of ground where people are buried, often next to a church [常挨着教堂的] 墓地, 坟场
- fancy** ['fænsɪ] *adj.* decorative or brightly colored; not ordinary; elaborate 装饰性的, 花哨的; 别致的
- inhabitant** [ɪn'hæbɪt(ə)nt] *n.* one of the people who live in a particular place 居民
- nasty** ['næstɪ] *adj.* very unpleasant to see, experience, or feel 可恶的
- mean** [mi:n] *adj.* cruel or not kind 残酷的; 不善良的; 刻薄的
- carve** [kɑ:v] *vt. & vi.* to cut a pattern or letter on the surface of something 刻 [图形或字母]
- skeleton** ['skelɪt(ə)n] *n.* the structure consisting of all the bones in a human or animal body [人体或动物的] 骨骼
- spirit** ['spɪrɪt] *n.* a ghost or supernatural being 幽灵
- spook** [spu:k] *n.* a ghost 鬼
- represent** [reprɪ'zent] *vt.* to be a sign of; symbolize 象征; 表示
- spiritual** ['spɪrɪtʃuəl] *adj.* relating to your spirit rather than to your body or mind 精神的, 心灵的
- witch** [wɪtʃ] *n.* a woman who is supposed to have magic powers, especially to

do bad things [尤指邪恶的]女巫,巫婆

wizard ['wɪzəd] *n.* a man who is supposed to have magic powers 男巫,术士

donation [də(ʊ)'neɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* something, especially money, that you give to a person or an organization in order to help them
捐赠物[尤指捐款]

needy ['ni:di] *adj.* having very little food or money 缺食物(钱)的;贫困的

Phrases and Expressions

date back to 追溯到;从……开始有

dress up 盛装打扮

drive off 赶走;驱逐;击退

human figure 人像;人形;人影

Proper Names

Celts: 凯尔特人

Ireland: 爱尔兰(岛)

Reading Comprehension

- In America, what do adults do on Halloween?
 - They create haunted houses or graveyards.
 - They go “trick-or-treat” in the neighborhood.
 - They contact the spirit world with the help of witches.
 - They donate blood to needy children worldwide.
- The closest meaning to the italicized word *nasty* is _____.
 - interesting
 - exciting
 - creative
 - unpleasant
- Traditionally, people carved lanterns with “scary” faces out of pumpkins in order to _____.
 - have fun
 - decorate their houses
 - drive away evil spirits
 - frighten their neighbors
- The following are symbols of Halloween except _____.
 - walking skeletons
 - pumpkins
 - turkeys
 - spooks
- When do children collect donations for UNICEF?
 - When they are contacting the spiritual world.
 - When they are going trick-or-treating.
 - When they are helping needy children.
 - When they are carving jack-o'-lanterns.

Exercises

Matching

Column A

1. prediction
2. harvest
3. donation
4. evil
5. graveyard
6. celebrate
7. skeleton
8. human figure
9. community
10. nasty
11. witch
12. associate
13. dress up
14. priest
15. carve

Column B

- A. 人形
B. 捐赠物
C. 牧师
D. 盛装打扮
E. 丰收
F. 社区
G. 墓地
H. 女巫
I. 联系
J. 可恶的
K. 刻
L. 预测
M. 庆祝
N. 邪恶的
O. 骨骼

Fill in the blanks with suitable words or phrases.

| | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|--------------|------------|
| dress up | associate | presence | date back to | drive off |
| represent | needy | mean | spiritual | prediction |

1. The study found that many people _____ summer with holidays.
2. Mr. White didn't even acknowledge my _____.
3. There are problems getting food and money to the _____.
4. A large collection of records in this library _____ the 1950s.
5. I keep a box of old clothes for the children to _____ in.
6. She is English, but India is her _____ home.
7. Her _____ turned out to be correct.
8. It was _____ of him not to invite her.
9. We keep dogs in the yard to _____ intruders.
10. Brown areas _____ deserts on the map.

Multiple Choice

1. He told me that the firm could not afford _____ such large salaries.
A. paying B. to pay
C. to have paid D. being paid

2. She has travelled in _____ countries.
A. south B. north C. northern D. northwest
3. The plane was then able to _____ and it cleared the mountains by 400 feet.
A. rise B. raise C. arise D. rouse
4. He had _____ to go because he doesn't get on well with others.
A. everywhere B. anywhere
C. somewhere D. nowhere
5. Don't be so _____. I'm not telling you what I've promised not to say.
A. odd B. shocked C. strange D. curious
6. He _____ his previous best performance in the 1 000 meters.
A. improved B. improved on
C. bettered D. proved
7. I _____ to interrupt a man when he's busy working.
A. envy B. hate C. admire D. improve
8. He was astonished _____ what he found.
A. at B. to C. for D. on
9. They made no effort to hide their amusement _____. I produced a packet of sweets from my pocket.
A. whatever B. wherever C. whoever D. whenever
10. I had hoped to get \$1 000 for my old car but had to _____ a lot less.
A. settle down B. settle in C. settle for D. settle on

Translation

1. 通过学习科学,我们知道了应该把进步和未来联系起来。(associate)
2. 为老板煮咖啡不是我工作份内的事。(include)
3. 那个小女孩喜欢穿上妈妈的衣服装扮起来。(dress up)
4. 这篇论文的发表说明你最近的工作取得了相当大的改进。(represent)
5. 他们为慈善事业慷慨解囊。(donation)

Part Four Reading Task Two

Easter Egg Roll at the White House

On Monday, March 28, 2016, the First Family hosted the 138th annual

White House Easter Egg Roll. This year's theme was "Let's Celebrate!" and more than 35,000 people joined the Obamas on the South Lawn for games, stories, and, of course, the traditional egg roll.

In the United States, the Easter Egg Roll is an annual event, and is held on the White House South Lawn each Easter Monday for children (age 13 and younger) and their parents. The Egg Roll itself is a race, where children push a decorated egg through the grass with a long-handled spoon.

The White House Easter Egg Roll is a tradition that dates back to 1878. Originally, young children in Washington, D. C. would flock to Capitol Hill every Monday after Easter for egg rolling and a day of activities. Members of Congress grew tired of the growing crowds and prohibited egg rolling on the Capitol grounds. At the request of a number of children, including his own, then President Rutherford B. Hayes and his wife Lucy brought the event to the White House lawns. Nearly every Easter since, the White House has invited young children to roll eggs on the White House lawn.

As a part of the Egg Roll celebration, the White House Easter egg collection began in 1994. Every year, each state sends a decorated egg to the White House for display. Artists from across the United States created decorated eggs that represent each state and the District of Columbia. Each year the artists vote amongst themselves to select the artist to create the following year's commemorative egg which is presented to the President and First Lady.

Every year, the White House also invites all elementary and middle school students to submit original artwork related to the theme for the annual Easter Egg Roll Design Contest. The First Lady selects the winning design, which is used as part of the White House Easter Egg Roll program and poster. The theme for 2016 was "Let's Celebrate!" to honor the final Easter Egg Roll of the Obama Administration, and celebrate the initiatives of First Lady Michelle Obama.

Today, the Easter Egg Roll has grown from a few local children rolling eggs on the White House lawn to become the largest event held at the White House, filled with live entertainment, sports, interactive cooking demonstrations, and, of course, the traditional rolling of the Easter eggs.

(397 words)

New Words

roll [rəʊl] *vt. & vi.* to turn over and over or from side to side, or move by doing this (使)打滚,滚动,转动

annual [ˈænjʊəl] *adj.* happening once a year 一年一度的,每年的

lawn [lɔ:n] *n.* an area of ground in a garden or park that is covered with short grass 草坪,草地

decorate [ˈdekəreɪt] *vt. & vi.* to make something look more attractive by

putting something pretty on it 装饰, 布置,
美化

spoon [spu:n] *n.* an object that you use for eating, cooking, or serving food.

It has a small bowl-shaped part and a long handle 匙; 调羹; 勺

tradition [trə'dɪʃ(ə)n] *adj.* a belief, custom, or way of doing something that has existed for a long time, or these beliefs, customs, etc. in general 传统

originally [ə'ɪdʒɪn(ə)li] *adv.* in the beginning, before other things happened or before other things changed 原先, 最初

flock [flɒk] *v.* to gather or move in large numbers 群集; 簇拥, 蜂拥

crowd [kraʊd] *n.* a large group of people who have gathered together to do something, for example to watch something or protest about something 人群

prohibit [prə'hɪbɪt] *vt.* to say that an action is illegal or not allowed 禁止

nearly ['niəli] *adv.* almost, but not quite or not completely 几乎, 差不多, 将近

collection [kə'lekʃən] *n.* a set of similar things that are kept or brought together because they are attractive or interesting
〔一批〕收藏品

display [dɪ'spleɪ] *n.* an arrangement of things for people to look at or buy 展览, 陈列, 展示

vote [vəʊt] *vt. & vi.* to show which person or party you want, or whether you support a plan, by marking a piece of paper, raising your hand, etc. 投票, 表决; 投票支持

commemorative [kə'mem(ə)rətɪv] *adj.* A commemorative object or event is intended to make people remember a particular event or person. 纪念性的

present [prɪ'zent] *vt.* to give something to someone, for example at a formal or official occasion 〔在正式场合等〕颁发, 授予, 赠送; 呈献; 呈递

submit [səb'mɪt] *vt.* to give a plan, piece of writing, etc. to someone in authority for them to consider or approve 呈送, 提交, 呈递〔计划等〕

original [ə'ɪdʒɪn(ə)l] *adj.* existing or happening first, before other people or things 原先的, 最早的, 最初的

theme [θi:m] *n.* the main subject or idea in a piece of writing, speech, film, etc. 主题

poster ['pəʊstə] *n.* a large printed notice, picture, or photograph, used to advertise something or as a decoration 招贴(画); 海报; 广告(画)

honor ['ɒnə(r)] *vt.* to show formally, publicly that someone is respected and admired, especially by praising them or giving them a special title 给……荣誉,表彰,表扬

administration [ədmini'streɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* the government of a country at a particular time 〔某一时期的〕政府

initiative [ɪ'nɪʃiətɪv] *n.* an important new plan or process to achieve a particular aim or to solve a particular problem 计划;措施

live [laɪv] *adj.* a live performance is one in which the entertainer performs for people who are watching, rather than a film, record, etc. 〔为观众〕现场表演的

Phrases and Expressions

tired of 厌烦的,厌倦的

at the request of 应……的邀请,应……的要求

Proper Names

1. Easter: 复活节
2. White House: 白宫
3. Capitol Hill: 国会山
4. Congress: 美国国会

Questions

1. When does the egg rolling take place?
2. Why did the members of Congress prohibit egg rolling on the Capitol grounds?
3. Why does the White House hold the Easter Egg Roll every year?
4. Who will create the following year's commemorative egg?
5. What was the theme of the White House Easter Egg Roll in 2016? Why did the White House choose this theme?

Part Five Intercultural Reading

The Spring Festival (春节)

The Spring Festival is the most important holiday in China. During this holiday, people go back to their hometown, no matter how far the distance. They prepare various traditional Chinese dishes and presents for Spring Festival Eve, and enjoy a happy family reunion. It's the last day of the year and they will stay up for good luck until the first day of next year.

In China, the most traditional and popular Spring Festival food are dumplings, which are shaped to look like the moon and stuffed with vegetables and meat. The Chinese name is “JIAO ZI”. “JIAO” means “cross” and “ZI” means “midnight”. The Chinese word “JIAO ZI” means “cross midnight”, the dividing point between last year and this year. So when midnight arrives, every family begins eating dumplings.

Hanging red paper decorations on the door and setting off fireworks have become customs, and people believe doing them will bring their family safety. Spring Festival is also the happiest time for children, because they receive red envelopes containing money as gifts from older people. During the Spring Festival, they actively ignore bad things said to each other. People also visit relatives and friends and bring them presents and give them their best wishes.

Unit 2

Life Philosophy

Part One Listening



课文朗读

Section A Conversations

Conversation 1

A: Are you OK, Tom? You look _____.

B: I'm fine. I just stayed up late last night working on my Chinese.

Conversation 2

A: I'm afraid I've had a terrible fight with my boss. What should I do?

B: I think you'd better _____.

Conversation 3

A: Hello, Mary. Nice day, isn't it?

B: Yes, what a _____ day! The sky cleared up in the end.

Conversation 4

A: Please lend me some money.

B: OK, do you _____ it urgently?

Conversation 5

A: Jack, let's go!

B: Oh, you are out of _____! What happened?

Section B Passage

American 1 and university students who live 2 from their families are generally housed in dormitories at least for their 3 year. Men and women 4 live in the same building, though they may 5 on separate floors. Some dorms have a theme, like an international 6, where students can 7 about other cultures. In language houses, students 8 to avoid

speaking their 9 language. The idea is to learn a 10 language.

Part Two Speaking

Work in pairs to make a dialogue

A: Do you like pop music?

B: I'm crazy about it.

A: What's your favorite pop song?

B: It's hard to say. There are so many beautiful songs.

A: Who's your favorite singer, then?

B: Celine Dion, undoubtedly. I do admire her, you know. I love all her songs.

A: I like her too, but not that much.

Part Three Reading Task One

Lead-in Activity

1. Do you know the book *Rich Dad, Poor Dad*? What do you think the book is about?
2. Financial intelligence plays an important role in our life. How can we improve our financial intelligence?

How Do You Become Rich?

The world is filled with smart, talented, and well-educated people. I am constantly shocked at how little talented people earn. I heard the other day that less than 5 percent of Americans earn more than \$100,000 a year. A business consultant who specializes in the medical field was telling me how many doctors and dentists struggle financially.

All this time, I thought that when they graduated, the dollars would pour in. It was this business consultant who told me, "They are one skill away from great wealth." What this phrase means is that most people need only to learn and master one more skill and their income would jump quickly.

I have said before that financial intelligence is composed of accounting, investing, marketing and law. Combine those, and making money is easier. When it comes to money, the only skill most people have is hard work.

When I graduated from the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy in 1969, my educated father was happy. Standard Oil of California had hired me for its oil-tanker fleet. I had a great career ahead of me, yet I quit after six months with the company and joined the Marine Corps to learn how to fly. My educated dad was disappointed. Rich dad congratulated me.

Job security meant everything to my educated dad. Learning meant everything to my rich dad. Educated dad thought I went to school to learn to be a ship's officer. Rich dad knew that I went to school to study international trade.

There is a saying that goes, "J-o-b is an acronym for 'Just Over Broke.'" And, unfortunately, I would say that the saying applies to millions of people. Because most graduates don't think financial intelligence is important. Most workers work to pay the bills. Instead I advise young people to seek work for what they will learn, more than what they will earn.

It's important to think over what skills you want to learn before choosing a specific profession and before getting trapped in the "rat race." Once people are trapped in the lifelong process of paying bills, they become like those little hamsters running around in those little metal wheels. Their furry little legs are spinning quickly, the wheel is turning furiously, but come tomorrow morning, they'll still be in the same cage: great job.

The world is filled with talented, yet poor people. All too often, they're poor or struggle financially, not because of what they know but because of what they don't know. They focus on perfecting their skills at making a better hamburger rather than the skills of selling and delivering the hamburger.

(453 words)

Notes

1. The text is adapted from *Rich Dad, Poor Dad*, written by Robert Kiyosaki and Sharon Lechter in 1997. It discusses the importance of financial independence and building wealth through investing and starting businesses, as well as increasing one's financial intelligence to improve one's business and financial ability.

2. financial intelligence: Gathering information about the financial affairs to understand their nature and capabilities, and predict their intentions.

3. acronym: A word or name formed as an abbreviation from the initial components in a phrase or a word, usually individual letters as in NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization 北大西洋公约组织) or AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome 艾滋病).

4. rat race: An endless, self-defeating, or pointless pursuit. It makes us think of lab rats racing through a maze to get the "cheese" much like society racing to get ahead financially.

New Words

talented ['tæləntɪd] *adj.* gifted 有才能的; 有天赋的

educated ['edʒukeɪtɪd] *adj.* possessing an education (especially having better than average knowledge) 受过教育的; 有教养的

shocked *adj.* struck with fear, dread, or consternation 震惊的

consultant [kən'sʌltənt] *n.* a person who gives specialist professional advice to others 顾问; 咨询者

financially [fə'nænʃəli] *adv.* from a financial point of view 财政上(金融上)

accounting [ə'kaʊntɪŋ] *n.* a system that provides quantitative information about finances 会计

investing [ɪnvestɪŋ] *n.* laying out money or capital in an enterprise with the expectation of profit 投资

marketing ['mɑ:kɪtɪŋ] *n.* the exchange of goods for an agreed sum of money 市场营销; 行销

combine [kəm'baɪn] *v.* cause to join together 联合; 使结合; 结合

fleet [fli:t] *n.* a number of ships under one command, such as warships in the navy 舰队; 船队

acronym ['ækrənɪm] *n.* a word formed from the initial letters of the several words in the name 首字母缩略词

hamster ['hæmstə(r)] *n.* a kind of short-tailed, burrowing rodent with large cheek pouches 仓鼠

furry ['fɜ:rɪ] *adj.* covered with a dense coat of fine, silky hairs 毛皮的; 盖着毛皮的

spin [spɪn] *v.* the act of rotating rapidly (使)旋转; 疾驰

Phrases and Expressions

specialize in 专攻; 专门从事于(某一科目); 专门研究

pour in 大量涌入; 蜂拥而至

financial intelligence 财商

when it comes to 当涉及; 当谈到

mean everything to 意味着一切

combine with 与……结合(联合)

apply to 适用于; 运用于

get trapped in 被困; 陷于

rat race 商业上竞争; 事业上竞争

focus on 集中在

Proper Names

the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy: (美)海事学院, 海运学院

Standard Oil of California: 加利福尼亚标准石油公司

the Marine Corps: 海军陆战队

Reading Comprehension

1. According to the author, the reason why talented people struggle financially

- is that _____.
- A. they are smart, talented and educated people
 - B. they focus on the skills of selling and delivering the hamburger
 - C. they are trapped in the lifelong process of bill paying
 - D. they know little or nothing about business systems
2. "They are one skill away from great wealth" implies _____.
- A. skill has nothing to do with personal wealth
 - B. skill plays a crucial role in personal wealth
 - C. technical skills are important in personal wealth
 - D. financial intelligence plays a more important role in personal wealth
3. Based on the passage, which of the following is true?
- A. Educated dad pays more attention to job security.
 - B. Educated dad emphasizes life-long learning.
 - C. Educated dad focuses on perfecting skills to make a better hamburger.
 - D. Educated dad knows nothing about business systems.
4. For most people, "j-o-b is an acronym for 'Just Over Broke'" because _____.
- A. people haven't realized the importance of financial intelligence
 - B. people always seek work for what they will learn
 - C. people want to acquire specific skills before choosing a profession
 - D. people are busy and seek work for what they will earn
5. What's the main idea of the text?
- A. Personal wealth lies in skills of selling and delivering the hamburger.
 - B. Talented people struggle financially because they lack financial intelligence.
 - C. Talented people will become rich if they secure a good job.
 - D. Talented people never become wealthy because they seek work for what they will learn.

Exercises

Matching

Column A

- 1. accounting
- 2. shocked
- 3. spin
- 4. fleet
- 5. marketing
- 6. educated
- 7. smart

Column B

- A. 具体的
- B. 会计
- C. 震惊的
- D. 聪明的
- E. 首字母
- F. 牙医
- G. 祝贺

- | | |
|------------------|---------|
| 8. struggle | H. 金融的 |
| 9. acronym | I. 医学的 |
| 10. financially | J. 顾问 |
| 11. medical | K. 旋转 |
| 12. consultant | L. 舰队 |
| 13. dentist | M. 有教养的 |
| 14. congratulate | N. 市场营销 |
| 15. specific | O. 挣扎 |

Fill in the blanks with suitable words or phrases.

| | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|----------|
| filled with | specialize in | get trapped | ahead of | apply to |
| focus on | pour in | when it comes to | mean everything to | seek |

- Please _____ your minds _____ the following problem.
- What subject did you _____?
- My room is _____ the smell of roses.
- They finished the work _____ time.
- The laws _____ everyone regardless of race, creed or colour.
- Many farmers moved to cities to _____ jobs.
- You must increase your income, or you'll _____ in financial hardship.
- Her husband passed away, and her daughter _____ her.
- The rays of the sun _____ through the window.
- _____ making friends, you should be careful.

Multiple Choice

- I wrote down the number so that I _____ remember it.
A. could B. should C. might D. needed
- Richard is American, John is British — they have different _____.
A. nations B. countries C. nationalities D. lands
- She made _____ to tell her mother the good news.
A. speed B. haste C. hurry D. urge
- Are you _____?
— No, I'm serious.
A. deceiving B. cheating C. fooling D. kidding
- A _____ of humor is a great asset for a person.
A. feeling B. sense
C. meaning D. judgment
- A(n) _____ person is someone who loves to be around people.
A. tough B. gracious
C. unfriendly D. sociable