 全国学前教育专业（新课程标准）“十二五”规划教材

# 学前英语

## 综合练习 4

总主编 姚 丹    本册主编 姚 丹 李章华 黄 芳



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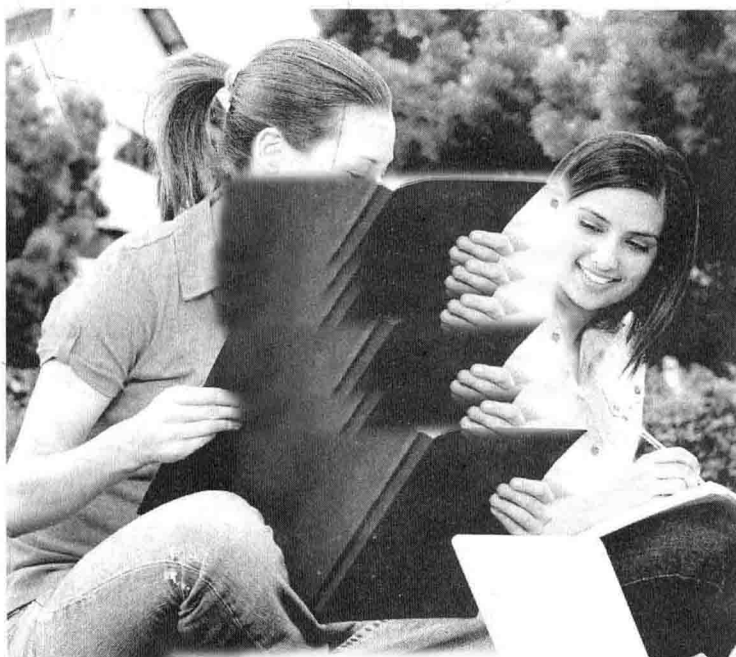


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全国教育科学“十五”、“十一五”规划  
教育部重点课题“学前双语教育师资培训研究”成果

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## 内 容 提 要

《学前英语》是一套专门为学前教育专业和学前英语或双语教育专业设计的英语综合教材。全套教材包括《综合教程》（基础册-第5册）、《综合练习》（基础册-第5册）、教学参考书（基础册-第5册）及配套的听力音像资料。

本书为《学前英语综合练习》第四册。全书共10个单元。每单元分为两大部分：第一部分紧扣单元主题，为单元主要内容的拓展练习；第二部分为全国英语等级考试模拟试题，旨在帮助学生进行全国英语等级考试过级训练。

《综合练习》主要是配合《综合教程》的课后练习做进一步的拓展练习，为学生提供更多的练习机会，以提高英语应用能力。

# 《学前英语综合练习》(第四册)

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# 前 言

《学前英语》是一套专门为学前教育专业和学前英语或双语教育专业设计的英语综合教材。全套教材包括《综合教程》(基础册—第5册)、《综合练习》(基础册—第5册)、教师参考书(基础册—第5册)及配套的听力音像资料。

21世纪是我国在各领域发生深刻变革的时代。随着我国进入世贸组织,与世界接轨,外语教育越发受到广泛重视。在学前开展英语教育已成为一种趋势,这是新时期教育的一个重要组成部分,也是社会、经济发展的需要。学前教育专业的学生学习行业英语,既是对学生进行语言和文学素质的培养,又为今后工作的实际运用储备能量。为了把学前教育和英语教育有效地融合起来,体现学前教育+英语教育的特色,《学前英语》教材编写组进行了充分的调研,组织了参与全国教育科学“十五”和“十一五”规划课题“学前双语教育师资培养研究”的子课题研究单位以及国内重点幼师院校的一线教师编写了本套教材。在编写过程中改革了学前教育和英语教育的课程内容,整合两者的综合知识,强化了学生从事学前英语教育的能力,填补了我国学前英语教育领域的空白。

《学前英语》系列教材以教育部颁发的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》和《全国英语等级考试(PETS)考试大纲》为依据,以“培养实用性人才”为基本原则,以学前教育五大领域为主线,主题鲜明,突出了教学内容的实用性和针对性和可操作性,强化了学生语言运用实践能力的培养。

《综合教程》第四册共10个单元,适用于三年专及学前英语或双语教育专业高年级的学生。每单元包括听说(Listening & Speaking)、阅读(Reading)、语法(Grammar)、写作(Writing)和开心一刻(Fun Time)。全书以学前教育五大领域(健康、语言、社会、科学和艺术)为主线紧扣学前教育行业英语特色进行编写。

《综合练习》第四册共10个单元,每单元包括两部分:第一部分紧扣单元主题,为单元主要内容的拓展练习;第二部分为全国英语等级考试模拟练习,旨在帮助学生进行全国英语等级考试过级训练。

《教学参考书》第四册共10个单元,每单元根据《综合教程》的相关内容配有教学建议、听力原文及中文译文,背景知识、课文中文译文、课文逐段详解、生词和词组解释、例句及译文、习题答案及讲解、英语游戏教案等。

本教材具有以下特点:



1. **体例规范, 题材新颖。**教材以学前教育五大领域(健康、语言、社会、科学和艺术)为主题,材料选自权威文章,题材新颖,题型以信息输入与知识输出练习相配套。每单元包括听说、阅读、语法、写作和开心一刻,兼顾英语学习的听、说、读、写、译五个方面的综合技能训练。

2. **贴近行业, 注重听说。**根据学前教育的特点,突出听说能力的培养。每单元的 Listening & Speaking, 充分训练学生的英语听说能力;每单元的 Speaking 配有的与主题相匹配的图片和 Useful Expressions,能帮助学生更好地理解 and 完成口语练习的任务。

3. **立足学前, 生动活泼。**教材的 Fun Time 由英语儿歌和英语游戏两个部分组成。英语儿歌和英语游戏是学前英语教育不可或缺的两个重要部分,通过 Fun Time 的教学,能更好地培养学生从事学前英语教育的能力,同时, Fun Time 也为学生今后从事学前英语教育提供了教学素材。

4. **讲练结合, 学以致用。**教材注重实用性,认真贯彻“学一点、会一点、用一点”的原则,以学生为主体,充分发挥教师和学生的主体作用,让学生在互动中学习英语,在快乐中学习英语。教材中的 Nursery Rhymes, Games 和 Reading 都能让学生在课堂上开展说、唱、演等实践活动,有利于提高学生的实践教学能力。教材旨在通过教师的“精讲”和学生的“多练”,做到学中练,练中学。教材配备了练习册,通过听、说、读、写、译全方位的各种形式的课堂内外的实践,培养学生具有扎实的英语语言基础和较强的英语综合运用能力。

5. **由浅入深, 循序渐进。**教材对内容的难度、梯度都进行了较为科学合理的设置。文章以一般性阅读材料为主,在文章的长度和生词量的设计上梯次递进。在练习册中,教材配备了全国英语等级考试(PETS)相关题型,以满足部分学生参加英语水平等级考试的训练需求。

6. **立体教学, 新颖便捷。**我们充分运用先进的科学技术,制作了与课本相配套的多媒体助学光盘,包括学生用书和练习册的听力朗读、经典英语儿童歌曲等有声资料,使课堂教学更加生动、直观、便捷。同时,全国教育科学“十一五”规划课题“学前双语教育师资培养研究”评选出的优秀双语示范课及说课光盘,可作为学生将来从事幼儿园教学的参考资料。

本册总主编姚丹,编写人员分工如下:课文: Unit 1: 杨秀兰,曾奕晖; Unit 2: 夏辉; Unit 3: 侯玉萍; Unit 4: 刘翊; Unit 5: 王维,薛文慧; Unit 6: 崔海燕,高庆峰; Unit 7: 叶虹,李海喃; Unit 8: 袁丽娟; Unit 9: 刘本英; Unit 10: 吕明、孙艳丽,刘杰;听说: 郭晶晶,陈敏玥;语法: 王芳幼,曹宇坤,苑丽艳,廉梅,辛丽华;写作: 钟泽洲。全书由李章华、黄芳统稿。

本套教材遵循的是崭新的编写思路,是由专家、学者及一线教师共同打造的系统工程,倾注了编者无数的心血和汗水。但由于编者水平有限,疏漏和不妥之处在所难免,恳请专家和读者不吝指正。

编者

2012年7月

# 使用说明

本书为《学前英语综合练习》第四册,全书共 10 个单元。每单元分为两大部分:第一部分紧扣单元主题,为单元主要内容的拓展练习;第二部分为全国英语等级考试模拟练习,旨在帮助学生进行全国英语等级考试过级训练。

第一部分包括 Speaking, Words and Expressions, Sentences Translation, Multiple Choice, Grammar Exercises 五个板块。

**Speaking** 模拟全国英语等级考试三级口试的模式,旨在帮助学生熟悉三级口试的题型,训练学生的口语表达能力;

**Words and Expressions** 的内容涵盖课文,要求根据所给词的正确形式填空,旨在帮助学生更好地运用所学的词汇;

**Sentences Translation** 根据课文内容,要求学生把 5 个中文句子翻译成英文;

**Multiple Choice** 共 15 小题,全面考查学生对词汇、句型和语法的掌握;

**Grammar Exercises** 围绕单元语法,设计拓展练习,加强学生对单元语法的学习和掌握。共有三个题型:单项选择、用所给动词的正确形式填空和句子改错。

第二部分为全国英语等级考试三级水平的模拟练习,共有四个板块: Listening Comprehension, Use of English, Reading Comprehension, Writing。

**Listening Comprehension**(听力理解)分为两部分: Part A 和 Part B, Part A 由 10 个短对话构成, Part B 由 1 个长对话和 1 个独白构成,学生根据所听到的内容完成选择;

**Use of English**(英语运用)1 篇(20 个空格),考查学生阅读能力及运用语言基础知识的能力;

**Reading Comprehension**(阅读理解)共 2 篇,后设单选题,考查学生对文章大意的把握及细节的观察;

**Writing**(写作)考查学生的写作能力。

在本册练习册的最后还附有练习答案、讲解、听力原文,供教师讲解或学生自学时使用。

《综合练习》主要是配合《综合教程》的课堂练习做进一步的拓展练习,为学生提供更多的练习机会。第二部分题型对于拟参加全国英语等级考试的学生是很好的应试



训练,能培养学生较好的自学能力。

本书配有光盘,内含听力训练,巩固和提高学生英语听力。

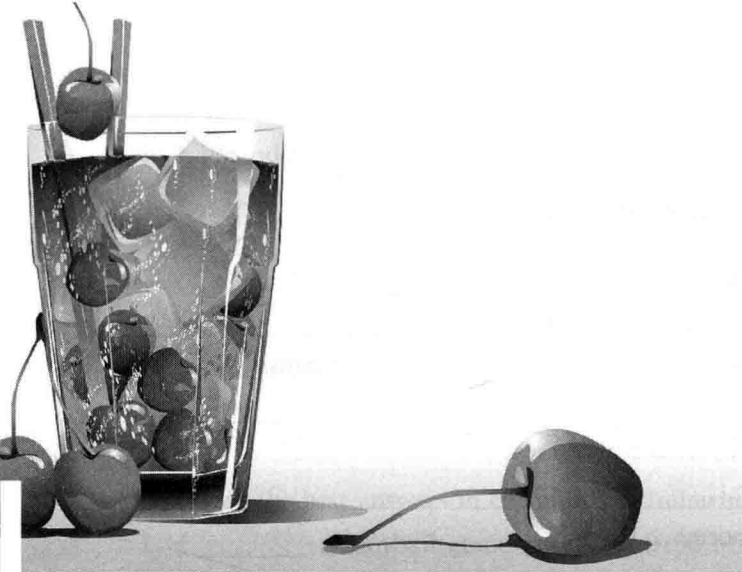
本书可由学生自主学习,也可由教师在课堂上择要讲解。如果使用本书的学校选择让学生自主学习本练习册,我们建议教师在学生初次使用本书时给予一定的指导。

编 者

2012 年 7 月

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# Unit 1

## Healthy Drinking

### Part One

#### I . Speaking

Work in pairs to talk about something between yourselves.

These are the pictures for your reference. They show different kinds of drinks: 1. water; 2. milk; 3. coke; 4. tea.

Talk to each other about the sort of drinks you like best. It is not necessary to agree with each other.



#### II . Fill in the blanks with the given words from the text in their proper forms.

moderation	squash	fizzy	refill	eliminate
replenish	can	dilute	consumption	resolve

- Most of the difficulties have been \_\_\_\_\_.
- The meat was declared unfit for human \_\_\_\_\_.
- We have had a \_\_\_\_\_ amount of success.
- The fruits at the bottom of the bag will get \_\_\_\_\_.
- Hello! Can I \_\_\_\_\_ your glass?
- I \_\_\_\_\_ wine with water.
- Do you want a \_\_\_\_\_ of beer?
- They \_\_\_\_\_ food and water supplies for people after earthquake.
- Don't give up. We must try and \_\_\_\_\_ the problem.

10. Are \_\_\_\_\_ drinks good for health?

III. Translate the following sentences from Chinese into English.

1. 在冬天,孩子们稍不留神就会感冒。(without noticing)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. 脱水会影响大脑细胞发育,会导致疲劳、注意力不集中和情绪波动。(..., causing ...)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. 对孩子们来说,牛奶和水是最健康的饮料。(healthiest)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. 儿童应该喝更多的水而非其他饮料。(more ... than ...)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. 身体本身也需要大量的液体。(plenty of)  
\_\_\_\_\_

IV. Choose the best answer.

1. Who can \_\_\_\_\_ ants from my garden?  
A. eliminate                  B. kill                  C. get rid                  D. have
2. Everybody likes a \_\_\_\_\_ and gentle wind.  
A. hot                  B. moderate                  C. mild                  D. light
3. The host encouraged his guests to \_\_\_\_\_ their glasses again.  
A. redo                  B. refillable                  C. refill                  D. review
4. Mike is very busy; he is a full-time student, while \_\_\_\_\_ a part-time job.  
A. to hold                  B. being held                  C. held                  D. holding
5. — Harry treats his secretary badly.  
— Yes, he seems to think that she's the \_\_\_\_\_ important person in the office.  
A. less                  B. least                  C. more                  D. most
6. Alice was about to \_\_\_\_\_, when she suddenly found an answer to the question.  
A. make up                  B. look up                  C. turn up                  D. give up
7. It was a big celebration — \_\_\_\_\_ people gathered at the city square.  
A. five thousands                  B. five thousand                  C. thousands                  D. thousand of
8. \_\_\_\_\_ if he'd ever been fined before, Mathew replied, "Only once for speeding."  
A. Asking                  B. Asked                  C. To ask                  D. Having asked
9. Although it was not named \_\_\_\_\_ 1782, this kind of metal was used as early as 5300 B. C.  
A. for                  B. in                  C. until                  D. since
10. Just think, in ten months it'll be \_\_\_\_\_ summer again.  
A. other                  B. another                  C. these                  D. those
11. Tom couldn't go to university but \_\_\_\_\_ his education through evening school courses.  
A. has continued                  B. continued                  C. continues                  D. had continued
12. It is said that Wally's been painting for years since she was a little girl, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. isn't she                  B. hasn't it                  C. hasn't she                  D. doesn't it
13. — Do you mind if I smoke?  
— Well, actually, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. I'd rather you didn't                  B. go ahead  
C. it doesn't work                  D. never mind

14. July and Susan \_\_\_\_\_ computer games for hours before their parents came home from work.  
 A. are playing B. have been playing  
 C. played D. had been playing
15. Please give me more time; \_\_\_\_\_ I shall not be able to finish the paper by next Friday.  
 A. meanwhile B. therefore C. otherwise D. still

## V. Grammar Exercises

### A. Choose the best answers to complete the following sentences.

- I \_\_\_\_\_ a football game on TV at 9:00 tomorrow evening.  
 A. am watching B. will have been watching  
 C. will be watching D. watch
- We \_\_\_\_\_ by camel with local guides this time next Saturday.  
 A. travel B. are traveling  
 C. shall be traveling D. shall travel
- They moved to the main entrance where the car \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. will wait B. will be waiting  
 C. would be waiting D. would be waited
- He said that he \_\_\_\_\_ to Paris the next Friday.  
 A. is flying B. flew  
 C. will fly D. would be flying
- I must practise more because I \_\_\_\_\_ a performance at 8:00 tonight.  
 A. will be putting on B. will be put on  
 C. am putting on D. put on

### B. Complete the following sentences with the proper forms of the verbs given in the brackets.

- Don't phone me between 9:00 and 11:00. We \_\_\_\_\_ (have) classes then.
- What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) at this time next Wednesday?
- If I fail to appear by 8 o'clock, I \_\_\_\_\_ (not come) at all at that time.
- Mike's family \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) their holiday in Hangzhou this time next week.
- Can you imagine what kind of car we \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) in 2050?
- I thought he \_\_\_\_\_ (work) on this experiment until the next morning.
- After you took the medicine, you \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) much better.
- The reporter declared the minister \_\_\_\_\_ (give) a speech on international affairs.
- Julie said she \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) us the next day.
- The teacher told us that he \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) us after the exams.

### C. Find the errors in the following sentences and then correct them. There is only one error in each sentence.

- You can't miss him. He wears a dark suit and a blue tie waiting for you at seven outside the gate.
- The weather report says that a terrible typhoon is striking Taiwan in the following two days.
- Tom said he will be writing a letter to my parents at 7:00 the next day.
- He said that he could not come because he has a meeting.
- I never realized that some day I will live in China.

## Part Two

## Section I Listening Comprehension

**Directions:** This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are two parts in this section, Part A and Part B.

## Part A

**Directions:** You will hear 10 short dialogues. For each dialogue, there is one question and four possible answers. Choose the correct answer from A, B, C and D. You will have 15 seconds to answer the question and you will hear each dialogue **ONLY ONCE**.

- Where does the conversation most probably take place?
  - In a post office.
  - In a hotel.
  - In a bank.
  - In a supermarket.
- When does the bank open on Sundays?
  - At 8:30 a.m.
  - At 9 a.m.
  - At 8 a.m.
  - At 9:30 a.m.
- What did the man ask the woman to do?
  - Go on a diet.
  - Have a snack.
  - Play some tennis.
  - Stop screaming.
- Where are the two speakers?
  - In a hotel.
  - At a dinner table.
  - In the street.
  - At the man's house.
- What can we assume from this conversation?
  - The man is a judge.
  - It's an interviewer.
  - The man agrees with the woman.
  - The man believes that Jack will quit his job.
- Why can't they meet on Thursday?
  - Because the woman wants to meet the man on Wednesday.
  - Because the woman has to go out of the town.
  - Because the woman is in charge of the project.
  - Because the woman had another meeting.
- What does the woman mean?
  - The man should not expect her to go along.
  - She doesn't think she has enough money.
  - She will go even though the movie is bad.
  - The man should count the number of people going.
- What does the woman mean?
  - She is asking for a higher pay.
  - She is introducing a new friend.
  - She is too busy.
  - She's got some problems.
- Who is the man?
  - A judge.
  - An interviewer.
  - A professor.
  - A counselor.



10. What are they talking about?
- A. Weekend plan.
  - B. Changes in the city.
  - C. Going camping in the summer.
  - D. Life in the summer.

### Part B

**Directions:** You will hear a dialogue and a monologue. Before listening to each one, you will have 5 seconds to read each of the questions which accompany it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have 10 seconds to check your answer to each question. You will hear each piece **ONLY ONCE**.

**Question 11 – 13 are based on the following dialogue between an employer and a job applicant.**

11. How old is Katie?
- A. 16.
  - B. 17.
  - C. 18.
  - D. 19.
12. What kind of job is Katie looking for?
- A. A part-time job for a school magazine.
  - B. A full-time job at a college.
  - C. A permanent job at Johnson's Imports.
  - D. A short-term job in an office.
13. What qualifications does Katie have for the job?
- A. Her extra classes in sport at school.
  - B. She has computer skills and is used to working with people.
  - C. She's adaptable.
  - D. Her work experience in the school newspaper.

**Question 14 – 17 are based on the following monologue on smoking.**

14. Why are so many people dependent on cigarette?
- A. Because they like the taste of tar.
  - B. Because smoking makes them feel relaxed.
  - C. Because smoking is funny.
  - D. Because smoking cures disease.
15. Which substance in cigarette causes cancer?
- A. Cigarette ashes.
  - B. Nicotine.
  - C. Tar.
  - D. Not mentioned here.
16. What do experts suggest people to do?
- A. To buy cigarettes with less tar.
  - B. To smoke only a few cigarettes a day.
  - C. To smoke only during a break.
  - D. To give up smoking.
17. Why do smokers like low tar cigarettes?
- A. Because they are less harmful.
  - B. Because they cost less.
  - C. Because they taste better.
  - D. Because they last longer.

## Section II Use of English

**Directions:** Read the following passage. Choose the best word or phrase for each numbered blank.

Everyone wants to be healthy and happy. 18, illness or accidents may occur without any 19. Frequently the person who is 20 can be cared for at home if there is someone 21 of looking after him under the doctor's 22. Sometimes arrangements can be 23 for a

visiting nurse to give the necessary 24 once a day, or oftener, if necessary. The responsible one in the home 25 on with the rest of the care during the 26 between the nurse's visits.

The rapid diagnosis and immediate treatment 27 the spot of an accident or sudden illness, 28 awaiting the arrival of doctors, is called the first aid and quite 29 from the home nursing.

When illness does come, the whole family is 30. Many adjustments have to be made, 31 the family routine needn't be 32 completely. Often it can be rearranged with home duties simplified to save time and energy, thus reducing 33 on the family.

The 34 responsibility for giving nursing care is usually 35 by one person, frequently the mother.

36, in order that she may have some much needed rest, or 37 she herself is ill, other members of the family should learn how to help when sickness occurs.

- |                     |                  |                 |                    |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 18. A. Apparently   | B. Unfortunately | C. Naturally    | D. Occasionally    |
| 19. A. reason       | B. information   | C. warning      | D. notice          |
| 20. A. ill          | B. healthy       | C. weak         | D. patient         |
| 21. A. suitable     | B. efficient     | C. appropriate  | D. capable         |
| 22. A. direction    | B. introduction  | C. decision     | D. education       |
| 23. A. taken        | B. made          | C. supply       | D. supplied        |
| 24. A. care         | B. cure          | C. treatment    | D. concern         |
| 25. A. works        | B. carries       | C. depends      | D. looks           |
| 26. A. occasion     | B. turn          | C. interval     | D. holiday         |
| 27. A. at           | B. in            | C. from         | D. on              |
| 28. A. while        | B. before        | C. as           | D. where           |
| 29. A. separate     | B. valid         | C. urgent       | D. distinct        |
| 30. A. interfered   | B. affected      | C. protected    | D. suffered        |
| 31. A. if           | B. and           | C. but          | D. since           |
| 32. A. maintained   | B. ignored       | C. neglected    | D. disturbed       |
| 33. A. strain       | B. trouble       | C. worry        | D. pain            |
| 34. A. technical    | B. overall       | C. minor        | D. reasonable      |
| 35. A. consumed     | B. retained      | C. assumed      | D. obtained        |
| 36. A. Consequently | B. Moreover      | C. Unexpectedly | D. However         |
| 37. A. in fact      | B. in case       | C. as a result  | D. on the contrary |

### Section III Reading Comprehension

#### Part A

**Directions:** Read the following passage. Answer the questions by choosing A, B, C or D.

For an increasing number of students at American universities, Old is suddenly in. The reason is obvious: the graying of America means jobs. Coupled with the aging of the baby-boom generation, a longer life span means that the nation's elderly population is bound to expand significantly over the next 50 years. By 2050, 25 percent of all Americans will be older than 65, up from 14 percent in 1995. The change poses profound questions for government and society, of course. But it also creates career opportunities in medicine and health professions, and in law and business as well. "In addition to the doctors, we're going to need more sociologists, biologists,

urban planners and specialized lawyers,” says Professor Edward Schneider of the University of Southern California’s (USC) School of Gerontology.

Lawyers can specialize in “elder law,” which covers everything from trusts and estates to nursing-home abuse and age discrimination. Businessmen see huge opportunities in the elder market because the baby boomers, 74 million strong, are likely to be the wealthiest group of retirees in human history. “Any student who combines an expert knowledge in gerontology with, say, an MBA or law degree will have a license to print money,” one professor says.

Margarite Santos is a 21-year-old senior at USC. She began college as a biology major but found she was “really bored with bacteria.” So she took a class in gerontology and discovered that she liked it. She says, “I did volunteer work in retirement homes and it was very satisfying.”

38. “... Old is suddenly in” (Line 1, Para. 1) most probably means “\_\_\_\_\_”.
- A. America has suddenly become a nation of old people
  - B. gerontology has suddenly become popular
  - C. more elderly professors are found on American campuses
  - D. American colleges have realized the need of enrolling older students
39. With the aging of America, lawyers can benefit \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. from the adoption of the “elder law”
  - B. from rendering special services to the elderly
  - C. by enriching their professional knowledge
  - D. by winning the trust of the elderly to promote their own interests
40. Why can businessmen make money in the emerging elder market?
- A. Retirees are more generous in spending money.
  - B. They can employ more gerontologists.
  - C. The elderly possess little purchasing power.
  - D. There are more elderly people working than before.
41. Who can make big money in the new century according to the passage?
- A. Retirees who are business-minded.
  - B. The volunteer workers in retirement homes.
  - C. College graduates with an MBA or law degree.
  - D. Professionals with a good knowledge of gerontology.
42. It can be seen from the passage that the expansion of America’s elderly population \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. will provide good job opportunities in many areas
  - B. will impose an unbearable burden on society
  - C. may lead to nursing home abuse and age discrimination
  - D. will create new fields of study in universities

## Part B

**Directions:** Read the text about Lewis and the Corps of Discovery. Match each of the items (43 – 47) to the statements (A – G) given below.

Meriwether Lewis was born near Charlottesville, Virginia on August 19 th, 1775. For several years he was the personal secretary of his friend Thomas Jefferson, the President of the United States. Before that, he served in the United States Army for 12 years. One day the President told