



教育部大学英语教学改革示范点项目（院校）成果之一

总主编 杨勇坚 徐志英 林德福

COLLEGE ENGLISH

Step by Step Comprehensively

2

大学英语综合进阶

主编 张 梅 姜 丹



重庆大学出版社

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内 容 提 要

《大学英语综合进阶》系列教材共分五册,每册十个单元。本书为该系列教材第二册,每单元包含三大部分:1. 开胃菜(谚海采撷、泛听浅读、相关信息阅读、易混词解析等);2. 主餐(传统阅读、深度阅读、完型填空、介/副词应用、构词法应用、词汇和结构应用、同义词汇替换、英译汉、汉译英、英文写作强化训练等);3. 餐后甜点(幽默欣赏、主题讨论/演讲/辩论等)。所涉及的主题有:羁绊还是桥梁? 体育精神;坟墓还是摇篮? 丘比特之箭;吸烟乃自焚;何以名状? 压力与释放;超越家庭、超越生活;失败或许是财富;为正义决战。本书旨在拓展英语学习的空间,丰富学习者的文化背景知识,加强语言技能训练,以提高学习者的语感和英语综合应用能力。本书可作为主干教材的配套教材,也可单独作为集听、说、读、写、译为一体的综合教材使用,还可作为英语学习者的自学教材。

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序

始于2003年的全国大学英语教学改革,迄今历时十年。改革的目的是“不仅仅是培养学生的英语综合应用能力和自主学习能力,更重要的是通过课程教学拓宽其文化视野,培养其跨文化交际能力、提高其综合文化素养”。要实现这个目标,关键在于教学理念、方法/手段的改革,教材的改革,还有教学条件的改善,三者缺一不可。

《大学英语综合进阶》的编著者以教育部有关“大学英语教学改革”和“大学英语课程教学要求”的最新精神为指导,努力汲取英美(对外英语教学的ESL & EFL)优秀英语教材的特点,在长期大学英语教学改革实践中,积累了丰富的语料、素材,经过加工、提炼,运用于教学实践,又结合实际使用中的反馈意见,进行反复修改、完善,博采众长,集腋成裘。教材充分体现了“以教师为主导,以学生为主体”的理念。这套多功能、多用途的大学英语教材,旨在拓展学生的学习空间,进一步丰富其文化背景知识,加强语言技能训练,以提高其英语综合运用能力和文化素养。该教材强化“卓越乃习惯”的实践理念,构思精巧,编写新颖,独特,富有启发性,文化内涵丰富,语言地道,图文并茂,拓展视野。这是教育部“全国大学英语教学改革示范项目(院校)”的一大成果。可喜可贺!

“外语教学中语言的输入是基础,输出是动力;偏一则废;语言知识与语言技能同等重要;偏一则空,读写与听说同等重要,偏一则滞。因材施教,才能培养奇才;综合训练,才能有利于发现潜才、发掘人才、培养栋梁之才。语言实践是语言学习的最关键手段,要培养学生良好的语感,实践手段必须有实效。”我为这一真知灼见呐喊,欣慰!

坚信这套《大学英语综合进阶》的出版有利于提高大学英语教学质量,有利于实现大学英语教学改革的伟大目标,以告慰那些为大学英语教学改革工程呕心沥血、鞠躬尽瘁、可歌可泣的教育工作者和奉献者。是为序!

云南省外语教育学会会长/云南省外语专业教学指导委员会主任 原一川

2013年6月

前言

《大学英语综合进阶》是在大学英语教学不断改革实践中诞生的一套与现代信息技术相结合的多功能、多用途的大学英语教材,旨在拓展学习者的学习空间,进一步丰富他们的文化背景知识,加强语言技能训练,以提高他们的英语综合运用能力和素养。

本套书是教育部“全国大学英语教学改革示范点项目(院校)”主要成果之一,是编者们在长期大学英语教学实践中,积累了丰富的语料、试题素材,经过加工、提炼,运用于教学实践,又结合实际使用中的反馈意见,进行反复修改、完善的成果。

一、指导思想

教育部2007年7月颁发了《大学英语课程教学要求》(以下简称《课程要求》)进一步具体明确了新形势下大学英语的教学性质和教学目标。我们正是以《课程要求》的精神为指导思想,“以外语教学理论为指导、以英语语言知识与应用技能、跨文化交际和学习策略”为主要内容,以“培养学生的英语综合应用能力和自主学习能力”,同时提高他们的“综合文化素养,以适应我国社会发展和国际交流的需要”为目标,来进行这套书的设计、编写工作。

《课程要求》指出,“教师不再仅仅是知识传授者”,而应当“是教学过程的组织者、自主学习的指导者、教学活动的督促者;学生应当选择适合自己的材料和方法,成为学习的主体,从而提高独立思考和自主学习的能力。”《大学英语综合进阶》的编写体例体现了教师的组织作用和指导作用,并促使学生开动脑筋自主学习。同时,2012年末,我们有幸及时聆听教育部高教司有关领导和外语界顶尖级专家调研总结教改以来出现的偏差和教训,深感必须重视语言的“输入”和“输出”,语言知识与语言技能并重,技能与文化并重,读写与听说并重,才能培养真才、实才、栋梁之才,才能出大师。

二、编写特色

1. 重视“输入”与“输出”,强化语言实践

语言只有在实践中才能发挥交际作用,不断的练习和语境中的实践才能使学习者更好地理解语言知识,形成良好的语言习惯。因此,语言实践是学习语言最主要、也是最重要的手段。

本套书重视语言学习中的“输入”与“输出”,针对学生在大学英语学习中的重点、难点以及易混、易错点进行简要的归纳、辨析、讲解,精讲实练,配以形式多样的语言实践练习题,让学生在实践中巩固所学知识。

2. 开阔背景知识,拓展文化视野

语言是文化的载体,而文化对准确理解语言起着至关重要的作用。所以,在传授英语语言知识的过程中,适时地介绍相应的文化背景知识,有利于拓展学生的视野,培养他们的跨文化

交际能力。

本套书针对各单元的主题,提供图文并茂的文化背景知识,并配有相应的理解练习题,以加深学生对这些知识的了解。

3. 涵盖听说读写译,五位一体

交际能力是一种综合运用语言的能力。培养学生的交际能力,其实质就是要培养他们听、说、读、写、译几个方面的综合能力。听说读写译,是五位一体的,他们相互依存,相得益彰。

本套书既有选自英语新闻广播节目的实况录音及配套练习,多种类型的阅读训练,词汇和结构知识及其专项练习,英语幽默与修辞的欣赏及练习,也有英汉互译、口头和书面表达训练,能让学习者得到全方位的语言训练。各种技能也都有专项训练。

鉴于《大学英语综合进阶》的上述特点,它既可以用作大学英语主干教材的配套教材,也可以单独作为集听、说、读、写、译为一体的综合教材使用,还可以作为英语学习者的自学教材。

三、编写队伍

《大学英语综合进阶》(1—5册)的总设计、总负责人兼总主编,各册主编、副主编,直至所有参与编写的人员队伍,由资深大学英语教授、副教授和中青年骨干教师组成;另外,还有英美专家参与审定。

本套书从构思、编写到最后成型,整个过程得到了许多领导、专家的支持,特别是教育部高等学校大学外语教学指导委员会委员、原云南省大学外语教学与考试指导委员会主任,现任顾问梁育全教授的指导与支持,云南大学林文勋校长、武建国(前任)副校长、大学外语教学部现任主任任勤等领导的大力支持和鼓励。在此向他们表示衷心的感谢。

《大学英语综合进阶》的编撰,是一个不小的工程,囿于编者的水平与经验,书中难免存在疏漏和不妥之处,恳请专家、学者们不吝赐教,以期再版时,认真勘正。

总主编:杨勇坚 徐志英 林德福

2013年6月

使用说明

《大学英语综合进阶》以听说领先,并兼顾听、说、读、写、译等英语语言应用能力的全面训练,词语注释准确,易混词辨析简明扼要。因此,本教程既可作为主干教材的辅助教材使用,也可作为独立教材使用;同时,由于所有练习都配有参考答案,也适合广大的英语爱好者自学使用。

为了提高学习效率,使用者务必按照书中每部分的指令和步骤学习。

每单元的第一部分(Part A)开胃品(Appetizer)中,听力内容(II. Global Listening and Reading)的生词注释,对动词、名词采取实用注释方式,即完全按照动词或名词在句子中使用的情况(即时、体、人称单复数等结构性质)注音、释义、并标出词性,而不是单词原形的注释。这样有利于学习者在语境中领悟词语的用法。

全书注释所用的缩略语如下:

a. = *adj.* = adjective (形容词);

AmE = American English (美国语);

coll. = colloquialism (口头语)

esp. = especially (特别);

ger. = gerund (动名词);

n. = noun (名词);

oft. = often (常常);

phr. ad. = phrasal adverb (副词短语);

phr. prep. = phrasal preposition (介词短语);

poss. form. = possessive form (所有格形式);

pr. n. = *pro. n.* = proper name (专有名词);

phr. v. = phrasal verb (动词短语);

p. p. = past participle (过去分词);

p. t. = present tense (现在时);

sb. = somebody / someone (某人);

sl. = slang (俚语);

vi. = verb intransitive (不及物动词);

usu. = usually (通常)

ad. = *adv.* = adverb (副词);

BrE = British English (英国语);

e. g. = for example (例如);

form. = formal (正式用法);

i. e. = that is / namely (即,那就是);

num. = numeral (数词);

phr. a. = phrasal adjective (形容词短语);

phr. n. = phrasal noun (名词短语);

pl. = plural (复数形式);

pr. p. = present participle (现在分词);

p. t. = past tense (过去时);

sing. = singular (单数形式);

sth. = something (某物,某事);

vt. = verb transitive (及物动词);

~ (代指被解释的词)

To the Students and English Learners

Practice is the way to success. Leonardo da Vinci had practiced drawing eggs thousands of times before he became one of the greatest painters in the world. First few times, curiously; next time, unwillingly; then more times, diligently and delightedly, purposefully and productively. Similarly, one needs to practice basic English skills this way before he/she becomes skillful with the English language as a tool to communicate. Excellence is not a theory, or an act; it is a habit. Here you are on the way to your achievements by developing the good habit.



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Unit 1

Bridge or Bridle?

Part A Appetizer



I. Try to Find the Gems (TFG)

You might have learned of the saying, “**When in Rome, do as the Romans do.**” Please fill in the blanks with proper words to make the following sentences meaningful as well as grammatical.

1. He that travels far knows _____.
2. Change is part of life and part of the _____.
3. If you cannot moan in a true cultural manner then it means your _____.



II. Global Listening and Reading (GLR)

Please take the following **FOUR** steps to learn effectively.

Step One

Listen to each of the passages and then read the ten statements and questions following it.

For Statements 1-8, write on the line before each statement;

T (for True) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

F (for False) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG (for Not Given) if the statement is not given in the passage.

For Questions 9-10, write the answers on the lines according to the passage you have just listened to.

Step Two

If the passage proves to be too difficult for you to understand by the first listening, then look at the list of the new words and read them aloud before listening to the passage again.

Step Three

If you still have difficulty in understanding some parts of it by the second listening, then read the audio script in detail to improve your understanding. And check your answers to the ten statements and questions.

Step Four

Now if you can understand the material well by reading, listen to the record again for consolidation of listening comprehension without glancing at the audio script.



Passage 1 Tokyo Business People Sleep Less Than Their Overseas Peers

⇒ Statements and Questions

- ____ 1. According to a survey by Ajinomoto Co., people in Tokyo on weekends sleep under 6 hours on average.

- ___ 2. The survey found that commutes in New York were about the same distance as in Tokyo.
- ___ 3. Tokyo trains are full of dozing commuters, heads bobbing, only on work days.
- ___ 4. Most people in all cities in the world get up around the same time in the mornings, between 6:30 and 7:00.
- ___ 5. People in Tokyo get less sleep hours than people in Shanghai in that they seem to do things after they get home.
- ___ 6. Japanese and Parisians hold that sleep is the most important thing in their lives.
- ___ 7. New Yorkers and Shanghai residents do not like spending time with their family.
- ___ 8. The survey was conducted between July and August, including 900 teachers in their 30s to 50s.
9. What do many Japanese businesspeople do after hours of overtime?

10. People in Paris got nearly _____ hours of sleep on weekdays.

❖ *New Words to Learn before Listening to the Passage Again* ❖

1. sack [sæk]	n.	麻袋, 睡袋	7. bobbing [ˈbɒbɪŋ]	pr. p.	摆动
2. seasoning [ˈsiːzənɪŋ]	n.	调味品	8. nap [næp]	v.	打盹
3. sessions [ˈseʃənz]	n. (pl.)	时段	9. cling to [klɪŋ tə]	phr. v.	紧抓
4. commute [kəˈmjʊ:t]	n. / v.	通勤	10. rails [reɪlz]	n. (pl.)	栏杆
5. dozing [ˈdɔːzɪŋ]	a.	假寐的	11. nonetheless [nʌnðəˈles]	ad.	尽管如此
6. commuters [kəˈmjʊ:təz]	n. (pl.)	通勤者			

⇒ *Audio Script for Further Understanding*



Tokyo business people sleep less than their overseas peers. New York may be known as the city that never sleeps, but Tokyo business people get less time in the **sack**¹ than their New York peers — and also those in Paris, Stockholm and Shanghai. According to a survey of five cities, people in Tokyo on week days sleep just under 6 hours on average, according to a survey by Japanese food **seasoning**² maker Ajinomoto Co. People in Shanghai sleep the longest, seven hours and 28 minutes. Those in New York slept six hours and 35 minutes, the second shortest after Tokyo.

“I think people in Tokyo may just be too busy,” said an Ajinomoto spokeswoman.

Many Japanese businesspeople are forced into long days by hours of overtime followed by after-hours drinking **sessions**³ and then a long **commute**⁴ home, although the survey found that commutes in New York were about equally long. Tokyo trains in both mornings and evenings are full of **dozing**⁵ **commuters**⁶, heads **bobbing**⁷. Some even manage to **nap**⁸ standing up as they **cling to**⁹ overhead **rails**¹⁰.

“In Shanghai, people simply seem to go to sleep earlier. Everyone in all cities gets up around the same time in the mornings, between 6:30 and 7:00,” said Ajinomoto spokeswoman.

“In Tokyo, on top of the long days, people seem to do things after they get home as well, like playing computer games. They don’t sleep until after midnight.”

Not surprisingly, when asked what was most important in their lives, Japanese gave “sleep” the top ranking — the same as their Parisian peers, who **nonetheless**¹¹ got nearly seven hours of sleep on weekdays. By contrast, both New Yorkers and Shanghai residents said “time with their family” came first. The survey was conducted online between July and August, covering nearly 900 workers in their 30s to 50s. (304 words)



Passage 2 How Long Is It Reasonable to Stand in Line?

⇒ Statements and Questions

- ___ 1. In supermarkets, British people have to stand in line for 10 minutes and 42 seconds.
- ___ 2. One third of respondents thought dawdling by those in front of them was the thing they hated most.
- ___ 3. Older respondents over 55 easily became restless in a queue compared to younger people.
- ___ 4. Four fifths British adults choose to pay their bills online to avoid queues.
- ___ 5. The Payments Council is the body for setting payment strategy in Britain.
- ___ 6. The online poll found that in Europe one in five people do their shopping at night to avoid the lines.
- ___ 7. By using queue dodging tactics like internet and online banking, people can avoid queues.
- ___ 8. An online poll conducted in 2006 showed that one in five people do their shopping at night to avoid the lines.
9. How long is the British adult able to stand in line before they lose tempers?
10. _____ are a nation renowned for the art of queuing.

❖ New Words to Learn before Listening to the Passage Again ❖

1. renowned [ri'naund]	a.	著名的	9. dawdling ['dɔ:dlɪŋ]	ger.	懒散, 闲逛
2. queuing [kju:ɪŋ]	ger.	排队	10. Brits [brɪts]	n. (pl.)	英国人
3. tempers ['tempəz]	n. (pl.)	脾气	11. council ['kaunsəl]	n.	委员会
4. fray [frei]	v.	磨破; 急躁起来	12. strategy ['strætɪdʒi]	n.	策略
5. loathed [ləʊðd]	a.	令人厌恶的	13. skip [skɪp]	v.	跳过
6. restless ['restlɪs]	a.	焦躁的	14. dodging ['dɒdʒɪŋ]	pr. p.	避开
7. frustration [frʌs'treɪʃən]	n.	挫折	15. tactics ['tæktɪks]	n. (pl.)	战术
8. faffing [fæfɪŋ]	ger.	忙乱, 小题大做			

⇒ Audio Script for Further Understanding

How long is it reasonable to stand in line? A nation **renowned**¹ for the art of **queuing**² may be losing its patience, a survey has shown, with the average British adult able to stand in line for only 10 minutes and 42 seconds before **tempers**³ start to **fray**⁴. The most **loathed**⁵ lines were in supermarkets, followed by the Post Office and airport check-in and security. Older respondents over 55 became **restless**⁶ in a queue nearly three minutes before younger people but those aged under 35 were more likely to take their **frustration**⁷ out on those around them. Two thirds of respondents said “**faffing**⁸,” or “**dawdling**⁹” by those in front of them was the thing they hated most. Most **Brits**¹⁰ would rather avoid queues entirely, with eight in 10 adults instead choosing to pay their bills online, according to the survey by the Payments **Council**¹¹, the body for setting payment **strategy**¹² in Britain. The online poll of 2,006 adults found that one in five people do their shopping at night to avoid the lines.



“Our research shows that more of us are waking up to the fact that you can **skip**¹³ the queue altogether, saving time and money, by using ‘queue **dodging**¹⁴ **tactics**¹⁵’ like internet shopping, online banking and paying bills electronically,” said a council spokeswoman. (215 words)



III. Information Related to the Text (IRT)

1 Culture Shock

Culture shock is the difficulty people have adjusting to a new culture that differs markedly from their own. Culture shock was officially identified and categorized in 1958 by Kalvero Oberg.



Culture shock isn't a clinical term or medical condition. It's simply a common way to describe the confusing and nervous feelings a person may have after leaving a familiar culture to live in a new and different culture.

When you move to a new place, you're bound to face a lot of changes. That can be exciting and stimulating, but it can also be overwhelming. You may feel sad, anxious, frustrated, and want to go home. It's natural to have difficulty adjusting to a new culture. People from other cultures may have grown up with values and beliefs that differ from yours. Because of these differences, the things they talk about, the ways they express themselves, and the importance of various ideas may be very different from what you are used to. But the good news is that culture shock is temporary.

To understand culture shock helps to understand what culture is. You may know that genes determine a big part of how you look and act. What you might not know is that your environment — your surroundings — has a big effect on your appearance and behavior as well. Your environment isn't just the air you breathe and the food you eat, though; a big part of your environment is culture. Culture is made up of the common things that members of a community learn from family, friends, media, literature, and even strangers. These are the things that influence how they look, act, and communicate. Often, you don't even know you're learning these things because they become second-nature to you — for instance, the way you shake hands with someone when meeting them, when you eat your meals each day, the kind of things you find funny, or how you view religion. When you go to a new place, you often enter a culture that is different from the one you left. Sometimes your culture and the new culture are similar. Other times, they can be very different, and even contradictory (相反的). What might be perfectly normal in one culture — for instance, spending hours eating a meal with your family — might be unusual in a culture that values a more fast-paced lifestyle. The differences between cultures can make it very difficult to adjust to the new surroundings. You may encounter unfamiliar clothes, weather, and food as well as different people, schools, and values. You may find yourself struggling to do things in your new surroundings that were easy back home. Dealing with the differences can be very unsettling (使人不安的); those feelings are part adjusting to a new culture. (465 words)

2 How to Become More Time-conscious

Everybody thinks they're working hard — yet most people actually only use 60% or less of their available work time. In a Microsoft study done in 2005, more than 38,000 people in 200

countries were asked about their individual productivity. It turned out that though they were arriving at work five days a week, they were only usefully using three days. The curious thing about this wasted time is that people have worried about productivity for centuries, creating an endless stream of time management advice.



Time management is a compact set of established principles, skills, practices and tools which when rightfully applied can help you utilize your precious time and accomplish what you want. Time is a scarce and finite resource and the very foundation of proper time management begins with setting up your personal goal and developing your priorities. There are some tried-and-tested techniques that can offer a way to manage your time as well as your life.

Make a time-table for the day. It is the basic and most realistic way to begin with. Make a time-table for yourself listing the tasks that you have to complete in a day. It is like a to-do list which will keep reminding you what's on the agenda (日程) for the day. If you struggle to remember things, a time-table will be of huge help. Accordingly, one can set deadlines for accomplishing one's tasks. However, it is also mandatory to stick to your time-table to achieve the desired results.

Prioritize. Setting your priorities right is very important for being able to manage your time. Determine your priorities to know things that are to be done on a priority basis and what can be delayed for the later part of the day or the week. Sticking to the time-table will not help much if one fails to determine the order in which the tasks are to be done. You may not be able to finish off everything within the predetermined time limit and therefore, it is advisable to begin with tasks that you can't afford to delay.

Prepare for all the factors. Sometimes, we fail to factor in the transportation time and preparation required to get ready to perform a task. In that case, our task will take more time than what we might have assumed and consequentially (必然的), we'll struggle to stick to the time table we have prepared. It is important to think over all such factors which are capable of eating away considerable time.

Delegate responsibilities. Due to rareness of time, it becomes more important to delegate your duties than to assume that no one can do things better than you. It is not a wise thing to do, if managing time is your call. Delegation of responsibilities to juniors and colleagues will be, especially, beneficial at the official level.

Take a breather. Don't drown yourself in the sea of responsibilities you have to carry out. You will end up feeling stressed out and totally spent. In a day filled with a frustrating flurry (时间的混乱) of activities, it is essential to take a time-out or break to refresh yourself. Always remember that working to the limit is not the sole aim of your existence. Take a breather, whenever necessary.

(556 words)

3 Hourglass

An hourglass (sandglass, sand timer, sand clock, egg timer) measures the passage of a few minutes or an hour of time. It has two connected vertical glass bulbs allowing a regulated trickle



of material from the top to the bottom. Once the top bulb is empty, it can be inverted to begin timing again. The name hourglass comes from historically common hour timing. Factors affecting the time measured include the amount of sand, the bulb size, the neck width, and the sand quality. Alternatives to sand are powdered eggshell and powdered marble (云石). Modernly, hourglasses are decorative or used when an approximate measure suffices, as in egg timers for cooking or for board games.

The origin of the hourglass is unclear, no early source being known for the claim that the creator of the first sand clock was an 8th-century monk named Luitprand, who served at the cathedral in Chartres, France. It was not until the 14th century that the hourglass was seen commonly, the earliest firm evidence being a picture in the 1338 fresco (壁画) *Allegory of Good Government* by Ambrogio Lorenzetti. Unlike its predecessor the clepsydra (铜壶滴漏), or water clock, which may have been invented in ancient Egypt, the hourglass is believed to have originated in medieval Europe. This theory is based on the fact that the first written records of it are mostly from logbooks of European ships. Written records from the same period mention the hourglass, and it appears in lists of ships stores. An early record is a sales receipt of Thomas de Stetesham, clerk of the English ship *La George*, in 1345. It appears to have been purchased from a young lady named Krissi Cox.

Hourglasses were very popular on board ships, as they were the most dependable measurement of time while at sea. Unlike the clepsydra, the motion of the ship while sailing did not affect the hourglass. The fact that the hourglass also used granular (颗粒状的) materials instead of liquids gave it more accurate measurements. Seamen also found that the hourglass was able to help them determine longitude, distance east or west from a certain point, with reasonable accuracy.

The hourglass also found popularity on land as well. As the use of mechanical clocks to indicate the time of events like church services became more common, creating a “need to keep track of time”, the demand for time-measuring devices increased. Hourglasses were essentially inexpensive, as they required no rare technology to make and their contents were not hard to come by, and as the manufacturing of these instruments became more common, their uses became more practical.

Hourglasses were commonly seen in use in churches, homes, and work places to measure sermons (布道), cooking time, and time spent on breaks from labor. Because they were being used for more everyday tasks, the model of the hourglass began to shrink. The smaller models were more practical and very popular as they made timing more accurate. After 1500 A. D., the hourglass was not as widespread as it had been. This was due to the development of the mechanical clock, which became more accurate, smaller and cheaper, and made keeping time easier. The hourglass, however, did not disappear entirely. Although they became relatively less useful as clock technology advanced, hourglasses remained desirable in their design. (568 words)

Now please read the following statements 1-20, and write:

T (for **True**) if the statement agrees with the information given in the paragraphs;

F (for **False**) if the statement contradicts the information given in the paragraphs;

NG (for **Not Given**) if the statement is not given in the paragraphs.

⇒ **Statements**

- ___ 1. The term “culture shock” wasn’t officially recognized and classified until 1958.
- ___ 2. Culture shock isn’t a clinical term or medical condition, but a psychological symptom.
- ___ 3. Changes faced in a new and different culture can simply result in confusing and nervous feelings.
- ___ 4. Because of differences in values and beliefs from other culture, culture shock cannot be overcome at all.
- ___ 5. Your environment plays a vital role in determining a part of how you look and act.
- ___ 6. It is common to spend time eating a meal with family in a culture that values a more fast-paced lifestyle.
- ___ 7. The differences between cultures include unfamiliar clothes, weather, and food as well as schools and values.
- ___ 8. Most people use more than 60% of their available work time.
- ___ 9. If you apply skills technically, time management can help you make the most of your precious time and achieve your goals.
- ___ 10. It is necessary to follow your time-table strictly to achieve the results you want most.
- ___ 11. The most important things should be done on a priority basis, while the last of the list can be delayed.
- ___ 12. It will be difficult to stick to the time table if we fail to consider all factors which are likely to consume considerable time.
- ___ 13. Taking full responsibilities in person will be of help at the official level.
- ___ 14. An hourglass is the measurement of the passage of time.
- ___ 15. It was claimed that the first sand clock was invented by a monk in 1338.
- ___ 16. The first written records of the hourglass were mostly found from logbooks of Egyptian ships.
- ___ 17. The clepsydra was unpopular on board ships, as it couldn’t measure time accurately.
- ___ 18. Not only was the hourglass the most reliable time measurement while at sea, but also it helped to determine longitude with reasonable accuracy.
- ___ 19. Hourglasses were also commonly used on land, because they were cheap as well as practical.
- ___ 20. As clock technology advanced, the hourglass became more accurate, smaller and cheaper, and made keeping time easier.

**IV. Confusing Vocabulary Discrimination (CVD)**

1. **[result in]** *phr. v.* cause the situation or event to happen; e. g. *Many road accidents result in serious head injuries.* (许多交通事故导致受害人严重脑外伤)
[result from] *phr. v.* be caused by the event or action; e. g. *Some health problems result from what you eat.* (有些健康问题是饮食造成的。)
2. **[nothing but]** *phr. n.* only; e. g. *Nothing but a miracle can save him.* (只有奇迹能挽救他。)
[anything but] *phr. n.* not at all; e. g. *This old bridge is anything but safe.* (这座旧桥一点也不安全。)
3. **[acute]** *adj.* (of the senses) able to notice small differences, working very well; e. g. *Dogs often have acute sense of smell.* (狗通常有敏锐的嗅觉。)
[sharp] *adj.* quick and sensitive in attention, thinking, seeing, hearing, etc.; e. g. *a sharp mind / eyes* (灵敏的头脑/敏锐的眼光)
[keen] *adj.* (of the mind, the feelings, the senses, etc.) good, strong, quick at understanding, etc.; e. g. 1) *He has a keen mind.* (他头脑灵敏。) 2) *be keen on something* (喜爱/渴望某物)

4. **[ritual]** *adj. & n.* (1) activities done as (part of) a rite or ritual: e. g. *fasting and ritual dancing* (斋戒和仪式性舞蹈) (2) done in exactly the same way whenever a particular situation occurs: e. g. *The children performed the bedtime ritual of washing and brushing their teeth.* (孩子们按照惯例在睡觉前洗脸刷牙。)
- [routine]** *adj. & n.* regular, habitual, usual, ordinary (activity without the meaning of "rite or ceremony" as "ritual"): e. g. *a routine check of passports* (检查护照的惯例); *make one's routine trip to the store* (照常去商店); *a routine day* (平淡的一天)
5. **[convention]** *n.* (1) a form of agreement: e. g. *sign the convention* (签署条约) (2) (an example of) generally accepted practice, esp. with regard to social behavior: e. g. *Handshake is a social convention.* (握手是一种社会习俗。)(3) (a meeting of) a group of people with a shared purpose: e. g. *a lawyers' convention* (律师大会)
- [tradition]** *n.* principles, beliefs, practice, experience, etc., passed down from the past to the present, and continuously followed for a long time: e. g. *The older generation are very respectful to traditions.* (老一辈非常尊重传统。)
- Compare: (比较) **[traditional]** and **[conventional]** e. g. *conventional weapons* (常规武器) (Not "traditional weapons")
- [custom]** *n.* an established and habitual practice, esp. of a religious or social kind, which is typical of a particular group of people or a country: e. g. *The custom of lighting the Olympic flame goes back centuries.* (点燃奥运圣火的风俗可以追溯到几个世纪以前。)*It is a custom in Britain to celebrate the Queen's birthday by firing 21 guns.* (以鸣炮二十一响庆祝女王的生日是英国的传统习俗。)
6. **[leisure]** *n.* time when one is free from work or duties: e. g. *I have little leisure time for fishing.* (我很少有空闲时间钓鱼。)
- [leisurely]** *adj.* moving, acting, or done without hurry: e. g. *I often take a leisurely walk in the morning.* (我时常早上悠闲地散散步。)
- [ease]** *n.* the state of being comfortable and without worries or problems: e. g. *She is rich now, and leads a life of ease.* (她现在阔了,过着安逸悠闲的生活。)
7. **[assess]** *v.* (~sth. at) calculate or decide the value or amount of: e. g. *to assess the damage caused by a storm* (估算一下暴风雨造成的损失)
- [evaluate]** *v.* consider or judge something about how good or bad it is, often objectively: e. g. 1) *The school has only been open for six months, so it's hard to evaluate its success.* (该校才开办了六个月,现在还很难估计它的成就。)
2) *evaluating a student's thesis for content and organization* (分析学生论文的结构和内容)
3) *The market situation is difficult to evaluate.* (市场形势难以估计。)
- [estimate]** *v.* (~sth. at) judge or calculate the nature, value, size, amount, etc., of sth., esp. roughly to make an approximate judgment: e. g. 1) *difficult to estimate the possible results in advance* (很难估计正在发展的事物的结果)
2) *I estimate that we should arrive at 5:30.* (我估计我们大概 5:30 到达。)
8. **[surroundings]** *n. (pl.)* everything that surrounds a place or a person at the moment, esp. as it influences the quality of life: e. g. 1) *The house is situated in very pleasant surroundings.* (那所房子所处的环境非常优美。)
2) *She grew up in comfortable surroundings.* (她在舒适的环境中长大。)
- [environment]** *n.* the physical and social conditions in which people live, esp. as they influence their feelings and development: e. g. *Children need a happy home environment.* (孩子需要一个幸福的家庭环境。)
- [circumstances]** *n.* [*C usu. pl.*] a fact, condition, or event concerned with and influencing another event, person, or course or action: (under/in the ~) e. g. *This rule can only be waived in exceptional circumstances.* (这条规定只有在特殊情况下才能撤销。)
- [setting]** *n.* a particular place or type of surroundings where something takes place: e. g. *Rome is the perfect setting for romance.* (罗马是寻求浪漫的最佳地点。)