

Toward a Breakthrough in College English

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大学英语 突破

主 编：翟天利
副主编：梁淑新

外文出版社

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461776

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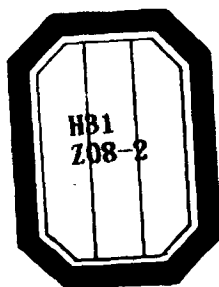
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00461776



外 文 出 版 社

461773

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语突破/翟天利等编著. - 北京:

外文出版社, 1999.11

ISBN 7-119-01131-6

I. 大… II. 翟… III. 英语-高等学校-教学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(1999)第 30835 号

外文出版社网址:

<http://www.flp.com.cn>

外文出版社电子信箱:

info@flp.com.cn

sales@flp.com.cn

大学英语突破

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出版发行 外文出版社

社 址 北京市百万庄大街 24 号 邮政编码 100037

电 话 (010)68320579(总编室)

(010)68329514/68327211(推广发行部)

印 刷 中国建筑工业出版社印刷厂

经 销 新华书店/外文书店

开 本 16 开(187×258 毫米) 字 数 200 千字

印 数 8001-28000 册 印 张 11.50

版 次 1999 年 9 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

1999 年 11 月第 1 版第 2 次印刷

装 别 平

书 号 ISBN 7-119-01131-6/H·809(外)

定 价 15.00 元

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前 言

本教材的目的是帮助普通高校一年级新生尽快地将中学英语学习与大学英语学习接轨。

从北京市大学英语教学研究会每年的新生入学英语分级测试的结果可以看出, 大约只有 20% ~ 25% 的新生达到大学英语一年级的教学水平。也就是说, 如果按大学英语教学大纲一学期一级进行教学的话, 大部分学生在大学的两年基础英语学习阶段之后, 达不到大纲所要求的四级水平。1998 年全国大学英语四级测试中, 普通院校的平均通过率还达不到 30%。

这么多的新生入学时的英语水平达不到要求的原因是什么呢? 普通院校所招收的新生在中学阶段学习成绩一般属于中等水平。他们对英语的各项技能可以说还没有入门。为了通过高考这座独木桥, 他们做了不少练习题, 但是他们做题的方法不是通过理解而主要是通过主观猜测来得到答案。在高考的压力下, 甚至在教师的指导之下, 很多学生是靠死记硬背一些条条框框来应付考试的。比如即使英语水平很一般的学生也会毫不迟疑的说出 “be used to” 后面要用动词的 “ing” 形式。但是他们只知其一不知其二。所以如果你写出 “A pen is used to write.” 这样的句子, 他们会说你写错了。像这样的例子有很多。无论是做对还是做错, 他们很少知道是为什么。在理解的基础上学到的知识才能记得牢, 学得才有趣。

本来就是死记硬背的一些条条框框, 经过高考之后暑假的放松, 恐怕又会忘掉不少。所以新生入学后必须有一个阶段的英语基本技能训练, 纠正学习方法, 增强自学能力, 否则很难达到教学大纲的要求。

根据以上所述, 本教材不是要重复地讲解英语知识, 而是针对普通院校学生的特点, 使他们能有意识地了解中英文之间的主要区别及各自的语言特点, 利用自己的母语来掌握英语的特点。一旦通过入门的阶梯, 前面就是海阔天空。

本教材也适用于各层次的英语爱好者, 特别是想在短期英语水平有较大提高的读者。本教材适合自学。认真学习本教材后阅读能力可以达到大学英语三级水平, 写作水平可以达到大学英语四级水平。

本教材经过两年的试用, 取得了很好的效果。现在公开出版以求为大学英语教学改革做一定贡献, 并希望得到同行专家们的指正。

编者

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Unit 1

Part I

英汉语法特征对比

一些大学生，尽管在中学阶段已经学过了几年英语，还是认为英语非常难学，对于学好英语没有兴趣，没有信心，可又不得不学。这也许是因为他们还没有认清英语的语言规律和特点。任何事物只有在你知其规律后才会对它感兴趣，进而认识它，掌握它。

大量的实践证明：在外语学习中，学生通过比较法所学到的知识和技巧往往印象深刻，掌握牢固，运用也比较正确。因此我们不妨将英、汉语法中的主要特点做一比较，借助于我们的母语对英语的语言规律做到比较清楚的了解，从而提高掌握和运用英语的能力。

所谓语法结构的特征主要表现在词形变化和用词造句的方法上。汉语是依靠词序或虚词来表示语法关系的分析型语言，而英语主要是依靠词的本身形态变化来表示语法关系的综合型语言（也叫做屈折型语言）。一般来讲汉语句子里词的位置一般不能变更，词形无变化，而英语句子里词形要变化，因而它的词也比较灵活。词形变化方面，请看下面几个汉语句子里：

1. 他昨天去了学校。
2. 他每天去学校。
3. 他今天去学校了。
4. 他明天去学校。

在这几个汉语句子里，“去”这个中文字是永远不变的，而在相应的英语句子里，“go”这个词就要根据不同的主语，不同的时间，不同的语气而变化成“went”，“goes”，“has gone”，“is going”等几种形式。在“他已经去美国了。”这个中文句子里，我们用时间副词“已经”和时态助动词“了”来说明时态概念。而在相应的英文句子“He has gone to America.”中，我们必须改变“go”的形态来达到这个目的。了解这个特征我们自然而然就会加强“时态意识”和“主谓一致的意识”。词变化方面，请看下面的中文：

众所周知地球是圆的。与其相应的英语我们可以说：

1. We all know that the earth is round.
2. The earth is known to be round.
3. It is known that the earth is round.

而我们不能改变汉语的词序来说：

1. 地球被知道是圆的。
2. 地球是圆的被知道。

英文在句子结构上与中文的另一显著不同的特征就是“尾重点”，也就是说英语句子总给人以“头轻脚重”的感觉，它往往把有分量的，有时是未知的内容放在被修饰词的后面，或者放在句后，特别是在定语修饰方面更是如此。所以我们可以发现英文句子里倒装、插入、独立成分特别多，不象汉语句子里那样简练、明快、有力。在以后的各单元中，我们都会以词形变化、词序变化这两个特征为基础，对英文句子结构做一些有侧重的研究和练习。

Part II

语法及翻译练习

英译汉:

1. Work and energy are very closely related.
2. He has done a good day's work.
3. The work of building the new school took seven months.
4. The medicine has begun to do its work.
5. He'll be glad to be in regular work.
6. I have some work for you to do.
7. He works in an iron works.
8. He wore dark glasses and thick jersey, and stopped up his ears with cotton wool.
9. Some Americans pop across the border simply to fuel up on flavorful Mexican food and beer.
10. But his attack was always repulsed by a kick or a blow from a stick.
11. soft pillow
12. soft music
13. soft cushion
14. soft wood
15. soft money
16. soft drinks
17. soft breeze
18. soft light
19. soft voice
20. soft fire
21. soft goods
22. soft words
23. soft answer
24. soft hats
25. soft heart
26. soft water

Part III

完型填空

1 all other young men, Eric has to work for his living but it is a sad sight to see such a clever boy 2 money out of tourists in such a dishonest way. No one would 3 to his taking tourists to the top of the tower to look at the view of the harbor, but yesterday he was actually seen trying to sell them fruit which had 4 bad. Much of this dishonesty is 5 the result of Eric's being 6 by his friends, for this is by no 7 the only kind of work Eric could get. He used to be very interested in teaching and many people 8 him a good boy at heart. If he 9 to continue his studies and become a teacher, he could earn quite a good salary. Many schools here are 10 of

good teachers.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. A. Among | B. Or | C. With | D. Like |
| 2. A. cheating | B. making | C. picking | D. snatching |
| 3. A. oppose | B. contradict | C. object | D. resist |
| 4. A. gone | B. come | C. grown | D. changed |
| 5. A. likely | B. probably | C. properly | D. seeming |
| 6. A. infected | B. infested | C. consult | D. influenced |
| 7. A. meaning | B. means | C. way | D. method |
| 8. A. take | B. consider | C. look | D. conclude |
| 9. A. is | B. were | C. had | D. has |
| 10. A. lacking | B. scarce | C. short | D. want |

Part IV

阅读及综合练习

Passage 1

An expensive car speeding down the main street of a small town was soon overtaken by a young motorcycle policeman. As he started to make out the ticket, the woman behind the wheel said haughtily, "Before you go any further, young man, I think you should know that the mayor of this city is a good friend of mine." The officer did not say a word, but kept writing. "I am also a friend of chief of police Barnes," continued the woman, getting more indignant each moment. Still he kept on writing. "Young man, I know Judge Lawson and State Senator Patton." Handing the ticket to the woman, the officer asked pleasantly, "Tell me, do you know Bill Bronson?"

"Why, no," she admitted.

"Well, that is the person you should have known," he said, heading back to his motorcycle, "I am Bill Bronson."

- The policeman stopped the car _____.
 A. because it was an expensive car
 B. because the driver was a proud lady
 C. because the driver was driving beyond the speed limit
 D. because the driver was going to commit some crime
- The woman was getting more indignant each moment because _____.
 A. the policeman didn't know her friends
 B. the policeman didn't accept the bribe
 C. the policeman kept on writing a ticket to her
 D. she didn't know the policeman's name
- The policeman was _____.
 A. an upright fellow
 B. a stupid fellow
 C. an impolite man
 D. a bashful man
- The woman was _____.

- A. small-minded B. ill-minded
C. kind-minded D. generous
5. The policeman _____.
A. had no sense of humor B. had a sense of humor
C. had no sense of duty D. was senseless

Passage 2

Because of the energy crisis, scientists in the oil-consuming nations have become increasingly interested in the potential of solar energy. Some experts estimate that the present supply of fossil fuel will last until the end of the twentieth century. The problem that solar energy researchers face is how to harness the sun's energy effectively and inexpensively. One of the most popular methods currently being tested uses rooftop solar collectors, and underground storage tanks. An advantage of properly working system of this type is that it will not create any environmental pollution. Another advantage of using solar energy is that the cost of the fuel, the sun's rays, is zero.

1. The main topic of this passage is _____.
 - A. The Shortage of Fossil Fuel
 - B. The Problems That Energy Researchers Face
 - C. An Environmental Pollution
 - D. An Inexpensive Energy Source
2. One popular solar heating system makes use of _____.
 - A. roof collectors and underground storage tanks
 - B. fossil fuel conversion
 - C. underground oil tanks
 - D. water collection and evaporation
3. Which of the following describes an advantage of using solar energy?
 - A. There is little or no environmental pollution.
 - B. A large percentage of fuel costs can be saved.
 - C. Fossil fuels will become more plentiful.
 - D. The oil-consuming nations will not have to import oil.
4. According to some experts, the supply of fossil fuel will last _____.
 - A. one more century
 - B. indeterminably
 - C. until the end of this century
 - D. indefinitely
5. The cost of using the sun's rays for heating is _____.
 - A. about the same as the cost of fossil fuels
 - B. several hundred dollars per year
 - C. negligible compared with other energy sources
 - D. determined by the severity of the winter

Passage 3

Learning Language Is Easy--or Is It?

Have you ever noticed advertisements which say ‘Learn a foreign language in 6 weeks, or your

money back! From the first day your pronunciation will be excellent. Just send...’ and so on? Of course, it never happens quite like that. The only language that is easy to learn is the mother tongue. And think how much practice that gets! Before the Second World War people usually learnt a foreign language in order to read the literature of the country. Now speaking the foreign language is what most people want. Every year many millions of people start learning one. How do they do it?

Some people try at home, with books and records or tapes; some use radio or television programs; others go to evening classes. If they use the language only 2 or 3 times a week, learning it will take a long time, like language learning at school. A few people try to learn a language fast by studying for 6 or more hours a day. It is clearly easier to learn the language in the! country where it is spoken. However, most people cannot afford this, and for many it is not necessary. They need the language in order to do their work better. For example, scientists and doctors chiefly need to be able to read books and reports in foreign language. Whether the language is learnt quickly or slowly, it is hard work. Machines and good books will help, but they cannot do the student’s work for him.

Guided Summary Describe how people learn languages. Write one paragraph of about 75 words.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. People——use books, radio, television programs at home——go evening classes, take long time learn language. | <i>who</i>
<i>or who</i> |
| 2. Few people try learn language fast——easier go country——language spoken——learn there. | <i>and</i>
<i>where / and</i> |
| 3. This expensive——may not necessary people like scientists, doctors——chiefly need able read foreign language. | <i>and</i>
<i>who</i> |

Guided Composition Describe the work of translators at the United Nations. Write one paragraph of about 100 words.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. United Nations has over 120 members——dozens of languages spoken ther. | <i>so</i> |
| 2. Are 5 official languages, French, English, Spanish, Russian, Chinese | |
| 3. First 3 these are ‘working languages’ for conferences——all important papers written all 5. | <i>but</i> |
| 4. People——translate one language another do very important work——meaning must be entirely clear, correct. | <i>who</i>
<i>because</i> |
| 5. Something translated wrongly, results could be serious. | <i>If</i> |
| 6. This does not often happen——translators extremely good. | <i>as</i> |
| 7. Work only for United Nations——not allowed receive orders from anyone else. | <i>and</i> |

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The advertisement says it would be easy to _____.
A. speak your own language better B. pay nothing to learn a foreign language
C. learn a foreign language fast D. spend a lot of money in learning a language
2. These days most people want to learn _____.
A. about the country where a language is spoken
B. to speak a foreign language
C. to read foreign literature
D. to write in the foreign language
3. Every year many _____ people start learning a foreign language.
A. million B. millions
C. million of D. millions of
4. How _____ it?
A. do they do B. do they
C. they do D. they
5. If they _____ the language 2 or 3 times a week, learning it will take a long time.
A. will only use B. only used
C. would only use D. only use
6. It is easier to learn the language in the country where it _____.
A. speaks B. is spoken
C. speaks itself D. spoken is
7. _____ the language is learnt quickly or slowly, hard work is very important.
A. When B. Unless
C. Whether D. If
8. Have you ever _____ advertisements which say that?
A. noted B. remarked
C. taken care of D. noticed
9. Learn a foreign language in 6 weeks, or your money _____.
A. back B. again
C. behind D. return
10. Your pronunciation will be very good. It will be _____.
A. extreme B. excellent
C. out loud D. very well
11. Of course, it never _____ quite like that.
A. happens B. goes
C. takes D. passes
12. The only language that is easy to learn is the mother _____.
A. sound B. language
C. tongue D. talk

Unit 2

Part I 语法：一致性

英语句子中的一致性主要包括两个方面：(1) 主谓一致，即谓语动词在人称和数上必须和主语一致。(2) 代词的性、数、格与其在句中的句法成分的一致性。正如我们前面所讲述的，英语是屈折型语言。要想达到交流的目的，词形就要变化，特别是谓语动词一定要受主语在人称和数上的约束。在这点上，中国学生是非常不习惯的，学了几年英语的同学照样写出 *He study English*. 这样的句子，因为中文“学习”这个词无论其主语是什么，它也没有词形变化。(3) 除了一般规律之外，我们对一些一眼不易辨清其人称和数的词要特别加以注意。

代词的一致性有以下一些特点：(1) 代词有主格、宾格之分，视其在句中的语法地位而定。(2) 不定代词如 *somebody*, *something*, *anything* 都做单数看待。(3) *What*, *who*, *which*, *any*, *more*, *most*, *all* 等代词可以是复数也可以是单数，主要靠词义而定。(4) *None* 可以做复数看待，也可以作为单数看待。(5) *Either* 和 *neither* 通常作为单数看待。

为了决定主谓语是否一致，一定要辨清主语中要和谓语动词一致的那个核心词。比如：*Either of these buses goes past the university*. 其中决定 *go* 的形态的是 *either* 而不是 *buses*.

Part II 语法及翻译练习

I. Circle the best answer.

1. Statistics (is) (are) a difficult course for people to understand.
2. Not even one of the hundred students who took the test (has) (have) passed.
3. It is fortunate that the wishes of the community (was) (were) heeded before the new highway was built.
4. The number of women who smoke (has) (have) increased.
5. Statistics show that approximately 40 percent of all marriages in the United States (ends) (end) in divorce.
6. A study of the difference between synthetic and natural vitamins (is) (are) needed.
7. My daughter's instructors (seems) (seem) very competent.
8. What you eat and how much you exercise (is) (are) important factors in a weight loss program.
9. Farmers in the mid-western section of the United States raise cattle and (grow) (grows) a variety of crops.
10. People (is) (are) worried about the high rate of unemployment.
11. Martha thinks (she) (her) is coming for a visit in April.
12. There is much discussion between my associate and (I) (me) about how to spend the money.
13. Are your children old enough to take care of (themselves) (themselves)?
14. In order to square a number, multiply the number by (it) (itself).

15. Your reasons for missing class are valid and we will accept (them) (it).
16. Glenda Jackson is famous for (his) (her) role in the film Stevie.
17. Information from a lie detector test is not permissible in court because (it is) (they are) not reliable.
18. Every state in the United States makes (their) (its) own laws in matters such as education, marriage and divorce, and capital punishment.
19. You take your car and we'll take (our) (ours).
20. His knowledge of languages and international relations (aid) (aids) him in his work.
21. The production of different kinds of certificial materials (is) (are) essential to the conservation of our natural resources.
22. The guest of honor, along with his wife and two sons, (was) (were) seated at the first table.
23. The ambassador, with his family and staff, (invite) (invites) you to a reception at the embassy on Tuesday afternoon at five o'clock.
24. Senator Davis, with his assistant and his press secretary, (is) (are) scheduled to arrive in New York today.
25. There (has) (have) been very little rain this summer.
26. Here (is) (are) the most common rules for punctuation.
27. Neither Canada nor Mexico (requires) (require) that citizens of the United States have passports.
28. The first two problems are very difficult, but the rest (is) (are) easy.
29. Those of us who are ever fifty years old should get (our) (their) blood pressure checked regularly.
30. Each student should have (his) (their) schedule signed by the department chairman.

II. 汉译英:

1. 十年是一段漫长的时光。
2. “你家人好吗?” “他们都很好, 谢谢。”
3. 不是你去, 就是我去。
4. 珍妮弗和你一样准备动身离去。
5. 我有些事情要告诉你。
6. 会发光的东西未必是金子。
7. 他们都很快乐。
8. 这个苹果有一半腐烂了。
9. 有半数的苹果腐烂了。
10. 早睡早起使人健康、富有和聪明。

Part III

完型填空

Though fierce 1 appearance, gorillas are peaceful creatures—a race difficult to remember 2 you should suddenly meet 3 in a forest. Only a very foolish man 4 remain long near a gorilla that was striking itself 5 the chest, showing its teeth, and throwing grass over its head.

Yet 6 who have long studied the gorilla say that 7 conduct is only a form of playacting. 8 not as friendly as the chimpanzee, the gorilla may be the cleverest of all the non-human primates. Its hair is the largest of all the apes, 9 considerably less than 10 of man.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. for | B. in | C. on | D. with |
| 2. A. how | B. if | C. that | D. well |
| 3. A. it | B. one | C. that | D. this |
| 4. A. had to | B. need to | C. shall | D. will |
| 5. A. by | B. for | C. on | D. would |
| 6. A. everyone | B. peoples | C. those | D. these |
| 7. A. amending | B. guides | C. so foolish a | D. such |
| 8. A. If only | B. Since | C. Though | D. Whether |
| 9. A. as well | B. how | C. nor | D. yet |
| 10. A. a kind | B. one | C. that | D. the ability |

Part IV

阅读及综合练习

Passage 1

Think of the world as a giant ball with a belt around its middle. This middle part of the world is the equator. Forests that cover much of the land there are thick and green. Heavy rains that often soak the earth make the trees grow quickly and tall. This huge umbrella of trees protects the floor of the rain forest from the blazing hot sun.

It is difficult to live in the rain forest with its constant heat, thick growth of trees, and rain. In the rain-forest villages, people live in strawroofed houses with open sides that are perfect for this climate. Heat and rain are kept out while fresh air flows in and out.

Most people living in a rain forest are farmers who move from one part of the forest to another to grow their crops. The people farm the same piece of land until the land is no longer useful. Then they must move. The people also must move when the rains wash away good soil.

Travel in the rain forest is usually by water. Canoes take people along the rivers to trade their crops for other things they need. There are not many roads or railroads in a rain forest because they are difficult to build. It takes a lot of hard work and strong machines to cut through the thick tangle of trees, shrubs and creeping vines.

1. What is a rain forest?

- A. A dry place with grass and no trees.
- B. A cold place with frozen ground.
- C. A wet place with little plant growth.
- D. A hot, wet place with tall trees.

2. In a rain forest, houses do not have _____.

- A. walls
- B. roofs
- C. floors
- D. kitchens

3. Which of these would be the most useful to people living in a rain forest?
A. tractors B. computers C. more water D. warm clothes
4. The equator is _____.
A. a line that runs from north to south B. a circle around the center of the earth
C. the North Pole D. the South Pole
5. Which word means nearly the same as climate?
A. land B. wet C. rain D. weather

Passage 2

Daniel Defoe wrote the story of Robinson Crusoe suggested by the experience of Alexander Selkirk, a Scottish sailor who quarreled with his captain and at his own request was set on an unlivid island 300 miles off the coast of Chile. There he managed to survive for five years. Rescued and brought back to England, he became a nine-day wonder, and Defoe went to British to talk with the man. He thought over the story for seven years. By that time Selkirk, the brutish, surly sailor, had become the resourceful, courageous Robinson Crusoe. Thousands of imagined details gave the tale the illusion of reality. Defoe was the first author to use this method, and none since has ever used it more masterfully.

1. Daniel Defoe wrote Robinson Crusoe according to _____.
A. his own experience B. the experience of Alexander Selkirk
C. his own request D. his own method
2. Alexander Selkirk was a Scottish _____.
A. sailor B. writer C. merchant D. scientist
3. "A nine-day wonder" means _____.
A. a person of wonderful power.
B. a person whose interest lasts only for a short time.
C. an object which arouses great interest for a long time.
D. a thing which arouses great interest for a long time.
4. Defoe began to write Robinson Crusoe _____.
A. after he had thought over the story for seven years
B. as soon as he heard of Selkirk's adventure
C. when he was seventy years old
D. on an uninhabited island
5. The details of the story of Robinson Crusoe are _____.
A. omitted
B. based on Selkirk's real life story
C. written entirely under the guidance of the sailor
D. written as if they had really happened

Passage 3 **Stop the World**

1970 was World Conservation Year. The United Nations wanted everyone to know that the world is in danger. They hoped that governments would act quickly in order to 'conserve' nature. Here is one example of the problem. At one time there were 1,300 different plants, trees and flowers in Holland, but now only 866 remain. The others have been destroyed by modern man and his technology. We are changing the earth, the air and water, and everything that grows and lives. We can't live without these either. If we continue like this, we shall destroy ourselves.

What will happen in the future? Perhaps it is more important to ask 'what must we do now?' The people who will be living in the world of tomorrow are the young of today. A lot of them know that conservation is necessary. Many are helping to save our world. There are 15 million boy scouts in many countries who study man and the country around him. In some countries young people spend their spare time as 'conservation volunteers'. They plant trees, build bridges across rivers in forests, and so on. In a small town in the United States a large group of girls cleaned the banks of 11 kilometers of their river. Young people may hear about conservation through a record called 'No one's going to change our world.' It was made by the Beatles, Cliff Richard and other singers. The money from it will help to conserve wild animals.

Guided Summary Describe what young people are doing in order to conserve nature. Write one paragraph of about 70 words.

1. Many young people know——conservation necessary. *that*
2. Boy scouts many countries study man nature.
3. 'Conservation volunteers' spend spare time planting trees,
building bridges, so on.
4. Girls town United States cleaned banks river.
5. Beatles, Cliff Richard, other singers made record about
conservation——money from this will help conserve wild animals. *And*

Guided Composition Write a letter inviting young people to join you as conservation volunteers. Write one paragraph of about 100 words.

1. Are you over 15 under 35?
2. Have any spare time weekends?
3. Your answers are 'yes', you are kind person we looking for. *If*
4. We need your help, as conservation volunteer.
5. Come meet other young people-want do something,
not just talk about problems. *who*
6. John student, Ann works hospital, James office.
7. We all enjoy ourselves every weekend, getting fresh air and
exercise——meeting people. *and*

8. Also do all kinds things——conserve nature——help
other people enjoy it.

to / and to

Multiple Choice Questions

1. There are fewer plants, trees and flowers in Holland now because _____.
A. there has been a lot of conservation in Holland
B. Holland does not need so many plants, trees and flowers
C. many plants, trees and flowers do not grow there any more
D. some plants, trees and flowers are dangerous
2. We shall destroy ourselves if we don't change _____.
A. our governments B. modern technology
C. the United Nations D. our air and water
3. 1970 was _____.
A. World's Conservation Year B. World Conservation Year
C. the World Conservation Year D. Conservation of World Year
4. What _____ in the future?
A. will happen B. happens C. is happening D. happen
5. The people who will _____ in the world of tomorrow are the young of today.
A. be live B. been living C. living D. be living
6. _____ 15 million boy scouts who study man and the country around him.
A. It is B. Are C. There are D. They are
7. Young people may hear about conservation _____ a record.
A. through B. with C. by D. because
8. The United Nations wanted _____ to know that the world is in danger.
A. each one B. everyone C. each D. every
9. They hoped that governments would _____ quickly.
A. do B. behave C. act D. make
10. At one time there were 1,300; now only 866 _____.
A. remain B. rest C. stay D. keep
11. The others have been destroyed by modern man and his _____.
A. techniques B. technical C. technique D. technology
12. If we _____ like this, we shall destroy ourselves.
A. contain B. converse C. complete D. continue