

精读  
辅导

# 大学 英语

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ENGLISH

2

GUIDE TO  
COLLEGE  
ENGLISH

(北京)

中国社会科学出版社

# 大学英语·精读辅导

## 第 二 册

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## 序

大学英语考试(CET)开始实施至今已有十多年了。随着它对大学英语教学的测量和指导,教学手段不断更新,教学水平一步步提高,取得的成绩和突破性进展有目共睹。

但是考试毕竟是手段,不是目的。虽然这一点在外语界乃至整个教育界都没有异议,但是不少院校重分数轻能力、以考试指导教学的应试教育倾向目前仍十分严重。中国目前学英语的人数在世界上最多,英语应试队伍最大,但教学测量管理手段和方法上的单一和滞后,在客观上造成了以应试教育为主的局面。

大学英语考试是在借鉴国外标准化考试理论和实践的基础上,结合国内实践建立起来,又随着我国英语教学实践一步步得到完善的。大学英语考试指导委员会从1995年起采取了一系列改革措施,推出了一些新题型,以期把学生的注意力转向掌握英语基础知识、训练英语基本功和获得英语语言运用的能力上来。进行深层次的调查研究,推出促使学生重视语言基础和语言运用能力的教学方法和新的测试管理方法,应该是教育管理部门和广大教师共同关心的问题。针对外语教学实践中应试教育的倾向,教育部将深入进行综合性的高教改革。外语教学由应试教育彻底转向素质教育,还有很多工作要做,有很多具体问题需要在教学实践中探索。

在20世纪的大幕即将落下时,世界各国都认识到,下个世纪面临的最大挑战是高等教育,而高等教育的关键是综合素质教育。因此不少国家已经投出巨资来加大高等教育改革的力度。随着高科技的发展,地球上不同民族、不同文化的人们之间的距离越来越小,具备外语能力已经成为下个世纪人才必备的能力。加强外语教学,促进国际交流,提高国际竞争力是高等教育的首要任务。重视外语教学已经被很多国家列入议事日程,连英国、美国这些英语国家都不例外。因此,用科学的方法指导研究外语教学,是最合理地利用教育资源,扭转长期以来高投入、低产出局面的关键。

高投入、低产出状态下的高分低能现象,是教育资源的浪费。21世纪需要的人才应该是复合型的,不但应该具有渊博的专业知识和相关学科的知识,而且还应该具有过硬的摄取知识、应用知识和创造知识的能力。这种摄取、应用和创造知识的能力当然包括综合外语能力。重视素质教育,并不是彻底抛开具有现代管理意识的标准化测试手段。素质教育离不开标准化的测量管理。多年的实践证明,标准化测试和管理并不意味着照搬国外的模式、套用全盘西化的ABCD客观性考试。在首创标准化考试的美国,有识之士对他们搞了几十年的产业可信度提出了质疑。他们的调查研究表明,标准化考试在教育界的威信正在下降。我们的实践表明,开发有利于培养学生创造力的多样化教学方法,加大鼓励学生发散性思维的主观性试题比例,这种教学和测试方法与客观化标准化的测试和教学管理并没有直接冲突。

掌握运用英语的语言能力,达到听、说、读、写、译五会,与培养必要的应试能力是两回事。辩证地讲,应试能力也是一种能力,只不过这种能力不是我们培养学生综合能力的最终目标。为了使大学生在国家四级考试前的短时间内对《大学英语教学大纲》规定的要求有进一步明确的认识,对国家四级考试标准及有关内容做到心中有数,把学到的知识系统地归纳并最大限度地运用自己的能力发挥出来,就需要立足于实际语言运用能力和应试能力相结合的理论和实践上的指导。中国社会科学出版社组织编写并推出这套《大学英语·精读辅导》丛书是一件有意义的事情。

该丛书包括4个分册,分别与《大学英语·精读》1~4册配套。本丛书的编写者们都是长期从事大学英语教学的高等院校教师,具有很高的理论水平和丰富的实践经验。他们从学生比较薄弱的环节出发,为了加强培养英语听读写译技能,结合国家大学英语考试大纲和考试题型对课文的重点难点都做过细致的分析和研究。特别是背景知识、语篇学习两部分不仅会帮助学生理解课文,而且对教师备课很具启发性。本套丛书是他们在实践中的研究成果总结,每个分册都具特色并有所创新。他们摸索出来的一整套行之有效的方法和技巧对提高学生英语综合运用能力和应试能力都有指导作用,相信该丛书会对在校大学生和其他英语爱好者有一定裨益。

封宗信 英语语言学博士后  
北京外国语大学语言学教授  
1999年8月

## 前 言

为了帮助广大学生更好地学习《大学英语·精读》修订本这套教材,我们编写了《大学英语精读辅导》。

本分册是与新版《大学英语·精读》第二册配套的辅导用书。本书旨在帮助学生更好地理解课文,更扎实地打好语言基础,进一步提高语言综合运用能力。

本分册共有十个单元,每单元包括五个部分:

一、背景知识:介绍与课文有关的背景知识,帮助学生了解有关的民族文化、社会习俗和风土人情,以扩大学生的知识面。

二、语篇学习:概述课文大意;分析课文的篇章结构,使学生了解课文的体裁、结构、写作特点,提高学生对课文的整体理解能力;分析课文中的人物、个性、语言特色,以提高学生的文学欣赏力。

三、课文详解:详述课文中的难点、要点、语言点。对课文中具有一定难度的句子从结构、意义上进行分析和解释,增强学生对课文的理解;对课文中的重点词、短语进行详解,辅以词义、辨析、习惯搭配、例句说明,帮助学生正确理解词义,提高遣词造句的能力。

四、同步测试:1. 词汇与语法题紧扣课文,测试每课出现的重点短语及语法结构,用以检查学生对语言点的掌握程度。2. 阅读理解题,难易适中,针对性强,以扩大学生的阅读量,提高学生的阅读理解能力。3. 简答题使学生尽快熟悉新题型,有助于学生增强语言应用的能力。4. 写作练习,每课一题,给出题目,规定情景,以提高学生的书面表达能力。

五、练习答案:提供同步测试答案和每单元课文练习的答案。

本书内容丰富,针对性强,集知识性、趣味性和实用性为一体。书中解释重点突出,清楚易懂。本书对巩固学生的英语基础,提高学生的英语基本技能会起到积极的指导作用。

限于编者水平,书中难免有不妥之处,望读者和同行批评指正。

编 者

1999年8月

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## Unit 1

### Is There Life on Earth?

#### 背景知识 (Background Knowledge)

人类只有一个地球共享,保护好地球环境是人类目前所面临的十分迫切的任务。金星是太阳系中距地球最近的行星,其亮度仅次于太阳和月亮。金星在日出时出现在东方,被称为“启明星”,在日落时出现在西方,所以又被称为“黄昏星”。金星的表面温度大约为 475 摄氏度,其大气成分的 95% 为二氧化碳,氧气成分极少。金星表面的高温和极其稀薄的氧气使生命不可能存在。有趣的是,作者 Art Buchwald 极富讽刺性地选择金星作为故事的场景。借金星科学家之口,对地球上存在的空气污染、水源污染、噪音污染等进行了无情的嘲讽。他谈到如果金星人能学会在地球的大气层中呼吸,那么他们就可以在任何地方生存。此时,读者便可深刻体会到寓于文中针对地球环境污染问题的讽刺意义。

#### 语篇学习 (Discourse Studies)

##### I 课文概要 (Outline of the Text)

This is a humorous and satirical essay written by Art Buchwald from the point of view of the hypothetical Venusians who are exploring the possibility of life on Earth. Venusian scientists have come to the conclusion, based on their satellite landing, that there is no life on earth. The author's purpose is to call our attention to the fact that modern man has polluted his environment to such an extent that he might destroy himself without environmental protection.

##### II 语篇欣赏 (Discourse Appreciation)

本文出自美国的一位著名的幽默专栏作家 Art Buchwald。作者通过金星科学家举办记者招待会这一虚构情节,采用问答方式,以夸张、比拟等修辞手法叙述整个故事,使全文在篇章结构上融为整体。作者使用现代英语口语叙述故事,并选择较多的科技专有名词以突出该科幻文体的特征。同义词和同义短语的使用避免了文字上的重复。文章写得生动、流畅、妙趣横生、耐人寻味、发人深省。

在文章的第一部分(第 1 段)作者提出金星上的科学家们已成功地把一颗卫星发射到地球上,此后该卫星就不断地发回了有关地球的信息和图片。

在文章的第二部分(第 2~15 段)作者通过金星人举行记者招待会这一形式,以金星人的口气,就卫星发射的所在地——曼哈顿地区的情况以及根据卫星返回的信息,从空气、饮用水、交通、住宅等人类生存所必须的衣、食、住、行说明了地球上的环境很糟糕,已不适于人类生存。

在文章的第三部分(第 16~20 段)作者以金星人经费未到位一事暗示地球人应赶快把经费投入到治理环境污染方面。

下面就几个体现作者巧妙运用夸张、比拟等修辞手法的地方做一欣赏:

1. The satellite was directed to an area known as Manhattan (named after the great Venusian as-

tronomer Prof. Manhattan, who first discovered it with his telescope 2,000 light year ago). (Lines 5~7) — 1 光年指光以每秒 300 000 公里(约 186 000 英里),在 1 年内所传播的距离。这里作者故意将一个距离单位错用为一个时间单位,说明作者独具匠心,令人捧腹,以达到其幽默效果。2 000 光年是一个惊人的数字,但表示的是距离,我们不能说 20 000 公里以前,也不能说 20 000 光年前,所以我们把它译为“很久很久以前”。

2. **We have come to the conclusion... that there is no life on earth.** (Line 12)

这句话是金星人在金星理工学院召开的记者招待会上根据卫星所发回的有关地球上的信号和照片而得出的结论。其理由一,地球上空气污染,地球表面由花岗岩所覆盖,植物不能生长,人类无以为食;其理由二,地球上空气污染严重,人类无法呼吸;其理由三,地球上水源污染,人类无法饮用。这样的环境,人类也就无法生存。

3. **There are so many paths and so many little particles that it is impossible to land a flying saucer without its being smashed by one.** (Lines 36~37) — 金属微粒及其通道如此之多,使发射飞碟不可能不与其中一颗微粒相撞而粉碎。

One 即 one of the metal particles,即上文所说的照片上的“tiny black spots”。Metal particles 是何物呢?根据文中所描述“they move along certain paths, emit gases, make noises and keep crashing into each other”我们知道,金星人所指的是汽车。曼哈顿的汽车如此之多,交通事故经常发生,以致使金星人感到可怕。这足以看出作者巧妙使用杜撰、夸张、讽刺等手法,同时说明汽车不仅排出废气污染空气,汽车所引起的交通事故也威胁着地球人的生命。

4. **...but we shall proceed as soon as the Grubstar gives us the added funds.** (Lines 44~45) — 在美国口语中指为探矿者提供的一笔经费。在此,作者用大写字母写出这个单词,将 Grubstart 意做为一个政府机构,含蓄而深沉、严肃又善意地暗示政府在治理环境污染方面投资太少,建议政府应多拨科研经费以尽快解决这些关系到人类存亡的环境问题。

5. **“...why are we spending billions and billions of zilches to land flying saucer on Earth where there is no life there?” “...if we Venusians can learn to breathe in an earth atmosphere, then we can live anywhere.”** (Lines 46~47) 既然地球上没有生命,我们为何还要花费数亿万个零元去发射卫星呢?因为如果我们金星人能学会在地球的大气层中呼吸的话,那我们就可以在任何地方生存了。

(1) when 意为“既然”。

(2) billions and billions of zilches 用的是自相矛盾修辞法。

Zilch 是个俚语,课文中用作一种货币单位,意思是“零”,即数亿万个零也是零。作者故意使用这个俚语,说明本文所讲纯属虚构,和课文文体一致。

(3) 金星人花费数亿万个零元发射卫星到地球,此句的深层含义是他们认为地球被破坏得如此严重,根本不值得他们耗费巨资发射卫星。作者之所以使用幽默、尖刻的语言进行辛辣而绝妙讽刺,旨在唤起人类的注意:即现代人已经把自己的生存环境污染到这样一个严重的程度,如果继续下去,人类会将毁灭自己。人类应立即采取措施,挽救可能袭来的厄运。

## 课文详解 (Detailed Study of the Text)

### I 重点结构 (Key Structures)

#### 1. **as far as...be concerned** 就……而言

As far as I am concerned, I'd like to go skating alone. 就我而言,我想独自一人去滑冰。

As far as we students are concerned, we want more free time to develop ourselves. 就我们学生而言,我们想有更多的时间来发展自己。

As far as the money in itself is concerned, it means nothing to us, what really counts is your friendship. 就钱本身而言,对我们无所谓,重要的是你的友情。

#### 2. **it is impossible...without...** 不……不可能

It is impossible for him to pass the examination without studying hard. 不刻苦学习他是不可能通过考试的。

类似的结构还有:

can not...without...

One cannot learn English well without paying much attention to English idioms. 不注意英语习惯用语,你就学不好英语。

#### 3. **what do you think of...** 你觉得如何……;认为怎么样

— What do you think of the film? 你觉得这部电影怎么样?

— It is very interesting. 非常有意思。

— What do you think of the weather here? 你认为这儿的天气怎么样?

— It is very favorable. 非常宜人。

#### 4. **because of** 因为……

Because of the bad weather, the basketball match was called off. 因为天气不好,篮球赛取消了。

He was absent yesterday because of his illness. 他昨天没来是因为他病了。类似表达法还有: owing to; be due to; on account of 等,意思都可表示“因为,由于”,起介词的作用,做原因状语,后接名词或代词。

例: Because of his bad leg, he couldn't walk so fast as others. 因为他的腿有毛病,所以他不能像别人走得那样快。

The accident was due to his careless driving. 这场车祸是因为他驾驶莽撞。

Owing to the rain, the match was put off. 由于下雨,比赛推迟了。

Why did you do it? Was it on account of what I said yesterday? 你为什么要做那件事呢? 是因为我昨天所说话的吗?

### II 语言要点 (Language Points)

1. **For the first time Venusian scientists managed to land a satellite on the planet Earth, and it has been sending back signals as well as photographs ever since.** (Lines 1 ~ 4) — The Venusian scientists succeeded in landing the first satellite on the earth, and it has been returning many photographs from then till now. 金星科学家首次将卫星成功地发射到了地球,此后卫星不断发回信号和照片。

- (1) **manage**: to control, have power over, deal with 控制, 管理, 驾驭

He manages a big factory. 他管理着一个大工厂。

He couldn't manage his horse, and it threw him to the ground. 他驾驭不了他的马而被马摔在了地上。

It's very difficult for me to do that, but I can manage. 对我来讲这事很难做,但我能对付。

[辨析]: **manage to do something** — succeed in accomplishing something with an effort 经过努力之后做成了某事

In spite of these insults, she managed to keep her temper. 她虽然受尽侮辱,还是尽量克制了自己的怒气。

He managed to accomplish his work in time. 他设法及时完成了任务。

**Try to do something** 表示尽力、设法做某事但不一定成功。

He tried to climb the mountain to see what it was like at the top, but he failed. 他设法爬上山顶,想看看山顶上的样子,但是他没爬上去。

- (2) **ever since**: from then till now 从那时到现在,以后一直

He went to Canada in 1956 and has lived there ever since. 他在 1956 年去了加拿大,此后一直住在那里。

We haven't heard from him ever since we graduated. 毕业以后至今,我们就没有收到他的来信。

2. **The satellite was directed in an area known as Manhattan (named after the great Venusian astronomer Prof. Manhattan, who discovered it with his telescope 20,000 light years ago.)**  
(Lines 5 ~ 7) — The satellite was launched directly to an area called Manhattan (named after the great Venusian astronomer Prof. Manhattan, who discovered it with his telescope 20,000 light years ago). 卫星对准发射的地区叫曼哈顿(是以金星上伟大的科学家曼哈顿教授命名的,在 2 万光年之前该教授用望远镜首次发现了这个地区)。

- (1) **be known as**: be generally recognized as, has the reputation of; be called 被认为是,以……著称,被……称为

He is known as a successful architect. 他被认为是一名成功的建筑师。

有关的常用短语:

**be known for** 以……而闻名

He is known for his readiness to help others. 大家都知道他乐于助人。

**be known to** 为……所知

The use of gunpowder was known to the Chinese people before the Europeans. 中国人懂得应用火药比欧洲人早。

- (2) **name after**: be given the same name of (as) 以……命名

Tasmania was named after its discoverer, A. J. Tasman. 塔斯曼尼亚是以它的发现者塔斯曼命名的。

- (3) **telescope**: a tube-like instrument with lenses for making distant objects appear nearer and larger 望远镜

scope 是一个后缀,表示“观察的仪器”,“……镜”

microscope 显微镜

electronic microscope 电子显微镜

a reading microscope 读数显微镜

radio telescope 射电望远镜

3. **Because of excellent weather conditions and extremely strong signals, Venusian scientists were able to get valuable information as to the feasibility of a manned flying saucer landing on Earth.** (Lines 8 ~ 10) — Owing to favorable weather conditions and very clear signals, Venusian scientists were able to collect much useful information about the possibility of landing a manned flying object on Earth. 由于天气条件极为有利,信号非常清晰,金星科学家们从而获得了有关载人飞碟能否在地球上着陆的宝贵资料。

- (1) **as to:** about; concerning 关于,至于

As to your elder brother, I'll deal with him later. 至于你的哥哥,我想以后再对付他吧。

He wrote to me the other day as to his work and studies. 几天前他把有关他学习和工作的情况写信告诉了我。

He said nothing as to the working conditions. 关于工作条件他什么也没说。

A clue as to why Americans may have been more honest in the past lies in the Abe Lincoln story. (Unit Eight, Book Two) 亚伯拉罕·林肯的故事提供了为什么美国人过去也许比较诚实的线索。

- (2) **be able to do something:** be capable of doing something 有能力做……

He is able to finish the tasks on time.

He is capable of finishing the task on time.

} 他能够按时完成任务。

4. **We have come to a conclusion, based on last week's satellite landing that there is no life on Earth.** (Lines 12 ~ 13) — We have drawn the conclusion, on the basis of the last week's satellite landing that there is no beings existing on earth. 根据上周发射的卫星所提供的资料,我们得出了这样的结论,地球上没有人。

- (1) **come to the/a conclusion:** reach a/the conclusion, draw a/the conclusion 得出结论

After investigating the witness, the police came to the conclusion that Tom was innocent. 经过调查证人后,警察得出结论这个年轻人是无罪的。

- (2) **based on:** on the basis of, be rested on, build on 以……为根据

Don't build your hope on his promise. 别把希望寄托在某人的诺言上。

Our policy should be rested on the basis of self-reliance. 我们的政策要放在自力更生的基础上。

5. **For one thing, Earth's surface in the area of Manhattan is composed of solid concrete and nothing can grow there. For another, the atmosphere is filled with carbon monoxide and other deadly gases and nobody could possibly breathe this air and survive.** (Lines 16 ~ 19) — In the first place, Earth's surface in the area of Manhattan is made up of solid concrete and nothing can grow there. In the second place, the atmosphere is full of carbon monoxide and other deadly gases and it is impossible for anybody to breathe this air and live there. 曼哈顿地区表面由坚固的混凝土构成,什么东西也不能生长。另外,大气层中充满了一氧化碳和其他致命的气体,任何人呼吸了这种空气都不可能生存下来。

- (1) **be composed of:** be made up of; consist of; comprise 由……组成

A year consists of (is made up of, is composed of) twelve months. 一年由 12 个月组成。

The committee comprises seven persons. 这个委员会由 7 人组成。

[注意] consist of 不能用被动语态。

(2) **be filled with:** be full of 充满, 装满

The bottle is filled with water. } 瓶子里装满了水。  
The bottle is full of water. }

(3) **for one thing...for another** 首先……其次(用于表述原因)

She does not think that he is her good husband. For one thing, he drinks, for another, he likes gambling. 她认为他不是一个好丈夫, 一是他爱喝酒, 二是爱赌博。

For one thing, I think he is too young, for another he is very weak. 首先他年龄太小, 再者他身体也很弱。

6. **...and nobody could possibly breathe this air and survive.** (Line 19) 任何人呼吸了这种空气都不可能生存下来。

**survive:** continue to live after coming close to death 活下来, 幸存

Nobody survived in the plane crash. 这次空难中无一人幸免。

Findings indicate that most wives survive their husbands. 调查结果表明大多数妻子比他们的丈夫寿命长。

7. **You see this dark black cloud hovering over the surface of Earth.** (Lines 25 ~ 26) You can see a mass of dark black cloud hanging over the surface of Earth. 诸位可以看到这片乌云飘浮在地球表面的上空。

A helicopter is hovering over the fields before it lands. 直升飞机降落前一直在田野上空盘旋。

8. **...which will add even greater weight to the saucer.** (Line 31)

**add...to:** join one thing to another 增加; 加起来

If we add two to four, we get six. 2 加 4 得 6。

Color flags and balloons added to the attraction of the festival. 彩旗和气球使节日增辉添色。

9. **They emit gases, make noise and keep crashing into each other.** (Lines 35 ~ 36) 它们排放出废气, 发出噪音, 而且不断互相碰撞。

**emit:** send out, give off, discharge 放出, 排出

A volcano emits smoke and ashes. 火山喷出烟和灰。

The car gives off strong exhausted gas. 汽车排出大量废气。

10. **What are those stalagmite projections sticking up?** (Line 38) 那些笔直的石笋状凸出物是什么东西?

**stick up:** to cause to project upwards 向上凸出, 竖立

Her hair stuck up when she suddenly saw a snake crossing in front of her. 当她突然看到一条蛇从她面前爬过时, 她的头发都竖了起来。

11. **set back** (Line 42)

(1) hinder or delay the advance or development of 阻碍, 妨碍

Any attempt to set back the wheel of history is doomed to failure. 任何要使历史的车轮倒退的企图都是注定要失败的。

The bad weather will set back our building plans. 恶劣的天气将会延误我们的建设计划。

(2) put back 拨回

He set back the hands of the watch one hour. 他把表拨慢了一个小时。

12. ...we shall proceed as soon as the Grubstart gives us the added funds. (Lines 44 ~ 45) 格拉布贷款基金会追加的资金一拨给我们,我们就立刻继续实施这个计划。

(1) **proceed**: continue, go on 继续

proceed with something: go on with something

Please proceed with your explanation. 请继续解释。

(2) **as soon as**: the moment; the minute, the instant, on v. + ing —……就……

The instant the PLA men heard the alarm, they fell in for action. 解放军战士们一听到警报,就立即集合准备战斗。

I'll tell him the minute he comes. 他一来,我就告诉他。

Don't trust those who leave their friends the moment they got into difficulty. 不要相信那些一遇到困难就背弃朋友的人。

On hearing the news, they jumped with joy. 一听到这个消息,他们欣喜若狂。

## 同步测试 (Synchronous Test)

### I Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

- When we finally \_\_\_\_ to get home after the tiring long journey we could hardly move a step further.  
A. endeavored                      B. succeeded                      C. tried                      D. managed
- He suggested \_\_\_\_ to tomorrow's concert together.  
A. we go                      B. we went                      C. we shall go                      D. we to go
- The bridge was named \_\_\_\_ the hero who gave his life for the cause of the people.  
A. in                      B. for                      C. after                      D. from
- The engine \_\_\_\_ smoke and steam.  
A. gives up                      B. gives in                      C. gives out                      D. gives off
- \_\_\_\_ your second question, I'm afraid I can give you no information at the moment, as the matter is still under consideration.  
A. As to                      B. As for                      C. As from                      D. As of
- The speaker, \_\_\_\_ as a splendid speaker, was warmly received by the audience.  
A. having known                      B. knowing                      C. being known                      D. known
- I have known Peter \_\_\_\_ he came and lived here.  
A. ever before                      B. ever since                      C. until after                      D. at the time of
- The money will be used to keep a space vehicle on the moon busy \_\_\_\_ back to the earth photographs and other information about the surface of the moon.  
A. returning                      B. turning                      C. sending                      D. being sent
- Pupils who pass the test will \_\_\_\_ with their studies in the same school.  
A. progress                      B. proceed                      C. propose                      D. promote
- Our company decided to \_\_\_\_ the contract because a number of the conditions in it had not been met.

- A. resist                      B. cancel                      C. assume                      D. destroy
11. The helicopter \_\_\_\_\_ the river where a swimmer was lost.  
A. hovered about              B. hovered on              C. hovered over              D. hovered up
12. The medical researches reached the \_\_\_\_\_ that smoking would lead to lung cancer.  
A. judgement              B. result              C. end              D. conclusion
13. You'd better have your bike \_\_\_\_\_ at once or you'll be late for the meeting.  
A. repaired              B. repairing              C. repair              D. to be repaired
14. Our hearts are \_\_\_\_\_ with pain as we think of him.  
A. covered              B. filled              C. upset              D. annoyed
15. That Mary became a poet may have been \_\_\_\_\_ to his mother's influence.  
A. similar to              B. due to              C. prior to              D. liable to
16. He talked in detail about the \_\_\_\_\_ of setting up an commercial building downtown the city.  
A. ease              B. suitability              C. feasibility              D. possibility
17. I don't want to buy the jacket, for one thing, I don't like the color, and \_\_\_\_\_, the price is too high.  
A. for another              B. for others              C. for the other              D. for other
18. They were discussing how to \_\_\_\_\_ the enemy's defenses.  
A. prevent              B. attack              C. smash              D. block
19. He is supposed \_\_\_\_\_ visitors now.  
A. to be receiving              B. having received              C. received              D. to receive
20. We must \_\_\_\_\_ steps to prevent the environmental pollution.  
A. keep              B. get              C. take              D. catch
21. Icy roads and poor visibility are familiar \_\_\_\_\_ in the Midwest.  
A. chances              B. hazards              C. conditions              D. happenings
22. Your mother will never see you again if you do not marry Mr. Collins, and I will never see you again if you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. will              B. do              C. have              D. married
23. Come here a moment, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. won't you              B. shall we              C. shan't we              D. will you
24. This book is borrowed from the library. You \_\_\_\_\_ all over it.  
A. shouldn't have scribbled              B. ought to not have scribbled  
C. need not scribble              D. have not to scribble
25. You ought to go by plane, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. ought you              B. shouldn't you              C. won't you              D. don't you
26. The train has gone. Anyway, you \_\_\_\_\_ just as well wait till Wednesday and go by plane.  
A. should              B. had better              C. would              D. might
27. "I wonder whether you \_\_\_\_\_ mind closing the window for me?" "No, indeed."  
A. could              B. might              C. ought              D. would
28. They did not find \_\_\_\_\_ to prepare for the worst conditions they might meet.  
A. it worth              B. it worthy              C. it worthwhile              D. worth their while

29. \_\_\_\_ I am concerned, this elaborate arrangement is quite satisfactory.  
 A. As much as      B. As far as      C. As long as      D. As well as
30. He must be a doctor, \_\_\_\_?  
 A. mustn't he      B. mustn't be he      C. needn't he      D. isn't he

**II Each of the following sentences has four parts underlined and marked A, B, C and D. You are to identify the one that is wrong and correct it.**

31. Tom managed to persuade his father to give up smoking, but he failed.  
 A                      B                      C                      D
32. Water, when boiled, always gives out steam.  
 A                      B                      C                      D
33. If I cannot make myself understand in English, I'll speak Chinese.  
 A                      B                      C                      D
34. Everyone else were criticized in class except me.  
 A                      B                      C                      D
35. Water is consisted of hydrogen and oxygen.  
 A                      B                      C                      D
36. Nothing shall prevent us to reach our aim!  
 A                      B                      C                      D
37. Our flight from New York to London was delayed because the heavy fog.  
 A                      B                      C                      D
38. Hardly had he arrived than she started complaining.  
 A                      B                      C                      D
39. As far as the environment concerned, it is very harmful to people.  
 A                      B                      C                      D
40. It is necessary that an efficient worker can accomplish his work on time.  
 A                      B                      C                      D

**III Reading Comprehension**

Passage A

Differing from previous celebrations of the May 4th Movement, this year's 80th anniversary will be marked by a more progressive view of events — to predict and plan a 21st century for China of which the forefathers would be proud.

One of the activities to commemorate 80th anniversary of the May 4th Movement, a competition named "Challenge Cup" was initiated across the nation's middle schools and colleges by the China Central Youth League (CCYL).

The competition aims at stimulating students' imagination and innovation to generate reasonable expectations and designs for the new century. At the same time, we encourage students to face the challenge of technological revolution and social progress in the new century.

The theme for the competition is "looking forward to the new century," and the organization committee provides entrants with four aspects through which to approach the topic.

One approach is to encourage students to think creatively to foresee potential breakthroughs and

achievements in science and technology or the service industry.

The second alternative is to predict and design models of possible products, manufacturing or work methods which might be realized in the 21st century in the fields of industry, agriculture or the service industry.

The third approach is for students to detail their own visions on how people will live and be educated, and how the living environment will be in the 21st century.

The fourth approach is to give possible solutions to current social and/or economic problems.

Any new technology could be developed in the 21st century. Only through mastering advanced science and technology can a people be successful in facing the challenges of the new century.

The meaning of the competition was today's students should join together using science and technology to develop our country and make it prosperous.

41. The word "commemorate" in the first sentence means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. honor the memory of a person or an event
  - B. praise a person or an event
  - C. celebrate an event or a festival
  - D. remember a person or an event
42. What is not the purpose of the competition in the following?
  - A. To stimulate students' imagination and innovation to build a new country.
  - B. To stimulate students' imagination and innovation to design a new century.
  - C. To encourage students to face the challenge of technological revolution.
  - D. To encourage students to face the challenge of social progress in the new century.
43. The theme of the competition is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. looking forward to going into 21st century
  - B. building a new century
  - C. looking forward to the new century
  - D. designing the new century
44. Which of the four verbs is not mentioned from paragraphs 4 to 7?
  - A. To detail.
  - B. To predict.
  - C. To design.
  - D. To tell.
45. The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Competition Held for New Century
  - B. Celebrations of the May 4th Movement
  - C. Challenges of 21st Century
  - D. Master Science and Technology

#### Passage B

When it comes to buying tickets online and electronic travel agencies such as Expedia or Travelocity get all the business. But now you can log on to buy tickets for events ranging from the theatre down the street to the Louvre Museum in Paris, or even this year's football Super Cup if you are lucky and have some money to spend.

Online reservations are not just for air travel and hotel rooms any more. Since the first appeared several years ago, web ticket outlets have expanded significantly to see passes to all kinds of sports