



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

1

College English

新通用大学英语

综合技能训练

Comprehensive Skills

《新通用大学英语》项目组 编



高等教育出版社

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江苏工业学院图书馆
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《新通用大学英语》立体化系列教材

顾问：孔宪辉 David Coniam Arthur McNeill 马冠芳

编委：赵 雯 黄卫祖 欧阳铨 严 明 王桂芝 乔梦铎 姚 丽 姜毓峰 刘孟兰 孙 力
金启军

网络课程设计：黄卫祖 赵 雯

《新通用大学英语——综合技能训练1》

总主编：赵 雯 姜茂发

主 编：孙 力

副主编：胡玉凤 高 伟

编 者：赵 晴 赵 昱 陈媛媛

策 划：徐艳梅

责任编辑：马文敏 秦彬彬

封面设计：周 末

版式设计：王东岗

责任校对：马文敏 秦彬彬

责任印制：陈伟光

前 言

《通用大学英语》始出版于1998年8月，是国内开发较早的一套面向学习者需求的系列电子教材。《新通用大学英语》是在“九五”国家重点科技攻关项目——《通用大学英语》的研究、开发与应用的基础上，依据教育部2004年颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求（试行）》重新研发的供大学基础阶段英语教学使用的立体化系列教材。

本系列教材共分为6级，供大学英语课程的一般要求和较高要求层次的教学使用。每级由《综合教程》、《阅读教程》、《综合技能训练》、《教学参考书》以及配套的电子教案、网络课程等组成。

本系列教材以面向信息时代的大学英语教学内容、课程体系和教学方法的改革为出发点，充分考虑现代教育技术在大学英语教学中的应用，力图建立一套能适应以学生主动、交互和自主学习为主的，集先进的语言学习理论、教学理论和教学手段与媒介于一体的，具有时代特色的本土化与国际化相结合的新型大学英语立体化教材。在设计及编写上充分吸纳了国内外教材先进的编写理念与特色，引进了于2006年获得美国教育出版大奖的*Top Notch*，为本教材提供了真实、自然与鲜活的语料。在教材的引进、改编与自主研发等方面，我们进行了积极有益的探索，主要体现在以下几个方面：

※ 系统化的语言教学思想

本套教程采用了多技能交际大纲的编写原则，融语言知识与听、说、读、写四项技能于一体，同时扩展了语音和词汇部分内容，并辅以先进的多媒体与网络教学手段；以全面提高学习者的英语交际能力为目标，以交际主题为主线，意义构建为本，以活动为导向，任务为驱动，通过多样化的交际活动与探究式学习来进行知识建构，并以形成性评价作为教学重要的评价方法，来培养学生的综合分析能力和跨文化交际的能力。

※ 模块化的内容架构

《综合教程》每一册书共有10个单元，每单元2课。这10个单元的主题均贴近学生的生活现实，其情景的设置与学生在学校、社会以及未来的生活密切相关。每个课程单元又分为单元导入、听、说、读、写等几大模块，每个模块的内容均与主题相关，并重点操练2~3种语言功能。

※ 知识性、趣味性与文化性并重

在语料的选择方面，注重语言素材与中西方文化的结合，融知识性、趣味性与文化性于一体，题材广泛、体裁多样、语料真实、语言地道、版式活泼、图文并茂。在内容的设计上，力求语言知识学习、文化意识与批判性思维能力的培养并重。

※ 一体化的教学解决方案

由《综合教程》、《阅读教程》、《综合技能训练》、《教学参考书》、电子教案、网络课程和基于教学内容的语料库等构成了完备的一体化的教学解决方案。

《新通用大学英语综合技能训练1》是普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材的系列配套用书。全书共10个单元，每个单元的主题与《新通用大学英语综合教程1》一致，内容的编排是为复习和巩固《综合教程》各部分内容

服务的。每单元包括7个部分：Part I Listening Activities 听力练习，是模仿新四级听力题型编写的，有短对话、长对话和复合式听写；Part II Vocabulary 词汇练习，是对《综合教程》相关单元重点词汇、词组和惯用法的练习；Part III Structure 语法练习，是对相关单元的语法进行复习和巩固；Part IV Translation 翻译练习，其中的英译汉是用相关单元的语法和词汇进行翻译；汉译英是对课文重点句型和词汇的翻译；Part V Reading Comprehension 阅读理解，是模仿新四级阅读题型编写的；Part VI Cloze 完型填空；Part VII Learning to Write Step by Step 写作练习，每单元的练习与单元主题一致，把写作任务分解，为学生提供写作思路和例文。书后所附课堂教学DVD包含《综合教程》中Lead-in部分的情景喜剧和访谈以及本书中的听力内容。本书部分图片源自E库素材IEcool.com。

本教材本着集科学性、知识性和趣味性于一体的编写原则，教材内容取材广泛，生动有趣，寓教于乐，既可以为教师提供课堂教学的素材，也可以帮助学生在教师的指导下在课外自主学习。

项目组

2007年5月

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UNIT 1

Getting to Know People

UNIT GOALS

Learners will be able to

- use a listening strategy: prediction
- understand and use related words and phrases
- understand the structure of apposition
- write about people



Part I Listening Activities

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear seven short conversations and one long conversation. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. You must read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer.

- A. She doesn't spend much time with her friends.
 - B. She doesn't like her school.
 - C. She has easily adapted herself to her new school.
 - D. She spends most of her free time at school.
- A. The man should ask John to be his roommate.
 - B. The man's current roommate is moving.
 - C. John has changed his mind about moving.
 - D. John is looking for a roommate.
- A. He is eager to get a new radio.
 - B. He had spent a lot of money on his new radio.
 - C. He had to pay a high price for his new radio.
 - D. He's very pleased with what he has bought.
- A. She can't decide whether she should take history courses.
 - B. She's having trouble getting to school.
 - C. She hasn't chosen the right subject for an assignment.
 - D. She can't find the kind of paper she needs.
- A. He knows the route very well.
 - B. He often gets lost.
 - C. He doesn't know where the hotel is.
 - D. He thinks it's an expensive hotel.
- A. She doesn't want the man to call her.
 - B. The man is welcome to use the telephone.
 - C. The telephone doesn't belong to her.
 - D. The man should go somewhere else to make his call.
- A. It's similar to the one his mother gave to his father.
 - B. He got it while visiting his parents.

- C. It was a present from his parents.
- D. He ordered it through the mail.

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the following conversation.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 8. A. Nervous. | B. Happy. | C. Excited. | D. Sad. |
| 9. A. Chemistry. | B. Language. | C. History. | D. Physics. |
| 10. A. 9:00. | B. 8:15. | C. 9:15. | D. 8:45. |

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear three short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be read only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.*

Passage 1

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 11. A. In the morning. B. In the afternoon.
C. In the evening. D. Before lunch.
- 12. A. A green hat with red flowers.
B. A blue hat with red flowers and green leaves.
C. A red hat with blue leaves.
D. A green hat with red flowers and blue leaves.
- 13. A. She wanted to buy a green hat.
B. She wanted to buy the hat in the shop window.
C. She hated to see the ugly hat in the shop window.
D. She took the ugly hat out of the window.

Passage 2

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 14. A. Turn down the heat in their individual offices.
B. Clean their own offices.
C. Suggest a new and better plan.
D. Turn out lights when leaving a room.
- 15. A. Having to come to work earlier.
B. Having no lights.
C. Not being able to wear the clothes they want.
D. Having their offices cleaned while they are working.
- 16. A. If they have energy-saving suggestions.
B. If their offices become too cold.
C. If someone doesn't cooperate with the new program.
D. If they have a complaint.

Passage 3

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 17. A. Mary was the niece of a poor man.
B. She was studying in high school.
C. Her parents were not rich.
D. Her uncle was not as rich as her parents.
- 18. A. She wanted to buy her uncle a Christmas present.

- B. She wanted to buy her uncle a birthday cake.
 - C. She wanted to hold a birthday party for her uncle.
 - D. She wanted to buy her uncle something really special.
19. A. Because her uncle was very rich and had whatever he liked.
 B. Because her uncle didn't like presents bought by others.
 C. Because nothing was interesting to him.
 D. Because her uncle always envied other people's presents.
20. A. Mary had decided on a present for her uncle.
 B. Mary chose nothing and left.
 C. Mary asked for some advice about the present from the shop assistant.
 D. The young shop assistant recommended a birthday cake for Mary.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. You are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 21 to 28 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 29 to 31 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words.

Meeting People in the United States

Meeting people in the United States is not (21) _____. Internationals sometimes stick (22) _____ and avoid (23) _____ with people who live here. The (24) _____ way to learn more about the United States is to meet and talk to new people.

There are (25) _____ opportunities to meet people. On (26) _____, there are dozens of student organizations. Find a club that shares your (27) _____ or hobbies. (28) _____ the meetings. Remember shared interests are a way to meet people and (29) _____. Check the web-site for each day's meetings. (30) _____ and becoming involved in a variety of activities, (31) _____, improve your language skills, and eventually make friends.



Part II Vocabulary

Section A

Directions: Complete the following sentences with words from Texts A, B and C.

- Words like "believe" and "receive" are a source of _____ in spelling.
 - A. understanding
 - B. confusion
 - C. misunderstanding
 - D. mistake
- I crossed the street to _____ meeting one of my former classmates, but he saw me and came running towards me.
 - A. avoid
 - B. create
 - C. make
 - D. reflect
- Miss Green was very excited with her new _____ as a teacher because she loves working with students.
 - A. condition
 - B. post
 - C. place
 - D. occupation

4. In this part of the bookstore you can get the _____ reading books for children who are learning to read.
A. difficult
B. elementary
C. advanced
D. hard
5. The letter Mary wrote to me _____ how she really thought about this problem.
A. returned
B. reminded
C. reflected
D. replaced
6. The local library was a valuable _____, and we frequently made use of it.
A. resource
B. source
C. origin
D. material
7. The talks between the US and China were very _____ for the relationship between the two countries.
A. simple
B. significant
C. meaning
D. sure
8. If you _____ a crime you can never escape being punished.
A. make
B. break
C. do
D. commit
9. To _____ confusion in the football games, the two teams will wear different colors.
A. avoid
B. create
C. make
D. reflect
10. Mrs. Wood believed that her _____ in life was helping the old and the sick.
A. work
B. job
C. mission
D. profession

Section B

Directions: Complete the following sentences with phrases and expressions from Texts A, B and C. Note that each can only be used once. Change the form if necessary.

access to commit to devote ... to be involved ... in donate ... to
drop out of grow up play an important role in in contact with work on

1. Because of his busy job, Mr. Smith spent little time with his family. So he decided to leave government to _____ more time _____ his family.
2. It is hard for nurses to be objective about their patients, if they _____ too emotionally _____ them.
3. Women _____ the administration of state and social affairs by taking part in government work.
4. "Have you been _____ Andrew recently?" "Only by telephone."
5. Once we _____ this course of action there is no going back.
6. The businessman _____ a lot of money _____ the hospital.
7. The main _____ the building is at the side. You can find the main gate in the front part.
8. The scientists are still _____ inventing new methods of reaching outer space.
9. John _____ high school at the age of sixteen.
10. Jane is _____ so fast; I think she is going to be a tall woman.

Section C

Directions: Fill in the blanks with a suitable preposition from the four choices.

1. I wrote a letter _____ my daughter's school examinations.
A. regarding B. to C. with D. for
2. There is an awful lot of foreign investment _____ the US.
A. of B. to C. in D. with
3. Tell us your name and then proceed _____ your story.
A. from B. with C. up D. against
4. Community involvement is central _____ the association's plan.
A. to B. of C. with D. from
5. You must try to focus your mind _____ work and study.
A. at B. with C. of D. on
6. In addition _____ genes (基因), intelligence also depends on an adequate diet, a good education and a decent home environment.
A. with B. to C. on D. of
7. The business developed fast _____ the leadership of the new president.
A. of B. from C. with D. under
8. As a father, Raymond never shows any interest _____ his children.
A. in B. with C. of D. about
9. Harry's passion _____ his girlfriend makes him blind to everything else.
A. of B. in C. for D. with
10. Eight people, _____ two children, were injured in the explosion.
A. with B. into C. from D. including

Section D

Step 1

Directions: Match the phrasal verbs in Column A with the explanations in Column B.

Column A	Column B
1. work at	a. gradually become an adult
2. work on	b. develop or come into existence from
3. work out	c. find a solution for; solve; formulate or develop
4. grow into	d. develop into a particular type of person or thing
5. grow out of	e. spend time repairing or improving something
6. grow up (of a person)	f. try hard to achieve or improve something

Step 2

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the phrasal verbs given above. Note that each can only be used once. Change the form if necessary.

1. As a secretary, Barbara needs to _____ her typing speed.
2. Michael's dancing technique is good, but he needs to _____ his fitness.
3. Miss Green asked us to use a calculator to _____ the solution.
4. My younger brother has _____ a fine, responsible young man.
5. The idea for the story _____ a strange experience I had last year.
6. Taking responsibility for yourself is part of the process of _____.

Part III Structure: Apposition Structure

Apposition structure is a construction in which a noun or noun phrase is placed with another as an explanatory equivalent, both having the same syntactic relation to the other elements in the sentence, for example, "Their father, William H. Gates, II, is a lawyer." Some nouns can also be followed by an appositional clause; for example, "I had no idea that he would start off to the mountain area." Some of these nouns are listed here for you: fact, idea, news, belief, hope, conclusion, opinion, suggestion, proposal, proof, thought, doubt, rumor, problem, truth, answer, theory, desire, discovery, understanding, wish, possibility, promise, report, probability (可能性), evidence (证据), certainty (必然), likelihood (可能性).

Sometimes the nouns like proposal, suggestion, advice, demand, order, etc, are followed by an appositional clause in subjunctive mood: (should) do/be. For example, "The CEO's suggestion that the project (should) be given more emphasis was approved by the board."



Section A

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the best answer from the four choices.

1. There is no possibility _____ Julian will remain in the US after he finishes his college education there.
A. that B. when C. and D. but
2. The proposal that the building _____ in two months is very encouraging to everyone at the meeting.
A. must be built B. be built C. should build D. must build
3. The problem _____ they can't get here early is hard to solve.
A. whether B. of C. when D. that
4. The _____ has come that the work be done at once.
A. order B. news C. message D. word
5. The mere fact _____ most people believe nuclear war would be madness does not mean that it will not occur.
A. what B. which C. that D. why
6. Evidence came up _____ specific speech sounds are recognized by babies as young as six months old.
A. what B. which C. that D. whose
7. The question _____ we ought to call in a specialist was answered by the family doctor.
A. of B. as if C. whether D. what
8. Word had come from Tom _____ he could arrive on the Monday following.
A. who B. that C. whose D. whom
9. I'll let you use the room on condition _____ you keep it clean and tidy.
A. why B. whether C. if D. that
10. The news _____ we are invited to the conference is very encouraging.
A. which B. that C. when D. however

Section B

Directions: There are four underlined parts in each of the following sentences. Choose the one that is grammatically wrong and correct the error.

1. This is Mr. Smith, is the dean of our department.
A B C D
2. We expressed our hope what they would come and visit our farm again.
A B C D
3. Message came when my boss will not be able to see you off at the airport.
A B C D
4. There can be no doubt whether Elmer is qualified for the job as a manager.
A B C D
5. The manager went to the meeting on the supposition if people would not ask him many questions.
A B C D
6. The young man couldn't produce any evidence where he was not at home that night.
A B C D
7. The proposal what we should import more equipment from abroad is to be discussed at the meeting.
A B C D
8. Beijing, is the capital of China, lies in the north of China.
A B C D
9. You couldn't produce any evidence where he was not at home that night.
A B C D
10. There are signs in which restaurants are becoming more popular with families.
A B C D



Part IV Translation

Section A

Directions: Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Gates' thorough revision of *The Road Ahead* reflected his view that interactive networks would be a major milestone in human history
2. The focus of Gates' giving is in three areas: education, population issues and access to technology.
3. Beijing, the capital of China, lies in the north of China.
4. Miss Green, now 60, has been teaching in our college for nearly 40 years.
5. There are signs that restaurants are becoming more popular with families.

Section B

Directions: Put the Chinese given in the brackets into English to complete the sentences.

1. Born on October 28, 1955, _____ (盖茨和他的两个姐姐在西雅图长大).
2. In his junior year, _____ (盖茨离开哈佛大学, 把精力全部投入到微软公司).
3. _____ (这个公司致力于长远的目标), and has invested more than \$6 billion in research.
4. _____ (除了对计算机的热情), Gates is interested in biotechnology.
5. Everyone knows that _____ (盖茨把他的全部时间都用在工作上了).



Part V Reading Comprehension

Passage 1

Directions: There is a passage with ten blanks. Select one word for each blank from the choices in the word bank. Each word can only be used once.

A New Experience

Going to college and living in a dorm is a living and learning experience. It's probably the only time in your life that you will ever be living with a community of (1) _____ with the same interests, goals and, not to mention, fears.

You should understand, however, that sharing a floor may sometimes cause a (2) _____ with only one washer and dryer and only a few showers. The key thing to learn is that (3) _____ is a virtue for college dorm life.

Building a great community is something that your resident assistant can do. But it definitely (4) _____ if you leave your door open to say "Hi" to people walking by. This is a great asset to meeting new people apart from just your roommate and the people on your floor.

Often, students find noise an issue while living in a residence dorm. You must remember that kindness goes a long way. If your neighbor has their stereo (5) _____ loud during quiet hours, while you're studying for an exam, just kindly ask them to (6) _____ it down. Chances are you would do the same for them.

Adjusting to college life in a residence dorm is the first (7) _____ in understanding how to live and face challenges on a daily basis. You will probably meet people who you don't (8) _____; however, you will probably meet some of your best friends for years to come. Remember that you are not (9) _____. If you have (10) _____, always know that there are many people throughout the buildings who have the answers, normally your resident assistant.



A) questions

B) like

C) step

D) problem

E) people

F) patience

G) helps

H) too

I) turn

J) alone

Passage 2

Directions: There is a passage with five questions. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

The First Step to Meet New People

Many students are going to university in a completely unfamiliar environment. Whether it is because of entrance to a college or a transition (转调) to a different place, these students are walking into new situations and meeting strange faces.

There are some useful skills that can help them to adjust to the new situation and help them be more successful. One skill is the simple skill of greeting others. Start by practicing how to greet others appropriately by working on the following tips.



1. Stand up straight. If you meet a stranger, you can greet him with a "Hi" or "Hello."
2. Make eye contact with the stranger.
3. Offer your hand to the stranger and shake hands with him or her firmly.
4. Say his or her name, while shaking hands, loudly and clearly enough to be easily heard.
5. Make a friendly statement, such as, "Nice to meet you."

Other tips for talking with strangers include:

1. Be pleasant. If your voice is harsh, people won't get a good impression of you.
2. Let your introduction start a conversation. If you start out on the right foot, it is more likely that you'll have a pleasant conversation. Make sure your first impression is a good one.
3. Ask, "And your name is ...?" if the other person does not give his or her name.
4. Be willing to reintroduce yourself when someone forgets your name or when you have not seen someone for a long time. If you recently met the person, you may choose just to say, "Hi, in case you forgot, I'm ..."
5. Remember names. People will be impressed if you take the time to remember them.

Practice and apply the skills mentioned above with strangers. The more you practice, the more natural your behavior will be.

1. The main idea of the first paragraph is that _____.
 - A. students move into a new place because of a transition to a different school
 - B. some students don't know which college to go to
 - C. students don't like strangers when they meet them
 - D. students have to meet new people when they enter college
2. According to the second paragraph, which of the following is true?
 - A. All people are afraid of greeting others.
 - B. People can learn how to meet others by practicing their greeting skills.
 - C. People should not shake hands with strangers firmly.
 - D. Ask people's age when you first meet a stranger.
3. When you meet strangers, you should do the following except _____.
 - A. say his or her name clearly but in a low voice
 - B. start a conversation with a self-introduction
 - C. greet him or her with a statement such as "Glad to meet you"
 - D. ask a stranger's name if he does not give his name
4. When someone forgets your name, you _____.
 - A. should say "I'm sorry. What's your name?"
 - B. needn't mention your name again
 - C. should be willing to introduce yourself again
 - D. should take time to remember names
5. Which of the following is true according to the author?
 - A. Remembering people's name takes a very long time.
 - B. A good impression is not necessary for meeting strangers.
 - C. Be pleasant and people will get a good impression of you.
 - D. People don't care whether you can remember their names or not.

Passage 3

Directions: There is a passage with five questions. Answer the questions in the fewest possible words.

David Beckham



David Beckham is one of England's greatest talents ever.

When he was 11 he was first spotted after winning the Bobby Charlton soccer skills award. Beckham joined Manchester United's youth team at the age of 16, and immediately showed his great talent, especially in set piece situations (定位进攻) and passing.

Beckham won the F.A. (Football Association) youth cup in 1992, and got his first chance in the senior team of Manchester United in September 1992 as a sub (候补队员) in a League Cup match against Brighton. In 1994, Beckham got another chance in a European Champions League match against the Turkish team, Galatasaray (4 – 0 to United). Beckham made his first step to the center of European football that night, after scoring a goal for United. His league debut came in April 1995 against Leeds.

1996 was a good year for Beckham — he became a regular first team player, and he scored seven goals. In 1997, Beckham became a known soccer star in Britain and all over the world; he scored an amazing goal from 60 yards against Wimbledon in the opening match of the season. Beckham made his debut for the England national team in September 1997. Beckham came to the 1998 World Cup in France as one of England's main players, and was a big star at that time in the field and outside the field. He met Victoria Adams from the *Spice Girls*, who became later his wife and the mother of his sons.

England's manager, Glenn Hoddle, decided to use Beckham as a sub only in the start of the tournament, but after scoring an amazing goal from a free kick against Colombia, Beckham became a regular first team player. In the second phase, in an Argentina-England match, David Beckham was sent off after kicking Diego Simeone. England lost the match after penalties and Beckham became the most defamed person in England. Rumors were spread that Beckham would move to Real Madrid, but Beckham decided to face the English crowd. Beckham started the 1998/1999 season as a defamed player and finished it as one of the biggest heroes in England, who scored amazing and important goals and showed remarkable performance in the European Champions League. Beckham led United to championship, F.A. Cup winning and European Champions League winning.

1. At what aspects is David Beckham especially good?

2. Which event made Beckham become a known soccer star in Britain and all over the world in 1997?

3. What happened to Beckham in the Argentina-England match, World Cup 1998?

4. Why did World Cup 1998 mean a lot of sad memories for David Beckham?

5. From the last paragraph, we can learn that David Beckham is NOT a person who _____.