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主 编严华

副 主 编 谈言玲

编 委 严 华 吴国华 谈言玲 秦 娟 蔡 玲(按姓氏笔画排列)

责任编辑 李浩瑜 王 溪

封面设计 顾晓军

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(联系电话: 025-83242790)

HI E

PREFACE

教育部于2004年2月在全国180所高校启动了大学英语教学改革,对学生成绩评价体系和方法的改革是其中重要的内容之一。作为全国首批改革试点高校和全国首批大学英语教学改革示范点,扬州大学对大学英语的考试内容、形式和方法进行了大胆而有效的改革,丛书就是此次改革的成果之一。

丛书以全国大学英语考试的新题型为框架,系对我校原使用的《大学英语分级综合训练》讲义改编而成,分1至4级。每册书由10套试题组成,每套包括写作、听力理解(含复合式听力)、阅读理解(含快速阅读)、完型填空以及翻译等内容。翻译部分结合了我校使用的《全新版大学英语》、《新视野大学英语》和《大学体验英语》三套教材,旨在巩固课堂教学的内容。书后附有听力部分的录音光盘以及所有试题的参考答案。

丛书系教育部全国大学英语教学改革扩展项目(教高司函[2004]250号)的阶段成果。

全套丛书由俞洪亮策划,秦旭担任总主编。在编写排印过程中,承蒙扬州大学外国语学院、扬州大学教务处给予大力支持和协助,在此谨表示衷心的感谢。

由于编写时间仓促,编者水平有限,书中错误难免,恳请读者批评指正。

编 者 2008年7月

代 序

《圣经·旧约》里有一则关于通天塔的故事。原本世界上只有一种语言,人们为了解天上世界的奥秘,便决定在巴比伦建一座可以通往苍穹的巨塔。上帝知道后,惧怕大家团结一致,便下令让所有参加建塔的人说各自不同的语言。语言不通,彼此无法交流,导致隔膜、猜想和纷争不断,人们建塔的宏愿最终以一场混乱的争斗而结束。从此以后,世界上便有了各种不同的语言。

这只是《圣经》里的一则故事。人类使用不同的语言,当然不是什么上帝的意志。现实中,英语这门国际通用语言,已成为不同民族互相交流、世界文明不断延续、人类对未来世界不断认知的一种工具。国际上公开发表的一流科学论文几乎都使用英语,国际互联网内容中使用英语的占所有语言总量的80%。英语水平甚至被用来作为衡量国民素质、发展水平和综合国力的重要指数。英语语言构建了一个丰富多彩的人文与自然、科学与社会、个人与宇宙的大千世界。可以说,英语本身已经成为一座通天之塔,她直指云宵,让我们每一个努力攀登的人借助它去实现人生的美好理想。

攀登这座巨塔,自然要付出艰辛的努力。也只有在攀登的征途上留下深深足迹的人,才会体会到英语作为一种语言的魅力。欣赏英语佳句、品读英语文本会使我们乐而思学,乐而探究,乐而质疑。

认真学好英语,并不意味着我们可以忽视母语。英语和汉语由于各自属于不同的语言系统, 差别甚大。美国意象派诗人庞德(Ezra Poud)(1885-1972)倾慕中华文化,曾试图将中国《诗经》里 的诗意涓细无遗地翻译成现代英语,然而,他的这种努力,由于英汉语言的巨大差异,最终没能成功。让我们通过实例来感受英汉两种语言的各自特点和巧妙。

1981年底,《科学美国人》杂志的"数学游戏"专栏编辑马丁·加德纳退休,由D·郝夫斯达德接替,郝夫同时把专栏改名为"算术魔力"。郝夫的第一篇文章写他首次拜访加德纳,看见一张写有"There no verb in this sentence"("此句无动词")的字条时,一下子感到一种强力的吸引和挑战。他把这类句子称为"自指示"句式,由此引伸和讨论了许多与"自指示"有关的语言、逻辑、艺术和哲学上的命题。

当我们尝试翻译中文古典诗歌时,我们也会感到类似的挑战。一些在我们以中文为母语的人们看来最易懂的诗句,却正是这样的无动词句。《诗经》开篇的《关雎》便是如此:"窈窕淑女,君子好逑"。不难看出,这一诗句少了一个系动词。汉语,特别是古代汉语,常常是不带动词的。系动词在汉语现代诗当中也比英语诗用得少得多。不用系动词,只用一个名词加一个形容词组成一个句子,如"天冷"。如果运用到杜甫的诗中,便有意想不到的妙处。"波漂菰米沉云黑,露冷莲房坠粉

红。"(《秋兴八首》)这里的动词"沉"与"坠"是用来修饰后面的名词的,所以两句仍属于无动词句。将这样的句子译成英语,不知要出多少花样。我所见过的最好的翻译是:"Like lowering clouds, wave-tossed rice grains blackened/From dew-cooled lotus pods, flower pollens dropped red"。

英语一般是要有动词在句子里的,而且动词还有性、数、时态、语气等多种语法功能,使得动词在句中的作用异常重要。然而这种英语语法的限制,并不存在汉语诗句中。发现这一点的,也是诗人庞德。他对中国古代汉语诗句中的这个特点极为醉心,甚至认为西方应该学习这种不含动词、不合英语语法的写诗方法。我们的古人注重这种"自指示"或者说"自敛"的诗意,这使得诗句有一种朦胧的意境。如此意境,向为诗家所求。孔子说:"诗无达诂";司空图说:"超以象外,得其环中,持之匪强,来之无穷";严羽说:"言有尽而意无穷"。他们都是在言喻这种自敛的诗意和返朴归真的诗风。现代汉语多动词,特别是受西方语法分析的影响,已经很接近英语这一类语言的动词使用频率和覆盖范围了。由此看来,英汉两种语言又是相互影响的。也许只有在对语言的这种欣赏和陶醉之中,你才能领略到英汉两种语言各自的美。

时常听同学们抱怨:英语学得好坏关键在教师。此话未必完全没有道理。听一堂好课如品香茗,其中透出的味道,大有让人不忍卒听之感。然而,当下的教学已远离握椠怀铅的时代,多媒体、网络等现代教育技术对语言教学产生的作用可谓是革命性的,它带来了三个方面的转变:一是语言学习的实用化,英语实际应用能力,尤其是听说能力,已经成为现代人的一种必备技能;二是教学资源的扩展化,教师和学生可以利用电脑随时在网上各取所需;三是教学手段的多样化,由单一媒体拓展为多种媒体的有机结合。大学英语教学,作为提高学生英语水平、增强沟通交流本领的重要途径,理当顺应这一发展趋势,加快自身的变革。从2004年开始,教育部决定在全国实施大学英语教学改革试点工作,我校等180所高校被遴选作为首批试点高校。全校上下对这一工作无不高度重视,成立了领导小组,从教学大纲、改革方案和设备投入等都做了大量行之有效的工作。在此基础上,我校的教改实验报告通过了教育部的验收,又被遴选为全国60所大学英语教学改革示范点候选高校之一。2006年4月,教育部正式批准扬州大学等31所高校成为全国大学英语教学改革示范点。从180到60,再到31,这三个数字折射出扬大人在大学英语教学改革的道路上迈出的坚实步履。

英语是可以教的,更是学出来的。当前,对大学英语教学高度重视、齐抓共管、保障有力的氛围在我校已经形成,我们应当十分珍惜这得之不易的局面。与此同时,我们教学改革的内涵还有待进一步深化,我校大学英语教学的质量还有待进一步提高,我们的教学与社会实际需求之间还存在严重的脱节。一切从学生的实际出发,一切从社会的实际需要出发,将是我们今后教改工作的着眼点。加快改革和创新的步伐,是我们的唯一选择。让我们携起手来,共建这座通天之塔;让我们共同努力,教学相长,期待用英语自如地进行心灵的沟通和感情的交流。我坚信,当我们能用英语深入地了解世界的变化与进步,并借他山之石使自己个人进步并获得发展之后,我们在英语教与学上所洒下的汗水都是值得的。

秦 旭 2007年7月



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Test One

Part 1 Reading Comprehension of about gright to respond to the state of the comprehension of

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions.

For questions 1-7, mark

Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 8–10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Youth of Today to made gardyout of a bound reposition of

No savings, no pension, huge debts— salquommos si ideO

Leaving school or university means financial independence—but does it also mean debt? Some experts say the young should take some care. A "endoy out of say and a radial current side to brink A

It is life, but not as we know it. As this year's school leavers and graduates in Britain move on to further education or work, tasting financial independence for the first time, they show signs of being entirely different to previous generations in their attitudes to money, according to information collected by Cash. Used to debt but more affluent than previous generations, the current crop of 16-1 to 24-year-olds is a complex sector of society. But if they can handle their debts, these 7.5 million young adults have the potential to become quite sophisticated on money matters.

Cash looked for the financial hallmarks of this group.

They are going to be big spenders and will be targeted heavily by retailers. "The market for products and services aimed at this group has continued to thrive," concludes research organization Mintel in its recent report for retailers "Selling to and Profiting from the Under 25s". This is "partly because the period during which people are young, free and single, unencumbered (不受妨碍的) by parents and /or children has expanded to the late twenties and early thirties," it says.

While 13 percent of the population regularly pays their utility (公共设施), credit card and other bills late, this proportion rises to a remarkable 64 percent for 18- to 24-year-olds, according to research conducted among 1,000 adults by uSwitch.com. In theory, this suggests that more than 4 million of them are heading for such poor credit ratings that they will find it difficult to borrow in the future. But lenders may become more flexible in their lending terms rather than lose out on this huge sector of the consumer market.

Nearly one in three (28 percent) of people under 35 "do not consider their future financial

position", according to research from Accenture HR Services.

Although half of 18- to 25-year-olds want to own their home some day, they see almost insurmountable hurdles, according to Mintel: "For those who had not yet bought their own property, the prospect of trying to do so seemed daunting—if not impossible—financially." Or could it be that their future prosperity will depend on whether they inherit property from their parents?

They regard as necessities many items which were seen as luxuries by their parents at the same age. More than nine out of 10 have their own mobile phone. "Some looked on their phone as a kind of security blanket, feeling lost without it," says Mintel. A car is seen as "vital" by 64 percent of 18-to 25-year-olds, and designer clothes are worn by 44 percent of men and 35 percent of women in this age group, adds Mintel. Computer equipment is a high priority for many twenty-year-olds. Audio-visual equipment is particularly valued by young men.

Credit card ownership is increasing. Nearly two thirds of young adults have a card. More than half (58 percent) of the under-25s do not pay off their credit card bill in full each month, according to Mintel - including 16 percent who owe more than £500. With credit card ownership predicted to increase nearly 20 percent by 2009, the younger age group could be increasingly targeted, as they are more accustomed to borrowing than older groups.

Debt is commonplace in this age group. Barclays predicts that graduate debt will average £17,500 in 2006, rising to nearly £34,000 by 2010.

A third of this group believe they are "too young" to start thinking about a pension, according to Accenture. "There is a sea change in behavior going on here," says Mervyn Kohler of Help the Aged. "For recent graduates who are saddled with debt and struggling to buy a home, the last thing they would care about is pension planning. They have also heard the message that they will have to work until they drop, so they wonder why they should bother with a pension. But when they retire, they will expect the state to bail them out."

There is evidence to back up their instincts. More than 73 percent of the current crop of forty-year-olds are on course to be on Pension Credit and other means - tested benefits when they retire, according to the Institute of Fiscal Studies. Unless changes are made to the system, this proportion will increase.

Despite these disturbing findings, there is light at the end of the tunnel for the young. Helen Bowman, welfare officer at De Montfort University's Student Finance Advice Centre, believes that many 18-year-olds get into financial difficulty out of ignorance but that "they tend to be very, very good" at dealing with problems when they face up to reality.

Part of the problem is that many have received little financial education from their parents. Some young adults do not even know how to shop for food and many do not realize that convenience food from corner shops will be more expensive than fruit and vegetables and other basic ingredients bought in markets or by looking for bargains, value ranges and discounts in supermarkets.

The generosity of parents can also backfire. "There does come a point where parents have to stop helping," says Bowman.





Credit card companies have made debt far too accessible, she believes. Accessible to how add (A. II It could be that lending is more strictly regulated by the authorities in future. The Liberal Democrats are increasingly concerned at the easy availability of credit and this issue could well move up the political agenda. The location of cash machines in pubs does not help, especially for a generation that drinks heavily. Budgeting is hard for students who have to pay mobile phone and many other bills monthly but whose income in the form of Student Loans comes in at the start of term.

But there are many cases of students getting into debt and then finding a way out of the mess, usually by getting a job. Along the way, they learn how to budget and how to avoid temptation by, for instance, leaving their plastic at home.

Parents may not even be aware, in many of these cases, that their children have got into debt and then scraped their way out. And people like these, who learnt the hard way, have an understanding of money which is probably deeper than that of people who have never had difficulties.

- 1. According to the Cash study, the young adults in Britain today form a complex sector of society because they lead a more affluent life by overdrawing their credit card.
- 2. There are 13 percent of young adults who regularly pay their bills late. ABOTO W and ADEST [[9H] (CI
- 3. Over ninety percent of 18- to 25-year-olds have got their own mobile phones: sold of 18- to 25-year-olds have got the 18- to 25-year-olds have got
- 4. It is predicted that there will be more credit card users among young people than among older people.
- 5. The average graduate debt will be greatly increased in the coming five years, wolf and asta W (A of
- 6. Most young people didn't receive enough financial education from their parents and a selection of the second selection of the selection of the second selection of the selectio
- 7. The passage suggests that parents should always help their children in paying their debt.
- 8. Compared with precious generations, the current graduates have very different attitudes to
- 9. At the time when their parents were young, a lot of modern necessary equipment owned by young people now was regarded as
- 10. The last thing most young people think they are still too young to bother about is

Part 2 Listening Comprehension and Iniqual radial 21H (



Section A Conversations Ouestions 19 to 22 are based on the conversations which was a section of the conversations.

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer.

转型强强阻阻型自身机负人至何/ **

- 11. A) She won't do favors for others.
 - B) She'll return the book on her way to work.
 - C) She can't return the book for the man.
 - D) She works at the school library.
- 12. A) To put his call through to the director.
 - B) To arrange an appointment for him to see the director.
 - C) To tell the director about the work he is doing.
 - D) To go and see if the director can meet him right now.
- 13. A) She wants to further her study right away.
 - B) She wants to quit her graduate course.
 - C) She hasn't decided if she'll study for her master's degree.
 - D) She'll find a job right after graduation.
- 14. A) He'll drive the woman to school.
 - B) He'll ride his bicycle to school, too.
 - C) He'll join her in her exercise class.
 - D) He'll teach the woman how to ride a bicycle.
- 15. A) They're colleagues.

B) They're friends.

C) They're classmates.

- D) They're twins.
- 16. A) Water her flowers while she's away.
 - B) Buy her some flowers and take care of them.
 - C) Clean her house while she is on business.
 - D) Water her flowers in his spare time.
- 17. A) He doesn't have any questions for her.
 - B) He won't be able to take a trip.
 - C) He can study during the spring break.
 - D) He hasn't decided if he can take a trip.
- 18. A) His father told him to go to medical school.
 - B) His father studied medicine when young.
 - C) His father taught in a medical school.
 - D) His decision surprised his father.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 19. A) Because she doesn't want to give up her major.
 - B) Because she doesn't love him any more.
 - C) Because she doesn't want to quit her job.
 - D) Because she doesn't want to have kids.
- 20. A) To go to college.

B) To stay at home.

C) To bear a child.

D) To work at a company.





21. A) She's going fishing with her father	r	Passage Two
B) She's going fishing with Tom.	sol ared dovi	Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage
		29. A) They are symbols of showing love.
		C) They are meant for room deceration.
22. A) To have a party.		30. A) Because it is well known ainsignsead
C) To have dinner together.		Because Charles II o.sbnin amos tem
		C) Recause it is a special term in "the langu
Questions 23 to 25 are based on the c	conversation yo	D) Because it is the far .brash tauj syad ur
23. A) "How much do you know?"		31. A) Lace handkerchiefs were used for posici
B) "What can your boyfriend do?" The stroke of marks abundance blue of stolid anothered obc. I (8		
C) "Who gets the correct answer?"		C) Luce handkerchiefs were used by warnan
D) "Which sports star do you know b	est?"	D) Lince handkerchiefs were used as a eye 5
24. A) To see how much you really take	care of others.	
B) To see how much you really love	your family.	Passage Three
C) To see how much you really unde	rstand your boy	friend or your husband. HE AS AS SE EMPLEASED
D) To see how much you really know	v about a friend	or a family member. Hatch bas signs of (A.S.E.
25. A) If he can sing.	B) If 1	he can fix a car. Alignot bor notenous all (1)
C) If he likes sports.	only many D) If	he can ice skate. Doin a circui yodi nodW (A. EE
Errei par sida duga sta d		C) When they are on the clevator.
Section B Short Pass		34. A) To stop the conversation abruptly
hear some questions. Both	h the passage on, you must ch	ssages. At the end of each passage, you will and the questions will be spoken only once. oose the best answer from the four choices
Passage One		D) Ask the person to leave namedrately,
Questions 26 to 28 are based on the p	passage you ha	36. B) Tell him you are not inter.brand tauj ov
26. A) In 1978.	B) In	C) Stop to talk with the person for a w.7801
C) In 1996.	D) In	D) Ask the person to leave immediate 10002

B) English and Italian.

B) Almost 2000 miles.

D) Spanish and Japanese.

D) About 9000 miles.

27. A) English and Spanish.

28. A) About 30 miles.

C) Spanish and Portuguese.

C) At least 7000 miles.



Passage Two

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard. This guide gu

- 29. A) They are symbols of showing love.
- B) They mean eternal friendship.
- C) They are meant for room decoration.
- D) They represent a happy life. of going a old (CI

D) Its duration and focus.

B) When they arrive at the office. Is solid and II ()

D) When they are repairing equipment.

Short Passages

- 30. A) Because it is well known as a symbol. [6]
 - B) Because Charles II of Sweden introduced it to Europe.
 - C) Because it is a special term in "the language of flowers".
 - D) Because it is the favorite flower of Venus, goddess of love. It is based as a 23 to 25 are based on the Countries of the C
- 31. A) Lace handkerchiefs were used for passing message of love.
 - B) Lace handkerchiefs would encourage man to express his love. It has also also tall W" (8
 - C) Lace handkerchiefs were used by woman as an introduction to man. Dottoo and stag only." (O
 - D) Lace handkerchiefs were used as a symbol of beauty and passion. Ye ob the strong about " (CI

Passage Three

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard. See the passage you have just heard.

- 32. A) Its topic and detail. The many liming and by B) Its brevity and free style.
 - C) Its occasion and length.
- 33. A) When they are in a meeting.
 - C) When they are on the elevator.
- 34. A) To stop the conversation abruptly.
 - B) To say that you don't like the topic.
 - (C) To state that it's not the right place to talk.
 - D) To make some excuses to leave politely: Supposed and Artific and Passage, Single State of the Passage of the
- 35. A) Suggest another time for the talk. It seeds to Paint was nothing to about well well as the last
 - B) Tell him you are not interested.
 - C) Stop to talk with the person for a while.
 - D) Ask the person to leave immediately.
- Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just hibsterious 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just hibsterious 25 to 28 are based on the passage you have just his passage and passage you have just his passage you have just him you are not interested at least one and passage you have just him you are not interested at least of the passage you have just him you are not interested at least of the passage you have just him you are not interested at least of the passage you have just him you are not interested at least of the passage you have just him you are not interested at least of the passage you have just him you are not interested at least of the passage you have just him you are not interested at least of the passage you have a passage you have you have a passage you have you have a passage you have a passage you have a passage you have a passage you have you have
 - C) Stop to talk with the person for a while.
 - D) Ask the person to leave immediately.

Passage One

Section B

22. A) To have a party



Section C Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 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. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Too much sun car	n cause skin cancer. Too n	nuch vitamin D can also make you sick. Yet a study
(36) that sur	nlight and vitamin D may he	elp some people with lung cancer live longer.
Vitamin D helps b	ouild strong teeth and (37)	. Foods such as oily fish and egg yolks are
high in vitamin D. But	not many foods (38)	are. So extra vitamin D is often (39)
to milk products. Some	people get more with vitar	min products.
Another way is	from the sun. Vitamin D	is known as the "sunshine vitamin". The body
(40) it throu	gh the skin from the ultra-v	violet radiation of the sun. To his object and annual si
Researchers from	Harvard University (41)	a study of four hundred fifty-six people.
These men a nd wome	n had been (42)	for lung cancer. The cancers had been found early.
Doctors operated to (43	3) them.	will most likely stay the same
It was found that t	hose (44)	
	. Others wh	no were operated on in winter had low levels.
(45)		rate of the
		. Seventy-two percent were still alive after five
years. (46)	.e o vero shili i	Hantono (C

Part 3 Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)



Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with 10 blanks. You are required to select the word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the blank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item. You may not use any of the words in the blank more than once.

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

"Home, sweet home" is a phrase that expresses an essential attitude in the United States. Whether the __47__ of life in the family house in sweet or not so sweet, the cherished (珍爱的) ideal of home has great importance for many people.

This ideal is a 48 part of the American dream. This dream, dramatized in the history of



nineteenth-century Europe settlers of the American West, was to find a piece of land, build a house for one's family, and start a farm. These small ___49 __ were portraits of independence: the entire family - mother, father, children, even grandparents - living in a small house and working together to support each other. Everyone understood the __50 __ importance of family cooperation and hard work. Although most people in the United States no longer live on farms, the ideal of home __51 __ is just strong in the twentieth century as it was in the nineteenth. When U.S. soldiers came home after World War II, for example, they dreamed of buying houses and __52 __ families. So there was a tremendous boom in home building. The new houses, typically in the suburbs, were often small and nearly __53 __, but they satisfied a deep need. Many saw the single-family house as the basis of their way of life.

As more women entered the labor force, the family spent even less time together. But the picture is changing: people can now telecommute, or work at home, while being ___54___ to the office by means of their computer. More and more people can now stay at home. So the old ___55__ could change from "Home, sweet home" to "Home, sweet office", but the ___56__ on the cherished home will most likely stay the same.

A) households	I) identical
B) complex	J) ownership
C) reality	K) real
D) emphasis	L) life and death
E) starting	M) vital
F) aspect	N) expression
G) cooperation	O) linked
H) connecting	



Section B

Directions: There are 3 reading passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C), and D). You should decide on the best choice.

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Perhaps the most important defining characteristic of a human being is culture. The term culture as used here is not limited to operas, paintings, and other artistic endeavors. These are seen by anthropologists (人类学家) as examples of culture: culture itself is the customary manner in which human groups learn to organize their behavior and thought in relation to their environment. Defined in