

普通高等教育"十五"国家级规划教材

Integrated Skills of English Workbook 4

综合英语教程(第二版)



同步练习

邹为诚





普通高等教育"十五"国家级规划教权

H31 656A :4 2007

Integrated Skills of English Workbook 4

第合發語数題



同步练习

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江苏工业学院图书馆 藏 书 章

内容提要

《综合英语教程同步练习》是《综合英语教程》(第二版)的配套练习用书,是教育部"十五"国家级 规划教材建设的子项目之一。全套书共4册(配有录音磁带),供学习《综合英语教程》(第二版)的学生 自主学习使用。

《综合英语教程同步练习》以《综合英语教程》(第二版)的内容为基础,但又不限于此,力求在巩固 数材所学内容的同时,扩大学生在听、说、读、写等4方面的训练,并给学生以必要的学习策略训练和课 外阅读指导。

《综合英语教程4(第二版)同步练习》共15个单元,每个单元由5部分组成:1.语法和结构练习(Part 1 Vocabulary and Structure); 2. 听力练习 (Part 2 Listening Comprehension); 3. 学习策略训练 (Part 3 Training of Learning Strategies); 4. 英语专业四级考试适应性练习(Part 4 Exercises for TEM4); 5. 课外阅读指导 (Part 5 Guidelines for Extra Reading)

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

综合英语教程 4(第2版)同步练习/邹为诚主编:曹 进分册主编,一北京,高等教育出版社,2007.3

ISBN 978-7-04-018389-4

机 010-58581000

总

1. 综… Ⅱ. ①邹…②曹… Ⅲ. 英语—高等学校—习题 IV H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007)第 012876 号

项目编辑 张歆秋 封面设计 于 策划编辑 贾巍巍 责任编辑 张毅达 版式设计 张 彤 责任校对 张毅达 责任印制 陈伟光

购书热线 010-58581118 出版发行 高等教育出版社 免费咨询 800-810-0598 址 北京市西城区德外大街 4号 社

邮政编码 100011 址 http://www.hep.edu.cn

http://www.hep.com.cn 网上订购 http://www.landraco.com

http://www.landraco.com.cn 销 蓝色畅想图书发行有限公司 经

畅想教育 http://www.widedu.com

刷 北京外文印刷厂 印

版 次 2007年3月第1版 开 本 850×1168 1/16

印 次 2007年3月第1次印刷 印 张 15

价 24.00元 字 数 380 000 定

本书如有缺页、倒页、脱页等质量问题,请到所购图书销售部门联系调换。

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物料号 18389-00

前 言

《综合英语教程(第二版)同步练习》是《综合英语教程》(第二版)的配套练习用书,是教育部"十五"国家级规划教材建设的子项目之一。全套书共4册(配有录音磁带),供学习《综合英语教程》(第二版)的学生自主学习使用。

自主学习是课堂教学的重要补充,大量的语言学习是在自主学习中完成的。本书以"为学生提供课外反复操练语言的机会"为指导思想,以《综合英语教程》(第二版)的内容为基础,但又不限于此,力求在巩固教材所学内容的同时,扩大学生在听、说、读、写等4方面的训练,并给学生以必要的学习策略训练和课外阅读指导。因此,本书既是配合《综合英语教程4》(第二版)学习的好伴侣,也是学生提高英语水平和学习能力的好帮手,还是学生应考英语专业四级考试(TEM4)的必备用书。

《综合英语教程4(第二版)同步练习》的结构与前三册基本相同,共15个单元,每个单元由5部分组成:

第一部分,语法和结构练习(Part 1 Vocabulary and Structure)。此部分主要针对教材中的重点词汇、短语、语言点等展开练习,是教材内容学习的补充。建议学生反复练习,巩固强化,直到熟练掌握为止。

第二部分,听力练习 (Part 2 Listening Comprehension)。此部分的练习包括正误判断、听写、选择等形式的听力训练活动。建议学生首先要听懂大意,然后再做练习,最后核对书后的答案,澄清听力障碍及其产生的原因。

第三部分,学习策略训练(Part 3 Training of Learning Strategies)。此部分的编写原则与前三册有所不同。此部分的主要内容是给学生提供词汇、听力、口语、阅读、写作等方面切实可行的策略指导,并设计了相应的练习,使学生真正做到学以致用。建议学生首先认真阅读策略导语,然后再做练习,在实践中将学习策略融会贯通。

第四部分,英语专业四级考试适应性练习 (Part 4 Exercises for TEM 4)。此部分与前三册相同,是根据英语专业四级考试要求而设计的练习题,以模拟性的题目为主,包括口语练习题。学生可在日常学习中逐渐熟悉考试要求,进行自我训练,并在练习性测试中学会控制时间。

第五部分,课外阅读指导(Part 5 Guidelines for Extra Reading)。利用多种资源大量阅读是自主学习中的一项重要活动。编者在A部分为学生提供了一些篇幅较长、有文学价值的经典作品的书名,供学生阅读使用,并且设计了相应的阅读理解题,供学生检测阅读效果。尽管由于时间限制,若干作品只要求学生阅读部分章节,编者仍希望学生能阅读全书。如果碰到好的章节,建议反复阅读,不必拘泥于单元的规定。B部分为学生提供了一些篇幅适宜的、具有现代生活气息的作品,希望学生扩大接触语言的范围,增强文化意识。

参加《综合英语教程 4 (第二版) 同步练习》编写工作的学校有华东师范大学外语学院、西北师范大学外语学院、安徽黄山学院外语系、湖北襄樊学院外语系和华南师范大学南海学院。

书中若有不当之处,敬请读者不吝指教。

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高等教育出版社打击盗版办公室

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Unit 1 Package Design



Vocabulary and Structure

A Rewriting Sentences

Rewrite the following sentences with the words and phrases given.

humped	grainy	elephantine
on the crooked path	serpentine-like	
		The state of the s

- 1 The speaker's explanation was so complicated and difficult to follow that the audience was all at sea.
- 2 She's so tiny and makes me feel like a huge creature.
- 3 Although he is only forty years old, he already has a hunchback.
- 4 The police officers taking bribes are not living straightforward and honest lives.
- 5 Old photographs and films are often not clear or smooth because of appearing to be made up of a lot of black and white or colored dots.

B Making Sentences

Use the following prompts to produce sentences. You may change the form of the expressions if necessary. You may also add words such as prepositions, determiners or conjunctions to make the sentences interesting and meaningful.

Example:

Tom / can not / go home / visit his parents / is greatly occupied

Tom cannot go home to visit his parents for he is greatly occupied.

- 1 her / very angry / when / say / men are intrinsically / more standout than / women
- 2 for most children / chocolate / connote / pleasure / indulgence
- 3 customers / seduce into / buy / newly-produced refrigerator / the offer of a free flight / the United Kingdom
- 4 she / subliminal / play a role / secure / a \$2 million deal / for the company
- 5 they / look for someone / be able to / motivate the staff / work hard
- 6 ideas / vitamins and minerals / speed up / the healing process / grab attention / in the scientific community
- 7 shop / sell garish shirts / all sorts of colors / visit / seldom / tourist

D

- 8 the old film / evoke / fathers' generation's memories / the years of the war
- 9 a harmless artifice / pretend / a sightseer / in order to / speaker to / the beautiful woman / the department store
- 10 measure / government / have impact on / the life of factory workers / significant

C Completing Sentences

	se the cues given	in the brackets to comple	te the following	sentences.
1	The ship	(推	了许多五颜六色	的旗子). (deck out)
2		nade a mistake, but you		
	(rub it in)	. •		
3		e trying to abandon their nativ	e regional accents	and
	_	失语者一样纯正的发音). (a	-	
4		(被告对这一判决非	-	it hadn't been a fair trial.
	(react to)			
5		ger of the television screen lie	es	(与
	• •	生的行为不如说在于它所		
6		oit phrases and		
Ū	look of)		\	Cylence 1 1 H / (-m m.
	lank Filling			
fo	rm of the words o	or expressions if necessar	y.	ces. You may change the
fo	memorabilia	go backpacking	y. smash	I'd prefer it if
fo	rm of the words o	or expressions if necessar	y.	
fo	rm of the words of memorabilia at one stage	go backpacking snob value	y. smash inquiry	I'd prefer it if most sought-after
1	memorabilia at one stage	go backpacking snob value	smash inquiry through t	I'd prefer it if most sought-after he mountains.
	memorabilia at one stage When we were co	go backpacking snob value ollege students, we often \$50 just for the designed lab	smash inquiry through toel. For some reas	I'd prefer it if most sought-after he mountains.
1 2	memorabilia at one stage When we were co You pay an extra	go backpacking snob value ollege students, we often \$50 just for the designed latent discuss this matter in priv	smash inquiry through toel. For some reas	I'd prefer it if most sought-after he mountains. on it has some
1 2 3	memorabilia at one stage When we were concave you pay an extra we can being an Olympi	go backpacking snob value billege students, we often \$50 just for the designed lab an discuss this matter in privice champion, he is already on	smash inquiry through toel. For some reas	I'd prefer it if most sought-after he mountains. on it has some
1 2 3	memorabilia at one stage When we were co You pay an extra we ca Being an Olympi age of seventeen.	go backpacking snob value bllege students, we often \$50 just for the designed later an discuss this matter in privice champion, he is already on	smash inquiry through to the some reasonate. the of the world's	I'd prefer it if most sought-after the mountains. on it has some sportsmen at the
1 2 3 4	memorabilia at one stage When we were coryou pay an extra ———————————————————————————————————	go backpacking snob value bollege students, we often \$50 just for the designed lab an discuss this matter in privic champion, he is already on med inconceivable to everyone	smash inquiry through to the l. For some reasonate. The of the world's one that men shou	I'd prefer it if most sought-after the mountains. on it has some sportsmen at the
1 2 3 4 5	memorabilia at one stage When we were coryou pay an extra ———————————————————————————————————	go backpacking snob value bllege students, we often \$50 just for the designed later an discuss this matter in privice champion, he is already on	smash inquiry through to the l. For some reasonate. The of the world's one that men shou	I'd prefer it if most sought-after the mountains. on it has some sportsmen at the
1 2 3 4 5	memorabilia at one stage When we were co You pay an extra we ca Being an Olympi age of seventeen it see Posters, publicity film festival.	go backpacking snob value bollege students, we often \$50 just for the designed lab an discuss this matter in privic champion, he is already on med inconceivable to everyone	smash inquiry through to bel. For some reastate. the of the world's to be that men shout the can be can	I'd prefer it if most sought-after the mountains. on it has some sportsmen at the
1 2 3 4 5 6	memorabilia at one stage When we were co You pay an extra we ca Being an Olympi age of seventeen it see Posters, publicity film festival.	go backpacking snob value ollege students, we often \$50 just for the designed late an discuss this matter in prive c champion, he is already on med inconceivable to everyour photographs, and other move	smash inquiry through to bel. For some reastate. the of the world's to be that men shout the can be can	I'd prefer it if most sought-after the mountains. on it has some sportsmen at the



Listening Comprehension



In this part you will hear a conversation between a newspaper reporter and four interviewees. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 25 seconds to answer the questions that follow. The conversation will be read only once.

- 1 What does the newspaper reporter want to learn?
 - A. The interviewees' personal things.
 - B. The interviewees' attitude about reading newspaper.
 - C. Something about the classified ads in the Evening News of the Town.
 - D. Whether the interviewees often read the Evening News of the Town or not.
- 2 What does Mrs. Julie think of the ads in the newspaper?
 - A. She thinks the ads in newspaper are powerful.
 - B. She thinks that the ads in the newspaper are not effective.
 - C. She thinks that different kinds of ads will have different effect.
 - D. She thinks that whether the ads on the paper are effective or not would all depend on the situation.
- 3 What's the real purpose of Mrs. Barbara selling her flat?
 - A. There is no garden in her flat.
 - B. She is bored with the gnomes and wants to get rid of them.
 - C. She wants to avoid the harassment of a gang.
 - D. Her old flat is out of repair.
- 4 What is Mr. Young?
 - A. He is a professional bagpipe player.
 - B. He is one of the most sought-after bagpipe makers.
 - C. He is a traveler.
 - D. He is an amateur in bagpipe player.
- 5 What does Mr. Powers think of the selling of the CD after he puts it in the paper? Why?
 - A. He thinks that it is difficult to sell it because it's not in pristine condition.
 - B. He thinks that it is not difficult to sell it because it plays OK and the price is reasonable.
 - C. He thinks that it is not difficult to sell it because there are many Beatles fans.
 - D. He thinks that it is difficult to sell it because Beatles memorabilia collectors are not interested in it.



Training of Learning Strategies

News Broadcasting

A News Leads

Most of the news we hear in an examination is "hard" news, which takes a serious reporting stance. It always takes an inverted pyramid form. The most important messages will be conveyed to the audience in the beginning part of the news, which is called news lead. When, Where, Who, What, Why and How are the most indispensable ingredients in a news lead. Other messages are arranged in the order of descending importance in the rest part of the news report.



Listen to the following news items. Write down the necessary information.

	When	Where	Who	What	Why	How
Item 1						
Item 2						
Item 3						
Item 4						
Item 5						

B Acronyms

In a news report, you may come across some abbreviated forms of words. Most of them are acronyms, i. e., words formed by the initial letter(s) of a group of words. For example,

NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization 北大西洋公约组织
------	---

EUREKA European Research Cooperation Agency 尤里卡计划(欧洲研究合作机构)

 _
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ı
-1

Listen to the following news items. Write down the acronyms in the news and look them up in your dictionary.

Item 1	
Item 2	
Item 3	
Item 4	



Exercises for TEM 4

A Dictation



Listen to the following passage. Altogether the passage will be read to you four times. During the first reading, which will be read at normal speed, listen and try to understand the meaning. For the second and third readings, the passage will be read sentence by

	then be given two minutes to check through your work once more.
3	Cloze
	Read the following passage and choose the best answer from the choices given to fi in the blanks.
	Painting, the execution of forms and shapes on a surface by means of pigment, has been continuously practiced by humans for some 20 000 years. Together with other activities1 ritualistic in origin but have come to be designated as artistic (such as must or dance), painting was one of the earliest ways in which man2_ to express his own personality and his3_ understanding of an existence beyond the material world4 music and dance, however, examples of early forms of painting have survived to the present day. The modern eye can derive aesthetic as well as antiquarian satisfaction5 the 15 000-year-old cave murals of Lascaux — some examples6 to the considerable powers of craftsmanship of these early artists. And painting, like other arts, exhibits universal qualities that7 for viewers of all nations and civilizations to understand and appreciate. The major8 examples of early painting anywhere in the world are found in the standard product of the continuous and civilizations to understand and appreciate.
	Western Europe and the former Soviet Union. But some 5 000 years ago, the areas in whice important paintings were executed9 to the eastern Mediterranean Sea and neighboring regions10, Western painting shared a European cultural tradition — the Middle East and Mediterranean Basin and, later, the countries of the New World.
	Western painting is in general distinguished by its concentration11 the representation of the human12, whether in the heroic context of antiquity or the religious context
	1,

6 Unit 1 Package Design

	•	•	.				
of t	he <u>18</u> of light and co	olor and the expressive	qualities of paint hand	lling. In the 20th century			
the	se interests <u>19</u> to the	e development of a thir	rd major tradition in V	Vestern painting, abstract			
pai	painting, which sought to 20 and express the true nature of paint and painting through action						
and	l form.						
1	A. may have been	B. that may have	C. may have	D. that may have been			
2	A. seek	B. sought	C. seek for	D. sought for			
3	A. emerging	B. emergency	C. merging	D. merger			
4	A. As	B. Unlike	C. Like	D. Since			
5	A. from	B. to	C. into	D. for			
6	A. ratify	B. testify	C. certify	D. gratify			
7	A. make easy	B. make it easy	C. make hard	D. make it hard			
8	A. extinct	B. extent	C. extant	D. exterior			
9	A. had shifted	B. have shifted	C. shifting	D. shifted			
10	A. Nevertheless	B. Moreover	C. However	D. Therefore			
11	A. to	B. in	C. on	D. for			
12	A. figure	B. shape	C. shadow	D. form			
13	A. extracted	B. extended	C. extorted	D. extruded			
14	A. closing	B. close	C. closed	D. closure			
15	A. on	B. for	C. in	D. to			
16	A. break	B. breakage	C. breakdown	D. breaking			
17	A. concerned with	B. concerning	C. concerning with	D. concerned for			
18	A. reaction	B. action	C. interaction	D. relation			
19	A. distributed	B. attributed	C. contributed	D. construed			
20	A. discover	B. uncover	C. recover	D. cover			

together in the 19th century in an atmosphere that was increasingly 17 "painterly" qualities

C Writing

Section A Composition

Write a composition of about 150 words on the topic "Campus Tourism". You may plan your composition by using the following guiding questions.

- 1 What problems has campus tourism caused over the recent years?
- 2 Should we keep our campus just as a place for students or make it business-oriented?
- 3 What's your opinion and why?

Section B Note-writing

Write a note of about 50 to 60 words based on the following situation:

You've agreed to go swimming with David this weekend. Write a note to express your regret for not being able to join him because you have an unexpected quiz in one of your courses.



Guidelines for Extra Reading

A After School Reading

Find the following reading materials from the library or elsewhere and complete at least one task in one week.

a. Sherlock Holmes—His Last Bow by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

Questions:

- 1 Do you know about the "Holmes" detective series? Can you describe some of the common features of the books in any aspect?
- 2 Do you think Mr. Von Bork regards his career in England as successful? Pick out the descriptions and dialogues in the book to illustrate your conclusion.
- 3 Why does Holmes mention the other five agents of Mr. Von Bork who have been arrested by English government in their last dealing?
- 4 At the end of the story, Holmes mentions the coming strong east wind. Do you think the east wind here stands for anything? Then, what is it?

b. Annabel Lee Edgar Allan Poe (1809–1849)

Ouestions:

- 1 How do you understand the blending of the realistic and the fantastic elements in the poem?
- 2 Think of a comparable Chinese poem and discuss the similarities and differences between the two poems.
- 3 What do you understand to be the theme of the poem?

B Practice of Reading Short Passages

Read the following short passage and then complete the reading task given below.

Students May Be Targets

WASHINGTON — American university officials fear that the relatively small number of people entering the U.S. on student visas will be singled out as the Bush administration reviews immigration laws.

Most of the 19 hijackers in the September 11 attacks had legally entered the country with the kinds of visas routinely granted to millions of foreigners, including student visas.

About 31.4 million foreigners were given visas to enter the United States in 1999. In the 1999-2000 academic year, 514 723 visas were issued for international students studying in US schools.

"While students may be a visible and easy target, everybody knows — including the president — that 30 million visas a year are issued to tourists and business people," said Allan Goodman, president of the Institute of International Education. "That's a much looser system that needs to be tightened up much more dramatically."

US President George W. Bush's crackdown on visa violators comes just months after a push towards a more open immigration policy.

Bush says he wants to track foreigners who overstay their visas and to keep tabs on students and other visitors so "that they fulfill the purpose on their application."

Ghita Amor, a 24-year-old student at George Washington University in Washington DC, said she did not mind if the government tracked visa holders, student or otherwise, as long as the policy was applied to people from all countries.

"Bad people can come from anywhere, right?" said the computer science student from Morocco.

Individuals who apply for student visas must be able to prove they can pay for their education in full.

But visa renewal for foreign students "is nearly automatic" compared to other international visitors, who usually must explain extension requests in person, said Jack Martin of the Federation for American Immigration Reform.

Lawmakers have concentrated on the fact that Hani Hanjour, one of the suspected hijackers in the terrorist attacks, entered the United States on a student visa. He had enrolled at an intensive English language program at Holy Name College in Oakland, California, but failed to show up.

University officials call it hypocritical for the Bush administration to create unreasonable barriers for foreigners to attend American schools, while waging a battle against terrorism that depends heavily on the understanding of world leaders.

"A lot of those people have studied here, or came here on exchange programs and got to know this country," said Victor Johnson, public policy director for NAFSA: Association of International Educators.

Mexican President Vincente Fox, Jordan's King Abdullah II and United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan are among the foreign leaders who have studied at American universities.

"We're threatening to shut off this channel, and make the next generation of world leaders feel unwelcome in this country, and that's crazy," Johnson said.

"If we close our minds and doors, we're closing off a source of our progress," said Goodman.

— June 21, 2004, 21st Century

Task

Read the following questions and choose the best answer to each question out of A, B, C and D.

- 1 What do American university officials fear?
 - A. Bush's administration will promote crackdown on foreign students.
 - B. Terrorists will attack the USA.