

# English

21世纪

高职高专教育 公共英语  
系列规划教材

## NEW HOPE COLLEGE ENGLISH

# 新世纪大学英语 拓展训练 2

- 总主编 / 杜瑞清 毕胜利
- 主 审 / 辛 柯
- 主 编 / 魏水利 李建洲



西北大学出版社  
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# NEW HOPE COLLEGE ENGLISH

- 陕西省高等教育教学改革研究项目
- 高职高专教育系列规划教材·公共英语

## 新希望

拓展训练

2

## 大学英语

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# NEW HOPE COLLEGE ENGLISH

## 前言 PREFACE

前言

早在 2003 年,在陕西省教育厅的指导下,西安外国语大学和陕西省高职高专教育学会即牵头组织相关院校专家,对高职高专英语教学情况进行全面调研。经过一年多的深入调研,提出了按照“实际、实践、实用”的“三实”原则,针对传统教材在体系和结构上存在的学科性特点过于突出、篇幅过长等问题进行教改研讨,进而形成了编写蕴涵现代教学理念、内容清新实用、操作简单有效的教材的设想;2005 年秋,该设想以高职高专公共英语教材为题,获准陕西省高等教育教学改革研究立项。

随后,我们在已有调研的基础上,组织专家队伍,邀请教学一线教师参与,遵循“人类对语言本质属性的认识直接作用于对外语教学的认识,进而直接影响外语教学的原则的制定”这一规律,根据学习者的认知需要、情感需要、语言交际需要编写教材。

经过两年多的努力,数十次会议的反复研讨,本套教材初见雏形。

这套教材含《综合教程》一至三册,《教师用书》一至三册,《阅读教程》一至三册,以及为学生学习配套的《拓展训练》一至三册。教材中所蕴涵的主要思想、观念体现在以下几个方面:

1. 在编写中,我们充分注意所选材料丰富的社会生活内涵,内容朴实而贴近生活。在遵循学科知识系统性的前提下,努力做到从学生已有的知识出发,指导学生从语言知识和语言所负载的信息及内容入手,激发和满足其学习欲望,获取语言知识。

2. 教学活动的设计及安排着力体现“以学生为中心,以教师为主导”的观念。书中为学生提供生动活泼、具有丰富社会生活内容的知识背景,将学习材料置于学生生活环境之中,教师可在课堂活动设计中充分发挥自身动态语言示范作用,从而准确把握学生语言发展和交际需要之间的关系,使学生的学习欲望进一步得到激发,学习进入良性发展过程。

3. 教材安排的大量任务性活动(Task-based-Activities)为教学的有效开展提供了丰富的内容、素材和方法。学生在有意义的思维活动的基础上,在有真实交际需要的推动下,其学习语言和使用语言的潜能得到发挥。教师的角色是为学生自主学习不断地创造有利的环境,鼓励他们将自己的生活经验与语言活动及语言学习联系起来。该教材为高职高专层次具有不同认知能力的学生提供了丰富的学习素材,使他们对英语国家的文化有较深入的了解,从而达到语言交际的目的。

4. 教师用书除了提供教学必需的学科知识和背景知识以外,主要是为教师合理有效地组织课堂教学活动编排的。课堂教学效率达到最大化,要求学生和教师对课前准备的内容进行强化,这样,有助于完成教学任务,也可对学生以后的自主学习奠定良好的基础。

《新希望大学英语》系列教材以其《综合教程》为核心,以《阅读教程》和《拓展训练》为支撑,突出“实用为主”的原则,以“够用为度”统筹全套教材。

《综合教程》每册安排八个单元,每单元包括同一题材的两篇课文。课文前安排有听说训练,内容为学生熟悉并与其生活相关的话题。每单元均安排“Word Building, Grammar Building, Basic Writing, Practical Writing 以及 Translation Skills and Practice”等五个练习项目。这些项目贯通整个教材,从不同侧面强化《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》和《高等学校英语应用能力考试》中

# NEW HOPKINS COLLEGE ENGLISH

## PREFACE 前言

要求掌握的英语语言知识和交际技能,使学生进一步了解语言,认识语言,从而把握语言并提高使用语言的能力。

《阅读教程》是本套教材的重要支撑之一,每册安排亦为八个单元,每单元安排两篇阅读文章。文章内容为学生喜闻乐见的一般性知识,以使学生在较好了解人类丰富的文化知识的同时,提高自己的英语水平。阅读课的宗旨是培养学生的阅读兴趣,提高学生的阅读能力,阅读课后安排的练习也是为此而设计的。当然,大量的语言实践使学生熟能生巧,应考的能力也会大大提高。

《拓展训练》在《综合教程》和《阅读教程》出现的语言知识及语言技能所涵盖的空间内,设计并安排了适量的练习题。这些项目不是一般意义上的应试练习,而是在学生已具备的英语基础上,提出具有普遍意义的词汇、语汇、语法等语言现象,让学生进一步加强对英语的认识,逐步建立英语语感,为将来适应社会工作打好基础。

本套教材在编写中参考了国内外多种同类书籍和资料,吸收了众多教学科研工作者有益的科研成果,在此谨向他们表示衷心的感谢。

本套教材作为陕西省高等教育教学改革研究项目的成果,是集体智慧的结晶。在编写过程中,得到了西北大学、西北工业大学、西安外国语大学、西京学院、西安思源学院、西安培华学院、西安欧亚学院、杨凌职业技术学院、陕西工业职业技术学院、西安航空高等专科学校、陕西职业技术学院、陕西国防工业职业技术学院、陕西交通职业技术学院、陕西青年职业学院、陕西铁路工程职业技术学院、西安铁路职业技术学院、陕西财经职业技术学院、陕西电子信息职业技术学院、西安海棠学院、西安电力高等专科学校、陕西航空职业技术学院、陕西能源职业技术学院、西安职业技术学院、安康职业技术学院、连云港市委党校、连云港职业技术学院等二十余所高等院校领导的大力支持和骨干教师的积极参与。在教材的前期调研和后期编写中,陕西省高职高专教育学会基础学科委员会主任孙燕、副主任魏水利多次主持调研工作,对教材的编写倾注了心血。在此,向支持和关心教材编写的各院校领导、同事和朋友表示衷心的感谢。

本套教材由教育部高等学校外语专业教学指导委员会委员、西安外国语大学原校长、英语教授杜瑞清博士和毕胜利教授担任总主编;教育部高等学校高职高专英语类专业教学指导委员会委员、西北工业大学辛柯教授任主审;西安外国语大学的美籍专家 Pat Robinson 和 Robert Wright 审阅了书稿英文稿件并为听力部分和课文录音;西北工业大学的宋雪玲等老师为教材制作了课件;西北大学出版社的编辑同志在付梓前仔细编审,精心设计。他们都付出了大量劳动,在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平和经验及编写时间有限,不足之处在所难免。我们恳切地希望专家、同行和使用本套教材的广大师生提出宝贵的意见,以利于今后做好修订工作,使其日臻完善。

《新希望大学英语》编写组  
2008年1月

# NEW HOPE

## COLLEGE ENGLISH

### 编写及使用说明

《新希望大学英语》教材之《综合教程》以打好语言基础，同时强调培养学生综合应用能力和用英语进行交际的实用能力为目的。

在《综合教程》的编写过程中，编者走访了全国多所使用不同教材的高职高专院校，征询并采纳了许多英语教师的意见，制定了编写提纲，确定了编写内容。整套教材由多所大学的教授，包括高职高专院校有教学经验的中青年骨干教师参与编写，保证了教材的编写与高职高专的英语教学规律紧密结合，教学内容和水平体现高职高专英语教学的实际需求。

本教材全部语料来自地道的英语环境，材料新颖，语言规范，题材多样，内容侧重学生生活和需求。整个材料具有时代性、趣味性、可思性和前瞻性。

与《综合教程》配套的有《拓展训练》《教师用书》以及多媒体教学光盘等材料。

《综合教程》第一部分“Listening and Speaking”，围绕学生熟悉和与学生生活相关的话题，以听为导入，听说融合学习，从而使学生感觉最难的英语听说学习变得轻松而富有成效。本部分每单元建议安排2课时，教学的重点应放在听力部分，然后根据各班的实际情况，即班级大小、学生的语言基础适度组织口语训练。

第二部分“Reading”以阅读为宗旨，听、说、读、写、译综合训练。每个单元两篇阅读由同一题材的文章组成，课前的导入活动旨在激发学生对本单元内容的学习兴趣，开阔思路，使学生进入积极的学习状态；课后练习紧扣本单元学习内容，突出课文中的难点和重点。本部分第一篇课文为必讲精讲精练课文，第二篇课文可以根据各班的教学实际进行精讲或略讲，或者作为课外阅读材料，老师在课堂上结合重点知识和语言点进行读写或者口头操练。《高等学校英语应用能力考试》(A / B级)要求掌握的词汇在词汇表中用黑体标出，以便于学生重点学习和记忆。

贯通整套教材的“Word Building, Grammar Building, Basic Writing Skills and Practice, Practical Writing Skills and Practice 以及 Translation Skills and Practice”各部分从不同侧面强化《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》及《高等学校英语应用能力考试》中要求掌握的英语语言知识和交际技能。

“Word Building”通过基本构词法的学习，帮助学生掌握基本的词汇构成规律，解决学生基本的单词记忆问题。

第三部分“Grammar”从语法规则讲解入手，进行实际操练，解决语法的重点和难点问题。

第四部分“Writing”由“Basic Writing Skills and Practice”和“Practical Writing Skills and Practice”两部分组成。“Basic Writing”遵循少讲和适度练习的原则，主要解决学生从句子到篇章的基础写作问题；“Practical Writing”部分旨在通过对各种日常应用文和商业函件的写作方法及技巧的学习与实践，使学生熟悉日常应用文和商业函件的写作要求与方法，读懂通用的简短实用文字材料，借助参考资料能写出简短的英语应用文和商业函件。

第五部分“Translation Skills and Practice”，技巧学习和操练并重，通过系统的学习，学生可以掌握·译的基本技能和技巧。

第二至第五部分建议安排6~8课时，教师可以根据本校的教学计划与学生实际进行适当的调整



## 附录 教师用书

和取舍。

《教师用书》为教师提供讲解《综合教程》的基本材料,包括教学目标、有关背景知识、课堂活动材料、教学导言、难句解释、语言点释例、课文参考译文和练习答案等。各部分尽可能做到详尽具体,最大限度地帮助教师解决教学中资料不足的问题,减轻教师的教学负担,在编排上尽量方便教师使用。例如,教参中讲解的语言点在课文中用黑体标示,教师讲课时可以很方便地查阅。当然,任何详细的教参都不能代替老师的备课,更不能满足所有层次教学的需求。因而,教师还需要根据教学实际认真备课,精心组织教学。

《拓展训练》是《综合教程》的补充材料,通过更多的相关练习,旨在进一步加强和巩固学生的听、读、写、译能力,并能使学生为参加高等学校英语应用能力考试做好充分的准备。

《综合教程》与《拓展训练》以及《教师用书》分工不同、各有侧重,相互间紧密配合,形成一个有机的整体,以期实现高职高专教育英语课程教学要求应达到的目的。

魏水利

2008年1月

《综合教程》与《拓展训练》以及《教师用书》分工不同、各有侧重,相互间紧密配合,形成一个有机的整体,以期实现高职高专教育英语课程教学要求应达到的目的。

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# NEW HOPE COLLEGE ENGLISH

## 目录 CONTENTS

### 第一部分 拓展训练

1



#### Unit One



1



#### Unit Two



11



#### Unit Three



20



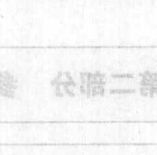
#### Unit Four



29



#### Unit Five



38



#### Unit Six

47



# NEW HOPE COLLEGE ENGLISH

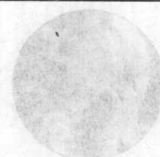
## CONTENTS 目录

### 第一部分 听力原文



#### Unit Seven

Unit One



58



#### Unit Eight

Unit Two



67



#### Model Test One

Unit Three



77



#### Model Test Two

Unit Four



87

### 第二部分 参考答案与试题解析

Unit Five

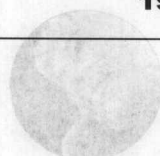
97

### 第三部分 听力原文

190

Unit Six

Unit Six





## 第一部分 拓展训练

## Unit One

## Part I Listening Comprehension

(15 minutes)

**Directions:** This part is to test your listening ability. It consists of 3 sections.

## Section A

**Directions:** This section is to test your ability to give proper answers to questions. There are 5 recorded questions in it. After each question, there is a pause. The questions will be spoken two times. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices and mark the corresponding letter.

**Example:** You will hear:

You will read: A. I'm not sure. B. You're right.

C. Yes, certainly. D. That's interesting.

From the question we learn that the speaker is asking the listener to leave a message. Therefore,

**C. Yes, certainly** is the correct answer. You should mark C.

Now the test will begin.

1. A. Yes, they are. B. About 8 hours a day.  
C. No, they aren't. D. There is almost no weekend to me.
2. A. No, I don't. B. Yes, I don't.  
C. No, I do. D. I don't like her.
3. A. It's expensive. B. It works well.  
C. It's new. D. It costs me more than 5,000 Yuan.
4. A. Sorry, my watch doesn't work. B. It's too late.  
C. I don't know the time. D. Will 3:00 p.m. be OK for you?
5. A. I'm not in the office. B. No, I am.  
C. I have homework to do. D. I'm a student.



## Section B

**Directions:** This section is to test your ability to understand short dialogues. There are 5 recorded dialogues in it. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. Both the dialogues and the question will be spoken two times. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices and mark the corresponding letter.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 6. A. Teacher and student.                | B. Nurse and patient.                       |
| C. Lawyer and client.                     | D. Boss and secretary.                      |
| 7. A. Playing basketball.                 | B. Cleaning.                                |
| C. Shopping around.                       | D. Planning his work.                       |
| 8. A. At a bus station.                   | B. At an airport.                           |
| C. At a cafeteria in the railway station. | D. At a railway station.                    |
| 9. A. The man was quite all right.        | B. The woman was late.                      |
| C. The woman asked the man to wait.       | D. The man was annoyed by her late coming.  |
| 10. A. She'll type the report for him.    | B. She'll teach the man how to type.        |
| C. She has no idea where Diana is.        | D. She doesn't know how to use the machine. |

## Section C

**Directions:** In this section you will hear a recorded short passage. The passage is printed on the test paper, but with some words or phrases missing. The passage will be read three times. During the second reading, you are required to put the missing words or phrases in the numbered blanks according to what you hear. The third reading is for you to check your writing. Now the passage will begin.

English is the most (11) \_\_\_\_\_ used language in the world. Methods of learning English have been (12) \_\_\_\_\_ greatly since the beginning of this century. Learning English is not just a matter of knowing a lot of grammar rules or words. English is not a “subject” like (13) \_\_\_\_\_ or history, but a “skill” like swimming and playing football. You learn to swim by getting in the water and swimming. You learn to play football by going to (14) \_\_\_\_\_ a ball. And you learn English by using it, not by knowing about it. A student's (15) \_\_\_\_\_ of a language is measured by how well he is able to use it.

## Part II Vocabulary & Structure

(15 minutes)

**Directions:** This part is to test your ability to construct grammatically correct sentences. It consists of 2 sections.



## Section A

**Directions:** In this section, there are 10 incomplete sentences. You are required to complete each one by choosing the most appropriate answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Then you should mark the corresponding letter.

16. He noticed the helicopter hovering over the field. Then to his astonishment he saw a rope ladder \_\_\_\_\_ out and three men climbing down it.  
A. throwing      B. being thrown      C. having thrown      D. having been thrown
17. All of us would have enjoyed the party much more if there \_\_\_\_\_ such a crowd of people there.  
A. were't      B. hasn't been      C. hadn't been      D. wouldn't be
18. So badly \_\_\_\_\_ in the car accident that he had to stay in hospital for a few months.  
A. did he injure      B. injured him      C. was he injured      D. he was injured
19. The fear \_\_\_\_\_ I might not be able to finish the work disturbed me greatly.  
A. which      B. what      C. that      D. who
20. The story-book was so \_\_\_\_\_ that I returned it to the library without finishing it.  
A. bore      B. boring      C. bored      D. to be bored
21. My mobile phone needs \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to repair      B. being repaired      C. repairing      D. repair
22. If I \_\_\_\_\_ you, I would refuse his invitation at once.  
A. are      B. am      C. were      D. was
23. The woman \_\_\_\_\_ did the robbery hasn't been caught.  
A. who      B. what      C. whom      D. which
24. There are some more problems to solve, \_\_\_\_\_ the problem of pollution.  
A. generally      B. especially      C. exactly      D. probably
25. He \_\_\_\_\_ eat all the pancakes that his aunt prepared.  
A. was      B. do      C. does      D. did

## Section B

**Directions:** There are 10 incomplete statements here. You should fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in the brackets. Write the word or words in the corresponding space.

26. As might be expected, the \_\_\_\_\_ (respond) to the question was very mixed.
27. He called his father's office several times this morning, but each time the line was \_\_\_\_\_ (engage).
28. Being color-blind, Sally can't make a \_\_\_\_\_ (distinct) between red and green.
29. He shouted to make himself \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) across the hall.
30. I was shocked to find the \_\_\_\_\_ (exhibit) hall being packed with products.

31. One morning in 2000, ABC Company stopped \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) DVDs.
32. As it turned out, I was only \_\_\_\_\_ (part) right.
33. Misunderstandings about people from other cultures sometimes seem to be \_\_\_\_\_ (avoid).
34. Elsie is returning home to celebrate her lifetime \_\_\_\_\_ (achieve).
35. Personal \_\_\_\_\_ (belong) may be stolen on line.

## Part III Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

**Directions:** This part is to test your reading ability. There are 5 tasks for you to fulfill. You should read the reading materials carefully and do the tasks as you are instructed.

### Task 1

**Directions:** After reading the following passage, you will find 5 questions or unfinished statements, numbered 36 through 40. For each question or statement there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should make the correct choice and mark the corresponding letter.

Tokyo is one of the most confusing cities in the world. Over 20 million people live and work in the Tokyo area, and many world-famous companies have their offices there. But most streets don't have names. So how can you find your way in Tokyo?

Most people in Tokyo are very good at giving directions. They can usually explain how to get to their home or their office from the nearest train station. People in Tokyo often use maps when they give directions. Advertisements in newspapers or magazines, for example, usually have a small map to help you find the company. If you are going to visit someone's house, it's a good idea to ask the person to draw, or fax you, a map of the local area. If you get lost, the best idea is to go to a police station. In Japan, each neighborhood has a small police station, and the police officers there have a map of all the buildings in the area. Giving directions is an important part of their job.

36. Tokyo is a confusing city mainly because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. it has a very large population
  - B. most streets don't have names
  - C. people in Tokyo are bad at giving directions
  - D. too many famous companies have their offices there
37. What can one do if one is going to visit a Japanese in Tokyo?
  - A. One can wait for him at the nearest railway station.
  - B. One can put on an advertisement to inform him.

- C. One can look at the newspaper for his address.  
D. One can ask him to draw or send a map.
38. In Tokyo, the best way for you to find out directions is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ask a police officer for help  
B. buy a map in a bookstore  
C. go into someone's house and ask  
D. get someone to draw a map for you
39. Why can the police help you to find out directions within a neighborhood?  
A. They can fax you a map of the neighborhood.  
B. They often visit each house in the neighborhood.  
C. They know the name of each street in the neighborhood.  
D. They have a map of all the buildings in the neighborhood.
40. What is the best title?  
A. Traveling in Japan.  
B. How to Draw a Map.  
C. Finding Your Way in Tokyo.  
D. The Largest City in the World.

## Task 2

**Directions:** This task is the same as task 1. The 5 questions or unfinished statements are numbered 41 through 45.

Mr. Phanourakis was eighty-five years old when he said goodbye to his Greek mountain village and took an American ship for the United States. His sons had done well in the restaurant business there and wanted him to spend his remaining years with them.

The old man knew no language except his own. He made his way easily about the foreign ship. When it was lunchtime on his first day on board he found the number of his table on the passenger list outside the dining room and went straight to it. Together with other passengers, he waited for the chief steward (乘务长) to tell him where to sit.

It was a small table for two. After a few moments his table companion arrived and murmured (低声说) politely, "Bon appetite." Then he took the other chair. Mr. Phanourakis looked at him quickly and smiled, "Phanourakis," he said, carefully pronounced the Greek syllables (音节).

In the afternoon, one of the ship's officers, who spoke some Greek, asked the old man if he had found anyone he knew. Mr. Phanourakis shook his head and said, "No, the only person I've met so far is my table companion. He must be French. His name is Bon appetite—or something like that." The officer said gently, "That's not his name. It is a French expression that means 'good appetite'."

41. Mr. Phanourakis went to the United States because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he wanted to do business there  
B. he did not like to live in Greece any more  
C. he was too old and his sons wanted him to live with them  
D. he got a job in a restaurant in the United States





42. Where did the old man's sons work?  
A. In a Greek mountain village. B. In the United States.  
C. On an American ship. D. In France.
43. Why did Mr. Phanourakis tell his table companion his name?  
A. He thought he should be polite.  
B. He wanted to make friends with him.  
C. He thought his table companion introduced himself.  
D. He wanted others to know he was Greek.
44. How did Mr. Phanourakis find his table?  
A. The Frenchman told him. B. The chief steward told him.  
C. The ship's officer told him.  
D. He found his table number on the name list outside the dining room.
45. What did the Frenchman do before he sat down at the table?  
A. He wished his table companion to have a good appetite.  
B. He smiled to his table companion.  
C. He introduced himself.  
D. He complained he had to dine with an old man.

### Task 3

**Directions:** The following is a passage. After reading this passage, you should complete the information by filling in the blanks marked 46 through 50 in the table below.

#### China Airlines

Welcome aboard your China Airlines Flight (CA932) to Beijing. Just a couple of hours after lunch we'll touch down at Beijing International Airport. And you will have an immediate sampling of the world famous Chinese hospitality (热情) as you are met and driven to your first class hotel. You may want to rest or you may find it difficult to resist the entertainment in our capital city. This evening would be a good time to use your ticket for the welcome dinner at Beijing Hotel. Welcome to Beijing.

1. The flight CA932 will arrive in Beijing in (46) \_\_\_\_\_ later.
2. Chinese people is well known for their (47) \_\_\_\_\_.
3. This short welcome speech is made by (48) \_\_\_\_\_, and the speech was made when the plane (49) \_\_\_\_\_ at (50) \_\_\_\_\_.

### Task 4

**Directions:** The following is some items in Electronic Commerce. After reading them, you are required to find the items equivalent to those given in Chinese in the table below. Then you should put the corresponding letters in the brackets numbered 51 through 55.



A—E-banking

C—Online statement

E—Mature date

G—Activity summary

I—Warehouse

K—Positive balance

M—Goods online

O—Joint ventures

B—Hacker

D—Enterprise Image

F—E-check

H—Trading company

J—Trade deficit

L—Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

N—Newbie

51. ( ) 贸易逆差

52. ( ) 在线商品

53. ( ) 贸易公司

54. ( ) 合资企业

55. ( ) 存款到期日

( ) 仓储

( ) 首席执行官

( ) 顺差

( ) 电子银行

( ) 网络新手

### Task 5

**Directions:** Read the following letter. After reading it, you are required to complete the statements below (No. 56 through No. 60). You should write your answers in no more than 3 words correspondingly.

D. M. Frames Co.

P. O. Box 773

Campbell, Idaho

Tel: (718) 546-3355 Fax: (718) 546-3390

Mr. F. A. Merely

Optical Specialties, Inc.

Box 1072

Seattle, WA

Dear Mr. Merely,

Thank you for sending me a copy of your latest eyeglass catalog. I am interested in an eyeglass frame with a strong copper core. According to the catalog, models in your 450 series are made of copper. Before I place an order, however, I would like the exact specifications on weight, size, and color for frames in this series.

There is some urgency to this order, and I would appreciate receiving the information by fax. Upon receipt, I will contact you with any additional questions I may have.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

D. M. Shin



56. Why is Mr. Shin thankful for Mr. Merely?

For being sent a copy of the \_\_\_\_\_ of Optical Specialties, Inc.

57. What draws D. M. Frames Co.'s attention?

A (n) \_\_\_\_\_ with a strong copper core.

58. What kind of frames does Mr. Shin want to order from Optical Specialties, Inc.?

Models \_\_\_\_\_

59. What does D. M. Frames Co. request before ordering?

Additional information on \_\_\_\_\_ for frames in 450 series.

60. How is Mr. Merely asked to respond to the request?

By \_\_\_\_\_

## Part IV

## Translation — English to Chinese

(15 minutes)

**Directions:** This part, numbered 61 through 65, is to test your ability to translate English into Chinese. After each of the sentences numbered 61 to 64, you will read four choices of suggested translation. You should choose the best translation and mark the corresponding letter. For number 65, write down your translation in the corresponding space.

61. Had she found the right buyer, she would have sold the house.

- A. 只要找到了正式的买方，她才能售出房屋。
- B. 要是找到了合适的买方，她就会把房屋售出了。
- C. 如果找到了合适的买方，她就已把房屋售出了。
- D. 她已经找到了正式的买方，并会把房屋售出。

62. Will you need an experienced desk clerk for your hotel next summer?

- A. 下年夏季您是否有经验为您的旅馆设一名办公室经理?
- B. 您旅馆下一个夏季想找一名有经验的前台领班吗?
- C. 来年夏季您旅馆是否有经验想招收一名前台服务员?
- D. 不知贵旅馆明年夏天是否需要一名有经验的前台服务员?

63. Unfortunately, medical tests proved the fact that the baby was not their own child.

- A. 令人遗憾的是，医学检查的结果证实了婴儿不是他们的亲骨肉这一事实。
- B. 事实是，医学检查证实婴儿不是他们的亲骨肉，真倒霉。
- C. 医学检查的结果证明婴儿不是他们的孩子，他们难受极了。
- D. 遗憾的医学检查的结果证实了婴儿不是他们自己的孩子。

64. In fact, I have received attractive job offers from several large companies.