

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 阅读教程 1

- 总主编 / 杜瑞清 毕胜利
- 主 审 / 辛 柯
- 主 编 / 周训贞 马国友



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新希望

1

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- 总主编 / 杜瑞清 毕胜利
主 审 / 辛 柯
● 主 编 / 周训贞 马国友
● 副主编 / 刘建彪 雷景扬 向金侠
● 编 者 (按姓名字母顺序排列)
陈 平 胡阿利 李勇军
刘阳君 师 炜

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责任编辑 / 褚骊英 李 蓬

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前言 PREFACE

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,尽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须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

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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,以使学生能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、安康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Christa Michele Harrison和Adam Daniel Sigal 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

2007年7月

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编写及使用说明

《新希望大学英语》教材之《阅读教程》共分三册，每册安排8个单元，每个单元由四个部分组成，分别为本单元主干课文、阅读技能训练、快速阅读训练、高职高专英语应用能力考试专项训练。

每个单元围绕一个主题进行选材和编写，材料主题鲜明，贴近学生实际生活，关注社会热点，反映时代节奏；寓意深刻，融教育性、哲理性、学习性于一体。其中所选文章语言规范、表述流畅，为学习者提供了学习英语的标准范文。课文选材力求体现科学性、知识性、趣味性和时代性相结合的原则。课文后所配练习紧扣文章内容，包括课文阅读理解、词汇辨析、辨别正误及选择填空等。各项练习除注重学生能力训练的贯通外，还非常注重整个教材篇章层次上的一体化技能训练。

《阅读教程》中的主干课文部分和阅读技巧部分的编写目的是，使学生通过大量的阅读实践、阅读技能的培养和词汇知识的扩展，逐步提高阅读理解能力和阅读速度，以便在增强语感的基础上，提高实际运用语言的能力。因此，本书的内容选取和练习的选择都是围绕提高学生阅读理解能力与阅读速度进行设计编排的。教材编写遵循由易到难、由浅入深的认知规律，最大限度地激发学生的学习积极性。教材中的A/B级专项训练部分是为了帮助学生通过有针对性的训练，熟悉高职高专实用英语应用能力考试的形式和基本要求，为顺利通过A/B级考试打下良好的基础。

在编写本书的过程中，我们将国外先进的外语教学理念和我国大学英语教学特别是高职高专英语教学的现状相结合，按照教育部高等教育司颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》，遵循“实用为主，够用为度”的原则，既重视语言基本知识的学习，更重视学生使用英语能力的培养。指导学生学会如何阅读，学会自主学习的方法，为以后的全面发展打好基础，是本教材的编写目的和宗旨。

《阅读教程》一至三册，分别供一年级第一学期、第二学期，二年级第一学期使用；每单元安排2课时。贯穿每单元的有四部分内容：

第一部分 课文阅读理解 (Reading Comprehension)

1. 课文引言：简明扼要地说明课文的主题，引导学生进入课文阅读。
2. 重点词汇：帮助学生扫清阅读中的词汇障碍，对重点词汇加注音标和解释，便于学生预习课文。
3. 课文阅读：要求学生先粗读课文一遍，掌握大意，领会要点。在粗读课文之后，要求学生通读，以培养学生连贯阅读的能力；通过对全文的把握，培养学生全面、准确理解课文内容的能力。
4. 课后练习：要求学生在完成仔细阅读之后，结合课文内容，在教师指导下完成课后所有练习内容。

第二部分 阅读技能训练 (Reading Skills and Practice)

本部分比较系统地介绍了各种阅读技巧并配有相应的练习，目的在于培养学生的阅读技能，提高他们的阅读速度和理解能力。

第三部分 快速阅读训练 (Fast Reading)

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快速阅读训练部分要求学生不能提前预习阅读材料，建议教师在课堂最后可以安排10分钟时间进行。要求限定阅读时间并记录学生的试题正确率。准确率应该达到75%左右。

第四部分 A / B级考试专项训练 (Practice for PRETCO Levels A & B)

本部分主要是让学生了解并熟悉高职高专实用英语应用能力考试的形式和基本要求，建议教师以课后练习布置、课堂简要讲评的形式操作，每次记录学生学习成绩。

本册教材共需18~20课时完成，期末可以安排正式考试，试题内容可以包括阅读理解、快速阅读和A / B级考试模拟试题等形式。

本书配有参考答案，供教师和学生参考。

马国友 周训贞

2007年7月

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快速阅读训练部分要选学生不能提前阅读的材料，难度要适当，最后可以安排10分钟时间



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Unit One

Section One

Text

University Life

刚步入大学，绝大多数学生会对一切事物感到新奇，然而很快就会陷入迷茫，不知道该怎么做才能在大学这一人生非常重要的阶段过得充实而又丰富多彩。现在让我们看一看西方的大学生是怎么过的吧。

For many Westerners, going to university is a very exciting time in life. Most students choose to live away from home. This is usually the first time that young people live away from their parents and begin their adult lives.

Many parents consider their children leaving the nest for university to be a good thing. They believe this will provide them an opportunity to face many new experiences without the help of their parents. Most westerners share the opinion that a good university education needs a balance of hard-working, extra-curricular activities, as well as doing some social fun, such as going dancing with friends.

Often students find a romantic love. It is common to see two lovers hand in hand as they walk down the street. Parents in the West usually do not mind if their children have found a romantic love. Generally speaking, universities also do not mind, either.

In the first year of university, students usually live in residence where they meet people. Most residence rooms are double rooms where two students share one room. In the later years, it is common for a student to move into a student house with some of his or her friends. In these houses, each student has his or her own bedroom, but usually shares a bathroom, kitchen, and living room with other students.

In the West, universities have many extra-curricular activities that the students can choose



from. If sports are not your favourite, you can do photography, art, drama, or many other things.

Some students do not like to participate in these extra-curricular activities that are offered by the university. The good news is that there are other ways to spend your spare time. Many students like to do social things such as going to clubs to find a romance. Some students just like to drink alcohol and dance in clubs. Many boys like to drink beer. Although surprising to many cultures, many Western girls like to drink alcohol as well. After a hard week at university, the weekend is usually the time that students go to these clubs. To get into a club in Canada you must be at least 19 years old; in the USA you must be at least 21. The reason for this is that these are the legal drinking ages in these countries. When you go to a club, or try to buy alcohol in a store, a worker will ask you for ID. If you do not have an acceptable ID, you have to leave.

In short, students in Western universities have a lot of fun, freedom, and interesting experiences.

Word Bank

1. westerner ['westənə]	n.	someone from the western part of the world 西方人
2. adult ['ædʌlt]	n.	[c] a fully-grown person 成年人
	adj.	fully grown or developed 成年人的
3. nest [nest]	n.	巢, 窝
4. opportunity [ˌɒpə'tju:niti]	n.	a chance to do something 机会, 机遇
5. experience [ik'spiəriəns]	n.	[u] knowledge or skill that you gain from doing a job or the process of doing this 经验
	vt.	[c] something that happens to you 经历 to feel a particular emotion 体验
6. opinion [ə'pinjən]	n.	[u] ideas or beliefs about a particular subject 观点, 看法
7. balance ['bæləns]	n.	[u] 平衡, 均衡
8. extracurricular [ˌɛskstrəkə'rikjələ(r)]	adj.	[only before noun] 课外的
9. activity [æk'tiviti]	n.	something that you do because you enjoy it; things that people do in order to achieve a particular aim 活动
10. romance [rəu'mæns]	n.	love, or a feeling of being in love 爱情
11. romantic [rəu'mæntik]	adj.	relating to feelings of love or a loving relationship 浪漫的
12. generally ['dʒenərəli]	adv.	relating to the whole of a thing or group 大体上
13. date [deɪt]	v.	to have a romantic relationship with someone 幽会, 约会
14. residence ['rezidəns]	n.	a house, especially a large or official one 民宅, 官房
15. share [ʃɛə]	v.	to have or use something with other people 共有, 共用
16. drama ['drɑ:mə]	n.	戏剧
17. participate [pɑ:'tisipeɪt]	vi.	to take part in an activity 参加 ~ in 参加

18. alcohol ['ælkəhɒl]	n.	白酒, 酒精
19. culture ['kʌltʃə]	n.	the beliefs, way of life, art, and customs that are shared and accepted by people in a particular society 文化
20. legal ['li:gəl]	adj.	合法的, 法律的
21. acceptable [ək'septəbl]	adj.	可被人接受的

Useful Expressions

1. go to university 上大学
2. leave the nest 离开(父母的)家
3. hand in hand 手拉手
4. surprising to 对……感到惊奇的
5. choose to do something 选择干某事
6. away from 离开……
7. consider...to be 认为某事……
8. move into 住进
9. participate in 参加
10. in short 总之, 简而言之

Comprehension Work and Language Activities

A. Decide whether each of the following statements is true or false according to the text.

1. Most Western parents like their children to be with them when the children grow up.
2. Most students live at university with little help from their parents.
3. Most parents expect their children to do some social fun besides hard working.
4. Most parents encourage their children to find a romantic love at university.
5. It is common for two students who love each other to live together even before they get married.

B. Here are 5 questions or unfinished statements. For each question or statement there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should make the correct choice for each one.

1. Most farmers in China go to cities to make more money.
A. select B. want C. choose to D. try on
2. Mr. Li will have to leave Beijing tomorrow morning to attend an important meeting.
A. for B. to C. from D. with
3. In China, you can get married when you are 20 years old if you are female.
A. at most B. most C. at least D. least
4. Tom will go to the Great Wall, and his sister Jane will go .



- A. also B. either C. along D. as well

5. Students will be likely (可能的) to do the following except _____ at university.

- A. studying B. drinking C. photographing D. dating

C. Complete the following sentences with the words or phrases given below. Change the form if necessary.

- offer adult experience share opportunity
in short as well participate in opinion

1. We were invited to give our _____ about how the work should be done.
2. There isn't an empty table. Would you mind _____ one with me?
3. His novels belong to a great but vanished (逝去的) age. They are _____ old-fashioned.
4. They _____ a reward for the return of their cat.
5. Do you have any previous (先前的) _____ of this type of work?

Section Two

Reading Skills: How to Read a Text (1)

You should read any passage that is assigned at least twice. For the first time, you should concentrate on understanding what the passage is about in general, and for the second time, you should focus on the specific details and all the questions that remain from your first reading. Sometimes a third reading is also necessary if the passage is particularly difficult.

First reading

Read the following passage once at your normal speed, trying to obtain a general idea of the passage, and then do Exercise A.

..... Sunglasses Wearing

Geena David knew she wanted to be a movie star when she was very young. She was not sure what gave her the idea, but she wanted to look like a movie star. "I have a lot of pictures from my childhood of me wearing sunglasses," she said. "I used to wear them to watch TV."

Early movie actors started wearing sunglasses not because they looked good, but because their eyes hurt. The lights used on movie sets were extremely bright and could cause a painful problem known as "Klieg eyes". It was named after the Klieg brothers who invented the lights. Actors wore sunglasses to give their eyes a rest. But when movie stars began wearing their sunglasses in public, they quickly became a must.

Eventually actors started wearing sunglasses in their movies as well as on the street. Audrey Hepburn wore ultra-cool Ray-Ban sunglasses in the 1961 movie — *Breakfast at Tiffany's*. As a result, Ray-Ban sunglasses started to appear more and more in the movies. In 1979, Ray-Ban “Wayfarers” were worn by Jake and Elwood in *The Blue Brothers*. Tom Cruise wore Ray-Ban “Aviator” sunglasses in the 1986 hit — *Top Gun*. Then in 1997, Will Smith and Tommy Lee Jones made Ray-Ban “Predator” sunglasses famous in *Men in Black*.

Of course sunglasses aren't just a fashion statement. The main reason to wear sunglasses is to protect our eyes against UV radiation. UV radiation can damage our eyes, so people now choose their sunglasses carefully. But you don't have to give up style for safety. The choice of frames and lenses available these days is huge. So you can protect your eyes and still be the coolest person on the beach.

Exercise A

Answer the following questions without looking back at the passage. You can answer in a word, a phrase, or a complete sentence. If you find it is easy for you to answer the questions, you may increase your reading speed; if you have much difficulty with the exercise, you may decrease your reading speed.

1. When did Geena David want to become a movie star?
2. What did Geena David use to wear when she was watching TV?
3. Why did early movie actors start wearing sunglasses?
4. What could the lights used on movie sets cause?
5. Did they quickly become a must when movie stars began wearing their sunglasses in public?
6. What did Tom Cruise wear in the 1986 hit?
7. What's the main reason to wear sunglasses according to the author?
8. How can people choose their sunglasses in order to protect their eyes and still be the coolest person on the beach?

Second reading:

Please read the passage again. This time, try to remember the important details. If there is a word you are not familiar with, do not waste too much time worrying about what it might mean. Just look at what comes before and after, make an intelligent guess and then go on. After finishing the second reading, do the following multiple-choice exercise.

Exercise B

Answer the following questions according to the passage.

1. What is mainly discussed in this passage?
 - A. The use of sunglasses.
 - B. The history of sunglasses.
 - C. Sunglasses wearing.



- D. Why movie stars like to wear sunglasses.
2. Why did Geena David like to wear sunglasses?
- A. She was a movie star.
- B. She wanted to follow a movie star.
- C. Wearing sunglasses was good to her eyes.
- D. It was good to wear sunglasses when watching TV.
3. Early actors' eyes hurt because _____.
- A. they wore sunglasses
- B. they went out in the sun too much
- C. the lights on movie sets were too bright
- D. their scripts were written in very small writing
4. We may know from this passage that _____.
- A. Audrey Hephburn was a famous film star
- B. Ray-Ban is the name of sunglasses maker
- C. sunglasses made *Top Gun* the hit in 1986
- D. *Men in Black* must be an advertisement of sunglasses
5. Now people wear sunglasses _____.
- A. just to protect their eyes
- B. for fashion and to protect their eyes
- C. because of bright lights
- D. because movie stars wear them

Section Three

Fast Reading

..... Holidays in the United States

Most American families like to have a vacation in the summer. Summer is a good season for vacations. It is often very hot during the months of July and August. Children do not go to school during these two months.

Some people like to stay at home during their vacation. They work in the garden, visit their friends, read books, and watch television. Many families take their lunch to a park or somewhere far from the city. They like to eat where there are many trees or a nice lake. If they live near the ocean, they often go to the beach. There they can fish, swim, or enjoy the sun.

Many Americans like to meet people from other countries like Mexico or Canada. Some



people have enough time and money to travel to other countries like France, Japan or Argentina. They usually fly to these countries on jet planes.

The United States is a large country. Many families travel by car or by train to see interesting places in their own country. Some favorite cities to visit are New York, Chicago, Miami, San Francisco and Los Angeles. These big cities have many famous buildings, theaters, stores and other places of interest for tourists.

Not everyone likes to go to busy cities. Some families travel to the mountains or to beautiful valleys or canyons. They usually take a camera and return with many nice pictures of the places they visit. It is always fun to put the pictures in an album and to share them with friends.

Exercise C

After reading the passage, you will find 5 questions or unfinished statements. For each question or statement there are 4 choices marked A , B , C and D. You should make the correct choice for each one.

1. Most American families like to have a vacation in summer because _____.
 - A. summer is a good season
 - B. it is very hot
 - C. children do not go to school
 - D. all of the above
2. During the vacation, some people like to do the following EXCEPT _____.
 - A. working in the garden
 - B. visiting their friends
 - C. doing housework
 - D. reading books
3. Some people travel to other countries such as _____.
 - A. Mexico, France or Japan
 - B. France, Japan or Argentina
 - C. Japan, Argentina or Canada
 - D. Canada, Mexico or Japan
4. Such big cities as New York, Chicago, and Miami have many famous _____.
 - A. schools
 - B. squares
 - C. theaters
 - D. bridges
5. Some families travel to those places EXCEPT _____.
 - A. grassland
 - B. mountains
 - C. valleys



D. canyons

Section Four

Practice for PRETCO Levels A & B

A. Directions: After reading the following passage, you will find 5 questions or unfinished statements. For each question or statement there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should make the correct choice for each one.

When companies need new employees, they usually place advertisements in newspapers in order to attract as many applicants as possible. But many large well-known companies hire new people frequently without putting advertisements in newspapers, because they already have many resumes on file. Therefore, it is not always best to apply only to companies that place ads in newspapers. A person looking for a job is advised to send his resume with a cover letter to a well-known company even if a position is not then open. He can follow up with a telephone call to inquire (询问) if his resume has been received and any jobs are available. If the company has not a job at that time, he can ask that they keep his materials on file and contact him in the future when something is available.

Sometimes if a company is not hiring at the time, a letter explaining that a position is not currently available will be sent. If a person sends a letter and resume to a company that is not then hiring and later sees an advertisement in the newspaper for a job with that company, he should call the company to make certain they have his materials on file and will consider him for the position. So, a person has nothing to lose and everything to gain by sending in his resume.

1. What kind of companies should a person write to find a job?
 - A. Small trading companies.
 - B. Only companies that place ads in newspapers.
 - C. Large, well-known companies.
 - D. The companies which are looking for new personnel now.
2. Which of the following is not true?
 - A. Many large, well-known companies hire new people frequently.
 - B. A person looking for a job should not only apply to companies that advertise in newspapers.
 - C. When companies decide to hire new people, they usually place an ad in the newspaper to attract as many people as possible.
 - D. A person looking for a job is advised to send his resume with a cover letter to a well-known