

新编综合英语

二册

读写(学生)



目 录

Unit 1 Looking at China Through Foreigners' Eyes	1
Unit 2 Knowledge of America	37
Unit 3 Knowledge of Great Britain	75
Unit 4 Great Men	111
Unit 5 Athletes and Sportsmen	148
Unit 6 The Wisdom of One word	184
Unit 7 Differences in Culture	225
Unit 8 Enjoy Life	261
Unit 9 Plants and Environment	299
Unit 10 Future Vision	339

Unit 1

Looking at China Through Foreigners' Eyes

Part One: In-class Reading

Preparation

- I. Work in pairs and fill in the following table with a "√" for the event which is generally regarded as a polite action for either Chinese or Westerners.

Event	Chinese	Westerners
1. Holding the door open to prevent it from bouncing back and hurting someone.		√
2. Before saying goodbye they add some little remarks as a bridge.		
3. To knock at a door before entering it.		
4. Make a point of contacting people in advance for future interviews.		
5. To ask questions about a person's private life.		
6. To pick up the coal briquettes to clear the road and let the cars move on.		
7. When at a table for dinner, say "hello" or at least smile at each other.		
8. To buy a child some ice cream even though the parents protest.		

II. Discuss with your partner the following questions.

1. Is it a polite action in China for a person to hold the door open to prevent it from bouncing back and hurting someone when he comes out of a supermarket?
2. What do you usually do before you visit a friend, would you call him or her up in advance?
3. What do you do when you see an accident happen in the street?
4. "It doesn't cost anything to give a friendly greeting, but it may warm the heart of the person greeted just to have some notice taken." How do you understand this?
5. Do you think it a polite action to buy a child something when his parents protest?
6. "It looks as if Chinese adults think that just playing without learning anything is a waste of time." Do you agree? Why? Or why not?



Text

Give Your Attention to Little Events

The Chinese are a people who pay a great deal of attention to courtesy. I've noticed this in my Chinese friends ever since I came to China several years ago. Now and then, though, things happen that upset me, little events that show that there is still plenty of room for improvement in this regard.

One day, for instance, I was coming out of a supermarket in Beijing. Out of concern for the people behind me, I kept my hand on the door to prevent it from bouncing back and hurting someone. What surprised and irked me was the behavior of the young woman right behind me. She walked straight on out the door as if she were the only person there. I was holding the door open in the expectation that the next person coming out would take over the task from me. Then another young woman did exactly the same thing! I felt as if I had been pressed into service as a doorman. Only when the third person out, a middle-aged man, pressed against the door could I finally release the door and be on my way. The behavior of the two women was almost inconceivably rude. Even if they didn't take the door from me, they could at least have said thank you. They converted a polite action intended as a helpful social gesture into an opportunity for exploitation.

Sometimes even small things, insignificant in themselves, can annoy others. For example, Westerners always wrap up telephone conversations by saying goodbye or bye-bye, but before saying it they add some little remark as a bridge between the main business of the conversation and the closing. The words are meaningless in themselves "Okay, that's all the questions I have, I'll talk to you later" or "Well, I guess I'd better let you go/let you get back to work" or "Well, thanks for the information—that's all I wanted to know" or some such formula; nevertheless, they are emotionally important. Ending your business and then immediately saying goodbye is simply too abrupt. I am told that this is a language problem, but I've noticed people doing the same thing in Chinese.

Let's talk about courtesy connected with visits. Last year I went to an international conference in Shanghai and stayed in a four-star hotel. One day after dinner, I was resting in my room when there was a knock at the door. It was a woman, a stranger. She said she was a journalist who



wanted to interview me. I asked her to show me her press card and then invited her in. Over the course of the conference we got to know each other. She told me that she was surprised by how suspicious I had seemed that evening when I opened the door. I advised her to make a point of contacting people in advance for any future interviews. Appearing unannounced at someone's door is not only impolite, but also easily misunderstood. That is how some prostitutes operate in big hotels. In most Western cities even relatives and close friends would hesitate to drop in without phoning beforehand, much less perfect strangers!¹

When I travel by plane or train in China, I always fall in with young people eager to strike up a conversation with me. Of course I know that they see this as a chance to practice their English, and that's fine. I also like to talk with them. But I find that they ask too many questions about my private life. Naturally questions like "Are you married?" or "How many children do you have?" are not taboo, but I think it's better to ask them after two people have had time to become familiar, not right off the bat. People who meet by chance as travelers should stick to wider, more public subjects. Perhaps after they find that they share views or interests they can become friends and talk about more personal matters.

.....New Words.....

courtesy /ˈkɔːtisi/ *n.*

polite behavior; good manners 礼貌, 谦恭

e. g. The telephone operator treats all callers with courtesy.

improvement* /imˈpruːvmənt/ *n.*

an act of improving or a state of being improved

e. g. They made improvements to the house by building a new roof.

regard* /riˈgaːd/ *n.*

[U] respect for someone or something

bounce* /baʊns/ *vi.*

to spring off a surface after hitting it 跳回; 弹回

e. g. The ball bounced against the wall.

irk /ɜːk/ *vt.*

to make angry, irritate, annoy 使恼怒; 使厌烦

e. g. I was irked by the loud talk at the dining table next to mine.

release* /riˈliːs/ *vt.*

to let sth. go, set it free

e. g. He releases his pet birds from their cage each day.

inconceivably /ɪnkənˈsiːvəbli/ *ad.*

unimaginably

convert* /kənˈvɜːt/ *vt.*

to change the condition or status of sth.

e. g. The owner converted the hotel into an apartment building.

exploitation* /ˌeksplɔɪˈteɪʃən/ *n.*

[U] 利用; 出于私利(不正当)的利用

● 黑体词为大学英语四级考试词汇, 加* 词为高等学校英语应用能力考试 A 级词汇

formula* /'fɔ:mjʊlə/ *n.*

(日常礼节、法律文件或宗教仪式等的) 惯用语句; 套话

emotionally* /i'məʊʃənli/ *ad.*

related to feelings

abrupt /ə'brʌpt/ *a.*

quick and unfriendly; rude

e. g. He talks to everyone in an abrupt manner.

conference* /'kɒnfərəns/ *n.*

a professional meeting, convention, usually at a big hotel

e. g. Members of every profession, from architects to zoologists, go to conferences to learn about the newest ideas and equipment in their field.

four-star /fɔ:stɑ:/ *a.*

of a high standard or quality 四星级的

journalist* /'dʒə:nəlist/ *n.*

a person whose job is to gather and report the news

e. g. Journalists write news stories for magazines and newspapers.

unannounced* /'ʌnə'naunst/ *a.*

happening without anyone expecting or knowing about it

prostitute /'prɒstɪtju:t/ *n.*

someone, especially a woman, who earns money by having sex with people who pays for it 妓女

taboo /tə'bu:/ *n.*

a forbidden act, esp. one that goes against social customs or religious practices (宗教或社会习俗方面的) 禁忌, 戒律

e. g. Drinking alcohol is a taboo in some cultures.

..... Phrases & Expressions

prevent sb. /sth. **from** doing sth.

restrain ... from ...; keep ... from...

e. g. The rain prevented us from going to school.

press into service

(因急需而) 暂用, 要求.....帮一下忙

e. g. They pressed a car into service to help send the patient to a hospital. 他们要了一辆汽车帮助把病人送往医院。

wrap up

to finish

e. g. We wrapped up the class with a review of the lessons.

press card

记者证

fall in with

to agree with or to; to meet or begin to mix socially with 赞同; 交往, 偶而遇到, 参加

e. g. I'm quite happy to fall in with you (your suggestion).

Her son fell in with a bad crowd.

right off the bat

(from baseball) at this moment; now

e. g. Right off the bat, I don't know how much it costs.

Proper Names

John Hill /dʒɒn hɪl/

约翰·希尔

Notes

In most Western cities even relatives and close friends would hesitate to drop in without phoning beforehand, much less perfect strangers!

在绝大多数的西方城市,即使是亲朋好友,在事先电话未通知的情况下都会犹豫是否登门拜访,更何况是完全陌生的人呢!

much less: used to say that one thing is even less true, possible etc. than another

e. g. He can hardly afford beer, much less champagne.

After-reading Task

Comprehension of the Text

I. Work in pairs and discuss the following questions.

1. The author says that "The Chinese are a people who pay a great deal of attention to courtesy." Do you agree? Why or why not?
2. Can small things, insignificant in themselves, annoy others?
3. Do you think it appropriate to ask questions about a stranger's private life?

II. Choose the best answer for each of the following statements.

1. "I kept my hand on the door" when "I was coming out of the supermarket", because _____.
 - A. I was asked to do so
 - B. I wanted to show that foreigners are more polite than Chinese people
 - C. I didn't want anyone to get hurt when the door jumped back
 - D. it is a habit for the Americans to hold the door for a young woman
2. "I" could finally release the door and be on my way when _____.
 - A. the second young woman walked straight on out the door
 - B. the third person passed the door and kept his hand on it
 - C. the middle-aged man passed through the door
 - D. I found that the behavior of the two women was rude
3. When the first young woman walked straight on out the door, "I" was _____.

- A. pleased that she said thank you to me
B. pressed into service as a doorman
C. so excited that I forgot to release the door
D. annoyed and angry
4. According to the author, saying immediate good-bye to wrap up a telephone conversation is _____.
A. rough and impolite
B. a small thing, and is insignificant in itself
C. generally accepted by most Westerners
D. very common among Chinese
5. The middle-aged man who pressed against the door was _____.
A. one of the author's friends
B. a stranger
C. a professor
D. the manager of the supermarket
6. One day a woman came to the author's room to _____.
A. borrow some money from him
B. practice English with him
C. invite him to dinner
D. ask him some questions
7. According to the author, appearing unannounced at someone's door is _____.
A. prohibited in the West
B. emotionally important
C. not polite and can be understood wrongly
D. an example of courtesy connected with visits
8. Which of the following is true according to this passage?
A. The author has never been to China.
B. Three young women and one middle-aged man walked straight on out of the door while he was keeping his hand on the door.
C. Last year he went to a national conference in Shanghai and stayed in a four-star hotel.
D. Personal matters can be talked about when the strangers get to know each other better.

III. Work in groups to complete the outline of the passage. Part of the outline has been done for you.

1. (Para. 1&2) The Chinese people pay a great deal of attention to courtesy, though, little events show that there is still plenty of room for improvement.
2. (Para. 3) _____
_____.
3. (Para. 4) _____
_____.

4. (Para. 5) _____
_____.

Vocabulary and Structure

I. Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below. Change the form where necessary.

courtesy	conference	abrupt	impolite
upset	prevent ... from	convert ... into	release

- This is part of the process of _____ iron _____ steel.
- Representatives from over 100 countries attended the International Peace _____ in Geneva.
- It was very _____ not to write and thank them.
- John has a back injury that may _____ him _____ playing in tomorrow's game.
- Lack of _____ is sometimes seen as a disease of modern day society.
- The train came to an _____ stop, making many passengers fall off their seats.
- Physical exercise is a good way of _____ tension.
- I'm sorry, I didn't mean to _____ you.

II. Choose the right word or phrase from the passage to complete the following sentences.

- We need to carry out some _____ to the computer system.
- They closed the windows _____ rain.
- He was insulted by my remarks, but I hadn't _____ it to be offensive.
- They did not at first _____ her with the crime.
- What _____ me most was that she didn't seem to care.
- After _____ for a moment, one of them began to speak.
- It's no use trying to _____ the old ways; time has changed.
- Although he spends a lot of time in the public eye, he is really a very _____ man.

Word Building

I. The suffix -logy means "the science or study of". Complete the following table.

technology	
sociology	
futurology	
	the science of the mind and its process
ecology	
	the study of the earth's history

	the science of the physical life of animals and plants
zoology	

II. Compound verbs can be formed by combining a noun with a verb. Match the nouns in column A with suitable verbs in Column B to form compound verbs.

A

air

hand

baby

mass

chain

type

sun

sleep

shop

B

produce

write

condition

smoke

walk

sit

lift

carry

bath

Cloze

Put in the missing words.

The Way Americans Greet

Americans often greet each other simply with “Hello” or “Hi”. They believe such an informal _____ (1) often implies a close and _____ (2) relationship. Similarly, Americans do not have a _____ (3) “farewell”. They will just wave “good-bye” to the whole group. Or perhaps, they will simply say “Bye”, “So long” or “Speaking of time, I’ve got to run” and then leave. To Americans, a friendly and _____ (4) relationship is the most important thing.

Yes, a proper introduction will leave a good _____ (5) impression upon others. However, American _____ (6) are usually rather simple. In the United States, most people don’t like using Mr., Mrs. or Miss in introductions. They find these terms too formal. They _____ (7) first names to formal titles in most cases. For example, a gentleman may say, “Glad to meet you. I’m Miller. But call me Paul.” Sometimes a woman you _____ (8) for the first time may say, “Don’t call me Mrs. Smith. Just call me Sally.” So when your American friends do not use your last name or _____ (9), don’t feel that they have been _____ (10). They only want to show friendliness.

Translation

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 在社会交往中,总是强调要尊重他人。(emphasize)

2. 不敲门就进屋是不礼貌的。(impolite)
3. 美国人认为一个非正式的问候往往包含有关系密切和友好的意思。(informal greeting)
4. 这场大雨使他们无法按时到达目的地。(prevent ... from)
5. 我们已决定好要事先预订机票。(beforehand)
6. 电梯 (elevator) 里挤满了人,没有一点挪动的余地。(room)

Part Two: After - class Reading

Passage A

Don't Just Stand There——Do Something!

We have lived in China for more than 8 years, and the Chinese people have been very hospitable and kind to us. We've noticed, however, that Chinese are very kind to relatives, friends, and others with whom they have a relationship (*guanxi*), but generally they are cold to strangers.¹ If an accident happens in the street, for example, people like to crowd around and watch without doing anything to help.

Some time ago, as we and some friends were walking from a church on a Sunday noon, a *miandi*² bumped into a tricycle carrying honeycomb briquettes. Briquettes scattered on the street on one side of the tricycle, and the drivers were quarreling with each other, each accusing the other of being wrong. Meanwhile, traffic on the street was completely stopped, and impatient motorists were starting to honk their horns.³ It appeared to us that the most practical solution⁴ to the problem was to clear the road and let the cars move on, so we picked up the coal briquettes and placed them back on the tricycle. People gathered around to watch us; perhaps two dozen people stopped. If everyone watching had picked up several briquettes, the job would have been finished very quickly.⁵ Instead, people said things like, "Look at the foreigners; look at the foreigners," and "The foreigners are learning from Lei Feng!" We are sure that if the people had known the driver, they would have helped. Since he



was a stranger, however, they only watched. If they were not going to help, why would they stand there, wasting time?

A Chinese friend asked us whether Americans like to watch things like this in the street. Thoughtfully, we said that there isn't really this kind of "fun" to watch, but generally, we feel that most Americans would try to help by picking up the briquettes. Since we don't have the kind of tricycles so common here in China for transporting goods, it is difficult to make an exact comparison.⁶

To be honest, almost all Chinese people — our colleagues, students, neighbors, and even strangers — have been very kind and warm to us. Why is it, then, that they treat their Chinese friends and strangers so differently?

One of our Chinese friends has said it is because the Chinese tend to be introverts. There is a screen between strangers, and until this screen is removed, they don't speak to each other.⁷ For example, in a unit's dining hall, one shares a small table with someone else for dinner. If the people at a table do not know each other, even though both work in the same unit, they may just get on with their meals and may not even look at each other. Most Americans would say "hello" or ask something about their work, or at least smile at each other.

Our limited knowledge of Chinese does not allow us to carry on a conversation with strangers, but we continually greet strangers with "*ni hao*." They most often act surprised, but once they realize the greeting is offered in friendship, the "screen" comes down, and we are rewarded with a warm smile of friendship.⁸ It doesn't cost anything to give a friendly greeting, but it may warm the heart of the person greeted just to have someone notice. Even in the crowds of people in a big city, many people are lonely.

We aren't really convinced that the reason is explained clearly by using the terms "introvert" or "shy".⁹

The famous ancient Chinese philosopher Confucius said, "Do not do to others what you would not have others do to you." In the west everyone knows Jesus's similar but also subtly different statement "Whatever you want people to do to you, do also to them." Most American children are taught this Golden Rule, which is often quoted in the simpler form "Do to others what you would have others do to you." Perhaps that is why when Americans see someone in trouble, many will stop to help.

.....New Words.....

hospitable* /ˈhɒspɪtəbl/ *a.*

friendly, welcoming, and generous to visitors 热情的; 好客的

notice* /ˈnəʊtɪs/ *v.*

to observe, to look at with interest 注意; 注意到
e. g. I noticed that there was a leak in the ceiling.

cold* /kəʊld/ *a.*

lacking warmth, not friendly 冷淡的; 不友好的

e. g. He has a cold personality in his dealings with people. 他的性格冷淡, 对人很不友好。

honeycomb /'hʌni,kəʊm/ *n.*

蜂窝; 蜂窝状的东西

briquette /bri'ket/ *n.*

煤球

scatter* /'skætə/ *v.*

to go in all directions 撒; 撒播; 使散开

e. g. The newspapers scattered in the wind. 报纸随风飘散开来。

impatient* /im'peɪfənt/ *a.*

性急的; 不耐烦的

e. g. After an hour's delay, the passengers were becoming impatient. 晚点了一小时后, 乘客们开始不耐烦了。

honk /hɒŋk/ *vi.*

to blow a car horn 鸣汽车喇叭

transport* /træns'pɔ:t/ *vt.*

to take goods, people etc. from one place to another in a vehicle; to move; to convey 运送

e. g. Trucks transport most of our goods to our customers.

colleague* /'kɒli:g/ *n.*

a person with whom one works 同事

introvert /'ɪntrəvɜ:t/ *n.*

a shy, quiet person 性格内向的人; 含蓄的人

e. g. He is an introvert who goes to movies alone and doesn't like parties.

screen* /skri:n/ *n.*

an activity that hides another, usu. illegal one 屏障; 掩护物

e. g. The drug dealer uses that restaurant as a screen for selling cocaine. 贩毒者利用那家餐馆做掩护贩卖可卡因。

remove* /ri'mu:v/ *v.*

to get rid of 去掉; 除去

e. g. We removed the dirt from the floor with soap and water. 我们用水和肥皂清除地板上的污垢。

reward* /ri'wɔ:d/ *vt.*

to give something to someone because they have done something good or helpful 奖励; 酬谢

e. g. How can I reward your kindness?

offer* /'ɔ:fə/ *v.*

to present something that may be accepted or not (主动) 给提供

e. g. She offers me a cigarette every time I see her. 我每次见到她时她都给我一支香烟抽。

subtle /'sʌtl/ *a.*

not easy to notice or understand unless you pay careful attention; small 难以捉摸的; 微细的

convince* /kən'vins/ *v.*

to persuade 使确信; 使信服

e. g. The teacher was convinced that 90 percent of his students would pass the examinations. 老师确信他的学生百分之九十都能通过考试。

term* /tɜ:m/ *n.*

a word or expression that describes something 术语; 词语

e. g. He used the terms "casual" and "relaxed" to describe his attitude. 他用 "casual" (漫不经心的) 和 "relaxed" (放松的) 两个词描述他的态度。

quote /kwəʊt/ *vt.*

to repeat exactly what someone else has said or written; to mention an example of something to support what you are saying 引用; 引述

Phrases & Expressions

bump into

to hit or knock with force or violence; to meet by chance

e. g. She bumped against the wall (into me) in the dark.

The two cars bumped into each other.

I bumped into an old college friend in the restaurant.

accuse (sb.) of (sth. or doing sth.)

to charge someone with doing wrong or breaking the law 指责, 谴责; 控告, 告发

e. g. Are you accusing me of cheating ?

She was accused of murder.

come down

to fall, drop, or descend 倒下; 消除

e. g. Several trees came down in last night's storm. 昨天晚上的暴风雨击倒了好几棵树。

reward sb. with sth.

to give a reward to sb.

e. g. They rewarded the boy with \$5 for bringing back the lost dog.

Golden Rule

a very important principle, way of behaving etc. that should be remembered 非常重要的原则; 金科玉律

Proper Names

Bob /bɒb/

鲍勃(男子名)

Faye Anderson /fei 'ændəsn/

费伊·安德森

Confucius /kən'fju:ʃəs/

孔子(前 551-479): 名丘, 字仲尼。春秋末期思想家、政治家、教育家, 儒家学派的创始者。

Jesus /'dʒi:zəs/

耶稣: 基督教所信奉的救世主, 称为基督或耶稣基督

Notes

1. **We've noticed, however, that Chinese are very kind to relatives, friends, and others with whom they have a relationship (*guanxi*), but generally they are cold to strangers.** 但是, 我们已注意到, 中国人对亲戚、朋友或与他们有某种关系的人特别热情, 但一般来说对陌生人就比较冷淡。
2. ***miandi*:** 面的。小巴出租车的俗称。
3. **Meanwhile, traffic on the street was completely stopped, and impatient motorists were starting to honk their horns.** 此时, 路全堵了, 性急的司机们开始按喇叭。
meanwhile: while something else is happening 同时
e. g. Jim went to answer the phone. Meanwhile Peter started to prepare lunch.
4. **the most practical solution:** 最实际的解决办法
5. **If everyone watching had picked up several briquettes, the job would have been finished very quickly.** 如果每一个在场的人都去拾几块蜂窝煤, 那么很快这些蜂窝煤就会被拾完了。
该句子是由 if 引导的非真实条件句, 表示与过去事实相反的假设。
e. g. If we had started sooner, we might have got there.
Helen would have graduated with her class if she had been able to meet all of the requirements in time.
6. **... to make an exact comparison:** to make a correct comparison in every detail 做精确的比较
7. **There is a screen between strangers, and until this screen is removed, they don't speak to each other.** 在陌生人之间有一层屏障, 在这个屏障去除之前, 彼此甚至话都不讲。
8. **They most often act surprised, but once they realize the greeting is offered in friendship, the "screen" comes down, and we are rewarded with a warm smile of friendship.** 他们多是感到惊奇, 可只要他们意识到这是友好的表现, “屏障”就消除了, 我们就会得到充满友善的微笑作为回报。
9. **We aren't really convinced that the reason is explained clearly by using the terms "introvert" or "shy".** 用“内向”或“腼腆”来解释上述现象, 我们觉得还不太令人信服。



After-reading Task

Comprehension of the Text

I. Decide whether the following statements are true or false. Write “T” for true and “F” for false in the space provided.

1. _____ Chinese people are very kind to both the people with whom they have a relationship and strangers.
2. _____ The author and some friends thought that it was practical to find a policeman to solve the problem.
3. _____ They found that the people didn't help the driver because they didn't know him.
4. _____ According to one of the author's Chinese friends, Chinese people usually don't speak to strangers before they know them.
5. _____ If two Americans at a table for dinner do not know each other, they would say “hello” or at least smile a greeting to each other.
6. _____ The author is convinced that Chinese people do not speak to strangers because they are introvert and shy.
7. _____ It is not difficult to give a friendly greeting, but it may warm the heart of the person greeted.
8. _____ When seeing someone in trouble, many Americans will stop to help because they are taught in childhood this Golden Rule that “Do to others what you would have others do to you.”

II. Choose the best answer for each of the following statements.

1. The authors have noticed that the Chinese are _____.
 - A. cold to both of them
 - B. generally cold and hostile to those with whom they have a relationship
 - C. generally not very polite and friendly to strangers
 - D. are likely to be very cold to their relatives and friends
2. When the authors and their friends were walking from a church on a Sunday noon, _____.
 - A. a bus bumped into a tricycle carrying honeycomb briquettes
 - B. a taxi hit a tricycle carrying honeycomb briquettes
 - C. a tricycle bumped into another tricycle carrying honeycomb briquettes
 - D. a tricycle bumped into a car carrying honeycomb briquettes
3. The authors thought that the most practical solution to the problem was to _____.
 - A. gather around and watch them
 - B. ask the motorists to honk their horns

- C. find a policeman as soon as possible
 D. pick up the briquettes and put them back on the tricycle to let the cars move on
4. The people around did not help, because _____.
 A. they found that the foreigners were learning from Lei Feng
 B. the foreigners had picked up all the coal briquettes
 C. they didn't know the driver
 D. they had never seen such a thing before
5. There isn't really this kind of "fun" to watch in America because _____.
 A. they will not pick up the coal briquettes in their own country
 B. tricycles are rare in America for transporting goods
 C. most Americans will walk away immediately when they see such a thing happen
 D. most Americans know each other in a certain community
6. The Chinese tend to be introvert because _____.
 A. they are in a habit of not speaking to strangers
 B. they don't know how to greet the strangers
 C. they have never tried to remove the screen
 D. they are usually very busy and they work in different working units
7. Which of the following is NOT true?
 A. The authors can not carry on a conversation very easily with Chinese people.
 B. They have been to China for many years and they can speak Chinese very fluently.
 C. Very often when they meet a stranger they will greet him with "hello".
 D. Most Chinese people would react in a friendly way to their greeting.
8. The authors thought that _____.
 A. Chinese people are more likely to help those in trouble
 B. what Confucius said is completely wrong
 C. Americans are more likely to help others who are in trouble than the Chinese people
 D. most people are lonely when they are in a small city

Vocabulary and Structure

I. Fill in each blank with the words or phrases given below. Change the form where necessary.

notice	scatter	quarrel with	accuse . . . of	clear
thoughtful	screen	come down	reward	lonely

1. She was generously _____ for her work.
2. There was a sudden crack of gunfire and the crowd _____ in all directions.
3. Sally _____ a space on her desk for the computer.
4. It was really _____ of you to remember my birthday.