

21 世纪

第一册

大学英语读写教程

同步伴读及四级测试

李兆平 主编



暨南大学出版社
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《21 世纪大学英语读写教程》 同步伴读及四级测试

(第一册)

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前言

《21 世纪大学英语读写教程》以其选材趣味性强、信息量大等诸多特点,及其规范的语言、多样性的文体形式、多变的习题训练手段,深深地吸引着广大学生,是一部不可多得的优秀大学英语教材。另一方面,《21 世纪大学英语读写教程》丰富多彩的教学内容,使许多学生在使用过程中感到了英语学习的深度和难度,他们急需一种辅助读物,能在课外学习活动中,如同授课教师那样,给予他们以具体的指导和帮助。为了满足广大学生的需要,我们精心编撰了《〈21 世纪大学英语读写教程〉同步伴读及四级测试》这套课外指导用书,借以配合《21 世纪大学英语读写教程》1~4 册的课内教学使用,以期达到在英语学习上助广大学生一臂之力之目的。

《〈21 世纪大学英语读写教程〉同步伴读及四级测试》(以下简称《伴读》)按单元编写,分别与《21 世纪大学英语读写教程》1~4 册同步使用;涉及《21 世纪大学英语读写教程》之教学重点、难点和词汇、惯用法和句型的详解。围绕上述各项所列举的例证简明易懂,实用性强;所设置的四级过招强化训练题,内容丰富,全方位、多角度地再现了《21 世纪大学英语读写教程》的重点内容,供教员和学员课内外实施强化训练使用,极大地弥补了课堂教学之不足,达到了巩固课堂所学知识、促进学习、减轻课堂学习负担,提高学员语言技能之目的。

《伴读》共含课文赏析、句型启迪、词汇例析及知识拓展、难句易解、实用情景交际用语、课本练习答案、四级试题过招和四级试题过招参考答案及解析等八个栏目。

在“词汇例析及知识拓展”栏目中,编者每个单元精选了若干个单词和短语,用大量的英文释义和例证,以【构成】、【释义】、【词组】、【近义词】、【近义词辨析】、【反义词】、【同族词联想】等形式,进行了详尽的剖析、解释和辨析,力争将其全貌展现给学生,以期达到拓展知识、扩大词汇量的目的。

本栏目中每个单词和短语的释义准确、达意,所选英文例证切题、易懂。对这一部分知识进行学习和钻研,能使学生大幅度地扩大英语词汇量,并培养对英语文章良好的理解力。

在学习这一部分知识时,学生可以将其当作疏通课文的工具,结合《21 世纪大学英语读写教程》课文实施研习;也可以将其作为一种拓宽语汇、培养直接理解英文能力的强化训练读物进行通读。

在“难句易解”栏目中，编者收列了课文中出现的语言重点、难点，用浅显、易懂的英语加以简释，并给出汉语译文，为学生正确理解课文扫清了障碍。

在“实用情景交际用语”栏目中，编者在每个单元里围绕一个语言情景，设计了20种常见口语表达方式，借以训练学生提高在不同场合下使用地道英语表达思想的能力。

在“四级试题过招”和“四级试题过招参考答案及解析”栏目中，编者从众多的四级考试训练题集中精选了40套试题，并配之以详尽的解析，供学生研习或自测之用。对这一部分知识的研习，能有效地促使学员复习和巩固所学的课本知识，并有利于举一反三能力的培养。尤其是对阅读理解文章的研习，通过词汇和语法、句法知识的复现，可使学生扩大词汇量和掌握各种语言知识。

在学生的英语学习中充分发挥“课外辅导员”的作用，使“教员”随时随地听从学生的“召唤”，及时解决学习中的难题，是《伴读》的主要特色。

在本书的编写过程中，我们参考了国内外大量的英语教材、词典和其他参考资料，除主要书目外，其余恕不一一列出，对这些参考资料的作者，在此一并致以万分的感谢。

编者

2004年6月



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Unit 1 Secrets of A Students



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1

课文赏析

大学生在校能否学业有成,重要的因素在于其是否聪慧、勤奋和具有良好的学习技巧。其中,良好的学习技巧是非常重要的。因为实践证明,学业成绩优异的学生在学习上所投入的时间和精力比那些考试分数低的学生往往要少许多。他们的成功之道在于他们掌握了一些适合于他们自己、行之有效的基本学习技巧。本文以剑桥大学理科一年级学生阿历克斯和布里斯托尔大学英语专业的阿曼在中学时期积极参加各类非学习活动,但仍能取得优异成绩为例,说明了这样一个事实:最有天赋的学生在考试中不一定能取得最好的成绩,懂得怎样发挥一个人的能力更为重要。文中介绍了教育专家和这类优等生之所以取得优异学习成绩的8大奥秘:1. 学习时全神贯注;2. 随时随地学习;3. 安排好有关学习方面的资料;4. 安排好学习时间;5. 学会阅读;6. 做好笔记;7. 提出问题;8. 共同学习。此8大成功奥秘并无任何神秘之处,它们对任何层次的学习者都具有良好的指导作用。本文为说明性文章,在论述优等生成功的8大奥秘的段落中,作者列举了大量事实对其加以证实。文章语言精练,条理清晰,用词浅显,可用作培养语感的背诵材料。

1. Once the books are open, telephone calls go unanswered.

句型: go + (un-) p. p.

用法 这是一个 go + (un-) p. p. 的句型。在这一句型中, go 视作连系动词, 用来补充说明主语, 带有否定意义前缀 un- 的动词过去分词用作表语, 表示某个动作尚未被完成或实施。

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 例

句 | ① The problem went unsolved.
那个问题没有得到解决。 |
| | ② The owner of the black car went unidentified.
那辆黑色轿车的主人尚没被确认。 |
| | ③ The letter went unfinished.
那封信还没有写完。 |
| | ④ The food went untouched.
那食物没人碰过。 |
| | ⑤ His homework went undone.
他的作业没做完。 |
| | ⑥ The decision went unchanged.
那决定没有改变。 |

2. I used to spend hours going through irrelevant material, but then I got used to reading quickly.

句型: used to + infinitive 和 get (be) used to + n. / -ing

用法 used to + infinitive 结构可以用来表示一个过去惯常性的动作或状态。而 get (be) used to + n. / -ing 结构意为“习惯于……”。

- | | |
|--|---|
| 例

句 | ① A: Where did you use to live?
B: I used to live with my family.
A: How about now?
B: I have got used to sharing a dormitory room with several others.
甲: 你过去住在何处?
乙: 我住在父母那。
甲: 现在呢?
乙: 我如今已经习惯了与其他几位同学同住在宿舍里了。 |
| | ② A: How did people use to keep food?
B: People used to keep food by salting it.
A: How about now?
B: Nowadays more and more people have got used to keeping their food in the refrigerator.
甲: 人们从前是怎样贮存食物的?
乙: 用腌渍的办法贮存的。
甲: 如今呢?
乙: 如今越来越多的人已经习惯用冰箱贮存食物了。 |
| | ③ Formerly people used to burn kerosene to get light.
人们过去常点煤油灯照明。 |
| | ④ He is not used to being spoken to like that.
他不习惯别人对他那样讲话。 |

3

词汇例析及知识拓展

concentration [ˌkɒnsənˈtreɪʃən] *n.*

【构成】该词由动词 concentrate 加后缀-ion 构成。后缀-ion, -ation, -ition, -sion, -tion, -xion 等,与动词结合构成名词,表示该动词的动作或状态。

【释义】deep thought and close or complete attention 专注;专心

【例句】The noise outside made concentration difficult. 外面的吵闹声使人很难集中注意力。

【词组】concentration camp 集中营

【近义词】alertness, attention, care, heed, observation

【反义词】absentmindedness, deconcentration, distraction, inattention, meditation, preoccupation

【同族词联想】concentrate [ˈkɒnsəntreɪt] *vt., vi.* 集中(注意力、思想等);concentrative [ˈkɒnsentreɪtɪv] *adj.* (趋于)集中的,集中性的,专心的;concentratively [ˈkɒnsentreɪtɪvli] *ad.* (趋于)集中地,集中性地,专心地;concentrator [ˈkɒnsentreɪtə] *n.* 集中器;centre [ˈkɒnsentə(r)] *v.* 集中于一点,集合;concentric [kənˈsentrik] *adj.* 同中心的;concentricity [ˌkɒnsənˈtrɪsɪti] *n.* 同心,集中,集中性

ignore [ɪgˈnɔː] *vt.*

【构成】ig · nore—ig · nored—ig · nored—ig · nor · ing—ig · nores; i- = in-; 不,gnore(拉丁词 gnarus):知道

【释义】take no notice of; refuse to pay attention to 不理;忽视

【例句】The government ignored his advice. 政府不理睬他的建议。

【近义词】avoid, disregard, neglect, overlook, slight, snub

【近义词辨析】ignore, neglect

ignore 指对明显的事物视而不见,漠不关心。有时指对不愿承认的事物故意不予注意。

neglect 指对某人正在做或应该做的事没有给予足够的重视,或者对某人宣称要照顾或注意的人没有给予适当的注意或关照。这种疏忽也许是有意,也许是无意的。

【提醒】ignore 是一种故意 neglect,而 neglect 强调的是对某人或某事物未能给予应给予的注意或关怀。

【反义词】notice

【同族词联想】ignorable [ˈɪgnərəbl] *adj.* 忽视的;ignoramus [ɪɡnəˈreɪməs] *n.* 不学无术的人;无知的人;ignorance [ˈɪgnərəns] *n.* 无知;ignorant [ˈɪgnərənt] *adj.* 无知的;缺乏一般知识的;ignorantly [ˈɪgnərəntli] *adj.* 无知地;茫然地;ignorantness 无知;忽视

focus [ˈfəʊkəs] *n., vi. & vt.*

【构成】fo · cus—o · cused; or fo · cussed—o · cused; or fo · cussed—fo · cus · ing; or fo · cus · sing—o · cus · es; or fo · cus · ses;源自拉丁语,原意是火炉。公元1604年开普勒用于数学意义上,叫焦点。

【释义】direct, center one's attention, etc. (on sth.) 集中

【例句】I'm so tired I can't focus on anything today. 今天我太累了,无法把注意力集中于任何事情。

【词组】focus center 焦点;bring into focus (= bring to a focus) 使集中在焦点上;使清楚起来;使明朗化;使突出;come into focus (某物)轮廓明显;清晰;(问题)突出;in focus 焦距对准;清晰;out of focus 焦距没对准;模糊;with focus on 把焦点集中在;focus out 散焦;automatic focus 自动对焦;focus one's attention on 把注意力集中于

【近义词】adjust, center, concentrate

【同族词联想】focal [ˈfəʊkl] *a.* 焦点的;在焦点上的;focalize *v.* 聚集于一点;focalization [ˌfəʊkəlaɪˈzeɪʃən] *n.* 集中焦点;局限;focus-class *n.* 焦点类;focus-out *n.* 散焦;focusable *adj.* 可聚焦的;focuser *n.* 聚焦放大镜;聚焦装置

assign [əˈseɪn] *vt.*

【构成】as · sign—s · signed—s · signed—s · sign · ing—s · signs;as- = ad- = to, sign“符号”;在……上面打符

号决定→分配;as-含有 at, to 之意,或加强及引申意义,为 ad-在 s 前的同化形式,如:assimilate, assist, associate, assonance, assure, assort, assail 等。

【释义】appoint to a job or duty 委派;指派

【例句】I've been assigned to interview the applicants. 我被派去面试那些求职者。

【词组】be assigned to a new post 被派到新的工作岗位;assign a day for a meeting 确定开会日期;assign property to another 把财产转让给别人;assign one's failure to idleness 将失败归因于懒惰;assign homework 留家庭作业

【近义词】allocate, allot, appoint, apportion, choose, distribute, elect, name

【近义词辨析】assign, allot, apportion, allocate

assign 指上级的行为。

allot 指任意地分配、指派等。

apportion 含有根据已定规则划分并含有公平分配的意思。

allocate 常常指为了一个特定的目的,或特殊的一个人或一组人将某一部分从一个大的整体中分出来。

【同族词联想】assignability *n.* 可指定性;assignable *adj.* 可指定的;可追溯的;可委派的;可归因的;assignably *adv.* 可指定地;可追溯地;可委派地;可归因地;assigner *n.* 分配者、委派者;assignment *n.* 转让;指定的任务或职责;assignation [ˌæsiɡ'niʃən] *n.* 分配;指定;assignee [ˌæsi'ni:] *n.* 受让人;代理人;受托人;分配

retain [ri'tein] *vt.*

【构成】re · tain—re · tained—re · tained—re · tain · ing—re · tains;缩写:ret.;中古英语 reteynen < 古法语 retenir < 拉丁语 retinere < re- 回 + tenere 保持;握

【释义】keep (possession of); avoid losing 保持;保留

【例句】She is eager to retain control of the company. 她急于保留公司的管理权。

【近义词】hold, keep, maintain, preserve, save

【反义词】abandon

【同族词联想】retainable *adj.* 可保持的;可保留的;可记住的;可聘请的;可雇用的;retainability *n.*;retainableness *n.*;retainment *n.*;retainer [ri'teɪnə] *n.* (旧时武将家的)家臣;扈从;保持者;(机)固定器;聘用费

approach [ə'prəʊtʃ] *n.* & *v.*

【构成】ap · proach—ap · proached—ap · proached—ap · proach · ing—ap · proach · es;来自拉丁词 appropriare < ap- = ad-到 + propius 近;

【释义】*n.* manner or method of doing something or dealing with a problem 方法;方式

【例句】We need a new approach to this problem. 我们需要一个解决这一问题的新方法。

【释义】*v.* come near or nearer to someone or something in distance or time (在空间或时间上)靠近;接近;to come close to, as in appearance, quality, or condition; approximate (在外貌、质量、或条件上)近乎;接近。make a proposal or overtures to with a specific end in view 提议对某事持特别见解,作出提案或提出建议;begin to deal with or work on 开始着手处理或工作于

【例句】We approached the museum. 我们走近博物馆。Did he approach you about a loan? 他与你谈了借款的事了吗? He approached the idea with caution. 他开始认真地考虑那个主意。The money he took approached 5 million yuan. 他携带的钱将近 500 万元。It is not allowed to approach the forbidden area. 这里是禁区,不许靠近。The time is approaching when we must be on board. 我们上船的时间快到了。A new year is approaching. 新年快到了。He approached me with a suggestion yesterday. 昨天他向我提出了一个建议。

【词组】at one's approach 在某人逼近时;at the approach of 在……快到的时候;be approaching (to) 与……差不多,大致相等;be difficult of approach (指地方)难到达的;(指人)难于接近的;be easy of approach (指地方)容易到达的,交通方便的;(指人)容易接近的;make an approach to 对……进行探讨;make approaches to sb. 设法接近某人,想博得某人的好感;approach sb. on sth. 向某人接洽(商量、交涉);approach sb. about sth. 向某人接洽(商量、交涉);approach to 接近,近似,约等于;(做某事)的方法(途径)。

【近义词】access, entrance, fashion, inlet, manner, method, mode, passageway, system, way

【近义词辨析】approach, method, way, system, mode, manner, fashion

approach 指通往某个地点的入口、道路,也可以表示去往该处的方法,引申意义可指解决问题或应对某种局面的方法。

method 指有顺序的、合乎逻辑的、有效的组织安排。既可表示抽象的方法,又可表示具体的程序。

way 可替换同组中任何一个词;但没有别的词那样贴切、具体。

system 指实际的、成熟的、精心设计的方法;用于抽象意义时,指在安排或进行中有条理或有计划。

mode 指由于遵从风俗、传统或者个人喜欢而形成的次序或程序。

manner 指某种个人的或与众不同的方式、方法,而不强调有多少人采取这种方式。

fashion 也指根源或动机,但不如 way 表现的深。表示方式特点时含时髦之意;也表示某一群体或某一类别的固有方式或特点。

【提醒】method 指精心拟定的一组方法,并强调实施的效率和精确性;way 比 method 更通用,既可指单一的技巧,也可指复杂的操作方法,但 way 不如 method 正规,并且与技巧或操作本身的好坏无关。所以,某工人可能由于工作的 way 单一而造成工作效率低下,但他采用了一些比较先进的 methods 之后,工作效率便一下子提高了许多。system 与 method 暗示的精确与效率有关,但比 method 更强调精益求精,是一整套规定到每一个细节的 method。mode, fashion, manner 主要指风格特征而不指精细的方法或程序。三个词在色彩上有一些细微的区别。mode 含有在多种方式中选择一种的意思;matter 有方法独特、品格与众不同的含义;fashion 在很大程度上与流行的生活方式有关。

【反义词】leave, part, separate

【同族词联想】approachway *n.* [航空]进场航路;approachability [əˌprəʊtʃəˈbɪləti] *n.*; approachable [əˈprəʊtʃəb(ə)l] *adj.* 易接近的;平易近人的;approachless *adj.* 不可接近的

make the most of

【构成】动名介型短语

【释义】get the best use or greatest gain from 充分利用

【例句】The young lady has learned to make the most of every opportunity offered to her. 这位年轻女士知道如何充分利用她所得到的一切机遇。

【近义词】avail of, capitalize on, cash in on, make use of, muscle in on, play on, presume on, put on, take advantage of, trade on, turn to account

count for much/little

【构成】动介代型短语

【释义】be of much/little worth or importance 很有/没有多少价值或重要性

【例句】He knows only one side of the story and therefore his opinion counts for very little. 他只了解事情的一面,因此,他的意见没有多少参考价值。A man with no sense of responsibility does not count for anything. 没有责任感的人分文不值。

cut down on

【构成】动副介型短语

【释义】reduce 减少

【例句】There is talk that they are going to cut down on government spending. 据说他们要减少政府支出。

【近义词】beat down, bring down, come down, cut to the bone, knock down, knock off

stick to

【构成】动介型短语

【释义】keep to; not abandon or change 坚持;不放弃,不改变

【提醒】stick to 常与表示活动、主题、法律、指令、规则、应诺、决定或协议的词连用。

【例句】Whatever your argument is, I shall stick to my decision. 无论你怎么争辩,我都将坚持我的决定。

【近义词】adhere to, insist on, keep at, persevere in, persist in, stick at, stick it out, stick out

4

难句易解

1. The most gifted students do not necessarily perform best in exams. Knowing how to make the most of one's abilities counts for much more. (L 8-10)

[Paraphrase] The cleverest students may not get the highest marks in their academic exams. To a greater degree, it is the full performance of their abilities that decide.

最有天赋的学生未必在考试中取得最好的成绩。懂得怎样充分发挥一个人的能力更为重要。

2. Hard work isn't the whole story either. Some of these high-achieving students actually put in fewer hours than their lower-scoring classmates. (L 11-13)

[Paraphrase] You cannot attribute their success to hard working, because some of the top students who get high marks in their exams actually spend less time on their studies than the lower-scoring students.

学习努力也不能说明全部问题。在这些成绩优秀的学生中,有些人投入时间其实比那些分数低的同学还少。

3. The students at the top of the class get there by mastering a few basic techniques that others can easily learn. (L 13-14)

[Paraphrase] The best students in the class become the best by mastering a few basic techniques that others can easily learn.

班级中拔尖学生的成功之道在于他们掌握了一些基本的技巧,这些技巧其他人也能很容易学到。

4. Once the books are open, phone calls go unanswered, TV unwatched and newspapers unread. (L 18-19)

[Paraphrase] So long as you begin to study, you should concentrate yourself on what you are learning. You don't answer telephones, nor do you watch TV or read newspapers.

一旦书本打开,便电话不接,电视不看,报纸不读。

5. He would aim to finish a couple of days before the assignment was due so that if it took longer than expected, he'd still meet the deadline. (L 42-44)

[Paraphrase] He would plan to complete his essay a day or two before the deadline so that if the essay took more time than he had planned, there would still be some time left and thus he could hand it in at the time the teacher asked him to.

他在该交作业的前两三天就完成了,这样如果作业花费的时间超过预期,他还能在规定的最后期限前完成。

6. In a lecture on economics, for example, curious students would ask how the Chinese economy could be both social and market-driven, thus interesting themselves not only in whats, but also in whys and hows. (L 77-81)

[Paraphrase] In a lecture on economics, for example, students who are eager to know everything in the subject would ask how the Chinese economy could be both social and market-driven, and thus, they make themselves interested not only in what the Chinese economy actually is, but also in why China has this kind of economy and how it keeps it going.

例如,在一堂经济学课上,一些好追根究底的学生会问,中国经济怎么可能既是社会主义的,又是市场驱动的。他们不仅对事情本身感兴趣,而且喜欢问为什么、怎么样。

7. "Trying to study when you are overtired isn't smart," she advises. "Even a short break to stretch or get some fresh air can work wonders." (L 45-47)

[Paraphrase] "It's not wise to study when you feel too tired," she advises, "Just have a rest for a short time and stretch or go out to get some fresh air. This will bring unexpectedly good results to you."

“在你过度疲劳时还试图学习并不明智,”她建议道,“短暂的休息,哪怕是伸展一下身体,呼吸一下新鲜空气,

也能带来意想不到的效果。”

8. During revision, this is very useful because you can see immediately why the material is relevant, rather than being worried by a great mass of information. (L. 67-70)

[Paraphrase] This is very useful when you review your lessons because you can at once see why the material is connected with what you are reviewing. In this way, you will not be worrying about too much information.

这在复习时十分有用,因为你马上就能看到为什么这些材料是有关的,而不用为信息量太大而发愁。

5

实用情景交际用语

Ways of starting a conversation:

1	Very nice weather, isn't it?
2	Dreadful weather, don't you think?
3	Excuse me, but could you tell me the time?
4	Excuse me, didn't we see each other last week/the other day?
5	Excuse me, do you mind if I sit here?
6	Excuse me, haven't we met somewhere before?
7	Excuse me, is anyone sitting here?
8	Horrible weather we're having.
9	I hope you don't mind my asking, but haven't we met somewhere before?
10	I say, aren't you Miss Black?
11	Sorry, I couldn't help overhearing, did you mention something about the accident?
12	Sorry to interrupt you, is that a real diamond?
13	Sorry to trouble you, but do you happen to know when the museum opens?
14	Uh, could you help me? I'm looking for a parking lot.
15	Sorry, but can I have a look at the newspaper?
16	Do excuse me, but are you flying to London?
17	Forgive me for asking, but do you mind if I open the window?
18	I beg your pardon, but could you tell me where the New Street is?
19	Hi! Wonderful performance, eh?
20	Hi! You're Mr Robert's secretary, then?

Text A:

II

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. F 7. T 8. F

IV

1. solutions 2. ignore 3. persuade 4. assign 5. deadline
6. approach 7. stuck 8. essentials 9. managed 10. necessarily
11. retained 12. due, draft

V

1. put in 2. make the most of
3. put down 4. lead to
5. get her hands on 6. put away our picnic things
7. to stick to 8. time after time
9. has cut down on smoking 10. counts for much more

VI

1. announcement 2. collection 3. examination 4. development
5. connection 6. imagination 7. government 8. discussion
9. organization 10. improvement 11. expression 12. permission
13. movement 14. concentration 15. division 16. solution
17. participation 18. revision

VII

1. ..., thus cutting down on our costs.
2. ... while having his breakfast.
3. ... so that he can memorize a couple of / a few new words every day while cooking his meals.
4. ..., thus greatly increasing his reading speed.
5. ... while studying Chinese modern history at Beijing University.
6. ..., thus being able to do very well in their work.
7. ... while doing his homework.
8. ... so that you can become one, too.

VIII

1. used to go
2. got used to getting
3. used to study, has got used to working
4. used to say
5. used to write, got used to communicating

IX

1. Tom spent a lot of time preparing for the final exams.
2. A smart student spends a few minutes writing two or three sentences about the lesson's main points.
3. Alex spent the rest of the afternoon playing tennis with Amanda.
4. Paul spent about 2 hours looking for a missing notebook.

X

1. went unnoticed 2. go unpunished 3. go uncorrected

4. goes unnoticed / unmentioned 5. go unreported

XI

interruption/waste, concentrate, organize/make the most of, irrelevant, Taking, retain/digest/absorb, whether, approaches, do/perform, schedule/search

XII

1. As a very curious boy, Tom is interested not only in whats but also in whys and hows.
2. Happiness, according to Prof. Smith, is the ability to make the most of what you have.
3. You'd better keep the book where your 15-year-old son can't get his hands on it.
4. The story was so funny that Bill kept laughing all the time while reading it.
5. High-achieving students do not necessarily put in more time at their studies than their lower-scoring classmates.
6. How did you manage to persuade these students to take the speed-reading course?
7. Working hard is important, but knowing how to make the most of one's abilities counts for much more.
8. She asked her students to think by themselves rather than telling them what to think.

XIII

	General Advice	Specific examples
1	Concentrate.	Not to answer the phone or watch TV or read the newspaper while you study; plan your study time.
2	Study anywhere / everywhere.	Memorize vocabulary while you exercise; stick a vocabulary list on the wall.
3	Organize your materials.	Keep your desk neat; keep two folders for each subject.
4	Organize your time.	Aim to finish assignments before they're due; stick to a study schedule.
5	Learn to read.	Look at the table of contents and pictures first; be an active reader.
6	Take good notes.	Divide a page into two parts; write notes on the right and put down the main ideas on the left. At the end of each class, write a few sentences about the lesson's main points.
7	Ask questions.	Show intellectual curiosity; show the teacher you are interested in whats, whys and hows.
8	Study together.	Discuss assignments with others; explain solutions to one another.

XIV

Do more than you are asked. If her math teacher sets five problems, Janet does 10. If the history teacher assigns 8 pages of reading, she reads 12. "Part of learning is practicing," says Janet. "And the more you practice, the better you get."

Text B:

Exercise A: 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. F 6. T 7. T 8. T

Exercise B: 1. C 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. D 6. A 7. B 8. B

Text C:

Exercise A: 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. F 7. F 8. T 9. F 10. T

Exercise B: 1. A 2. C 3. D 4. D 5. A 6. B

7

四级试题过招

Part I. Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Passage 1

Whether the eyes are “the windows of the soul” is debatable; that they are intensely important in interpersonal communication is a fact. During the first two months of a baby’s life, the stimulus that produces a smile is a pair of eyes. The eyes need not be real; a mask with two dots will produce a smile. Significantly, a real human face with eyes covered will not motivate a smile, nor will the sight of only one eye when the face is presented in profile. This attraction to eyes as opposed to the nose or mouth continues as the baby matures. In one study, When American four-year-olds were asked to draw people, 75 percent of them drew people with mouths, but 99 percent of them drew people with eyes. In Japan, however, where babies are carried on their mother’s back, infants do not acquire as much attachment to eyes as they do in other cultures. As a result, Japanese adults make little use of the face either to encode (编码) or decode (理解) meaning. In fact, Argyle reveals that the “proper place to focus one’s gaze during a conversation in Japan is on the neck of one’s conversation partner.”

The role of eye contact in a conversational exchange between two Americans is well defined: speakers make contact with the eyes of their listener for about one second, then glance away as they talk; in a few moments they re-establish eye contact with the listener or reassure themselves that their audience is still attentive, then shift their gaze away once more. Listeners, meanwhile, keep their eyes on the face of the speaker, allowing themselves to glance away only briefly. It is important that they be looking at the speaker at the precise moment when the speaker reestablishes eye contact; if they are not looking, the speaker assumes that they are disinterested and either will pause until eye contact is reestablished or will terminate the conversation. Just how critical this eye maneuvering is to the maintenance of conversational flow becomes evident when two speakers are wearing dark glasses: there may be a sort of traffic jam of words caused by interruption, false starts, and unpredictable pauses.

- The author is convinced that the eyes are _____.
 - of considerable significance in making conversations interesting
 - something through which one can see a person’s inner world
 - of extreme importance in expressing feelings and exchanging ideas
 - something the value of which is largely a matter of long debate
- Babies will not be stimulated to smile by a person _____.
 - whose front view is fully perceived
 - whose face is covered with a mask
 - whose face is seen from the side
 - whose face is free of any covering
- According to the passage, the Japanese fix their gaze on their conversation partner’s neck because _____.
 - they don’t like to keep their eyes on the face of the speaker