

# 新编大学英语

**NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH**

## 自主综合训练

赵增虎 主编

3



外语教学与研究出版社

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# 新 编 大 学 英 语

## New College English

自主综合训练

# 3

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# 前 言

《新编大学英语》是一套按照“以学生为中心的主题教学模式”编写的教材，它侧重于提高学生的英语语言应用能力，培养学生听、说、读、写、译等方面的综合能力，具有很强的时代性，充分体现了新教学大纲的要求，同时又兼顾到大学英语教学的目的和特点。《新编大学英语自主综合训练》共分4册，分别与《新编大学英语》1—4册配套，旨在帮助使用本教材的学生和其他英语学习者更好地巩固课文中的语言知识，扩大知识面，提高语言应用能力。

本书为第三册，由12个单元组成，分别按《新编大学英语》第三册课文顺序编写，每单元由 Reading Comprehension, Translation, Vocabulary, Structure, Cloze 和 Situational Conversation 6部分组成。

本书的内容与特色如下：

(1) 每单元的 Reading Comprehension 围绕课文主题进行选材，并适当增加有关内容。为增强学生的笔头能力，在形式上采取选择、翻译、简答等多种题型，充分体现了培养学生实际应用语言能力的宗旨。同时增大了阅读量，使学生在大量阅读中提高自身的英语水平。

(2) Translation 部分旨在提高学生的翻译能力。

(3) Vocabulary 和 Structure 两部分是根据课文中的重点词汇和句型编写的练习，是课文知识的延伸和补充，可使学生在课后进一步巩固课文所学的语言知识。

(4) Cloze 部分是检查学生英语综合应用能力的训练，所选的短文具有很强的知识性、趣味性和可读性。

(5) Situational Conversation 部分是训练学生在特定的语言环境中运用语言的能力。

本书附有参考答案，学习者可根据自身的需要，在学完每课后进行自我测试。

本书如有不足之处，请读者批评指正。

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# Unit 1 Myths and Legends

## Part I Reading Comprehension

### Section A

**Directions:** *There are two passages in this section. Each passage is followed by a number of comprehension questions. Read the passages and answer the questions.*

#### Passage 1

The ancient Greeks told many tales to explain the things of nature. They imagined a whole family of gods — creatures who were somewhat like humans but had great powers. These gods were said to live on Mount Olympus. The Greeks made up stories about each of the gods. One story, concerning Prometheus, presents the Greek explanation of how man got fire.

Before Zeus became chief of all the gods on Mount Olympus, there were other gods — children of the Sky and the Earth. Some of them, the Titans, were savage and cruel. For ten years, Zeus and his brothers and sisters fought against the Titans. Finally, with the help of one-eyed giants called Cyclopes, the Titans were defeated, and Zeus sent them all to a fiery prison in the underworld.

One of these Titans, named Prometheus, was very wise. He had guessed that Zeus would win the war, and had therefore fought on his side. He had convinced his brother, Epimetheus, to do the same.

Thus, when there was peace again, and Zeus sat on his throne on Mount Olympus, he sent for Prometheus. In gratitude for Prometheus' help, Zeus gave him great power. He sent him to earth and told him to make mortal man out of clay. When Prometheus had made his statues of men out of clay, said Zeus, he would come and breathe life into them. There were to be only men — no women or children.

Zeus told Prometheus to teach the mortals anything they needed to know in order to live. He was also to teach them the arts, so that they could build beautiful temples to honor the gods. There was, in fact, only one thing he could not teach them.

"You may give the mortals any gift except the gift of fire," said Zeus. "Fire belongs to the gods only, and must be kept on Mount Olympus."

Prometheus was happy to be of service to man. He taught people how to make their own tools and how to build homes for themselves. He taught them how to plant and grow their own food, and how to use animals to make their work easier. He even taught them how to make music and how to paint, but without fire. Life on earth was very difficult. Food had to be eaten raw; houses could not be kept warm. Tools had to be of stone, because there was no fire for working metal.

Athena, daughter of Zeus, had been watching over Prometheus and had helped him in his work. Now, because Prometheus was kind and wanted man to be comfortable on earth, he called upon Athena to help him get fire from Mount Olympus. She knew that Zeus was away and promised to lead



Prometheus to Mount Olympus by a secret path. Before leaving, Prometheus called his brother Epimetheus to him and told him what he was going to do.

“My brother,” said Prometheus, “I know that when I steal the fire from the heavens, Zeus will be very angry. He will, I am sure, punish me severely. I am willing to accept punishment if you will promise to take my place. I love mankind, and want to be sure that you will carry on my work.”

Sadly, Epimetheus gave his promise. Then Prometheus added, “Be very careful when I am gone. Be sure, above all, that you do not do anything to anger Zeus. He has great powers, and is to be feared.”

Then Athena led Prometheus to Mount Olympus. Just as he arrived, Apollo came back from his day’s journey in his chariot of the sun. Prometheus lit a torch from the chariot and put the fire in a hollow stalk that he concealed under his cloak. Then he stole away without being seen by any of the gods, and brought his fire to earth.

When Prometheus lit the first campfire on earth, people were afraid of it. But they trusted him, and so they came closer and closer and enjoyed the fire’s pleasant warmth and beautiful glow.

Prometheus knew that he would not have much time before Zeus discovered that he had been disobedient. But he also knew that, powerful as Zeus was, once a god had given a gift it could not be taken away. So he quickly taught the mortals how to use the gift of fire.

Soon Zeus returned to Mount Olympus. Looking down to earth at night, he saw sparks of light from the campfires, and he knew that Prometheus had given man fire. Angrier than he had ever been before, he called his son Hephaestus, god of metalworking. When he came before him, Zeus commanded,

“Go down to earth and capture Prometheus. Carry him to the great mountain at the edge of the world. Forge a metal chain that can not be broken, and with this chain bind Prometheus to a rock and leave him there. He shall stay there forever, for he is an immortal and can not die. He will freeze in winter and be scorched in summer. He will be an example to anyone who dares to disobey the god of the heavens.”

Sorrowfully, Hephaestus carried out his father’s wishes. Because he had helped mankind, Prometheus stayed chained to the rock for many years. Then at last the mighty Hercules came forth and broke the bonds forged by Hephaestus — but that is another of the wonderful stories of the Greeks.

(905 词,选自《英语阅读丛书》第三册,东北师范大学出版社)

1. Prometheus was a \_\_\_\_\_.

A) Greek mortal

B) brother of Zeus

C) Titan

D) one-eyed giant

2. Zeus did not want men to have fire because he thought that \_\_\_\_\_.

A) it was too dangerous a gift

B) it was the God’s power

C) it should belong only to the gods

D) men did not need it to live

3. Prometheus gave men fire to \_\_\_\_\_.

A) disobey Zeus

B) make men’s life easier

C) please Epimetheus

D) get help from Athena

4. Zeus did not prevent Prometheus from disobeying him because he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) planned to catch him in the act                      B) did not have that power  
C) wanted to punish Prometheus                      D) was away from Olympus at the time it happened
5. Prometheus can most fairly be described as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) foolish                      B) too trusting  
C) generous                      D) wise and good

## Passage 2

There were two brothers who were both soldiers; one was rich and the other poor. The poor man thought he would try to better himself; so, pulling off his red coat, he became a gardener, and dug his ground well, and sowed turnips.

When the seed came up, there was one plant bigger than all the rest; and it kept getting larger and larger, and seemed as if it would never cease growing; so that it might have been called the prince of turnips for there never was such a one seen before, and never will again. At last it was so big that it filled a cart, and two oxen could hardly draw it; and the gardener knew not what in the world to do with it, nor whether it would be a blessing or a curse to him. One day he said to himself, "What shall I do with it? If I sell it, it will bring no more than another; and for eating, the little turnips are better than this; the best thing perhaps is to carry it and give it to the king as a mark of respect."

Then he yoked his oxen, and drew the turnip to the Court, and gave it to the king. "What a wonderful thing!" said the king; "I have seen many strange things, but such a monster as this I never saw. Where did you get the seed? Or is it only your good luck? If so, you are a true child of fortune." "Ah, no!" answered the gardener, "I am no child of fortune; I am a poor soldier, who never could get enough to live upon; so I laid aside my red coat, and set to work, cultivating the ground. I have a brother, who is rich, and Your Majesty knows him well, and all the world knows him; but because I am poor, every body forgets me."

The king then took pity on him, and said, "You shall be poor no longer. I will give you so much that you shall be even richer than your brother." Then he gave him gold and lands and flocks, and made him so rich that his brother's fortune could not at all be compared with his.

When the brother heard of all this, and how a turnip had made the gardener so rich, he envied him greatly, and bethought himself how he could manage to get the same good fortune for himself. However, he determined to manage more cleverly than his brother, and got together a rich present of gold and fine horses for the king; and thought he must have a much larger gift in return: for if his brother had received so much for only a turnip, what must his present be worth?

The king took the gift very graciously, and said he knew not what to give in return more valuable and wonderful than the great turnip; so the soldier was forced to put it into a cart, and drag it home with him. When he reached home, he knew not upon whom to vent his rage and spite; and at length wicked thoughts came into his head, and he resolved to kill his brother.

So he hired some villains to murder him; and having shown them where to lie in ambush, he went to his brother, and said, "Dear brother, I have found a hidden treasure; let us go and dig it up, and share it between us." The other had no suspicions of his behavior; so they went out together, and as they were travelling along, the murderers rushed out upon his brother, bound him, and were going

to hang him on a tree.

But while they were getting all ready, they heard the trampling of a horse at a distance, which frightened them so much that they pushed their prisoner's neck and shoulders together into a sack, and swung him up by a rope to the tree, where they left him dangling, and ran away. Meantime the man in the sack worked and worked away, till he made a hole large enough to put out his head.

When the horseman came up, he proved to be a student, a merry fellow, who was journeying along on his horse, and singing as he went. As soon as the man in the sack saw him passing under the tree, he cried out, "Good morning! Good morning to you, my friend!" The student looked about everywhere; and seeing no one, and not knowing where the voice came from, he cried out, "Who calls me?"

Then the man in the tree answered, "Lift up your eyes, for behold here I sit in the sack of wisdom; here have I, in a short time, learned great and wondrous things. Compared to this seat, all the learning of the schools is as empty as air. A little longer, and I shall know all that man can know, and shall come forth wiser than the wisest of mankind. Here I recognize the signs and motions of the heavens and the stars; the laws that control the winds; the number of the sands on the sea-shore; the healing of the sick; the virtues of all simples, of birds, and of precious stones. Were you but once here, my friend, you would feel and own the power of knowledge."

The student listened to all this and wondered much; at last he said, "Blessed be the day and hour when I found you; can not you manage to let me into the sack for a little while?" Then the other answered, as if very unwillingly, "A little space I may allow you to sit here, if you will reward me well and entreat me kindly; but you must wait yet an hour below, till I have learnt some little matters that are yet unknown to me."

So the student sat himself down and waited a while; but the time hung heavy upon him, and he begged earnestly that he might ascend forthwith, for his thirst of knowledge was great. Then the other pretended to give way, and said, "You must let the sack of wisdom descend, by untying yonder rope, and then you shall enter." So the student let him down, opened the sack, and set him free. "Now then," cried he, "let me ascend quickly." As he began to put himself into the sack, and soon swung up the searcher after wisdom dangling in the air. "How is it with you, friend?" said he, "Do you not feel that wisdom comes to you? Rest there in peace, till you are a wiser man than you were."

So saying, he trotted off on the student's horse, and left the poor fellow to gather wisdom till somebody should come and let him down.

(1,140 词,选自《格林童话选粹》,中国对外经济贸易出版社)

6. The purpose the gardener gave the turnip to the king is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to get gold and lands and flocks                      B) to show his respect for the king  
C) to make his brother envy him                          D) to show off his ability of sowing
7. How did the king respond to the gift sent by the rich brother?  
A) Appreciatively.    B) Gladly.  
C) Angrily.    D) Kindly.
8. The rich brother planned to kill another brother by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) sharing a hidden treasure                                  B) traveling along with him

- C) showing him where he should lie                      D) hanging him on a tree
9. The gardener left the student dangling in the air in order to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) let him own the power of knowledge              B) let him know the truth of the story  
C) help himself out                                      D) teach him a lesson
10. The author implies in this passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) things can be good and can be bad              B) a big turnip can bring great fortune  
C) one brother was cleverer than the other              D) one of the brothers was wicked

## Section B

**Directions:** *There are two short passages in this section. Each passage is followed by questions or incomplete statements. Read the passages carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words.*

### Passage 3

Long long ago there lived a king and a queen, who owned wide forests, great gardens, and beautiful palaces. Still they were not altogether happy, for they had no children.

But at last on a bright spring morning a daughter was born to them. Then great was the joy in the whole kingdom, and the king's messengers went forth to bid all the good people come to the christening feast. To this feast were also bidden six good fairies, for you must know there lived seven in all, but one was a dark and evil being, therefore she was not asked to the feast.

The day of the christening came with blue skies and blossoms, song and gladness. The people thronged the palace gardens to make merry. The fairies came dancing into the garden, and all who were gathered there held their breath to see the beauty and loveliness of them. All about the cradle where the king's daughter lay, they danced. And one stepped forth and whispered, "My gift to you is this, you shall become the most beautiful woman in all the kingdom." "And," added the second fairy, "you shall become as kind and good as you will be beautiful." The third fairy said, "I give you the gift of wisdom." "And I," said the fourth, "the gift of love. You shall love and be beloved." The fifth fairy whispered, "Mine is the gift of song and laughter."

Then before any one knew what had happened, the dark and evil fairy stood before the cradle, waving her wand. She spoke in a cruel whisper, "Why was I not bidden to the feast? Ah, but you cannot escape me. The others have given their gifts. Mine is yet to come. Yes, yes, all my sisters' wishes shall come true; but when the king's daughter is sixteen years old, she shall prick her finger on a spindle and die!" And with fierce and hissing laughter she flew out of the garden. The king and queen cried out in sorrow.

Then forth stepped the sixth good fairy. She smiled lovingly on all. "Fear not," she said. "I can change it. Our king's daughter shall not die, but sleep — sleep until in due time a king's son shall come and awaken her with a kiss." Thus comforted, a smile broke through the tears, "She shall not die, not die," the good folk repeated. The king then raised his hand, and all were silent. "I command," he cried, "that all spindles in my kingdom be burned!" Gladly the people obeyed.

Then began the happy life of the king's little daughter. All the fairies' wishes came true. She was

the most beautiful of all, kind and true, wise and loving, and she sang and laughed through all her days.

On her sixteenth birthday, children came to play and dance with her. They crowned her their queen. They played games and were merry. But the king's daughter soon tired of their games. All alone she wandered into the dark forest — farther than ever she had gone before, and in a very lonely spot she saw a tower. She climbed the winding staircase, pushed open the door, and entered a little tower room. There sat an old woman twirling a stick between her hands, and a long soft white thread ran through her fingers.

"Good day, dear Granny," said the princess. "And what is it you are doing?" The old woman only smiled mysteriously and shook her head as if she did not hear. "Let me try to make a thread as soft and smooth as yours," now begged the princess, and without waiting for an answer she held out her hands. The old woman placed the spindle in the princess' hand — for you must know this old woman was spinning with the spindle and distaff; and all aglow with joy at the work the king's daughter laughed and sang. Then all at once she pricked her finger — and fell asleep, and at that very moment all else within the halls and gardens and forest slept. The birds ceased their singing. The leaves dropped off the trees, the flowers faded. The king, queen, and all the court slept where they sat and stood. In the kitchen the cook was just going to box the ears of the kitchen boy when all fell asleep. And the most wonderful thing that happened was this, a great hedge of roses sprang up and enclosed the whole palace with its gardens and forests, and so high was the hedge that the tops of turrets and towers might barely be seen above it. Everything within the hedge slept.

Outside, the good folk wondered what had happened. They tried to slip through the hedge, but in vain. "Aye, aye," they cried, remembering the christening feast, "Now our lovely king's daughter sleeps, and we are left in cold and utter darkness without her." And a great sorrow filled the hearts of all.

And now and again a king's son from some foreign land would come seeking to awaken the sleeping princess, but always he failed and went sadly away from the enchanted hedge.

At last a king's son came riding through the land, and an old man of the country folk was his guide. "And tell me, my good man, what are those towers I see?" asked the prince. "And how did this great hedge of roses come to grow here?" And the old man told all he knew of the beautiful and gentle princess. "She has slept these many years," he ended his tale, "waiting for a prince to awaken her." Then the prince lifted his golden sword, touched with it the hedge, and cried with joy, "It is I, I, who am to awaken her!" And behold — the hedge opened — and the king's son entered. In vain his companions sought to follow him — the hedge closed again before them.

And now, within the enchanted palace the prince walked from room to room in search of the sleeping princess. He laughed out loud when he saw the cook ready to box the ears of the kitchen boy. He smiled wonderingly at the king and queen and courtiers. But where was she — the princess? Where might she be?

The prince left the palace, and searched for her in the garden, but he found her not. Then his steps led him into the woods. The door opened before him — he stepped into the tower room. And there she lay, the sleeping princess, as beautiful as when she fell asleep one hundred years ago. The prince gazed and gazed upon her, and he knew that she was just as kind and good as she was beautiful.

Then he knelt before her and kissed her. And she opened her eyes and looked at him. “Ah, my prince” she cried, “you have come at last. I have waited for you — oh, so long!”

The very moment the princess awoke the birds began to sing — the flowers blossomed — everybody awoke. The cook boxed the ears of the kitchen boy, the king, queen, and courtiers stretched and went about their affairs. And they remembered all.

Then the prince and princess, hand in hand, walked into a new world — a world of birds and blossoms, of sunshine and love.

(1,220 词,选自《新编英语读本》第三册, 中外出版社)

11. Why was one of the seven fairies not invited to the christening feast?  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. What was going to happen to the king's daughter when she was sixteen years old according to the seventh fairy?  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. Who managed to change the young princess's fate as pronounced by the evil fairy?  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. What does the phrase “in due time”(Para.5) mean?  
\_\_\_\_\_
15. What does the story tell us?  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### Passage 4

In ancient Chinese mythology a goddess named Nü Wa, who had a woman's head and a snake's body, made four vitally important contributions. The first was patching the sky — in remote antiquity when the sky fell down, Nü Wa melted a kind of five-colored stone and patched the sky with it. The second was inventing musical instruments to enable people to entertain themselves with music. Third, she created human beings: it was said that Nü Wa married her brother and became pregnant with mankind. Last, she killed the black dragon that brought disasters to mankind, so people could live peacefully

They say it was on Tangwang Mountain (now in She County, Hebei Province), where three provinces (Shanxi, Hebei and Henan) meet, that Nü Wa successfully melted the five-colored stone. On the mountain there is a grand temple called the Goddess Wa Palace that enshrines Nü Wa for worship. The temple was built about 1,400 years ago and still attracts a great number of worshippers today.

The Goddess Wa Palace was built on the mountainside. It has a green roof and red eaves, carved beams and painted rafters; it looks grand and magnificent. Its architectural style is also quite unique: the Goddess Wa Pavilion hangs on the cliff by eight iron chains. The pavilion is 23 meters high and is made of bricks and wood. Whenever the visitors are many and the weight increases greatly, the iron chains that originally hung loosely become stretched taut like a bowstring, earning it the name the “movable building” or the “pendant temple.”

On the cliffs outside of the Goddess Wa Pavilion are inscribed six volumes of Buddhist sutras, with about 137,000 words. They are cultural relics of the Northern Qi period (550-577 A.D.). Four volumes of the inscription are the earliest stone-inscribed Buddhist sutras in China, so the wall is praised as “the First Wall Inscribed with Buddhist Sutras” in the world. It is considered a precious historical treasure in Chinese as well as foreign Buddhist books and records.

Every year on Nü Wa’s birthday (March 15th of the lunar calendar) devout pilgrims will come to worship Nü Wa in an endless stream. Most of them come here to seek sons, treatments for illnesses or money. It is said that it is very effective if one is really pious. On this day the mountain paths are full of pilgrims and visitors from different places. Also the stone path leading to the summit of the mountain is sprinkled with grains of corn and millet. They say the grain is food prepared for Nü Wa’s horses.

Some old grannies arduously climb up to the thousand-meter-high summit of the mountain with the help of crutches or the help of their families. Some young women come down the hill with a plastic toy baby in their arms, apparently seeking sons. There are also people who come to seek good luck or beg the Goddess Nü Wa to enable their children to be admitted to colleges or universities.

Visitors that have nothing to seek from the Goddess Nü Wa but simply come to have fun are also plentiful. They know that on Nü Wa’s birthday many interesting activities will be held for Nü Wa. On this day those whose wishes have come true under the protection of Nü Wa, to show their thankfulness, will invite theatrical troupes to give performances. They do it to perform their promises to Nü Wa. Theatrical troupes, which can be large or small are hired by different pilgrims to put on plays expressing good wishes. In old times women were regarded as ominous creatures so they were not allowed to act in such plays, but now things are different. There are also people with more modern tastes who, instead of hiring theatrical troupes, invite people to see films.

Besides putting on plays, people also recite Buddhist sutras to perform their promises. Several people sit in a circle, one of them beating a wooden fish and the others singing a ballad in the same rhythm. The rhythm also expresses their wish that the Goddess protect them.

Another way of offering sacrifices to the Goddess is to have several people, mainly women, stand in a YinYang Symbol pattern and then run for a period of time, from ten minutes to two hours. At the same time, they also mutter incantations. Among these people, the youngest can be less than 10 years old and the oldest can be more than 80. In fact, this way of offering sacrifices can also help improve people’s health.

On the Goddess’ birthday there are more pilgrims than on usual days. The peddlers selling the sacrificial paper are everywhere on the mountain path. In the fire pool below the Goddess Pavilion, there are many colorful cloth shoes and cloth dolls burning. All of these are sacrifices offered to the Goddess Nü Wa.

The sun sinks behind the hill and the visitors begin to leave, but the pious pilgrims will stay. Many will stay here for the whole night, to accompany the Goddess Nü Wa.

(860 词,选自 *China Today*, December, 1995)

16. What’s the main topic of the passage?

17. Where is the Goddess Wa Palace located?

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18. Why do people hold activities on Nü Wa's birthday?

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19. The word "sacrifice" in the passage means

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20. The author of this passage most probably works as

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## Part II Translation

**Directions:** *In this part, there are five sentences taken from the reading passages you have just read. Translate them into Chinese. You can refer back the passages to identify their meanings in the context.*

21. But they trusted him, and so they came closer and closer and enjoyed the fire's pleasant warmth and beautiful glow. (Passage 1)

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22. Looking down to earth at night, he saw sparks of light from the campfires, and he knew that Prometheus had given man fire. (Passage 1)

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23. The king took the gift very graciously, and said he knew not what to give in return more valuable and wonderful than the great turnip; so the soldier was forced to put it into a cart, and drag it home with him. (Passage 2)

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24. The very moment the princess awoke the birds began to sing — the flowers blossomed — everybody awoke. (Passage 3)

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25. On this day those whose wishes have come true under the protection of Nü Wa, to show their thankfulness, will invite theatrical troupes to give performances. (Passage 4)

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### Part III Vocabulary

**Directions:** In this part, there are 30 incomplete sentences. Each of the following sentences is provided with four choices. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

26. The new director of the factory \_\_\_\_\_ the worsening financial situation to the raised cost of production.  
A) prevented                      B) attributed                      C) admitted                      D) reduced
27. That country \_\_\_\_\_ from a backward agricultural country into an advanced industrial country.  
A) transferred                      B) transmitted                      C) transformed                      D) transported
28. My brother and I prefer to live in the suburbs \_\_\_\_\_ live in the downtown.  
A) rather than                      B) to                      C) instead of                      D) than
29. The case against Van Allen was re-examined at the unyielding \_\_\_\_\_ of his lawyer.  
A) request                      B) requirement                      C) inquiry                      D) push
30. The concept of "love" has been thought of by many as the most important \_\_\_\_\_ of civilized people.  
A) visual                      B) vision                      C) virtue                      D) virus
31. The French government had \_\_\_\_\_ thoroughly the scheme for modernizing the Paris telephone system at a cost of £ 400,000.  
A) appointed                      B) appreciated                      C) approached                      D) approved
32. A few high buildings in Hangzhou \_\_\_\_\_ the harmony of natural beauty there.  
A) improve                      B) harm                      C) damage                      D) spoil
33. Alexander Graham Bell once told his family that he would \_\_\_\_\_ be remembered as a teacher of the deaf than as the inventor of the telephone.  
A) more                      B) rather                      C) gladly                      D) likely
34. Scientists succeeded in \_\_\_\_\_ several beams of particles by using a special technique of filming.  
A) capturing                      B) seizing                      C) catching                      D) grasping
35. The old man \_\_\_\_\_ on the changes that had taken place since his youth.  
A) thought                      B) reflected                      C) absorbed                      D) focused
36. Ward had a good time with his friends, then he \_\_\_\_\_ out on the grass and fell asleep.  
A) stretched                      B) struck                      C) extended                      D) expanded
37. It was estimated that the owner wouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ to our making any structural change in the flat.  
A) allow                      B) admit                      C) consent                      D) confine
38. Zuse \_\_\_\_\_ me he was capable of looking after the five children and asked me to leave them to him when I was away.  
A) ensured                      B) assumed                      C) secured                      D) assured
39. The chairman \_\_\_\_\_ from the normal procedure by allowing reporters to be present during Council business.  
A) departed                      B) parted                      C) left                      D) withdrew
40. I can't bear! When will we have an end to this \_\_\_\_\_ noise?  
A) extensive                      B) external                      C) eternal                      D) examinable