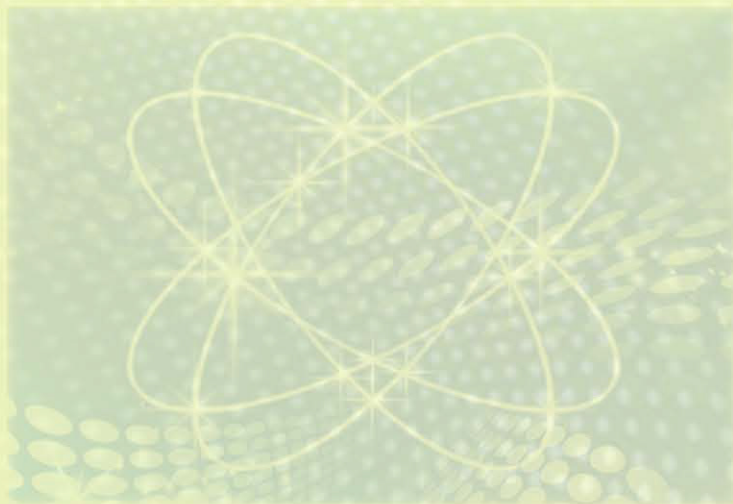


大学英语精练4

第二版

主编 柳青



重庆大学出版社

内 容 提 要

《大学英语精练》系列教材共分五册,每册十个单元。本书为该系列教材第四册,每单元包含三大部分:1. 开胃菜(谚海采撷、泛听浅读、相关信息阅读、易混词解析等);2. 主餐(快速阅读、深度阅读、传统阅读、完型填空、构词法应用、词汇和结构应用、同义词汇替换、英译汉、汉译英、命题作文等)3. 餐后甜点(幽默欣赏、主题讨论/演讲/辩论等)。所涉及的主题有:名声乃双刃剑、何以伟大、福利制度与残疾人、信息时代、孤独与乏味/独处与灵感、与贿赂作斗争、基因与家庭教育、感恩节/奴隶制/妇女、迪斯尼园遍天下、情商/智商与成功。本书旨在拓展英语学习的空间,丰富学习者的文化背景知识,加强语言技能训练,以提高学习者的语感和英语综合应用能力。本书可作为主干教材的配套教材,也可单独作为集听、说、读、写、译为一体的综合教材使用,还可作为英语学习者的自学教材。

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序

大学英语教学的功能和宗旨,不仅仅是培养学生的英语综合应用能力和自主学习能力,更为重要的是通过课程教学拓宽学生的文化视野,培养学生跨文化交际的能力,提高学生的综合文化素养。大学英语教学是高校推进素质教育不可或缺的重要组成部分,惟其在提高学生素质中的重要性,因而云南大学高度重视大学英语课程教学的改革和建设。

我校自 20 世纪 90 年代以来,大学英语课程先后进行了三次大的改革,以改革促创新,以改革强建设,以改革提质量,取得了比较显著的成效。2003 年,我校开始尝试新的网络教学模式,自主研发了网络教学平台,并于 2005 年初,正式投入使用。新系统运行顺畅,较好地实现了基本教学应用与网络化考试功能。

2007 年,适逢教育部进一步推进全国大学英语教学改革,我校有幸入选第二批国家大学英语教学改革示范点项目,随之推动我校大学英语教学改革进入了更高层次。

由于我分管教学工作,又是“示范点”项目负责人,几年来,我亲历并见证了我校大学英语教学部的领导和教师们转变教学观念,以改革为动力,在体现“以学生为主体,以教师为主导”的理念、实施基于“课堂+多媒体网络”的新型教学模式、构建大学英语课程体系、加强课程内涵建设和专业化教师队伍建设等方面做了大量富有成效的工作,为不断推进大学英语教学改革和建设,提高教学质量作出了积极贡献。

在“大学英语教学改革示范点”项目的建设过程中,我校大学英语教师们在学习中不断实践、不断总结,集腋成裘。今天,他们编写的《大学英语精练》(1—5 册)即将付梓。这套书是他们含辛茹苦、辛勤耕耘,从教学改革实践中提炼出来的结晶,也是我校作为“全国大学英语教学改革示范点”项目建设的主要成果之一。

《大学英语精练》以教育部《大学英语课程教学要求》的精神为指导,编写新颖、构思精巧、语言地道,是一套集知识性、趣味性、可读性为一体的辅助教材。相信这套教材的出版有助于进一步提高大学英语教学质量,有助于发挥“大学英语教学改革示范点”的示范、辐射作用。

大学外语教学部教师们勇于创新、求真务实的精神令我感动!故欣然为序。

云南大学副校长 武建国

2011 年 3 月



前言

《大学英语精练》是在大学英语教学改革实践中诞生的一套与现代信息技术相结合的多功能、多用途的大学英语辅助教材,旨在配合大学英语主干教材,拓展学习者的学习空间,进一步丰富他们的文化背景知识,加强语言技能训练,以提高他们的英语综合运用能力。

本套书的编者们在多年的大学英语教学实践中,积累了丰富的语料、试题素材,经过加工、提炼,运用于教学实践,又结合实际使用中的反馈意见,进行反复修改、完善,编写了《大学英语精练》1—5册。

一、指导思想

教育部2007年7月颁发了《大学英语课程教学要求》(以下简称《课程要求》)进一步具体明确了新形势下大学英语的教学性质和教学目标。我们正是以《课程要求》的精神为指导思想,“以外语教学理论为指导、以英语语言知识与应用技能、跨文化交际和学习策略”为主要内容,以“培养学生的英语综合应用能力和自主学习能力”,同时提高他们的“综合文化素养,以适应我国社会发展和国际交流的需要”为目标,来进行这套书的设计、编写工作。

《课程要求》指出,“教师不再仅仅是知识传授者”,而应当“是教学过程的组织者、自主学习的指导者、教学活动的督促者;学生应当选择适合自己的材料和方法,成为学习的主体,从而提高独立思考和自主学习的能力。”《大学英语精练》的编写体例体现了教师的组织作用和指导作用,并促使学生开动脑筋自主学习。

二、编写特色

1. 精讲多练,强化语言实践

语言只有在实践中才能发挥出其交际作用,而不断的练习和在语境中实践才能使学习者更好地理解语言知识,形成良好的语言习惯。因此,语言实践是学习语言最主要、也是最重要的手段。

本套书针对学生在大学英语学习中的重点、难点以及易混、易错点进行简要的归纳、辨析、讲解,并配以形式多样的语言实践练习题,让学生在实践中巩固所学知识。

2. 介绍背景知识,拓展文化视野

语言是文化的载体,而文化对准确理解语言起着至关重要的作用。所以,在传授英语语言知识的过程中,适时地介绍相应的文化背景知识,有利于拓展学生的视野,培养他们的跨文化交际能力。

本套书针对主干教材各单元的主题,提供图文并茂的文化背景知识,并配有相应的理解练习题,以加深学生对这些知识的了解。

3. 涵盖听说读写译,五位一体

交际能力是一种综合运用语言的能力。培养学生的交际能力,其实质就是要培养他们听、说、读、写、译几个方面的综合能力。听说读写译,是五位一体的,他们相互依存,相得益彰。

本套书既有选自英语新闻广播节目的实况录音及配套练习,多种类型的阅读训练,词汇和结构知识及其专项练习,英语幽默与修辞的欣赏及练习,也有英汉互译、口头和书面表达训练,能让学习者得到全方位的语言训练。

鉴于《大学英语精练》的上述特点,它既可以用作大学英语主干教材的配套教材,也可以单独作为集听、说、读、写、译为一体的综合教材使用,还可以作为英语学习者的自学教材。

三、编写队伍

《大学英语精练》(1—5册)的总设计、总负责人兼总主编,各册主编、副主编,直至所有参与编写的人员队伍,由资深大学英语教授、副教授和中青年骨干教师组成;另外,还有英美专家参与审定。

本套书从构思、编写到最后成型,整个过程得到了许多领导、专家的支持,特别是教育部高等学校大学外语教学指导委员会委员、原云南省大学外语教学与考试指导委员会主任,现任顾问梁育全教授的指导与支持。在此向他们表示感谢。

《大学英语精练》的编撰,是一个不小的工程,这次再版,纠正了已发现的不妥和疏漏,并在编排上作了大幅修改和补充;囿于编者的水平与经验,书中难免仍有不妥之处,恳请专家、学者们不吝赐教,以期再版时,认真勘正。

总主编

2011年3月

使用说明

《大学英语精练》以听说领先,并兼顾听、说、读、写、译等英语语言应用能力的全面训练,词语注释准确,易混词辨析简明扼要。因此,本教程既可作为主干教材的辅助教材使用,也可作为独立教材使用;同时,由于所有练习都配有参考答案,也适合广大的英语爱好者自学使用。

为了提高学习效率,使用者务必按照书中每部分的指令和步骤学习。

每单元的第一部分(Part A)开胃品(Appetizer)中,听力内容(II. Global Listening and Reading)的生词注释,对动词、名词采取实用注释方式,即完全按照动词或名词在句子中使用的情况(即时、体、人称单复数等结构性质)注音、释义,并标出词性,而不是单词原形的注释,这样有利于学习者在语境中领悟词语的用法。

全书注释所用的缩略语如下:

a. = *adj.* = adjective (形容词);

AmE = American English (美国语);

coll. = colloquialism (口头语)

esp. = especially (特别);

ger. = gerund (动名词);

n. = noun (名词);

oft. = often (常常);

phr. ad. = phrasal adverb (副词短语);

phr. prep. = phrasal preposition (介词短语);

poss. form. = possessive form (所有格形式);

pr. n. = *pro. n.* = proper name (专有名词);

phr. v. = phrasal verb (动词短语);

p. p. = past participle (过去分词);

pr. t. = present tense (现在时);

sb. = somebody / someone (某人);

sl. = slang (俚语);

vi. = verb intransitive (不及物动词);

usu. = usually (通常)

ad. = *adv.* = adverb (副词);

BrE = British English (英国语);

e. g. = for example (例如);

form. = formal (正式用法);

i. e. = that is / namely (即,那就是);

num. = numeral (数词);

phr. a. = phrasal adjective (形容词短语);

phr. n. = phrasal noun (名词短语);

pl. = plural (复数形式);

pr. p. = present participle (现在分词);

p. t. = past tense (过去时);

sing. = singular (单数形式);

sth. = something (某物,某事);

vt. = verb transitive (及物动词);

~ (代指被解释的词)



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Unit 1

Fame Is a Double-edged Sword

Part A Appetizer



I. Try to Find the Gems (TFG)

You might have learned of the saying, “**Fame is a magnifying glass.**” Please fill in the blanks with proper words to make the following sentences meaningful as well as grammatical.

1. A good fame is better than a good _____.
2. Vain glory blossoms but never _____.
3. When the _____ has sunk into the dust, the great name still lives.



II. Global Listening and Reading (GLR)

Please take the following **FOUR** steps to learn effectively.

Step One

Listen to each of the passages and then read the ten statements and questions following it.

For Statements 1-8, write on the line before each statement:

T (for True) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

F (for False) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG (for Not Given) if the statement is not given in the passage.

For Questions 9-10, write the answers on the lines according to the passage you have just listened to.

Step Two

If the passage proves to be too difficult for you to understand by the first listening, then look at the list of the new words and read them aloud before listening to the passage again.

Step Three

If you still have difficulty in understanding some parts of it by the second listening, then read the audio script in detail to improve your understanding. And check your answers to the ten statements and questions.

Step Four

Now if you can understand the material well by reading, listen to the record again for consolidation of listening comprehension without glancing at the audio script.



Passage 1 Striving to Be the World's Heaviest

⇒ Statements and Questions

- _____ 1. Donna Simpson is eager to make herself known to the public.
- _____ 2. Donna Simpson has more than 600 pounds now, and she wants to keep her weight at this

level.

- ___ 3. Simpson was very fat when she was a child and she was very distressed at that time.
- ___ 4. Simpson puts the video of her eating greasy foods or walking to the car at *supersizedbombshells.com*, and netizens can watch them free of charge.
- ___ 5. A Guinness World Records spokeswoman said the claim from Simpson for the title of world's heaviest woman to give birth had been rejected.
- ___ 6. Simpson wears size XXXXXL clothing, and most of her clothes are bought online.
- ___ 7. Simpson accepted a book offer and wanted to show her own reality because she took it as a good business opportunity.
- ___ 8. Philippe Gouamba, the husband-to-be of Simpson, thinks Simpson is very sexy with her curves, full belly and generous hips.
9. Where and when will Simpson plan to marry her fiancé?

10. Simpson calls herself a member of the “_____”.

❖ *New Words to Learn before Listening to the Passage Again* ❖

1. waging [weɪdʒɪŋ]	pr. p.	开展, 进行	9. couch [kaʊtʃ]	n.	躺椅, 长沙发
2. calorie-rich [ˈkæləri riʃ]	a.	富含热量的	10. suburban [səˈbʊrban]	a.	郊区的
3. model [ˈmɒdəl]	vi.	做模特	11. accommodating [əˈkɒmədeɪtɪŋ]	pr. p.	为...提供方便
4. admirers [ədˈmaɪərəz]	n. (pl.)	仰慕者	12. quest [kwɛst]	n.	追求
5. greasy [ˈɡriːsi]	a.	油腻的	13. girth [ɡɜːθ]	n.	腰围
6. plus-size [plʌs saɪz]	a.	超大的	14. curves [kɜːvz]	n. (pl.)	曲线
7. butt [bʌt]	n.	臀部			
8. lounging [laʊndʒɪŋ]	pr. p.	躺卧			

⇒ *Audio Script for Further Understanding*

A New Jersey woman is **waging**¹ a campaign to become the world's heaviest living woman, admitting that she is as hungry for attention as she is for **calorie-rich**² food.



Donna Simpson, 42, weighs more than 600 pounds (272 kg) and aims to reach 1,000 pounds (455 kg). The mother of two children, age 3 and 14, **models**³ on a website called *supersizedbombshells.com*, where **admirers**⁴ and the curious can pay to watch videos of her eating **greasy**⁵ foods or walking to the car. She has appeared in television interviews and she welcomes media coverage.

The Guinness World Records spokeswoman said Simpson has submitted a claim for the title of world's heaviest woman to give birth, a claim that is being reviewed. Among the heaviest women ever recorded was one who reportedly weighed 1,800 pounds (816 kg) and another who reportedly weighed 1,200 pounds (545 kg) at the time of their deaths.

Simpson said she has received a book offer and wants her own reality shown, partly to give **plus-size**⁶ women more confidence. She wears size XXXXXL clothing, which she buys mostly online, and calls herself a member of the “fat acceptance community”.

“The bigger your **butt**⁷ is, the bigger belly you have, the sexier you are,” Simpson said, **lounging**⁸ on the **couch**⁹ of her **suburban**¹⁰ home 40 miles south of New York.

Simpson has found a man who says he appreciates her size, and they plan to marry in Hawaii this year. She said

airlines are being **accommodating**¹¹ of her needs. Her fiancé, 49-year-old Philippe Gouamba and the father of her 3-year-old daughter, said he not only finds Simpson attractive but is also one of Simpson's biggest supporters in her **quest**¹² to expand her **girth**¹³.

"You look at her **curves**¹⁴ and see her full belly and generous hips," Gouamba said. "It's very sexy."

(302 words)



Passage 2 Woods: "A Little Nervous" about Return at Masters

⇒ Statements and Questions

- ___ 1. Tiger Woods is the one who has to take full responsibility for the sex scandal.
- ___ 2. Tiger Woods' wrongdoings were made public in his professional field.
- ___ 3. Two interviews with Tiger Woods were taken without being made public.
- ___ 4. When answering the questions under the camera the first time since the car crash, Woods described the car crash as well as his marriage, his stint in a rehabilitation clinic and much of his private life.
- ___ 5. At the second interview, Woods was as nervous and ashamed as he had been during his previous public outing.
- ___ 6. The mock and laughing from the public actually made Woods feel uneasy and ashamed.
- ___ 7. When considering how he will be accepted if he goes back to golf after the disclosure of his misdeeds, Woods hesitates to play golf again.
- ___ 8. Before his misdeeds were uncovered, Tiger Woods had been a distinguished golf player in his country and was welcomed by mid-aged people.
- ___ 9. When did the car crash happen to Woods?
- ___ 10. Woods plans to finish his more than four months of _____ and play at Augusta National.

❖ New Words to Learn before Listening to the Passage Again ❖

1. acknowledged [ək'nɒlɪdʒd]	p. t.	承认	8. stint [stɪnt]	n.	节俭
2. living a lie ['lɪvɪŋ ə laɪ]	ger.	做人虚伪	9. rehabilitation [ˌrɪːhəbɪli'teɪʃən]	n.	康复
3. scandal ['skændəl]	n.	丑闻	10. transpired [træn'spaɪəd]	p. p.	发生, 泄露
4. misdeeds [mɪs'diːdz]	n. (pl.)	不端行为	11. ridicule ['rɪdɪkjʊːl]	n.	嘲笑
5. channel ['tʃænəl]	n.	频道	12. composed [kəm'pəʊzd]	a.	镇定的
6. aired [eəd]	p. p.	播放	13. reservations [rezə'veɪʃənz]	n. (pl.)	保留意见
7. ESPN (abbr.)			14. Masters ['mæstəz]	pro. n.	高尔夫锦标赛
(Entertainment and Sports Programming Network)			15. claps [klæps]	n. (pl.)	鼓掌
娱乐体育节目电视网			16. seclusion [sɪ'kluːʒən]	n.	隐居, 隔离

⇒ Audio Script for Further Understanding

Tiger Woods **acknowledged**¹ "living a lie"², saying he alone was responsible for the sex **scandal**³ that caused his downfall and that no one in his inner circle was aware of his **misdeeds**⁴.

"It was all me. I'm the one who did it. I'm the one who acted the way I acted. No one knew what was going on when it was going on," Woods told The Golf **Channel**⁵ in one of two interviews Sunday night. A second one was **aired**⁶ on **ESPN**⁷.



“I’m sure, if more people would have known in my inner circle, they would have stopped it or tried to put a stop to it. But I kept it all to myself,” he said.

Answering questions on camera for the first time since his early morning car crash last November, Woods again provided few details about the crash, his marriage, his **stint**⁸ in a **rehabilitation**⁹ clinic or much of his private life.

“A lot has **transpired**¹⁰ in my life. A lot of ugly things have happened... I’ve done some pretty bad things in my life,” he told ESPN.

Woods also acknowledged more fully than in any of his previous statements that the public **ridicule**¹¹ had caused him shame.

“It was hurtful, but then again, you know what? I did it,” he told The Golf Channel. “And I’m the one who did those things. And looking back on it now, with a more clear head, I get it. I can understand why people would say those things. Because you know what? It was disgusting behavior. It’s hard to believe that was me, looking back on it now.”

Woods was more comfortable and **composed**¹² than during his only previous public outing, dressed in golf clothes. He said he couldn’t wait to get back to playing golf, though he had **reservations**¹³ about how he’ll be received when he returns to golf next month at the **Masters**¹⁴.

“I’m a little nervous about that, to be honest with you,” he told ESPN. “It would be nice to hear a couple of **claps**¹⁵ here and there.”

Woods plans to end more than four months of **seclusion**¹⁶ and play at Augusta National, one of the most tightly controlled environments in golf.

(367 words)



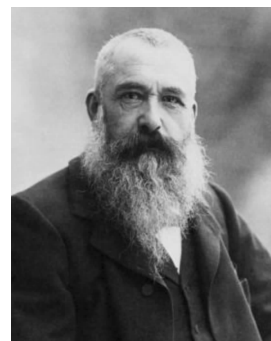
III. Information Related to the Text (IRT)

1 Monet (1840-1926)

Claude Monet was a French painter, initiator, leader, and unswerving advocate of the Impressionist style. His youth was spent in Le Havre. In 1859, he studied in Paris at the Atelier Suisse and formed a friendship with Pissarro. From 1871 to 1878, Monet lived at Argenteuil, a



village on the Seine near Paris, and here were painted some of the most joyous and famous works of the Impressionist movement, not only by Monet, but by his visitors Manet, Renoir and Sisley. After



having experienced extreme poverty, Monet began to prosper. In 1890, he was successful enough to buy the house at Giverny he had previously rented. From 1890, he concentrated on series of pictures in which he painted the same subject at different times of the day in different lights - *Haystacks* or *Grainstacks* (1890-1891) and *Rouen Cathedral* (1891-1895) are the best known. In his final years he was troubled by failing eyesight, but he painted until the end. He was enormously prolific and many major galleries have examples of his work.

(174 words)

2 Hitchcock (1899-1980)

Sir Alfred Joseph Hitchcock (13 August, 1899—29 April, 1980) was an iconic and highly influential British filmmaker and producer, who pioneered many techniques in the suspense and psychological thriller genres. After a very substantial career in his native United Kingdom in both silent films and talkies, Hitchcock moved to Hollywood and, in 1956, became an American citizen, also retaining his British citizenship. Hitchcock directed more than fifty feature films, in a career spanning six decades, from the silent era, through the invention of sound films, and far into the color era. As a director, he was among the most consistently recognizable by the general public, and was one of the most successful of his era. He continues to be one of the best-known and most popular filmmakers of all time. (133 words)



3 Oscar Wilde (1854-1900)

Oscar Fingal O'Flahertie Wills Wilde (16 October, 1854—30 November, 1900) was an Irish playwright, novelist, poet and author of numerous short stories and one novel.



Oscar Wilde was the second son born into an Anglo-Irish family. Oscar was educated at home up to the age of nine. Then he attended Portora Royal School in Enniskillen, Fermanagh and stayed there until he was sixteen. Wilde studied classics at Trinity College, Dublin, from 1871 to 1874. He was an outstanding student, and won the Berkeley Gold Medal, the highest award available to classics students at Trinity. He was awarded a scholarship to Magdalen College, Oxford, where he continued his studies from 1874 to 1878 and where he became a part of the Aesthetic movement. While at Magdalen College, Wilde became particularly well known for his role in the aesthetic and decadent movements. He began wearing his hair long and openly scorning so-called “manly” sports, and began decorating his rooms with peacock feathers, lilies, sunflowers, blue china and other objects of art. At the height of his fame and success, whilst his masterpiece, *The Importance of Being Earnest* (1895), was still on stage in London, Wilde was convicted of gross indecency with other men and imprisoned for two years. In prison he wrote *De Profundis*, a long letter which discusses his spiritual journey through his trials. Upon his release he left immediately for France and wrote his last work, *The Ballad of Reading Gaol*, a long poem commemorating the harsh rhythms of prison life. Wilde died of cerebral meningitis on 30 November 1900 and was buried in Paris. (270 words)

4 Beethoven (1770-1827)

Ludwig Beethoven was born in Bonn, Electorate of Cologne, in 1770 and was baptized on 17 December 1770. Although his birth date is not known for certain, his family celebrated his birthday on 16 December. Beethoven's talent was recognized at a very early age, and by 1778 he was studying the organ, the violin, the viola and the piano. In 1792, Beethoven moved to Vienna, where he studied for a time with Joseph Haydn: his hopes of studying with Mozart had been shattered by Mozart's death



the previous year. By 1793, Beethoven established a reputation in Vienna as a piano virtuoso. His first works with opus numbers, a set of three piano trios, appeared in 1795. Around 1796, Beethoven began to lose his hearing and lived for a time in the small Austrian town of Heiligenstadt, just outside Vienna. Here he wrote his Heiligenstadt Testament, which records his resolution to continue living for and through his art. Beethoven passed away on March 26, 1827 and between 10,000 and 30,000 people attended his funeral to lament over the death of this great master of music. (189 words)

Now please read the following statements 1-10, and write:

T (for **True**) if the statement agrees with the information given in the paragraphs;

F (for **False**) if the statement contradicts the information given in the paragraphs;

NG (for **Not Given**) if the statement is not given in the paragraphs.

⇒ Statements

- ___ 1. In 1859, Monet studied in London and formed a friendship with Pissarro.
- ___ 2. It was in Argenteuil that some of the most joyous and famous works of the Impressionist movement were painted by Monet and his groups.
- ___ 3. In 1890, Monet's success earned him enough money to buy the house at Giverny he had previously rented.
- ___ 4. Hitchcock moved to Hollywood and became an American citizen in 1956, but he still retained his British citizenship.
- ___ 5. Hitchcock contributed a lot to the invention of sound and color films.
- ___ 6. Oscar Wilde created numerous short stories but only one novel.
- ___ 7. Oscar Wilde was educated at home until nine years old and then he was sent to a royal school.
- ___ 8. Oscar Wilde was an outstanding student and won the Berkeley Gold Medal, the highest award available to Science students at Trinity College.
- ___ 9. Beethoven's talent was recognized at a very early age and he studied the organ, the violin as well as the piano when he was young.
- ___ 10. Beethoven hoped to study with Mozart but Mozart's death smashed his dream and he moved to Vienna where he studied for a time with Joseph Haydn.



IV. Confusing Vocabulary Discrimination (CVD)

1. **【worship】** *n.* (1) great respect or admiration; e. g. *money worship* (金钱崇拜) (2) a service in religion; e. g. *attend worship* (参加/做礼拜); cp. *warship* (军舰)

【admiration】 *n.* a feeling of pleasure and respect; sb. or sth. that causes such feelings; e. g. *His success in work made him the admiration of his colleagues.* (他工作上的成功使他成为同事们敬佩/羡慕的对象。)

2. **[accuse]** *vt.* to charge sb. doing wrong or acting against the law; e. g. *be accused of burglary* (被指控犯了入室盗窃罪)
[blame] *vt.* to say or think that sb. is responsible for sth. bad; e. g. *blame John for the team's defeat in the competition* (将比赛队的失败归咎于约翰)
3. **[idle]** *adj.* not working at or making anything; e. g. *the idle unemployed* (游手好闲的失业者)
[leisurely] *adj.* moving or done in a relaxed way without hurrying; e. g. *He did everything in a leisurely manner.* (他做什么都慢悠悠的。) *adv.* e. g. *We talked as we walked leisurely along.* (我们一边漫步一边交谈。)
[leisured] *adj.* having no regular work and a lot of free time, especially because you are rich; e. g. *the leisured classes* (有闲阶级)
[lazy] *adj.* not in favor of or escaping from activity or work; e. g. *He is unwilling to work after graduation from college; he's too lazy!* (他大学毕业后不愿意工作,真是太懒了!)
4. **[bored]** *adj.* (~ with) tired and having no interest in; e. g. *be bored with one's life* (对生活感到厌倦)
[boring] *adj.* dull or not appealing; e. g. *a boring book* (无聊的书)
[tiring] *adj.* making people physically or mentally tired; e. g. *a tiring job* (累人的工作)
5. **[sustain]** *vt.* to maintain the strength, spirits, or determination; to suffer from sth. unpleasant; e. g. *to sustain one's interest in study* (保持对学习的兴趣); *to sustain severe damage in a drought* (在洪水中蒙受巨大的损失)
[support] *vt.* to show approval and encouragement; e. g. *to support a plan* (支持一项计划)
6. **[minute]** *adj.* very small; very careful and exact by paying attention to the smallest details; e. g. *a minute progress* (一点点的进步; also "a small progress"); *a minute examination of the diamond* (对钻石的仔细检验)
[tiny] *adj.* extremely small; e. g. *a tiny infant/room/ profit.* (很小的婴儿/房间; 一丁点利润)
[small] *adj.* opposite to "big", of less than usual size, weight, importance etc. ; e. g. *a small woman ; a small amount of money; a small mistake* (身材矮小的女人; 少量的钱; 小错误)
7. **[distinct]** and **[distinctive]** *adj.* Anything clearly seen or felt is distinct; e. g. *There is a distinct smell of smoke in this room.* (这房间里有一股明显的烟味。) Something or a character that is clearly different from others of this kind is "distinctive" or "distinct from others"; e. g. *Roses have a very distinctive smell; it's quite distinct from the smell of lilies.* (玫瑰有一种很特殊的气味,它与百合的气味十分不同。)
8. **[object]** *vi.* (~ to) to feel or show opposition or disagreement; e. g. *I'd like to go on with the speech, if no one objects.* (我想继续演讲,如果没人反对的话。)
vt. (~ that) to give as a reason against sth. (提出……作为反对的理由); e. g. *I wanted to swim, but John objected that he was too tired.* (我想去游泳,但是约翰反对,他说他太累了。)
[oppose] *vt.* to treat (esp. a proposal or a planned course of conduct) with strong disagreement, esp. do sth. to stop it; e. g. *We opposed giving too much praise to children.* (我们反对给孩子过多的表扬。)
9. **[chase]** *vt. & vi.* (~ after) to run after rapidly in order to catch, defeat or kill; e. g. *The boy chased (after) the balloon but couldn't catch it.* (孩子追着气球跑,但是抓不到它。)
vt. to drive away; e. g. *The group of beggars were chased from the department store.* (这群乞丐被赶出了百货商店。)
[pursue] *vt.* (1) to go after in order to catch or defeat; e. g. *The police are pursuing a wanted criminal.* (警方正在追捕一名通缉犯。)("chase" can also be used in this sense; e. g. *The police are chasing a wanted criminal.*) (2) to continue step by step with something over a long period of time in order to achieve something worthwhile; e. g. *She is pursuing her doctor's degree in America.* (她在美国继续读博士学位。)
10. **[justify]** *vt.* to provide a good reason for; e. g. *How can you justify always being late for class?* (你怎么解释上课总是迟到?)
[prove] *vt.* to give facts to show that sth. /sb. is true or false, right or wrong, etc. ; e. g. *evidence that proves his honesty* (证明他诚实的证据) *Your idea proves to be wrong.* (结果你错了。)
[testify] *vi.* (1) (~ against/for) to make a serious declaration of what is true, esp. in a court of law; e. g. *to testify against the victim in court* (在法庭上作不利于受害人的证言) (2) (~ to) to prove that sth. is true; *vt.* (~ that) e. g. *The witness testified that she'd seen the defendant kill the victim with a gun.* (目击者作证说,她曾亲眼看到被告枪杀了受害人。)
In the following sentence, "prove" and "testify to" are interchangeable without altering the meaning of the sentence; e. g. *The smell of perfume testifies to/proves her presence in the room.* (香水的味道证明她就在房间里。)

Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences, making it logical and grammatical.

- It is test ____ to evaluate a student's ability only by the result of his college entrance exam.
A. loving B. admiration C. admiring D. worshipping
- He is ____ human-trafficking and will be tried next week.
A. accused of B. blamed C. responsible for D. guilty of
- As a CEO of the Group, he can hardly have a(n) ____ meal with his family.
A. lazy B. leisurely C. idle D. unoccupied
- I am fed up! I've been ____ with answering phone calls and typing letters in the office all through the day!
A. boring B. tiring C. hated D. bored
- Her way of talking and smiling is quite ____ from that of her twin sister.
A. distinctive B. clear C. distinct D. unique
- I made a ____ examination of the diamond ring before I decided to buy it as an engagement ring for Mary.
A. little B. small C. tiny D. minute
- I bought a lot of interesting books from the book store for my daughter in order to ____ her interest in reading.
A. support B. sustain C. carry on D. improve
- If no one ____, we will put off our picnic plan till next Saturday.
A. opposes B. agrees C. objects D. responds
- I never regret sacrificing many enjoyments and ____ my dancing career the whole life time.
A. chasing B. pursuing C. following D. running
- If you can't ____ your absence from the important meeting held yesterday, you will be fired.
A. prove B. justify C. testify D. explain

Part B Main Dishes



I. Fast Reading (FR)

In this part, you will have 10 minutes to go over one or two passages quickly and then read ten statements following it. For statements 1-10, write:

T (for **True**) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passages;

F (for **False**) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passages;

NG (for **Not Given**) if the statement is not given in the passages.

◀ Passage 1 ▶ First Daughters Balance Privilege and Pressure

Luci Baines Johnson was just 16 years old when she approached her father, President Johnson,

with what she considered a reasonable request. “I asked my father if we could have the Beatles come to play at the White House,” she recalled.

His response? A decisive no, “without even any moment of trying to soften the blow,” Johnson said in a recent phone interview. The president thought the move would be viewed as self-serving. His daughter, however, saw it as a chance to honor “a great talent” and strengthen ties between the United States and Great Britain. Luci Baines Johnson learned quickly of how to be the first daughter. Her family moved into the White House in 1963, following the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

“On my 17th birthday, I received a handwritten note from my father, the only handwritten note I have, telling me how much he loves me and how much he has delighted in having me as his daughter for all those 17 years,” she said. The note was dated noon, July 2, 1964. Six hours later, in the East Room of the White House, Lyndon Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which banned discrimination based on race or gender in public places, schools and places of employment.

“Can you imagine ever receiving a more momentous, glorious, exciting, thrilling birthday present that lasted forever and ever than something like that, that would change the world for all time and make it a much more decent place? That took place on my birthday,” she said.

Life in the White House, however, came at a cost. Johnson and the first children before and after her will always have to “pay a big price in terms of personal time”, she said. More than 45 years after she moved into the White House, she still receives requests for interviews about the time she spent there. But the public’s interest in first daughters is nothing new. Fanny Hayes, for example, who was about the same age as Malia when she moved into the White House in 1877, was followed by the media until the day she died. “She was an American celebrity”, said presidential historian Doug Wead. “While the interest in first daughters has stayed steady, the pressure on the children has intensified”, said Wead, author of *All the Presidents’ Children: Triumph and Tragedy in the Lives of America’s First Families*.

When Chelsea Clinton was just 13 years old, for example, she was ridiculed in a 1993 “Saturday Night Live” sketch that declared her “not a babe”. Actor Mike Myers later apologized, and the skit was cut from replays of the show. Amy Carter, who was 9 when she moved into the White House, was also mocked for her appearance and for her poor manners, after she pulled out a book during a state dinner. Her parents enrolled her in public school, illuminating the already bright spotlight on her. An infamous photograph of her first day at school shows the young girl with her head hanging low, carrying a Snoopy book bag and surrounded by a swarm of paparazzi (狗仔队).

To this date, no other presidential children have attended public school. But other presidential children have taken on power roles in their fathers’ administrations. Anna Roosevelt, for example, was a “super aide” to Franklin D. Roosevelt during his last year in office, Wead said, describing her as a combination of a personal secretary and chief of staff, not to mention her public popularity.

And Alice Roosevelt, a fashion icon who was known to have quite the rebellious streak, also played a pivotal (关键的) role for her father, Theodore Roosevelt. She went on an around-the-world junket for the purposes of American foreign policy — a move that diverted attention from her father's efforts to bring about a peace treaty in the Russo-Japanese War, Wead said. The president later won a Nobel Peace Prize for his work on various peace treaties.

Under the administration that followed, William Taft's daughter became one of the unsung heroes of women's rights, Wead said. Taft credited his daughter, Helen, for helping to change his mind about women's suffrage (选举权). Susan Ford Bales once told the San Francisco Chronicle that while in the White House, "I kept thinking, I want to be normal. But I can't be normal... Everyone was watching. It was like living out loud."

But Ford also cashed in on some of the perks of her high-profile position and took Alice Roosevelt's advice to "have one hell of a good time". Ford roller-skated through the White House, held her prom in the East Room and scored VIP treatment at concerts—including a backstage pass to see Rod Stewart. (That move ignited the public's interest in her, sparking rumors that she and Stewart were engaged.) Johnson said that some of the best advice she received while in the White House was to just recognize that she couldn't change things or make the attention go away. "There are inevitably going to be moments when you feel like the pressures of the goldfish bowl seem unfair or more than you can bear, but so are the opportunities to learn, to understand, to grow, to love, to make friends, to witness," she said. "I describe it as the best of times and sometimes the worst of times, but whatever the times, it was a time of extraordinary privilege." (913 words)

⇒ Statements

- ___ 1. President Johnson refused his daughter's request to invite the Beatles to play at the White House because he thought the move would be considered by the public as serving personal interest.
- ___ 2. After President John F. Kennedy resigned, Lyndon Johnson succeeded him as the US president and Luci Baines Johnson since then knew a lot about the life of being the first daughter.
- ___ 3. Luci believed that the Civil Rights Act of 1964 signed by his father on her birthday was a most exciting and glorious present.
- ___ 4. Children of first families have always been the focus of public attention and as a result, they have to put up with the life of less personal time and more pressure.
- ___ 5. The book *All the Presidents' Children: Triumph and Tragedy in the Lives of America's First Families* was adapted into a film and made a great hit in the year of its first show.
- ___ 6. Chelsea Clinton was ridiculed in a sketch of a TV show but later the actor Mike Myers apologized to her and the show was replayed without cutting the skit.
- ___ 7. Theodore Roosevelt won a Nobel Peace Prize for his work on world peace, which, to some