

**新天地** 高职高专英语规划教材

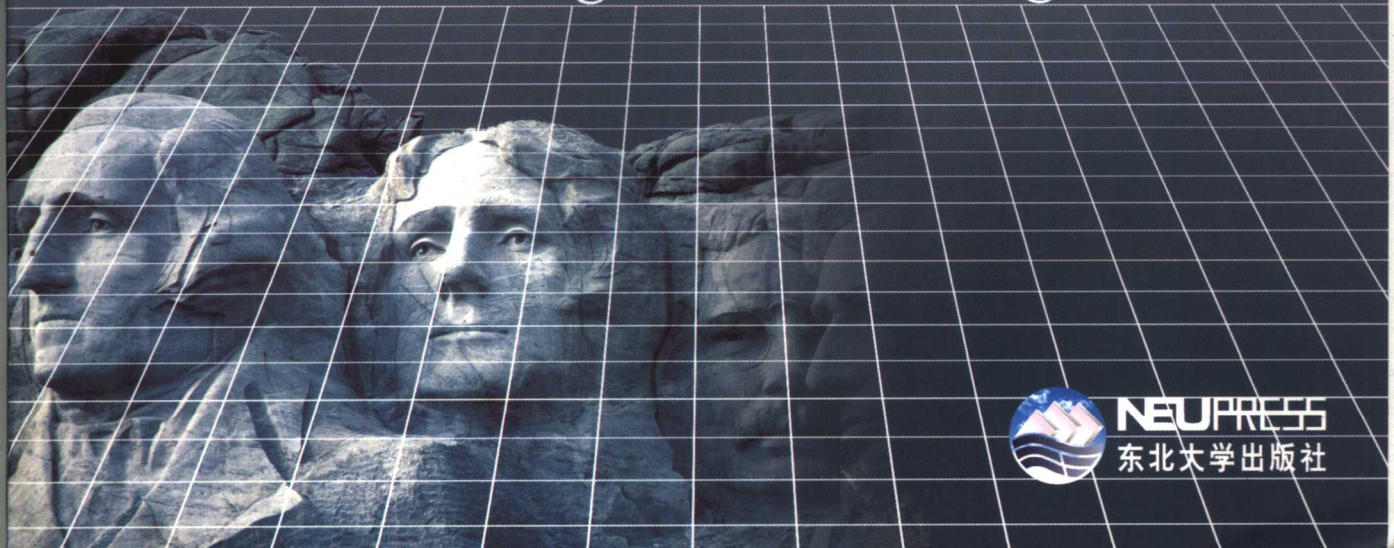
# NEW WORLD COLLEGE ENGLISH

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## 读写教程

1

*Reading and Writing Course*



**NEUPRESS**  
东北大学出版社

新天地高职高专英语规划教材  
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Reading and Writing Course One

# 读 写 教 程 1

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### 内 容 提 要

本书共有十个单元, 每个单元都有一个独立的主题, 有 Text A 和 Text B 两篇课文。课文选材广泛、内容丰富, 集知识性、趣味性为一体; 课后有词汇、语法、翻译、写作等讲解和训练内容, 以阅读为核心开展各项技能的训练, 旨在提高学生的读、写、译综合能力。

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# 前 言

《新天地高职高专英语》是一套供高等专科学校非英语专业学生使用的英语教材。本套教材是根据教育部高等教育司颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》设计和编写的，并充分考虑了近年来高校扩招、学制缩短等影响因素，编写原则是“以应用为目的，实用为主，够用为度”，要达到的目的是：培养学生掌握必需的、实用的英语语言知识和技能，具有阅读和翻译与本专业有关的英文资料的初步能力，并为进一步提高英语的应用能力打下一定的基础。

《新天地高职高专英语》是依据当代语言学、应用语言学以及外语教学理论和研究的成果，本着以学生为中心和主体、以教师为主导的理念，以提高学生的听、说、读、写、译等实际交际应用能力为目的，并结合高职高专学生的英语基础水平和实际情况而编写的。全书以培养学生实际运用英语的能力为目标，突出教学的基础性和实用性。

本套教材分为《读写教程》、《听说教程》和《综合教程》三个系列。

《读写教程》共有四册，每册均有十个单元。每单元围绕一个主题进行选材和编写。选材真实地道，所选文章的题材和体裁具有多样性、新颖性和实用性，其内容和语言富有趣味性和时代性。课文部分包括课文A与课文B两篇课文。课后的练习紧紧围绕课文内容，包括阅读练习、词汇、语法、翻译和写作等，重在培养学生综合运用语言的能力。本册的写作部分旨在巩固学生的语法知识，提高学生的基本写作能力。

《听说教程》也是四册，每册也有十个单元。每个单元的主题与《读写教程》基本一致，都由五个部分组成，即语言训练、听力训练、听说训练、口语训练和趣味欣赏。《听说教程》以基本的听说训练为主，要求学生能听懂日常交际和业务活动中的语言清晰、结构简单、语速一般的英语会话与陈述，且理解准确；能在日常交际与业务活动中进行简单的口头交流。建议教学过程中，课外以听为主，课内以说为主，听说结合，培养学生的英语会话能力。在具体的教学活动中，任课教师可以根据学生水平和教学进度等实际情况有选择地使用教材内容。《听说教程》配有光盘。

《综合教程》也有四册，分别与对应册数的《读写教程》和《听说教程》相配套，也是十个单元，是读写、听说能力训练的继续，旨在进一步提高学生的综合能力。该书附有对应册数的《读写教程》和《听说教程》中所有练习题的答案以及课文译文和听说部分的录音文字材料；还有题型与高等学校英语应用能力考试完全一致的训练题，意在让学生熟悉题型、提高水平，为以后参加 A、B 级考试打好基础。

天，碧空白云；地，绿水青山，新世纪展现在我们面前的是日新月异的新天地。我们用“新天地”冠名这套教材，是希望《新天地》这朵小花能在新天地里绽放，迎接新世纪大学英语教学的满园春色。

我们力争这套教材能体现出国内外英语教学理论和研究的成果，为国内提供一套反映时代气息、符合新世纪要求、适合高职高专学生使用的英语教材。我们期望这套教材能为广大高等专科学校师生所接受，能为莘莘学子英语水平的提高尽绵薄之力。

本书为《读写教程》第 1 册，编写人员还有：金启军、马明、杨中华、罗前珍、席金枝、王勃然、王立婷、刘熠、高志英、刘春阳、王大青、陈瑶、刘红等。

由于水平所限，这套教材的不妥、疏漏之处在所难免，为使之不断完善，衷心希望广大师生在使用过程中提出宝贵的改进意见。

**《新天地高职高专英语规划教材》编委会**

2005 年 2 月

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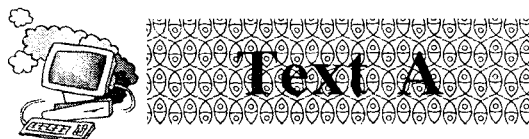
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# Unit 1

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## College



### Never Too Old to Live Your Dream

The first day of school our professor introduced himself to our class and asked us to get to know someone we did not know. I stood up to look around when a gentle hand touched my shoulder. I turned around to find a little old lady looking at me with a smile.

She said, "Hi, my name is Rose. I'm eighty-seven years old. Can I give you a hug?"

I laughed and replied, "Of course you may!" and she gave me a big hug.

"Why are you in college at such a young, innocent age?" I asked.

She jokingly replied, "I'm here to meet a rich husband, get married, have a couple of children, and then retire and travel."

"No, seriously," I asked. I was curious what may have made her go to college at her age.

"I always dreamed of having a college education and now I'm getting one!" she told me.

We became instant friends. Every day we would leave class together and talk nonstop. I always listened to this "time machine" as she shared her experience with me. Over the course of the school year, Rose became a campus icon and easily made friends wherever she went.

At the end of the year we invited Rose to speak at our football banquet and I'll never forget what she taught us. She was introduced and walked to the front. As she began to deliver her prepared speech, she dropped her cards on the floor. A bit embarrassed she leaned into the microphone and simply said, "I'm so sorry I'm so jittery. Let me just tell you what I know without the cards." As we laughed, she cleared her throat and began:

"We do not stop playing because we are old; we grow old because we stop playing. There are four secrets to stay young, being happy and getting success."

"You have to laugh and find humour each and every day."

"You've got to have a dream. When you lose your dream, you die."

"There is a big difference between growing older and growing up. If you are nineteen years

old and lie in bed for one full year and don't do one successful thing, you will turn twenty years old. If I am eighty-seven years old and stay in bed for a year and never do anything I will turn eighty-eight. Anybody can grow older. The idea is to grow up by always finding the opportunity in change."

"Have no regrets. The elderly usually don't have regrets for what we did, but rather for things we did not do."

She concluded her speech by singing "The Rose".

At year's end, Rose finished the college degree she has begun all those years ago. One week after graduation Rose died peacefully in her sleep. Over two thousand college students attended her funeral in tribute to the wonderful woman who taught by example that it's never too late to be all you can possibly be.

(495 words)

### New Words

<b>gentle</b> /'dʒentl/ <i>adj.</i>	mild and soft; tender 温柔的, 温和的; 文雅的
<b>hug</b> /hʌg/ <i>n.</i>	[C] strong hold with the arms, esp. with love 拥抱
<b>innocent</b> /'inənt/ <i>adj.</i>	① knowing nothing of evil or wrong 天真的; 纯真的 ② not guilty of a crime 清白的, 无罪的
<b>retire</b> /ri'taɪə/ <i>v.</i>	give up one's regular work, esp. because of age 退休
<b>instant</b> /'ɪnstnt/ <i>adj.</i>	immediate 快速的, 立即的
<b>icon</b> /'aɪkɒn/ <i>n.</i>	[C] someone who is very famous and who people think represents a particular idea 标识人物
<b>banquet</b> /'bæŋkwɪt/ <i>n.</i>	[C] a formal meal prepared for a large number of people on an important occasion 宴会
<b>deliver</b> /dɪ'lɪvə/ <i>v.</i>	① give a formal talk to a group of people 做(演讲) ② take sth., especially goods or letters, to a place 递送, 交付
<b>embarrassed</b> /ɪm'bærəst/ <i>adj.</i>	ashamed of sth. 尴尬的, 局促不安的
<b>jittery</b> /'dʒɪtəri/ <i>adj.</i>	feeling nervous 紧张的
<b>humour</b> /'hju:mə/ <i>n.</i>	[U] the quality that makes sth. funny 幽默
<b>opportunity</b> /ɒpə'tju:nɪti/ <i>n.</i>	[C, U] a chance to do sth. or a situation in which it is easy to do sth. 机会
<b>funeral</b> /'fju:nərəl/ <i>n.</i>	[C] a ceremony of burying or burning dead people 葬礼

### Phrases & Expressions

<b>deliver a speech</b>	make a speech 做演讲
<b>in tribute to</b>	with respect to 表示尊敬(哀悼)



## Note

The idea is to grow up by always finding the opportunity in change.

关键是要我们在不断变化的生活中不断寻找机会来使自己逐渐成熟起来。

## Exercises



## Comprehension of the Text

### I . Answer the following questions.

1. How did the author get to know Rose?
2. Why did Rose attend college at such an age?
3. What would the author and Rose usually do together after class?
4. According to Rose, what are the differences between growing old and growing up?
5. What made so many people take part in Rose's funeral?



## Vocabulary

### II . Fill in the blanks (空格) with words or phrases from Text A that match the meanings in the column on the right. The first letters are already given.

1. i \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ tell someone another person's name when they meet for the first time
2. g \_ \_ \_ \_ mild and soft; tender
3. i \_ \_ \_ \_ knowing nothing of evil or wrong
4. i \_ \_ \_ \_ immediate
5. c \_ \_ \_ \_ grounds and buildings of a university or college or a school
6. b \_ \_ \_ \_ a formal dinner held on a special occasion
7. h \_ \_ \_ \_ the quality that makes sth. laughable
8. o \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ a chance to do sth.
9. r \_ \_ \_ \_ a feeling of sadness about sth. that has happened
10. g \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ the act of receiving a degree after finishing a course of study at a school

### III . Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the words or expressions given in the box. Change the form where necessary.

jokingly	clear	deliver	innocent	lean
drop	gentle	graduation	icon	retire

1. He touched the head of the poor cat in a \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ way.

2. Don't be angry with him because he is just a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ child.
3. My grandfather \_\_\_\_\_ when he was 60 years old.
4. Once managers would say \_\_\_\_\_, "I know that half of what I spend on advertising is wasted, but I don't know which half."
5. She picked up the cards that she \_\_\_\_\_ on the floor.
6. The president \_\_\_\_\_ an encouraging speech to the citizens last Sunday on TV.
7. He \_\_\_\_\_ on the table and shouted at his wife angrily.
8. She \_\_\_\_\_ her throat and began to talk confidently.
9. After \_\_\_\_\_, Mike found a job in an import and export company.
10. The famous basketball player has turned to be a national \_\_\_\_\_ in China.

**IV. Replace the underlined words in the following sentences by choosing one from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).**

1. Every time when his teachers ask him a question, he will stand up and reply politely.  
A) supplied                      B) review                      C) answer                      D) return
2. The two companies held a banquet to celebrate the success of their cooperation project.  
A) feast                      B) bank                      C) party                      D) meeting
3. The old friends have not seen each other for years and they are talking nonstop on the street.  
A) for some time              B) continuously              C) for a while              D) closely
4. Rose is years older than me, but we become instant friends since we met each other on the first day of school.  
A) life-long                      B) constant                      C) short-term                      D) immediate
5. Over the course of the school year, Rose has turned out to be a campus icon.  
A) period                      B) subject                      C) cause                      D) reason
6. Rose went to the front and delivered a speech to the whole class.  
A) supplied                      B) made                      C) sent                      D) spoke
7. I am so jittery that I cannot remember what I have learned.  
A) nervous                      B) forgetful                      C) stupid                      D) excited
8. We must grasp all the opportunities to develop ourselves.  
A) times                      B) money                      C) chances                      D) fates
9. The silly question that I just asked made myself feel embarrassed.  
A) nervous                      B) regretful                      C) ashamed                      D) sad
10. The girl slept peacefully in her mother's arms.  
A) soundly                      B) quietly                      C) silently                      D) happily

**V. Fill each of the blanks in the following sentences with a suitable preposition or adverb.**

1. I always dreamed \_\_\_\_\_ being a world-famous pianist in the future.
2. She turned \_\_\_\_\_ to find that a young man was touching her bag.

3. Jones walked into the classroom \_\_\_\_\_ a sunny smile on her face.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ the course of a year, Rose has made great success in her study.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ two thousand people took part in the demonstration on the street.
6. The boy showed his regrets \_\_\_\_\_ what he had done to the family.
7. The parents teach their children \_\_\_\_\_ example how to live a full life.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ the end of the year, we invited Rose to deliver a speech at our football banquet.
9. We always leave class \_\_\_\_\_ and talk nonstop about our experiences.
10. It is not proper for him to be so innocent \_\_\_\_\_ his age.



## Word Building

The suffix (后缀) *-ing* is added to verbs to form adjective (形容词). Study the examples below:

Verb	Suffix	Adjective
joke (开玩笑)	-ing	joking (开玩笑的)
excite (使...激动)	-ing	exciting (令人激动的)
embarrass (难堪)	-ing	embarrassing (令人难堪的)

**VI. Now please write down the adjective forms of the following verbs.**

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. interest _____ | 2. demand _____     |
| 3. frighten _____ | 4. bore _____       |
| 5. lead _____     | 6. disappoint _____ |
| 7. amuse _____    | 8. reward _____     |
| 9. surprise _____ | 10. encourage _____ |



## Grammar

### 代词(Pronoun)

#### 1. 不定代词(indefinite pronoun)

不定代词用于指非确定对象,就结构来说,可以分为两大类:一类是由 *every/some/any/no + -one/-body/-thing* (每个/某个/任何/没有 + 人/物) 构成的复合代词;另一类是常能与 *of* 词组搭配的代词,常见的有: *all* (一切,全部), *another* (另一个), *any* (任何一个), *both* (两者都), *each* (每一个), *either* (两者中的任何一个都), *a few* (肯定含义,一些,指代可数名词), *few* (否定含义,几乎没有,指代可数名词), *a little* (肯定含义,一些,指代不可数名词), *little* (否定含义,几乎没有,指代不可数名词), *many* (许多,指代可数名词), *much* (许多,指代不可数名词), *neither* (两者中任何一个都不), *none* (没有任何一个,全无), *one* (一个), *some* (一些)。如:

All (of) his children are now grown-ups.

他所有的孩子都长大成人了。

Both (of) his children died young.

他的两个孩子都夭折了。

Two girls came, and I gave an apple to each.

来了两个女孩儿,我给了她们每人一个苹果。

— Have you got any tickets? 你有票吗?

— Yes, I have got some. 是的,我有。

— No, I haven't got any. 不,我没有。

一般来说,属于 some 系列的词项表示肯定意义,用于肯定句;而 any 系列的词项表示否定意义,用于否定句、疑问句或条件句。但有些句子中, some/any 两类词的选择在很大程度上取决于全句的内在含义和说话人的意图,例如:

He is better at English than any one (=all) of his classmates.

他的英语比他同学中的任何人都好。(表达说话人肯定的语气)

Did somebody phone me last night?

昨天晚上有人给我打电话吗?(说话人自己肯定地认为昨晚有人给他打过电话)

Is there anything important you want to tell me?

有什么重要的事想告诉我吗?

对于 some/any/no + one/thing 系列的复合代词,其修饰成分应该后置,构成后置定语,例如:

He needs someone knowledgeable to translate the article.

他要找个知识渊博的人来翻译这篇文章。

He noticed something strange in her eyes.

他注意到她的眼神有些奇怪。

## 2. 疑问代词(interrogative pronoun)

疑问代词包括 who(谁,主格,做主语), whom(谁,宾格,做宾语), whose(谁的), which(哪一个), what(什么)等。疑问代词用来引导特殊疑问句,包括直接问句和间接问句,在句中位于谓语动词之前,没有数和性的变化。who/whom/whose 只能指人, what/which 既能指人,也能指物,例如:

Who is your favourite teacher?

你最喜欢的教师是谁?

Which is your favourite teacher?

你最喜欢的教师是(其中的)哪一位?

与 who 不同, which 通常指确定的人或物,而 who 通常指不确定的人。what 的用法与 who 接近,通常用于指不确定的物,例如:

What conductor do you like best?

你最喜欢什么样的指挥?

Which conductor do you like best?

你最喜欢哪一位指挥?

Who wants to go to the concert this evening?

今天晚上谁想去听音乐会?

Whom did you meet at the concert?

你在音乐会上碰到了谁?

Whose skirt is this? / Whose is this skirt?

这是谁的裙子?

### 3. 关系代词(relative pronoun)

关系代词是用于引导关系从句的代词,可以分为两大类:一类是引导形容词性关系从句的关系代词;另一类是引导名词性关系从句的关系代词。

引导形容词性关系从句的关系代词主要有 who(主格,指人), whom(宾格,指人), whose(所有格,指人或物), which(主格或宾格,指物), that(主格或宾格,指人或物)。这一类代词具有双重身份:作为代词,它们有自己所指的对象;作为从句的引导词,总是位于所引导从句的句首,在从句中充当主语、宾语、补语等。例如:

The man who called this morning is Dick's brother.

今天早晨打电话的那人是狄克的哥哥。

who 指代主句中的 the man, 引导从句,并在从句中做主语。

This is the letter that Jack wrote me.

这是杰克给我写的信。

that 指代主句中的 the letter, 引导从句,并在从句中做宾语。

He went into the building which was opposite the school.

他走进了那栋学校对过的大楼。

which 指代主句中的 the building, 引导从句,并在从句中做主语。

That is the new machine whose parts are too small to be seen.

这台新机器的零件太小了,看不见。

whose 做所有格,指代主句中的 the new machine, 引导从句,并在从句中与 parts 构成名词词组,做主语。

引导名词性关系从句的代词主要包括 what, whatever, whichever, whoever 等。与引导形容词性关系从句的关系代词相比,这类关系代词没有先行词,也可以说,它们本身包含了先行词。例如:

He never says what (= anything that) he is not sure.

他从不说自己没有把握的话。

This is not what (= the thing that) they wanted.

这并不是他们所想要的。

Whoever (= Anyone who) breaks the law will be punished.

无论谁,只要犯了法,就要受到惩罚。

Whatever (= Anything that) is to be done must be done well.

任何事,要做就要做好。

All the books are here. You may borrow whichever (= any book which) you like.

所有的书都在这儿。只要你喜欢,哪一本都可以借。

Whoever (= Anyone of you who) comes first will get the ticket.

你们中不管谁,第一个到就将得到票。

**VII. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence.**

1. Her house was broken in, \_\_\_\_\_ was known to all her neighbors.  
A) that                      B) which                      C) who                      D) whose
2. Three students went out at different time, but they will \_\_\_\_\_ come back at the same time.  
A) each                      B) both                      C) all                      D) either
3. \_\_\_\_\_ of these two answers is correct.  
A) Neither                      B) Both                      C) Some                      D) All
4. I will be glad to take \_\_\_\_\_ to the concert but Edward.  
A) somebody                      B) anybody                      C) some other person                      D) anyone else
5. I saw the man \_\_\_\_\_ is famous for his fine acting.  
A) whom                      B) which                      C) who                      D) what
6. I don't want to hire a man \_\_\_\_\_ skill is so limited.  
A) whom                      B) whose                      C) who                      D) that
7. The factory has 5,000 workers, \_\_\_\_\_ about 500 are women.  
A) of whom                      B) who                      C) whom                      D) of who
8. Everyone knows the method \_\_\_\_\_ the computer works.  
A) which                      B) that                      C) how                      D) by which
9. Alice was the only one of the girls \_\_\_\_\_ as you know was able to do such hard work.  
A) whom                      B) who                      C) which                      D) whose
10. He may do \_\_\_\_\_ she asks him to do.  
A) whichever                      B) whatever                      C) which                      D) whose



**Translation**

**VIII. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. 罗丝的故事告诉我们, 实现自己的梦想永远不会太迟。
2. 我一直梦想成为一名出色的英语教师。
3. 我们很快成了好朋友, 有空时, 我们就彼此分享各自的经历。
4. 生活在城市和生活在农村存在着很大的差异。
5. 成千上万的人参加了葬礼, 以表达他们对这位英雄的哀悼。

**IX. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.**

1. I turned around to find a girl holding a flower in her hand, and looking at me with a smile.
2. We invited the director to deliver a speech at our new year party.
3. We should work hard so that we would not have regrets when we are old.
4. I was ill and stayed in bed for a whole month.

5. My parents always teach me by example on how to be an honest person.



## Writing

### X. Rearrange the following words into sentences.

1. are unclear, but, blame, some people, the examples set by their elders, the reasons for this behavior
2. a number of, the chance, to meet new people, from, countries, in a short time, there is
3. when, older, is, studying, very rewarding, but, more difficult, much, it can be
4. the, educational system, is not, as, in other places, the same, in, my country
5. one child, if they have, in China, more than, are punished, couples, financially

### XI. Put the following sentences in correct order.

1. And they are encouraged to make friends in the school.
2. Students attend their first class of the course and meet their classmates.
3. At the end of the day it is usually agreed that leaving home was worth it.
4. Besides, students are treated as adults.
5. Teaching methods in an English-speaking country can be quite special.



## Text B

### I Passed the Test

I was just eighteen years old when I entered nursing college, and I was the youngest member of my class. Therefore, I was the subject of a great many friendly and good-natured jokes from my classmates, and many of them were single mothers and elder married women who returned to school for a second career. They loved me as if I were their younger sister.

Unfortunately, once I became ill one week and missed an important test on the subject of mental health. This was particularly important for me since I planned to enter the mental-health field once I became a nurse. Being a serious student, I immediately scheduled a time to make up the test and worked very hard for this exam for days. My fellow classmates knew how important this exam was to me, so they encouraged and helped me as much as possible.

On the day of my test, as scheduled, I came to the classroom an hour earlier and one of my teachers administered the test. It was a difficult exam, with more than one hundred questions ranging from brain development to the latest trends in mental health. My hard work and the help of my classmates served me well and, in less than forty minutes, I passed the test with flying colors.

Anxious to share my test results with my fellow students, I ran to the hospital coffee shop

where we students spent our free time with members of the hospital support staff. As soon as I entered the coffee shop, I cried out in a loud voice, "I passed my mental health test! Thank you so much!"

As I looked around the busy coffee shop, I could not find any of my classmates there. Instead, a group of workers who were repairing the shop, with confused looks on their faces, rose to give me claps to show their congratulations and admiration. I felt very embarrassed, but full of enjoyment.

(326 words)

### New Words

**subject**/'sʌbdʒɪkt/ *n.*

[C] ① a person or thing that causes a specified feeling or action 对象 ② sth. learned or taught in a school 科目, 学科

**good-natured**/gʊd'neɪtʃəd/ *adj.*

having or showing good nature 温和的, 和蔼的

**single**/'sɪŋɡl/ *adj.*

unmarried 未婚的

**career**/kə'reɪə/ *n.*

[C] a job or a series of jobs that one does, esp. a profession that one spends a lot of working life in 事业

**unfortunately**/ʌn'fɔ:tʃənətli/ *adj.*

in a way that is not good or appropriate; unluckily 不幸地

**mental**/mentl/ *adj.*

relating to the mind 精神的; 大脑的

**schedule**/'skedʒjul/ *v.*

plan for sth. to happen at a particular time 为某事安排时间

**administer**/əd'mɪnɪstə/ *v.*

be responsible to make certain that sth. is done according to the rules 执行; 实施

**range**/'reɪndʒ/ *v.*

include a variety of things 包括

**trend**/trend/ *n.*

[C] general tendency or direction 趋势, 动向

**anxious**/'æŋkʃəs/ *adj.*

worried; uneasy 担心的; 焦虑的

**staff**/stɑ:f/ *n.*

[C] the people who work for a particular company, organization, or institution 工作人员

**clap**/klæp/ *v.*

hit one's hands many times 掌声

*n.*

[C] act or sound of hitting one's hands many times

### Phrases & Expressions

**make up**

work at different times from usual as one has not worked at the normal times 补(考)

**a great many**

a lot of 大量的

**serve sb. well**

help sb. a lot 对某人有很大帮助

**with flying colors**

very successfully 成功地