



高等职业教育
公共英语类课程规划教材

新世纪

CENTURY ENGLISH

世纪英语

读写教程 IV

(学生用书)

新世纪高职教材编委会组编

主 编 张淑琴 李桂杰



大连理工大学出版社



高等职业教育
公共英语类课程规划教材

新世纪

CENTURY ENGLISH

世纪英语

读写教程 IV

(学生用书)

新世纪高职教材编委会组编

主 编 张淑琴 李桂杰

副主编 司 巍 彭 华

教材样本



大连理工大学出版社

© 大连理工大学出版社 2004

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

世纪英语——读写教程 IV/ 张淑琴, 李桂杰主编. —大连: 大连理工大学出版社, 2004.11

高等职业教育公共英语类课程规划教材

ISBN 7-5611-2577-1

I. 世… II. ①张… ②李… III. ①英语—阅读教学—教材②英语—写作—教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 065201 号

大连理工大学出版社出版

地址: 大连市凌水河 邮政编码: 116024

电话: 0411-84708842 传真: 0411-84701466 邮购: 0411-84707961

E-mail: dutp@dutp.cn URL: <http://www.dutp.cn>

大连理工印刷有限公司印刷 大连理工大学出版社发行

幅面尺寸: 185mm×260mm

印张: 12 字数: 257 千字

印数: 1~7 000

2004 年 11 月第 1 版

2004 年 11 月第 1 次印刷

责任编辑: 梁艾玲

责任校对: 李 丽

封面设计: 波 朗

定价: 18.00 元

大连理工大学出版社告诉我,他们组织了一个有相当规模的高职教材编委会,而着手编写高职英语系列教材,则是年初的事。当时,他们找到我,希望提供一些帮助,由于这是自己学校的出版社,也由于我目前担任“高职高专教育英语课程教学指导委员会”主任的工作,他们的许多想法又符合我国高职英语教学改革的大方向,而推动高职英语教学改革,包括教材改革又是我作为课程指导委员会主任的责任,我便应允了。

近年来,由于负责全国高职高专教育英语课程教学指导委员会的工作,所以对高职教育的特色和侧重点有了比较深入的了解与研究。我为自己学校的出版社愿意为高职英语教材建设做出贡献而感到高兴,也很赞赏他们敢于以高职一线英语教师为主体来完成其系列教材建设的勇气。

课委会指导和推动高职高专教材建设的方针,是既推动使用推荐教材,又鼓励按照《基本要求》编写具有特色的多种教材,但又反对粗制滥造的“低层次重复”。大连理工大学出版社这次组织编写的这套高职英语系列教材,既严格遵循《基本要求》,又突出考虑了高职院校的特点和需求,必将有助于高职英语教材的推陈出新。

这套新编的高职英语教材在特色建设上独辟蹊径。首先,他们坚持以高职一线教师为主体来完成这套高职英语教材建设的想法,十分有助于把握好高职英语教学的实际需要。其次,他们不是单纯地将教材的编写看作获取商业利益的机会,而是立志要打造一个高职英语教材的品牌。再次,是他们的满腔热忱和脚踏实地的做事态度。最后,是这支队伍的较强的凝聚力。组织编写一套英语教材是一项重大的系统工程,高职一线的英语教师又分散在不同的院校,经验也欠丰富,能将他们有效地组织、凝聚在一起编写教材不是一件容易的事。我很欣赏他们的这种凝聚力。

高职教育是以培养应用型人才为目标的,因此注重教学内容和教学过程的实际和实用效果就是至关重要的。编写高职英语教材尤其不能好高骛远,要特别突出培养学生实际使用英语的能力这一特点。我认为,大连理工大学出版社这次推出的英语系列教材,在按照高职分级教学要求设定教材架构、针对高职学生英语基础相对薄弱相应降低教材难度等方面所做出的尝试,具有现实意义。

最近十多年来受教育部高教司委托负责高职高专英语教育,自觉不自觉地已经把它当成了自己的一项事业,因此也就多了对它的一份关心,一份牵挂。我很希望能有更多更好的适合高职高专英语教学需要的好教材问世,也很希望能有更多的高职一线教师加入到高职高专英语教材建设的研究和实践中来。大连理工大学出版社和他们组织推动的新世纪高职教材编委会的做法,无论是从实现高职英语教材特色建设的角度来看,还是从培养高职英语教育人才的角度来看,都不无可取之处。

盛情难却,谨以此文勉为其序。

孔庆炎

2004年7月于大连

总序

《世纪英语》是新世纪高职教材编委会富有积极的进取精神的一次大胆尝试。

由大连理工大学出版社组织推动的新世纪高职教材编委会,是一个由全国100余所志同道合的优秀高职院校组成的高职教材建设者联盟。编委会走过的历程,见证了我们的与众不同:编委会是迄今为止第一个完全按照市场原则来长期进行高职教材建设运作的大型组织。从编委会诞生的第一天起,我们就选择了以高职教材的特色建设为己任。这不仅是由于我们拥有对高职教育未来发展的更为贴近实际的认识,也由于我们拥有一整套完全属于自己的切实可行的关于教材建设的创新理念、创新组织形式与创新运作方式,更由于我们一直以来对高职教材品牌、特色与创新的始终如一的执著追求和坚忍不拔的长期努力。

在编委会的所有经历中,关于教材建设理念的独到解释非常值得一提。这一理念可简述如下:所谓教材建设,就是建立在教学实践基础上的教材的不断深化、不断完善的过程。在编委会的整个教材建设过程中,这一理念不仅已成为我们的核心指导原则,而且它的深受高职教学单位欢迎的结果,也鼓舞了我们实现任何高职教材特色建设的勇气。

然而,高职英语教材特色建设的情形则有所不同。就其实用性而言,高职与非高职的英语教育并无本质区别,加之我国高职教育发展的历史尚短,高职英语优秀人才的累积也略显不足,因而,许多早期高职英语教材的编写,宁可倚重非高职院校的英语教师参与,有其积极的意义。但是,按照我们教材建设的上述理念,如果不能以高职一线教师为主体来实施高职英语教材建设的具体运作,就根本无法实现完全适合高职教学需要的英语教材建设预期。

这的确是一个两难选择。事实上,编委会要建设自己品牌的高职英语教材的想法由来已久。但我们也深知完全依靠一直很少涉足英语教材建设的高职一线教师来完成这一重任的艰难程度。因此,我们并没有从一开始就贸然地启动这个项目,而是选择在较好地实现了足够数量的非英语类高职教材特色建设的经验累积,若干专业英语类相关教材建设的成功尝试,以及对公共英语相关项目的具有积极意义的探索和准备之后,才开始尝试涉足这个领域的。

尽管我们在推进高职英语教材建设的过程中遇到了诸多困难,但终能如愿以偿,在很大程度上也有赖于我们的一些具有重要指导意义的体悟。编委会有一句名言:我们相信用心与努力胜过相信经验与资历。编委会有一个信条:在目标一致基础上达成的共识优于任何情况下的一己之见。这些在非英语类高职教材建设中屡试不爽的成功做法,在高职英语教材建设的过程中也得到了同样的印证。

我们欣喜地看到：由于我们付出的辛勤努力，我们的关于教材建设的上述理念，也正在英语教材建设中显现其非凡魅力。在我们高职一线教师所立足的英语教学实践这个基础之上，由我们自己培育出来的一株幼苗正在茁壮成长。我们现在或许还不能做到足够完美，但是，我们始终坚信：我们会比任何人都更加清楚地知道自己需要什么，只要我们坚定不移地朝着既定目标不懈努力，就一定会越做越好。

我们已经跨越了起跑线。我们绝不会放松前进的脚步。我们正在推出的包括《读写教程》、《听说教程》与《拓展阅读教程》在内的高职英语系列教材——《世纪英语》必将伴随着赞誉的鼓励与批评的鞭策，日臻完善，走向成熟。

耕耘过后，我们期待着在一个有足够创新精神的编委会的土壤里成长出更多更优秀的高职英语教育人才，期待着收获一个更好更切合高职英语教学实际的教材品牌。

新世纪高职教材编委会

2004年6月

前言

《世纪英语——读写教程》是新世纪高职教材编委会组织编写的公共英语类课程规划教材之一。

这是一套完全由高职英语教学一线教师编写的高职英语教材。在编写本系列教程的过程中,我们充分考虑了高职英语教材与高职学生英语基础程度的适应,尽最大努力缩小了高职英语教材与高职英语教学实际的差距。

作为高职英语教学一线教师,我们对在高职英语教学过程中倡导的“学一点,会一点,用一点”的教学指导思想有着更为深刻的体认。因此,本系列教程在从研讨到编写的整个过程中,始终注意把握“以学生为主体、以教师为主导”,“通过感知、体验、实践、参与及合作等方式实现‘任务型’教学理念”的编写思想,按照“学用结合,为用而学”的编写思路,以体现“实用为主,够用为度”的教学目标为主线,努力构造更为合理的英语教学模式,激发学生自主学习英语的兴趣,循序渐进地提高学生英语能力,尤其是英语的实用交际能力。

《世纪英语——读写教程》突出了以下几个特点:

1. **体例新颖** 本系列教程以实用交际话题为主线,每一单元围绕一个话题展开,通过对话、短文等模块,给学生提供尽可能多的相关词汇和常用表达法。学生熟悉了这些与日常生活及其未来工作密切相关的词汇和表达法,就能在实际生活或社交场景中灵活运用、自如表达。这个体例的最大特点就是注重英语的实际交际能力,使读写能力的训练与听说能力的培养密切地结合在一起。

2. **注重实用性** 本系列教程的选材内容健康,语言规范,贴近学生生活,科学性、知识性、趣味性和实用性都很强。每个单元以话题为基础构造语言能力训练体系,尤其是表达能力训练体系。本系列教程共分六册。其中,《读写教程 I、II》专门为英语基础较差的学生设计。因其门槛相对较低,非常有利于激发学习兴趣,因而可以让那些英语基础较差的学生也能打好英语语言基础,逐步提高英语的交际能力;英语基础好些的学生则可温故知新,快速地进入或直接进入以后各册的学习。《读写教程 III~VI》在注重提高学生的英语交际能力的同时,相应兼顾了高等学校英语应用能力 A、B 级测试的要求,较好地处理了“学”、“考”并重、素质教育与 A、B 级考试有机结合的关系,非常适合高职学生英语培养目标的要求。

3. **以学生为中心** 本系列教程的各个模块都设计了适量的、有启发性的训练。这些训练都是以学生为中心精心设计的。本系列教程力求最大限度地调动学生课堂参与的积极性,以让每个学生得到尽可能充分的训练为目标。“练”是英语课堂教学实现教学目标的关键,“练”是从不会到会的过程,也是实现“任务型学习”与“合作学习”的最基本途径。

《世纪英语——读写教程 IV》共分十二个单元。除第六单元和第十二单元属于阶段性复习单元外,各单元包括如下模块:

1. **开篇图片** 每单元有数幅描绘本单元主要话题场景或语言材料的图片。可以让学生通过对图片的预览设想将要谈及的内容,调动学生学习的主观能动性。

2. **课文及训练** 每单元设计了两篇选材新颖、实用性强的课文:Text 为精讲课文,由教师课堂讲授;Reading passage 为阅读课文,由学生在任課内自行完成。

在随后的练习中,学生可以根据课文的相关内容积极参与,加深对课文的理解。

3. 语法学习 帮助学生学语法,繁简适度,便于学生打好英语语言基础,在交际表达时更自信。

4. 翻译技巧 翻译是学生英语学习中的一个难点,系统性地加强翻译的练习,可以为学生以后专业英语的学习、工作奠定较好的基础。

5. 写作训练 给出范文,强化应用文体的写作训练,使学生通过训练举一反三,掌握应用文体的写作规范。

6. 补充阅读 篇幅短小的补充阅读材料,有助于拓展学生的知识面,强化学生的阅读理解能力。

7. 轻松一刻 寓意深刻的英语小幽默及实用小知识,会让学生在开心一笑的同时增加对英语的学习兴趣,感受英语语言的魅力。

本套教材另配有磁带,聘请外籍专家朗读,声音清晰,语速适中。

《世纪英语——读写教程IV》由黑龙江省司法警官职业学院张淑琴、渤海船舶职业学院李桂杰任主编,黑龙江省司法警官学院司巍、辽阳职业技术学院彭华任副主编,黑龙江省司法警官职业学院王小汪、东北财经大学职业技术学院赵晓兰、海军大连舰艇学院外语教研室刘晓华参加了部分内容的编写。具体编写分工如下:李桂杰(Unit1,Unit2,Unit5),彭华、王小汪(Unit9,Unit11,Unit6)张淑琴、司巍(Unit3,Unit4,Unit7,Unit10,Unit12),赵晓兰(Unit8)。

本系列教材在编写过程中参考了大量的国内外有关资料,得到了许多学界前辈、同行及外籍教师的热忱帮助和指导,在此一并致谢。我们要特别感谢的是:教育部高职高专教育英语课程教学指导委员会主任、大连理工大学孔庆炎教授在整个《世纪英语》编写过程中给予我们的多方面的独到、深刻和富有积极指导意义的帮助与具有鞭策作用的支持和鼓励;加拿大籍专家 Mark Gregory Hennenfent 先生、新西兰籍专家 Rob Harry 先生在整个审稿过程中所付出的具体、艰辛和卓有成效的努力与富有感染力的敬业态度。正是由于他们的协助与努力,《世纪英语》系列教程的编写工作才能得以顺利完成。

由于我们对高职公共英语教材建设的尝试刚刚开始,还需要有一个不断提高、完善的过程,加之编写时间仓促以及编者水平有限,难免存在错误和不当之处,恳请各相关高职院校在使用本教材的过程中给予关注,并将改进意见及时反馈给我们,以便在下次修订时完善。

所有意见、建议请寄往:gzjy@dutp.cn gzjckfb@163.com

联系电话:0411-84707604 13352244668

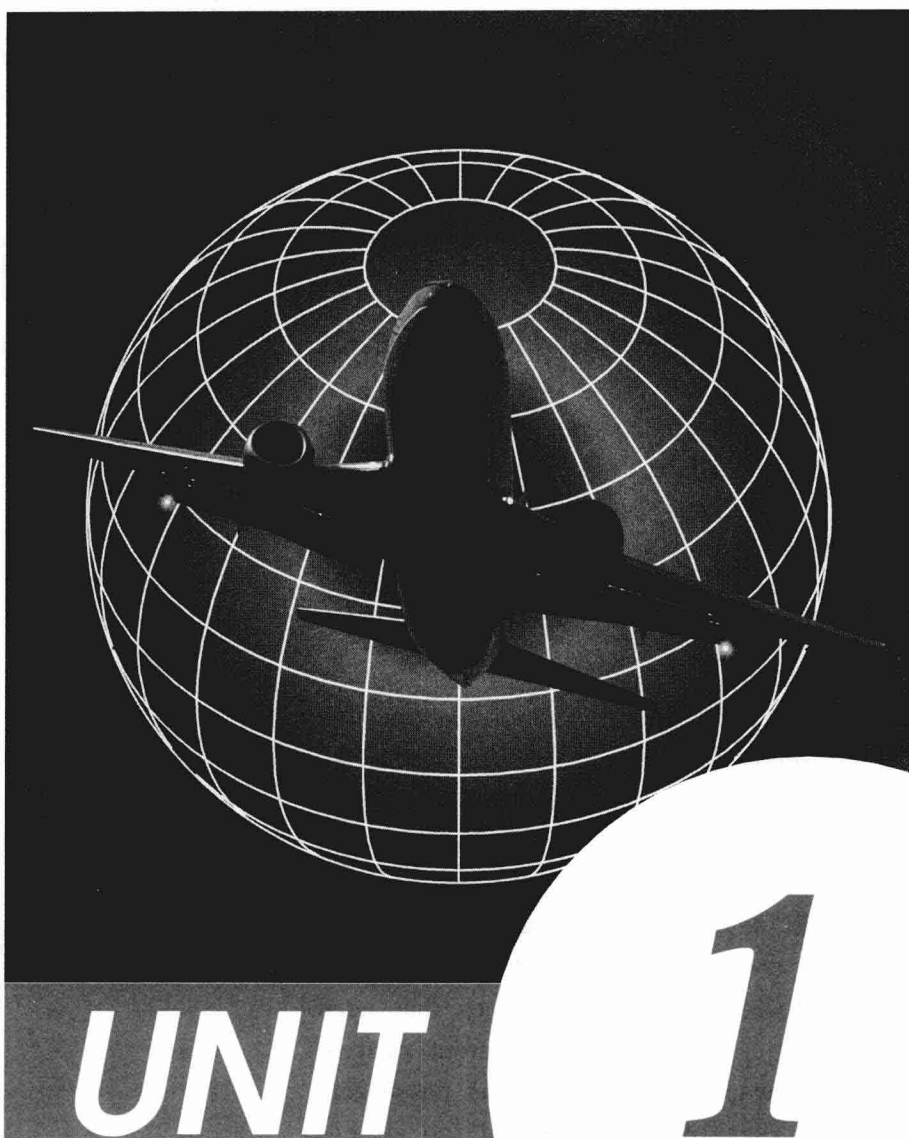
编 者

2004年11月

Contents

Unit	Topic	Text	Grammar	Translation	Writing
Unit 1 Page1 Page16	Airline and Airport	Baggage and Customs Inspection	Infinitive	状语从句的翻译(一)	Résumé
Unit 2 Page17 Page30	Hotels	What Do Hotels Sell	Gerund	状语从句的翻译(二)	Letter of Recommendation
Unit 3 Page31 Page44	Cuisine	American Cuisine	Participle (I)	宾语从句的翻译	Memorandum
Unit 4 Page45 Page59	Western Holidays	April Fool's Day	Participle (II)	定语从句的翻译(一)	Summary
Unit 5 Page61 Page75	Chinese Arts and Crafts	Chinese Paintings	Verbs Collocated with Infinitive, Gerund or Present Participle	定语从句的翻译(二)	Fax
Unit 6 Page77 Page86	Test 1				
Unit 7 Page87 Page98	Friends And Friendship	My Most Unforgettable Friend	Subjunctive Mood (I)	主语从句的翻译	Poster
Unit 8 Page99 Page111	Our Colorful World	Color and E-Commerce	Subjunctive Mood (II)	表语从句的翻译	Advertisement
Unit 9 Page113 Page126	Attitudes Toward Life	Something Worth Thinking About	Subjunctive Mood (III)	间隔结构的翻译	Specifications
Unit 10 Page127 Page141	Positive Use of the Internet	Online Games Trap Students	Inversion (I)	倒装结构的翻译	General Information or Introduction

Unit	Topic	Text	Grammar	Translation	Writing
Unit 11 Page143 Page158	Working Attitude	How to Land the Job You Want	Inversion (II)	否定结构的翻译	Contract
Unit 12 Page159 Page167	Test 2				
Page168 Page178	Glossary				



Airline and Airport

Reading Passage: Airline Service

Text: Baggage and Customs Inspection

Grammar Focus: Infinitive

Translation Skills: 状语从句的翻译(一)

Practical Writing: Résumé

With the globalization of the world economy, air services have become the most convenient and fastest means of transportation to travel the world. When arriving at another country, both the passengers and their baggage will be inspected. A patient and smiling customs inspector makes a passenger feel at home.

READING PASSAGE

Airline Service

Many different **airlines** have counters in the **terminal** building. One country's or one company's air service is not enough to serve all passengers. The country wants people from all over the world to come as tourists. Yet it can't **afford** to provide services everywhere. No country or company can do this. Therefore, airlines of many different countries provide services to and from many different places.

In addition, the places visited by travelers need to be served by more than one airline so that the passengers can have a wider choice of flights. There is so much competition between airlines for passengers that there are many different kinds of services available as well as different types and sizes of **aircraft**.

Because there are so many places that need airline services, there are many different **routes**. Meanwhile, because there are so many passengers travelling to certain places, many of the airlines have to fly the same routes. To avoid **confusion** and air traffic problems, all airline routes are controlled either by local governments or by international **regulations**. Airlines are regulated according to the number of flights, and many other factors, by agreements between different countries or by government regulations (for **domestic** flights).

The International Air Transport Association (IATA) is a **voluntary** association of international airlines that sets routes, fares and other standards

airline ['eəlaɪn] *n.* 定期航班
terminal ['tɜːmɪnəl] *n.* 终点站, 终端

afford [ə'fɔːd] *v.* 提供, 负担得起

aircraft ['ækrɑːft] *n.* 飞机

route [ruːt] *n.* 路线, 通道;
v. 发送

confusion [kən'fjuːʒn] *n.*
混乱, 混淆

regulation [,regju'leɪʃn] *n.*
规则, 规章; 调节, 校准

domestic [də'mestɪk] *adj.*
家庭的, 国内的

voluntary ['vɒləntəri] *adj.* 自
动的, 自愿的; 无偿的

of services. Most international airlines are members of the IATA. They decide things by agreement among themselves. However, government influence is very strong because many of the airlines are owned by governments.

Special government agencies regulate domestic airlines and those that fly to a country from other countries. The largest of these government agencies is the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) of the United States. Its **function** is to regulate and **promote transportation** within that country and between



the United States and other countries. Even when they **concern** domestic flights, the decisions of the CAB can have great influence throughout the world because of the importance of the United States to international tourism.

function ['fʌŋkʃn] *n.* 职能, 功能; *v.* 运行, 行使职责

promote [prə'məʊt] *v.* 促进, 提升

transportation

[,træns'pɔ:'teɪʃn] *n.* 运输, 运送

concern [kən'sə:n] *v.*

涉及, 关系到; *n.* 关系, 关心, 担心

Useful Expressions

◆> in addition 另外, 此外

◆> as well as 以及, 还, 而且

Notes:

- ▶ International Air Transport Association (IATA) 国际航空运输协会
- ▶ Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) of the United States 美国民用航空局

Reading Comprehension

Choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

1. _____ in the terminal building.
 - A. There is only one airline counter
 - B. The country wants people from all over the world to travel by air
 - C. A company manages the airline
 - D. There are counters of many different airlines
2. Which statement is TRUE?
 - A. Because there are so many places that need airline services, there are many different routes.
 - B. Because there are so many passengers to certain places, many of the

- airlines have to fly different routes.
- C. To avoid confusion and air traffic problems, all airline routes are controlled only by local governments.
- D. Airlines are regulated according to the company of flights.
3. From the passage we know that _____.
- A. places visited by travelers need to be served by one airline
- B. passengers can have a wider choice of flights
- C. there is no competition between airlines for passengers
- D. there are the same services available as well as different types and sizes of aircraft
4. To avoid confusion and air traffic problems _____.
- A. all airline routes are only controlled by local government
- B. all airline routes are controlled either by local governments or by international regulations
- C. all airline routes are only controlled by international regulations
- D. all airline routes are controlled by the airline company
5. IATA is _____.
- A. the International Air Transport Association
- B. an unwilling association of international airlines
- C. an airline that ships goods only
- D. out of the government's influence

Vocabulary and Structure

I. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the given words.

1. confuse confused confusion
- 1) Many students are inclined to _____ Australia with Austria.
- 2) I felt _____ when I heard he refused to give a pay rise.
- 3) When the tiger in the zoo came out of its cage, the visitors there fell into _____.
2. voluntary voluntarily volunteer
- 1) During summer vacation, she did some _____ work in the community.
- 2) Tom promised to take care of his sister _____ when his parents were out.
- 3) Many college students want to go to work as a _____ in some remote areas for some time.
- 4) He _____ for the campaign.

II. Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

1. I need a new skirt, but I can't _____ to buy one now.
- A. elect B. afford C. prevent D. adopt

2. It is said that he is very _____ about current domestic and international events.
A. concerning B. concerned C. careful D. complained
3. Because there are so many places that need airline services, there are many different _____.
A. roads B. lines C. routes D. ways
4. Both high and low temperatures affect computers' _____.
A. action B. application C. poisoning D. function
5. They _____ the rock group's new record by often playing it on the radio.
A. promoted B. submitted C. stimulated D. exposed

TEXT

Baggage and Customs Inspection

The Silvers enter the **baggage** area where the baggage from their flight is already being unloaded.

The personal **property** that passengers take with them on a trip is called "baggage", or "**luggage**". For people who work on airlines, there are three kinds of baggage. One is the hand or carry-on luggage that people keep with them in the passenger **cabin** of the aircraft. Then there is the baggage that is carried in the special baggage **compartment** of the passenger's plane. This is called "checked baggage". A third kind of luggage is called "**unaccompanied** baggage". It does not go on the same plane as the passenger, the owner of the baggage. Sometimes a person will make a stop somewhere in the middle of a trip but will send the luggage to the final destination.

The Silvers see that the baggage from their flight is entering the baggage area on a **conveyor** belt, which carries the luggage from the plane outside the terminal into the baggage area where the passengers can get them.

At the far end of the room are several rows of short conveyor belts, **waist** high. People place their luggage on these conveyor belts, which carry

baggage ['bægidʒ] *n.* 行李

property ['prɒpəti] *n.* 财产, 所有物, 所有权; 性质, 特性

luggage ['lʌgidʒ] *n.* (英)行李

cabin ['kæbin] *n.* 小屋, 船舱, 机舱

compartment

[kəm'pɑ:tment] *n.* 隔间, 车厢

unaccompanied

[ʌnə'kʌmpənɪd] *adj.*

无伴的; 无陪伴的; 无伴奏的

conveyor [kən'veiə] *n.* 运送者, 传达者; 传送装置

waist [weist] *n.* 腰部

the bags to a counter where they are **inspected**, or examined, by the customs inspectors.

Simone Clark is one of the customs inspectors at the counter. Her job is to **examine** the contents of all baggage brought into the country and to watch for **contraband** and **smugglers**. However, she knows that most travelers and tourists are not smugglers. Her country does not tax the personal things visitors or tourists bring into the country. The country is anxious for tourists to enjoy its **hospitality**. Most tourists bring only the personal things they will need for their trip. They do not bring things for **resale**. Instead, they usually buy the country's products to remember the trip or to take home as gifts.

Mrs. Clark must be a **diplomat** in her job.

Tourists or visitors often get upset when customs inspectors go through their luggage. They get angry with the inspector even when they know it is the officials' job. Mrs. Clark tries not to **annoy** people who are coming to enjoy the hospitality of her country. She tries to be as polite as possible and not to mess or disturb their



clothing and other belongings. Often she doesn't even inspect their suitcases. After many years on the job, Mrs. Clark is a good judge of people.

inspect [in'spekt] *v.* 检查, 视察

examine [ig'zæmin] *v.*

调查, 检查; 考试

contraband ['kɒntrəbənd]

n. 违禁品, 走私货; *adj.* 禁运的

smuggler ['smʌglə(r)] *n.* 走私犯; 偷运者

hospitality [ˌhɒspi'tæləti] *n.* 好客, 盛情

resale ['ri:seil] *n.* 转卖, 转售

diplomat ['dipləmət] *n.* 外交官; 有交际手腕的人

annoy [ə'noɪ] *v.* 使苦恼, 骚扰, 打搅

Useful Expressions

- ◆> in the middle of 在……中间
- ◆> go through 仔细检查
- ◆> get angry with 生……的气

Notes:

▶ Silver ['silvə](姓)塞维尔

▶ Simone Clark ['saimən kla:k](姓名)塞蒙·克拉克

Reading Comprehension

Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. What are the three kinds of baggage?

2. How is luggage brought into the baggage area?

3. What must Mrs. Clark watch for?

4. Why do passengers sometimes get angry with customs inspectors?

5. Why does Mrs. Clark have to work like a diplomat?

Vocabulary and Structure

I. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the given words.

1. diplomacy diplomat diplomatic diplomatically
1) The dispute between two countries will be settled through _____ channels.
2) He, as a _____, will discuss that matter with the representatives from the other country.
3) The secretary sent the man packing _____.
4) Rebuilding the friendship between China and America is a kind of success in the _____ of China.
2. inspect inspector inspection
1) After a heavy rain some government officials _____ the dam on the river.
2) On _____ the notes proved to be forgeries.
3) She is an _____ of Taxes who examines returns of income.

II. Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

1. It's getting dark. Will you _____ me to go home?
A. accumulate B. accurate C. accompany D. accuracy
2. I am annoyed _____ the slow bus service in this city.
A. with B. in C. to D. onto
3. We rode this way all night, and woke up in the morning in the _____ of great plains.
A. heart B. outside C. center D. middle
4. It's the duty of the government to protect private _____.
A. property B. quality C. prospect D. progress