



College English

4

From Practice to Proficiency

大学英语精练

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重庆大学出版社

<http://www.cqup.com.cn>

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 [ˈweɪdʒɪŋ]	<i>pr. p.</i>	开展, 进行	9. couch [kaʊtʃ]	<i>n.</i>	躺椅, 长沙发
2. calorie-rich [ˈkæləri rɪtʃ]	<i>a.</i>	富含热量的	10. suburban [səˈbʊrban]	<i>a.</i>	郊区的
3. model [ˈmɒdəl]	<i>vi.</i>	做模特	11. accommodating [əˈkɒmədeɪtɪŋ]	<i>pr. p.</i>	为...提供方便
4. admirers [ədˈmaɪərəz]	<i>n. (pl.)</i>	仰慕者	12. quest [kwɛst]	<i>n.</i>	追求
5. greasy [ˈɡriːsi]	<i>a.</i>	油腻的	13. girth [ɡɜːθ]	<i>n.</i>	腰围
6. plus-size [plʌs saɪz]	<i>a.</i>	超大的	14. curves [kɜːvz]	<i>n. (pl.)</i>	曲线
7. butt [bʌt]	<i>n.</i>	臀部			
8. lounging [ˈlaʊndʒɪŋ]	<i>pr. p.</i>	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 [stint]	n.	节俭
2. living a lie ['lɪvɪŋ ə laɪ]	ger.	做人虚伪	9. rehabilitation ['rɪ:həbɪlɪ'teɪʃən]	n.	康复
3. scandal ['skændəl]	n.	丑闻	10. transpired [træn'spaɪəd]	p. p.	发生, 泄露
4. misdeeds [mɪs'di:dz]	n. (pl.)	不端行为	11. ridicule ['rɪdɪkjʊ:l]	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 [si:'klu:ʒən]	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.

hand, spelling words that gave Helen a language. In time, Helen showed she could learn foreign languages. She learned Latin, Greek, French and German. Helen was able to learn many things, not just languages. She was never willing to leave a problem unfinished, even difficult problems in mathematics. One time, Miss Sullivan suggested leaving a problem to solve until the next day. But Helen wanted to keep trying. She said, "I think it will make my mind stronger to do it now."

Helen traveled a lot with her family or alone with Miss Sullivan. In eighteen eighty-eight, Helen, her mother and Miss Sullivan went to Boston, Massachusetts. They visited the Perkins Institution where Miss Sullivan had learned to teach. They stayed for most of the summer at the home of family friends near the Atlantic Ocean. In Helen's first experience with the ocean, she was caught by a wave and pulled under the water. Miss Sullivan **rescued**¹⁷ her. When Helen **recovered**¹⁸, she demanded, "Who put salt in the water?"

Three years after Helen started to communicate with her hands, she began to learn to speak as other people did. She never forgot these days. Later in life, she wrote: "No deaf child can ever forget the excitement of his first word. Only one who is deaf can understand the loving way I talked to my dolls, to the stones, to birds and animals. Only the deaf can understand how I felt when my dog obeyed my spoken command." Those first days when Helen Keller developed the ability to talk were wonderful. But they proved to be just the beginning of her many successes.

(1,438 words)



III. Information Related to the Text (IRT)

1 Charlie Chaplin

Charlie Chaplin, who brought laughter to millions worldwide as the silent *Little Tramp* clown, had the type of deprived childhood that one would expect to find in a Dickens novel. Born in East Street, Walworth, London on 16 April, 1889, Charles Spencer Chaplin was the son of a music hall singer and his wife. Charlie Chaplin's parents divorced early in his life, with his father providing little to no support, either financial or otherwise, leaving his mother to support them as best she could. Charlie Chaplin's mother Hannah was the brightest spot in Charlie's childhood; formerly an actor on stage, she had lost her ability to perform, and managed to earn a subsistence living for herself, Charlie, and Charlie's older half-brother Sidney by sewing. She was an integral part of Charlie's young life, and he credited her with much of his success. Sadly, she slowly succumbed to mental illness, and by the time that Charlie Chaplin was 7 years old, she was confined to an asylum (疯人院); Charlie and Sidney were relegated to a workhouse (a government facility for orphaned and abandoned children) — not for the last time. After 2 months, she was released, and the family was happily reunited, for a time. In later years, she was readmitted for an 8-month stretch later, during which time Charlie Chaplin lived with his alcoholic father and stepmother, in a strained environment.

(237 words)

2 *The Kid*

Here is a famous image from Charlie Chaplin's first feature-length film, *The Kid* with Charlie Chaplin leaning over Jackie Coogan (the Kid), with an interested police officer in the background watching them both. *The Kid* was Charlie Chaplin's first full-length movie. It, more than anything else to that date, made Charlie Chaplin a living legend. It took over a year to produce, and was an incredible





IV. Cloze

There are 20 blanks in each of the following passages. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.

(1)

<p>NEW YORK — China needs to upgrade its health care infrastructure, or it will be a stumbling <u>1</u> on the country's path to development, an AIDS researcher said here Thursday. "China, <u>2</u> the whole, needs to upgrade the health care infrastructure," said Dr. David D. Ho, director and chief executive officer (CEO) of the Aaron Diamond AIDS Research Center (ADARC), in an <u>3</u> interview with Xinhua. Ho said that as a person of Chinese <u>4</u>, he is really happy and proud to witness the rise of China's economy. But he believed that China also faces <u>5</u>, health care being among the biggest. In the 1990s, Ho and the ADARC established themselves as leaders in the study of AIDS by using antiretroviral (抗逆转录病毒的) cocktails which have <u>6</u> the mortality rate from AIDS. He was also <u>7</u> TIME's Person of the Year in 1996. Ho, who travels to China every two months for his research, said he had witnessed a great deal of academic improvements over the last ten years when visiting many clinics in China, but compared to the West, it is quite <u>8</u>. "The academic side improved very rapidly. I could still remember, even ten or 15 years ago, the laboratories in China were old and <u>9</u>, and the work that was being done was not cutting-edge (前沿的)." he said. It all has remains weak and many rural doctors are poorly <u>10</u>. "We believe health care is a right. If a person is <u>11</u> health care because of lack of money, I think there is something wrong and something <u>12</u>." the head of the New York-based AIDS research institute said. "Health care must be fixed, or it will be a huge <u>13</u> for China's development." he said. To <u>14</u> China's science and technology, Ho said the scientific culture in China should be <u>15</u> to stimulate more discussions</p>	<table> <tr> <td>1. A. barrier</td><td>B. bar</td></tr> <tr> <td>C. block</td><td>D. hinder</td></tr> <tr> <td>2. A. to</td><td>B. on</td></tr> <tr> <td>C. in</td><td>D. for</td></tr> <tr> <td>3. A. inclusive</td><td>B. exclusive</td></tr> <tr> <td>C. excluded</td><td>D. including</td></tr> <tr> <td>4. A. root</td><td>B. source</td></tr> <tr> <td>C. origin</td><td>D. resource</td></tr> <tr> <td>5. A. difficulties</td><td>B. hardships</td></tr> <tr> <td>C. disasters</td><td>D. challenges</td></tr> <tr> <td>6. A. induced</td><td>B. reduced</td></tr> <tr> <td>C. changed</td><td>D. modified</td></tr> <tr> <td>7. A. named</td><td>B. assigned</td></tr> <tr> <td>C. appointed</td><td>D. certified</td></tr> <tr> <td>8. A. imperfect</td><td>B. enough</td></tr> <tr> <td>C. inadequate</td><td>D. worthless</td></tr> <tr> <td>9. A. poor-equipped</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>B. bad-equipped</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>C. nice-equipped</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>D. well-equipped</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>10. A. cultivated</td><td>B. educating</td></tr> <tr> <td>C. trained</td><td>D. exercised</td></tr> <tr> <td>11. A. refused</td><td>B. repelled</td></tr> <tr> <td>C. declined</td><td>D. denied</td></tr> <tr> <td>12. A. unjustified</td><td>B. unjust</td></tr> <tr> <td>C. unknown</td><td>D. unexplained</td></tr> <tr> <td>13. A. obstacle</td><td>B. impact</td></tr> <tr> <td>C. help</td><td>D. blow</td></tr> <tr> <td>14. A. highlight</td><td>B. heighten</td></tr> <tr> <td>C. increase</td><td>D. enhance</td></tr> <tr> <td>15. A. encouraged</td><td>B. discouraged</td></tr> <tr> <td>C. compelled</td><td>D. forced</td></tr> </table>	1. A. barrier	B. bar	C. block	D. hinder	2. A. to	B. on	C. in	D. for	3. A. inclusive	B. exclusive	C. excluded	D. including	4. A. root	B. source	C. origin	D. resource	5. A. difficulties	B. hardships	C. disasters	D. challenges	6. A. induced	B. reduced	C. changed	D. modified	7. A. named	B. assigned	C. appointed	D. certified	8. A. imperfect	B. enough	C. inadequate	D. worthless	9. A. poor-equipped		B. bad-equipped		C. nice-equipped		D. well-equipped		10. A. cultivated	B. educating	C. trained	D. exercised	11. A. refused	B. repelled	C. declined	D. denied	12. A. unjustified	B. unjust	C. unknown	D. unexplained	13. A. obstacle	B. impact	C. help	D. blow	14. A. highlight	B. heighten	C. increase	D. enhance	15. A. encouraged	B. discouraged	C. compelled	D. forced
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7. I was just wondering how I could go there, when suddenly, as if by magic, Bill called and said that he could pick me up.
8. What the comments really annoys me are not the ones aimed at women but the ones aimed at men.
9. His car broke down on his way to the meeting, so he had a plausible explanation as to why he was late.
10. I was ashamed to realize that I was the real one who had been blind, because my eyes only skimmed the surface of things.



IX. Translation from Chinese into English (TCE)

Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese into English.

1. _____ (那位官员由于卷入一场丑闻), the official was forced to resign after a month.
2. We made a strategic withdrawal, so that _____ (我们能积蓄力量) for a renewed attack.
3. To take part in the coming football match, the first thing we should do is _____ (招募足够的男孩来组成一个足球队).
4. It's reported that he might take bribes of more than \$100,000, so _____ (政府部门已开始调查此事).
5. Those cities that have kept their memory of history fresh _____ (是人类社会灿烂文明的最有力的见证).



X. Guided Writing (GW)

For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write **A Letter of Invitation**. You should write at least **120 words** and base your composition on the situation given in Chinese below.

1. 邀请你的好友来聚会;
2. 说明举办理由和时间地点等;
3. 说明聚会中有些什么样的安排。

Part C Debate



I. Humor for Appreciation (HA)

Read the short passage and try to answer the question after it.

John with a she-dog was waiting in line to draw welfare. A lady behind him said, "Sir, dogs are not eligible to draw welfare." "She is eligible," John said, "Like me, she is unemployed, and has no clue who her Daddy is." On hearing this, the lady burst into loud laughter.

⇒ Question

Why did the lady burst into laughter?

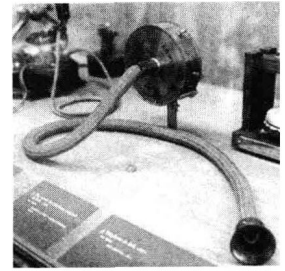


II. Topic for Speech / Discussion / Debate (TS/D)

Use what you have learned in this unit as much as possible to express your opinions.

1. Who is the most disabled or handicapped in your opinion? And why?
2. Why is the laziest often the most disabled?

messages via coded drumbeats, lung-blown horns, or sent by loud whistles, for example. In the modern age of electricity and electronics, telecommunications now also includes the use of electrical devices such as telegraphs, telephones, and teletypes, the use of radio and microwave communications, as well as fiber optics and their associated electronics, plus the use of the orbiting satellites and the Internet.



(Picture: A Gower telephone, at the Musée des Arts et Métiers in Paris)

The first breakthrough into modern electrical telecommunications came with the push to fully develop the telegraph starting in the 1830s. The use of these electrical means of communications exploded into use on all of the continents of the world during the 19th century, and these also connected the continents via cables on the floors of the ocean. The use of the first three popular systems of electrical telecommunications, the telegraph, telephone and teletype, all required the use of conducting metal wires. A revolution in wireless telecommunications began in the first decade of the 20th century, with Guglielmo Marconi winning the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1909 for his pioneering developments in wireless radio communications. Other highly notable pioneering inventors and developers in the field of electrical and electronic telecommunications include Charles Wheatstone and Samuel Morse (telegraph), Alexander Graham Bell (telephone), Nikola Tesla, Edwin Armstrong, and Lee de Forest (radio), as well as John Logie Baird and Philo Farnsworth (television).

Telecommunications play an important role in the world economy and the worldwide telecommunication industry's revenue was estimated to be \$3.85 trillion in 2008. The service revenue of the global telecommunications industry was estimated to be \$1.7 trillion in 2008, and is expected to touch \$2.7 trillion by 2013. (308 words)

2 Information Age

The Information Age, also commonly known as the Computer Age or Information Era, is an idea that the current age will be characterized by the ability of individuals to transfer information freely, and to have instant access to knowledge that would have been difficult or impossible to find previously. The idea is linked to the concept of a Digital Age or Digital Revolution, and carries the ramifications of a shift from traditional industry that the Industrial Revolution brought through industrialization, to an economy based on the manipulation of information. Commonly seen as an outflow from the Space Age, capitalizing on the computer microminiaturization advances of that effort, with a fuzzy transition spanning from the advent of the personal computer in the late 1970s to the Internet reaching a critical mass in the early 1990s, and the adoption of such technology by the public in the two decades after 1990. The Information Age has allowed rapid global communications and networking to shape modern society. (166 words)

3 Information superhighway

The information superhighway or infobahn was a popular term used through the 1990s to refer to digital communication systems and the internet telecommunications network. It is associated with United States Senator and later Vice-President Al Gore. There are a number of definitions of this

6. **[intensive]** *adj.* involving a lot of activity, effort, or careful attention in a short period of time; e. g. *The patient needed intensive care for three weeks.* (那个病人需要三周的特别护理。)
- [extensive]** *adj.* extending far; far reaching; e. g. *They made extensive friendly contacts with the Chinese people.* (他们和中国人民有着广泛的、友好的交往。)
7. **[lick]** *vt.* easily defeat sb. or deal with; move one's tongue over sth; e. g. *The cat was licking its paws.* (那只猫在舔爪子。)
- [click]** *n.* a short, sharp sound (like that of a key turning in a lock); *vi.* make such a sound; e. g. *The door clicked shut.* (门咔嚓一声关上了。)
8. **[strategic]** *adj.* done as part of a plan, esp. in a military, business, or political situation; e. g. *Their forces made a strategic withdrawal.* (他们部队做了战略性撤退。)
- [tactical]** *adj.* (1) of tactics; e. g. *tactical defense* (战术上的防御) (2) done in order to get a desired result in the end; e. g. *tactical withdrawal* (战术/巧妙的撤退) (3) (of weapons) for use only over short distances, close to the base of operations; e. g. *tactical nuclear missiles* (战术核导弹)
- [tactic]** *n.* a plan or method that is intended to gain a desired result; e. g. *to plan tactics* (制定战术)
9. **[scratch]** *vt.* rub a surface slightly with sth. sharp or rough; e. g. *Tom scratched the place where he had been bitten by an insect.* (汤姆抓抓被虫叮过的地方。)
- [scrape]** *vt.* make clean, remove (mud, grease, paint, etc); e. g. *Scrape your shoes with this old knife.* (用这把旧刀刮掉你鞋上的泥。)
10. **[invest]** (1) *vi.* spend money on sth. in the hope of making a profit; e. g. *She invested in a house.* (她投资了一所房子。)(2) *vt.* use a lot of time, energy, or effort to do sth; e. g. *She invested much of her time in charity work.* (她投入了大量时间从事慈善工作。)
- [spend]** *v.* pay out (esp. money) for goods, services, etc.; (*spend money on sth.*); to pass or use (time), use up, consume; (*spend time doing or in doing sth.*) e. g. *She spends too much money on clothes.* (她在衣服上花大量的钱。)(3) e. g. *He has spent his strength without doing anything useful.* (他耗费了大量精力,但没有做成一件有用的事。)

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

- The editor ____ the manuscript to half its original length.
A. condensed B. condemned C. concealed D. concentrated
- We would receive ____ training under the watching eyes of the government.
A. integral B. intentional C. intensive D. intense
- Being very hungry, the cat ____ the saucer clean.
A. leaked B. clicked C. licked D. scraped
- In Chinatown one may buy a scratcher to ____ one's back.
A. punch B. scrape C. tear D. scratch
- He ____ every spare minute in trying to improve his mind.
A. invested B. involved C. invented D. integrated
- CCTV programs are ____ by satellite to the remotest areas in the country.
A. transmitted B. submitted C. transformed D. switched
- One of the ____ that our students have is a large library.
A. appliances B. facilities C. utilities D. instruments
- Today, household chores have been made much easier by electrical ____.
A. appliances B. facility C. utilities D. instruments
- The ____ defense of the country depends on a powerful air force.

operating over twenty-one kilometres (thirteen miles) of the Great Western Railway on 9 April 1839. On the other side of the Atlantic Ocean, Samuel Morse independently developed a version of the electrical telegraph that he unsuccessfully demonstrated on 2 September 1837. Soon after he was joined by Alfred Vail who developed the register — a telegraph terminal that integrated a logging device for recording messages to paper tape. The first successful transatlantic telegraph cable was completed on 27 July 1866, allowing transatlantic telecommunication for the first time. Earlier transatlantic cables installed in 1857 and 1858 only operated for a few days or weeks before they failed. The conventional telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell in 1876, based on his earlier work with harmonic (multi-signal) telegraphs. The first commercial telephone services were set up in 1878 and 1879 on both sides of the Atlantic in the cities of New Haven and London.

Radio and television

In 1832, James Lindsay gave a classroom demonstration of wireless telegraphy to his students. By 1854 he was able to demonstrate a transmission across the Firth of Tay from Dundee to Woodhaven, a distance of two miles (3 km), using water as the transmission medium. Addressing the Franklin Institute in 1893, Nikola Tesla described and demonstrated in detail the principles of wireless telegraphy. The apparatus that he used contained all the elements that were incorporated into radio systems before the development of the vacuum tube. However, it was not until 1900 that Reginald Fessenden was able to wirelessly transmit a human voice. In December 1901, Guglielmo Marconi established wireless communication between Britain and Newfoundland, earning him the Nobel Prize in physics in 1909 (which he shared with Karl Braun). On March 25, 1925, Scottish inventor John Logie Baird publicly demonstrated the transmission of moving silhouette pictures at the London department store Selfridges. In October 1925, Baird was successful in obtaining moving pictures with halftone shades, which were by most accounts the first true television pictures. This led to a public demonstration of the improved device on 26 January 1926 again at Selfridges. Baird's first devices relied upon the Nipkow disk and thus became known as the mechanical television. It formed the basis of semi-experimental broadcasts done by the British Broadcasting Corporation beginning September 30, 1929.

Computer networks and the Internet

On September 11, 1940, George Stibitz was able to transmit problems using teletype to his Complex Number Calculator in New York and receive the computed results back at Dartmouth College in New Hampshire. However, it was not until the 1960s that researchers started to investigate packet switching — a technology that would allow chunks of data to be sent to different computers without first passing through a centralized mainframe (主机). A four-node network emerged on December 5, 1969, between the University of California, Los Angeles, the Stanford Research Institute, the University of Utah and the University of California, Santa Barbara. This network would become ARPANET (Advanced Research Project Agency 美国高级研究计划署).

ARPANET's development centred around the Request for Comment process and on April 7, 1969, RFC 1 was published. This process is important because ARPANET would eventually merge with other networks to form the Internet and many of the protocols (草案, 协议) the Internet relies upon today were specified through this process. Internet access became widespread late in the century, using the old telephone and television networks. (953 words)

Chicago in 1959, followed by Harvard University in 1960, where he took a course in computer programming using an IBM 7090 computer and began to think about writing a document management system to index and organize his collection of notes. As he considered the design of this system, Nelson applied his experience as a filmmaker with the conception of complex motion picture effects, moving from one shot to another, and conceived of the idea of hypertext. He became profoundly convinced of the enormous value of such a system, and has been thinking and talking about it ever since (page once at <http://web.archive.org/web/20001202050700/www.sensemedia.net/993>).

Nelson's first job was as a photographer and film editor at a Miami laboratory where John Lilly was carrying out research on the intelligence of dolphins, using LINC microcomputers to analyze their talking, as fascinated by acoustics as J. C. R. Licklider. Nelson then moved to a job teaching sociology at Vassar College.

The word "hypertext" was first coined by Nelson in 1963, and is first found in print in a college newspaper article about a lecture he gave called "Computers, Creativity, and the Nature of the Written Word" in January, 1965.

Nelson later popularized the hypertext concept in his book *Literary Machines*. His vision involved implementation of a "docuverse", where all data was stored once, there were no deletions, and all information was accessible by a link from anywhere else. Navigation through the information would be non-linear, depending on each individual's choice of links. This was more than text — it was hypertext. The web realizes part of this vision, except that there are deletions, and some information is stored in more than one place.

Nelson has continued to develop his theory, and instantiates it with Project Xanadu, a high-performance hypertext system that assures the identity of references to objects, and solves the problems of configuration (配置) management and copyright control. Anyone is allowed to reference anything, provided that references are delivered from the original, and possibly involving micro payments to the copyright holders. For example, the Xanadu system would enable an artist to post their work in electronic form and let it be accessed any number of times, without having to worry about suddenly receiving an insupportable bill for network bandwidth costs. By adding useful structure, the system frees up the information and makes it available to everyone. (821 words)

⇒ Statements

- _____ 1. Douglas Engelbart was the inventor of the first working hypertext system.
- _____ 2. In 1949 Engelbart published his own version of Bush's vision, describing an advanced electronic information system in the paper.
- _____ 3. Engelbart developed a computer system called NLS (oN-Line System) in 1960.
- _____ 4. It was in 1968 in a computer conference that Engelbart demonstrated NLS to several thousand conference participants.
- _____ 5. Engelbart played a role in the invention of the Internet as well as the Web.
- _____ 6. Ted Nelson was born in a happy family.
- _____ 7. With his experience as a filmmaker, Nelson got the idea of hypertext.
- _____ 8. Nelson first worked as a photographer and film director at a Miami laboratory.
- _____ 9. The word "hypertext" was later popularized in his book *Literary Machines*.
- _____ 10. The Xanadu system frees up the information and makes it available to everyone.



IV. Cloze

There are 20 blanks in each of the following passages. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.

(1)

With the development of technology, online shopping has become popular in people's daily life. As many of us might have 1, more people are buying products 2 the Internet. And to 3 online purchase, stores provide 4 of their products together with other illustrations on the websites. 5, online products range 6 small items such as clothes and books to large ones like computers. Undoubtedly, online shopping has brought us many conveniences. Yet its 7 dangers to the consumer could not be 8. One possible 9 is that consumers might not get the 10 product they want because the information 11 might not be enough or 12. For a simple example, a consumer who wants to buy a pair of shoes might end 13 getting a pair with desired style but unfit sizes. After all, people have to try themselves when buying clothes or shoes. Moreover, if consumers do not pay attention to the 14 of online stores, they might get 15. Therefore, consumers should firstly be 16 of the credibility of an online store. Secondly, people should not 17 on the bandwagon (赶潮流) because not all online shopping brings about 18. Instead, they have to make their own 19 as to the kind of products that could be bought online. 20, they could avoid possible trouble caused by inadequate or inaccurate information provided by an online store.

(240 words)

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. witnesses | B. witnessed |
| C. witnessing | D. to witness |
| 2. A. through | B. on |
| C. from | D. by |
| 3. A. insure | B. assure |
| C. improve | D. facilitate |
| 4. A. pictures | B. paintings |
| C. drawings | D. images |
| 5. A. Except | B. Therefore |
| C. Besides | D. However |
| 6. A. between | B. to |
| C. in | D. from |
| 7. A. visible | B. potential |
| C. feasible | D. invisible |
| 8. A. ignored | B. forgotten |
| C. excluded | D. included |
| 9. A. trouble | B. problem |
| C. risk | D. question |
| 10. A. perfect | B. exact |
| C. good | D. definite |
| 11. A. provided | B. supplied |
| C. given | D. equipped |
| 12. A. reasonable | B. responsible |
| C. reliable | D. sensible |
| 13. A. in | B. to |
| C. on | D. up |
| 14. A. ability | B. credibility |
| C. capability | D. possibility |
| 15. A. played | B. injured |
| C. targeted | D. cheated |
| 16. A. known | B. aware |
| C. informed | D. clear |
| 17. A. jump | B. get |
| C. leap | D. take |
| 18. A. contentment | B. convenience |
| C. disadvantage | D. danger |
| 19. A. opinion | B. idea |
| C. view | D. judgment |
| 20. A. So | B. Instead |
| C. Thus | D. Besides |

20. I worked for a(n) _____ company two years ago. (insure)



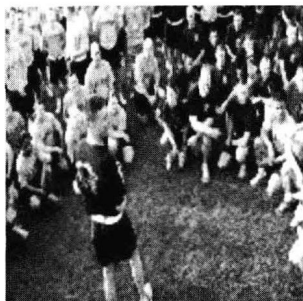
VI. Vocabulary and Structure (VS)

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

1. The World Cup is _____ by satellite to everywhere in the world.
A. transferred B. transported C. transformed D. transmitted
2. The doctor told him to take medicine in small _____.
A. amounts B. sums C. doses D. numbers
3. The experiment was in a _____ moment.
A. subordinate B. cumulative C. crucial D. satisfactory
4. I can't understand why your signature on these two documents doesn't _____ each other.
A. conform B. equal C. accord to D. correspond with
5. We must _____ that the letter arrives in time.
A. secure B. ensure C. assure D. insure
6. Nowadays, many _____ products have replaced natural ones.
A. synthetic B. false C. fake D. unreal
7. Some doctors _____ in one type of illness.
A. major B. specialize C. study D. research
8. The Information Age inaugurated a new _____.
A. century B. period C. eve D. era
9. Mary drew a _____ to show us how to get to her house.
A. chart B. diagram C. picture D. graph
10. The manager said they'd like to _____ us of the best possible service.
A. insure B. guarantee C. assure D. ensure
11. With piles of _____ to be dealt with, I'm not going to go to the movie with you tonight.
A. works B. files C. jobs D. fires
12. They have to _____ better films to attract the audience back to the cinema.
A. keep up with B. come up with C. put up with D. come up to
13. My son is by himself; _____ I must go home now.
A. as B. for C. hence D. or
14. The owner of the private enterprise can't afford to let the situation get worse. He must take _____ to put it right.
A. decisions B. sides C. directions D. steps
15. The company is no longer _____ my father's hands.
A. in B. at C. over D. within
16. Jack plays a major _____ in the organization.
A. position B. point C. character D. role
17. Many people have never _____ the place.
A. learned about B. heard of C. heard from D. learned of
18. His brother has _____ as a soldier.
A. held up B. put up C. signed up D. taken up
19. He sent a message to me _____ my roommate.
A. by B. via C. through D. with
20. Jane and her twin sister _____ many things

8. accessibility [æk sesə 'bɪləti]	n.	易得到;可接近
9. agricultural [ægrɪ 'kʌl tʃərəl]	a.	农业/艺的
10. indication [ɪndɪ 'keɪʃən]	n.	指示;迹象;象征
11. trapped ['træpt]	a.	捕获的;陷入困境的

⇒ Audio Script for Further Understanding



This Friday is World **Suicide**¹ Prevention Day. This year's **observance**² is meant to bring attention to the differences among **suicidal**³ individuals and their situations around the world. But the organizers also say that all over the world, people have something in common. They need to feel connected to others for good **mental**⁴ health. The organizers include the International Association for Suicide Prevention and the World Health Organization. The World Health Organization says that every year about one million people kill themselves. It says suicide is one of the top three causes of death among people between the ages of fifteen and forty-four.

Among people aged ten to twenty-four, suicide is the second leading cause of death, after road accidents.

Lanny Berman is president of the International Association for Suicide Prevention. He points out that suicide rates differ from country to country, as do common ways that people kill themselves. As a result, he says, prevention efforts must fit with local needs.

Lanny Berman: "The focus is on the primary methods of suicide in developing countries which have been **pesticides**⁵, pesticide poisoning and **overdose**⁶. And there have been some significant efforts to develop prevention programs to reduce the use of pesticides, the **availability**⁷ and **accessibility**⁸ of pesticide."

Mr. Berman says findings from **agricultural**⁹ areas of Sri Lanka, India and China show promise. They show that programs are helping to limit access to these poisons.

Lanny Berman: "In China, women, particularly rural or farm women, eh, die by suicide by overdose of pesticide. And by creating lock boxes and making it more difficult to have easy accessibility to pesticides, we've been able to show that we can reduce the use of pesticides and thereby the rate of suicide."

There are often clear warning signs before a suicide attempt. Lanny Berman says individuals usually talk about the idea before they try it.

Lanny Berman: "When somebody communicates that they are thinking about suicide, threatening suicide, writing about it, in some way communicating that they have suicide on their brain, that **indication**¹⁰ should be taken seriously."

Another warning sign, he says, is a sudden increase in the use of drugs or alcohol. Warning signs also include expressions of hopelessness or a sense of feeling **trapped**¹¹. Mr. Berman says the risk of suicide can be more difficult to identify in children. They generally communicate more with other children than with adults. But the other children often do not understand the messages. As a result, he says, when children speak of suicide, other children rarely report it.

(421 words)



III. Information Related to the Text (IRT)

1 Henry David Thoreau

Henry David Thoreau (July 12, 1817—May 6, 1862) American essayist, philosopher, poet, pacifist, individualist, with *Walden, or, Life in the Woods*, *Civil Disobedience*, *Journal* as his best known works. He is one of America's most important 19th century literary figures. He is famous

unfavourably of his politics as those of “an acrimonious (尖刻的) and surly republican”; but praised *Paradise Lost* “a poem which, considered with respect to design may claim the first place, and with respect to performance, the second, among the productions of the human mind”. William Hayley’s 1796 biography called him the “greatest English author”. He remains generally regarded as one of the preeminent writers in the English language and as a thinker of world importance.

(236 words)

4 William Wordsworth



William Wordsworth (April 7, 1770 — April 23, 1850) was a major English Romantic poet who, with Samuel Taylor Coleridge, helped to launch the Romantic movement in English literature with their 1798 joint publication, *Lyrical Ballads*. Wordsworth and other Romantics emphasized the vitality of everyday life, the importance of human emotions, and the illuminating power of nature. Romanticism also stressed the power of imagination, which encouraged freedom from classical conventions in art and sometimes provocatively overturned social conventions.

Originally inspired by the French Revolution and the social changes it brought, Wordsworth tried to create a poetry of the people, in the language of the common man. In both his poems and his prose, Wordsworth was expressly concerned with discovering a sort of spiritual ecstasy that, for him, could be found only in nature and the innocence of childhood. With a mind ever wandering after the wonders of nature and the emotions of the heart, Wordsworth was initially criticized for his sentiment and the informality of his verse by his contemporaries.

Wordsworth’s poetry is characterized by the use of what Wordsworth called “the language really used by men” and by its preoccupation with emotion, and in particular what Wordsworth called “the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings from emotions recollected in tranquility”. Wordsworth was Britain’s Poet Laureate from 1843 until his death in 1850.

(221 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. Henry D. Thoreau is one of America’s most influential essayists and poets.
- ___ 2. Thoreau was famous for his time spent at Walden pond and his work *Walden, or, Life in the Woods*.
- ___ 3. Thoreau was concerned about many social issues, such as peace, isolated life and the abolition of slavery.
- ___ 4. According to Thoreau, to be a philosopher, one should have subtle thoughts rather than the wisdom to live a simple and independent life.

Unit 5 Loneliness and Boredom, Solitude and Inspiration

Avoid using your pet as a substitute for human companionship. But a happy, healthy dog can introduce you to new friends!

6. Go to your house of worship and get involved.

There will be programs you can participate in and people to meet, classes to join and special services to attend. You'll find caring people who can help you to make new friends and connections. Reach out in kindness to other lonely people in the religious community. Your loneliness will subside!

7. Find someone in your life to help in some way.

Sometimes just being a good listener will make lots of new friends for you. Find someone who lives on your street or in your apartment house who might welcome your friendship and strike up a conversation. Offer your assistance. Give of your time. You'll get closer to those you are helping and, chances are, you'll meet others in the process. And you won't feel lonely while you are with others.

8. Visit your local coffee shop and join in the conversations, when the opportunity presents itself.

Get to know the employees and customers, and let them get to know you. Stop in on a regular basis, and soon you'll have a home away from home, where you can always be a part of a good social setting. Be gregarious (爱交际的) even if you are shy. All you have to do is ask someone what kind of interesting drink they have, or talk about the news or weather. Engage in conversations —they are loneliness busters!

9. Read the local newspaper.

You'll feel more a part of the world by keeping up with current events. And there are always stories about local groups and organizations which may be of interest to you, and offer you an opportunity to meet people.

10. Offer to teach a class or workshop at the local YWCA (基督教女青年会) or community education center.

Chances are, you have a skill or area of expertise that others are interested in learning. You'll enjoy the social contact you'll experience. Share your knowledge and skill with others. How good you'll feel!

11. Inquire about membership in a civic organization.

There are many worthwhile organizations that may be of interest to you. Ask if you can sit in on a meeting to decide if you'd like to join.

12. Participate in chat rooms and blogs on subjects of your interest, and keep up with others on the Internet.

But beware not to overdo it. Nothing replaces real live friends with whom you can interact in person!

13. Take a part-time job in a restaurant or other business where you can meet and serve people and take an interest in other employees.

14. Avoid being a stranger.

There are people out there who want and need to know you, but you have to look for them! Go out of your way to introduce yourself to others and show an interest in them. Wherever you go, take your best (and most outgoing) personality along with you ...and use it to interact with people.

- C. people are cautious in engaging in a mutually beneficial interaction
D. human beings are very unpredictable



IV. Cloze

There are 20 blanks in each of the following passages. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.

(1)

In the past century, the way we have handled aloneness has changed dramatically. "Alone" did not always mean an absence of others. The word was 1 in medieval times, and originally signified a completeness in one's singular being. In 2 terminology, "solitude" typically meant the experience of oneness with God. Yet all current meanings of "alone" 3 a lack of something. Invariably, solitude 4 social questioning, if not censure. Even worse, people associate going it alone with antisocial pursuits and unnecessary risk taking. Perhaps most striking, solitude 5 up pangs of loneliness. Loneliness is indeed the most obvious risk of aloneness. The very idea of solitude may evoke deep childhood fears of 6 and neglect, and cause some people to rush toward connectedness. But I do not believe that loneliness can be totally banished 7 life, nor that it should be. Like anxiety or guilt, it's 8 of the human condition. It tells us that we are not being understood and are perhaps too 9 from community and connection. Surprisingly, it can also tell us that we are not taking time to be in contact with our 10 selves — to be alone. Psychology is only just beginning to 11 aloneness from loneliness. 12 for a lover, relative, or friend is not the cause of loneliness, nor is finding someone 13 the cure.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. born | B. coined |
| C. borrowed | D. introduced |
| 2. A. religious | B. scientific |
| C. psychological | D. academic |
| 3. A. modify | B. imply |
| C. explain | D. justify |
| 4. A. meets with | B. faces with |
| C. complies with | D. comes with |
| 5. A. takes | B. calls |
| C. brings | D. conjures |
| 6. A. abundance | B. abolishment |
| C. abandonment | D. adjustment |
| 7. A. up | B. out |
| C. in | D. from |
| 8. A. a part | B. part |
| C. whole | D. the whole |
| 9. A. different | B. separated |
| C. isolated | D. far away |
| 10. A. inner | B. outer |
| C. normal | D. true |
| 11. A. balance | B. extinguish |
| C. separate | D. distinguish |
| 12. A. Looking | B. Longing |
| C. Seeking | D. Calling |
| 13. A. definitely | B. automatically |
| C. necessarily | D. absolutely |

39. There were extreme cases in which one student killed his roommate and ____ suicide.
A. made B. did C. had D. committed
40. News came that he went to China to study Confucianism and married a Chinese girl ____.
A. long before B. long ago C. before long D. long after



VII. Word / Phrase Replacement (W/PR)

Choose the word or phrase closest in meaning to the one underlined.

1. Born in a poor family in a remote mountain area, he started to make a living by himself at an early age.
A. cast out B. stretched out C. sought out D. struck out
2. The local residents have to live in the tents for a short period of time from now because of the damage caused by the earthquakes.
A. forever B. for the time being C. at one time D. all the time
3. As soon as the winter vacation began, they started a journey to Lijiang for the Snow Mountain Concert.
A. set back B. set forth C. set aside D. set up
4. The little boy is overjoyed to be left in the house all alone because he could play computer games as long as he likes.
A. all by himself B. all to himself C. all along D. all at once
5. My roommate and I warred over trifle things in the first semester but we eventually became lifelong friends.
A. risked being B. ended up being C. resulted in being D. tried being
6. Her personality decides that she can develop friendly relationship with any roommates.
A. put up with B. deal with C. get along with D. hang around with
7. Any employer who discriminates because of sex is likely to be sued for gender discrimination.
A. on the basis of B. in terms of C. in case of D. regardless of
8. In spite of all great difficulties, Liu Xiang recovered from his injury and came first in the race.
A. All over again B. Against all odds C. At all odds D. By recent count
9. The student who stole his roommates' laptops for sale was discarded by the whole class.
A. ventured out B. turned out C. cast out D. stretched out
10. The scandal that the husband has an affair with his assistant is causing serious argument in the family.
A. tearing up B. giving up on C. cutting up D. tearing apart



VIII. Translation from English into Chinese (TEC)

1. Sometimes I just have to resort to the carrot-and-stick approach with my children who can turn my house into a big mess in a minute.
2. Though they were sure to be able to get along with each other very well, some students signed dorm contract with their roommates to head off possible conflicts that might spring from small