

朗文
外研社

新概念英语

NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH

New Edition 新版

一课一练

主 编: 乔 鑫

Developing
Skills
培养技能

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V Error correction.

As everyone knows, life is sometimes not so smooth. But human being can overcome those disturbing moments with great courage. 1. _____

Karen, a sixteen-year-old disabled girl which had lain in bed for nearly ten years gave up all expectations after countless attempts to stand up and fell into deep desperation. She became more and more silent. Therefore, though a new kind of medicine had extraordinarily effect on her disability and the doctor convinced her the possibility for her to stand up; she wouldn't have another try. To comfort the lonely and frustrated girl, her parents bought her a little dog. This dog in possession of the girl was of a mild kind. It never attached at anybody. Soon warm friendship was built up between the dog and Karen, which made Karen cheerful with more smiles. 2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

One morning, the little dog woke up early, and it didn't disturb Karen. It tried to find ways to please itself. Suddenly, it fell into a big tank wherever some fish were kept. It barked fiercely that Karen can woke up immediately. Then the little dog was spotted fight out in vain. Karen shouted loudly for help but soon she was confirmed nobody could help the poor dog except herself. In no time, she somehow stood up quickly, rushed to the tank, rescued the little dog from the tank and kept it in her arms to comfort it. Only at that moment did she realize she was standing on her own legs. How amazing! She saved both the dog and herself! Later, the girl is able to stand up and walks with the help of a cane. That's the best end. 7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

VI Reading comprehension.

Marty, a male chimp (黑猩猩) died peacefully of natural causes on Sunday, January 10, 2010. Marty passed away in the company of his devoted caregivers.

Marty was about 50 years old. He was captured in Africa as a baby and then sold to Holloman Air Force Base (HAFB) in 1963. Marty was used by the United States Air Force in flight experiments during the early years of space research.

Not long after his use for flight research, Marty was used in numerous medical research studies, including blood studies, drug studies, renal (肾的) function, and eye function. In the middle 1970s, Marty entered the breeding program, and became father of at least 33 children over two decades.

In 2001, Marty was rescued by Save the Chimps along with 20 other Air Force chimps. He moved to Florida and was freed with his new chimp family onto a large island with grass and hills. Marty loved his new home and was often spotted enjoying the sunshine. His age didn't prevent him from climbing the highest hill on his island and quietly admiring his surroundings.

Famous NASA heroes Captain Robert Crippen and Captain Scott Carpenter visited Save the Chimps in April 2009. Upon hearing of Marty's passing, Captain Robert Crippen shared these words—"I was sad to learn of the passing of Marty, one of the Air Force chimps that helped pave our way into space. However, I am pleased to know that he spent his later years at Save the Chimps. It truly is an excellent home for these animals."

Marty is survived by his Air Force chimp family, sons Connor and Mika, and daughters Whoopi, Chandra and Stephanie.

Rest in peace, Marty. You will always have a place in our hearts.

1. Marty was NOT used in _____.
 A. rescuing chimps B. flight experiments C. blood studies D. breeding programs
2. Marty moved to Florida _____.
 A. in 1963 B. in middle 1970s C. in 2001 D. in 2010
3. Save the Chimps is an excellent home for Marty because _____.
 A. people give chimps devoted care there
 B. there's a large island with grass and hills there
 C. chimps can pave the way into space there
 D. there are 20 other chimps there
4. Marty probably died because _____.
 A. he had been used in too many experiments B. he had too much children
 C. there was something wrong with his renal D. he was too old then
5. When Marty died, _____ is with him.
 A. the person who cared for him B. Captain Robert Crippen
 C. Captain Scott Carpenter D. Whoopi, Chandra and Stephanie

VII Writing.

Directions: Write a letter to the police describing your experience of spotting a puma in the tree, including the clues below in Chinese.

1. 在什么情况下发现的美洲豹?
2. 当时美洲豹在做什么?
3. 你有什么建议?

- () 4. —How did you fail the exam?
—Well, I _____ have passed it, but I worried about my sick mother so much that I couldn't concentrate on the exam at all.
A. did B. do C. could D. can
- () 5. Michael plays the piano _____ (than) Dan, if not _____ (than) him.
A. better; as well as B. better; as good as
C. as good as; better D. as well as; better
- () 6. _____ from the top of the hill, the village looks even more beautiful.
A. Seeing B. Sees C. Saw D. Seen
- () 7. The millionaire _____ a lot of money _____ the Hope School and so the school was named after his family name.
A. raised; for B. made; from C. donated; to D. lent; to
- () 8. —Is that Mr Green who always wears a brown suit?
—Yes, though he _____ a black suit.
A. wears B. wore C. will wear D. is wearing
- () 9. Hearing about the death of her son, the sad mother sat there _____ with no words or tears.
A. in silent B. in surprise C. in danger D. in common
- () 10. —I beg your pardon?
—I asked you _____.
A. when shall we go and buy the tickets B. when should we go and buy the tickets
C. when we shall go and buy the tickets D. when we should go and buy the tickets

IV Translation.

1. Soon I _____ (习惯了听音乐) while I'm working on the computer.
2. _____ (年复一年), the farmers work on the field with no complaints.
3. He is always busy with _____ (这样或那样的事情).
4. The woman _____ (处于难过的状态中) wanted to do nothing but stay in bed.
5. All their efforts _____ (等于) nothing. _____ (虽然如此), I'm really glad they would like to help me.

V Cloze.

There was a young woman who had been given three months to live because of a terrible illness. So as she was getting her things "in order", she 1 her vicar to discuss her final wishes.

Everything was in order and the vicar was preparing to leave 2 the young woman suddenly remembered something very important to her. "There's one more thing," she said 3. "I want to be buried with a fork in my right hand."

4 the puzzled face of the vicar, the young woman explained, "My grandmother once told me this story, and from there on out, I have always done so. I have also, always tried to pass along its message to those I love and those who are in need of 5. In all my years of attending church socials and potluck (聚餐) dinners, I always remember that when the dishes of the main course were being cleared, someone would say, 'Keep your fork!' It was my 6 part because I knew that something better was coming like velvety chocolate cake or deep-dish apple pie. So, I just want people to see me there with a fork in my hand and I want them to 7: 'What's with the fork?' Then I want you to tell them: 'Keep your fork and the best is yet to come.'"

With tears of 8, the vicar hugged the young woman goodbye.

At the funeral, people were walking by the young woman's casket (棺材) and they saw the pretty dress she was wearing and the fork in her right hand. Over and over, the vicar heard the question: "What's 9 the fork?"

And during his message, the vicar told the people of the 10 he had with the young woman shortly before she died. He also told them about what it symbolized to her.

So the next time you reach for your fork, let it remind you ever so gently, that the best is yet to come.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| () 1. A. raised | B. visited | C. invited | D. contacted |
| () 2. A. after | B. since | C. when | D. while |
| () 3. A. sadly | B. excitedly | C. gradually | D. terribly |
| () 4. A. Getting used to | B. Paying attention to | C. Catching sight of | D. Keeping up with |
| () 5. A. encouragement | B. perseverance | C. diligence | D. patience |
| () 6. A. favourite | B. disappointing | C. strange | D. boring |
| () 7. A. explain | B. recognize | C. shout | D. wonder |
| () 8. A. miserable | B. joy | C. hatreds | D. complains |
| () 9. A. in | B. on | C. with | D. under |
| () 10. A. conversation | B. dinner | C. story | D. wish |

VI Reading comprehension.

The pickle jar as far back as I can remember sat on the floor beside the dresser in my parents' bedroom. When he got ready for bed, Dad would empty his pockets and toss his coins into the jar.

As a small boy I was always fascinated at the sounds the coins made as they were dropped into the jar. They landed with a merry jingle when the jar was almost empty. Then the tones gradually got gentle as the jar was filled. When the jar was filled, Dad would take them to the bank.

Taking the coins to the bank was always a big production. Piled neatly in a small cardboard box, the coins were placed between Dad and me on the seat of his old truck. Each time, as we drove to the bank, Dad would look at me hopefully. "Those coins are going to keep you out of the textile mill, son. You're going to do better than me. This old mill town's not going to hold you back." Also, as he passed the coins toward the cashier, he would grin proudly. "These are for my son's college fund. He'll never work at the mill all his life like me."

We would always celebrate each deposit (存款) by stopping for an ice cream. When the shopkeeper handed Dad his change, he would show me the few coins in his palm. "When we get home, we'll start filling the jar again." He always let me drop the first coins into the empty jar. As they rattled around with a brief, happy jingle, we grinned at each other.

No matter how rough things got at home, Dad continued to drop his coins into the jar. Even the summer when Dad got fired from the mill, and Mum had to serve dried beans several times a week, not a single coin was taken from the jar.

Years passed, and I finished college and took a job in another town. My dad was a man of few words, and never lectured me on the values of determination, perseverance, and faith. However, the pickle jar had taught me all these virtues far better than the most flowery words could have done. When I married, I told my wife Susan about the pickle jar. In my mind, it defined, more than anything else, how much my dad had loved me.

1. According to the passage, it is true that _____.
 - A. the writer's father threw several coins into the jar every evening
 - B. the coins landed on the full jar with a merry jingle
 - C. the writer's father had never stopped saving coins except the summer when he got fired
 - D. the writer's father had never taught him about determination, perseverance and faith
2. During a period the writer's mother served dried beans because _____.
 - A. they all liked that food
 - B. they were too poor to buy other food
 - C. they wanted to save every coin for his college fund
 - D. of an unknown reason not mentioned in the passage
3. What is the right order of the following activities?
 - a. the writer and his father had an ice cream
 - b. the writer's father talked about his future
 - c. they deposited the coins into the bank

| | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| A. b-c-a | B. a-b-c | C. c-a-b | D. a-c-b |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
4. The writer's father is a person of _____.

| | | | |
|------------------|----------|-----------------|---------------|
| A. flowery words | B. pride | C. perseverance | D. generosity |
|------------------|----------|-----------------|---------------|
5. In the writer's mind, the pickle jar represents _____.

| | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| A. his college fund | B. his father's love | C. his childhood | D. his bright future |
|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|

VII Writing.

Directions: Write a composition of about 150 words imagining that you are a resident in the village and describing your experience about the clock-repairing in the church, including the clues in Chinese below.

1. 钟坏了对你有无影响?
2. 夜半钟声是否惊醒了你?
3. 钟修理后对其他人及你有什么影响?

Lesson

3

I Match the words in Column A with the explanations in Column B.

| Column A | Column B |
|-----------------|---|
| a. worship | ___ 1. a small piece of something that has broken off or that has come from something larger |
| b. civilization | ___ 2. successful and rich |
| c. explore | ___ 3. connected with the language, literature etc of ancient Greece and Rome |
| d. prosperous | ___ 4. connected with a god or religion or believed to be holy |
| e. sacred | ___ 5. who someone is, someone's name |
| f. fragment | ___ 6. a society that is well organized and developed |
| g. remains | ___ 7. to travel through or examine an area in order to find out what is there or what it is like |
| h. classical | ___ 8. a strong feeling of respect and love for a god |
| i. graceful | ___ 9. the parts of something that are left after the rest has been destroyed or has disappeared |
| j. identity | ___ 10. moving in a smooth and attractive way, or having an attractive shape |

II Complete the sentences with the proper form of the words given below.

explore fragment classical worship prosperous
remains civilization sacred graceful identity

1. After a lot of training, the actress became even _____.
2. We are working hard to build a _____ and powerful country.
3. The scientist is keen on _____ those unknown domains.
4. They were deeply attracted by the ancient _____ of Greece.
5. Archaeologists discovered extensive Roman _____ in the distant desert.
6. The young lady is addicted to the _____ literature instead of the modern one.
7. Many people in the western world _____ Jesus piously.
8. The police couldn't infer the _____ of the sufferer.

10. The days in that small village have long passed, leaving only a few _____ in his memory.

- A. graceful
C. prosperous
- B. careful
D. classical

IV Translation.

1. 这种化学物质被用作治疗严重外伤的药物。(be used as)

2. 这里一度繁华，如今却是一片废墟。(at one time)

3. 尽管我百般解释，他还是不肯相信我。(despite)

4. 碰巧我有她需要的那本书。(it happened that)

5. 战争之后，那艘战舰就被保存起来，以供祭拜。(worship)

V Error correction.

Qin Shi Huang (259 BC-210 BC), personal name Ying Zheng, was king of the Chinese State of Qin from 246 BC to 221 BC during the Warring States Period. He became the first emperor of a unified China in 221 BC. He ruled until his death in 210 BC at the age of 50. Despite of the tyranny of his autocratic rule, Qin Shi Huang is regarded as a key figure.

1. _____

One of the first projects Qin Shi Huang accomplished while he was lively was the construction of his own tomb. In 215 BC, Qin Shi Huang ordered General Meng Tian with 300,000 men to begin construction. Other sources suggested he order 720,000 non-paid labourers to build his tomb to specification. Again, with John Man's observation regarding populations of the time, these estimates must be regarded skeptical. The main tomb containing the emperor has yet opened and there is evidence suggesting that it is remained relatively intact (完整的). Sima Qian's description of the tomb includes replicas of palaces and scenic towers, "rare utensils and wonderful objects", 100 rivers made with mercury, representations of "the heavenly bodies", and crossbows armed to shoot anyone who tried to break into. The tomb was built on Li Mountain where is only 30 kilometres away from Xi'an. Modern archaeologist have located the tomb, and have inserted probes (探针) deep into it. The probes revealed abnormally high quantities of mercury, some 100 times the naturally occurring rate, suggesting at least part of the legend can be trusted. Secrets were maintained, if most of the workmen who built the tomb were killed.

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

VI Reading comprehension.

Legends of goddess worship have endured through many millennia and live on in many cultures around the world. Our stories begin with the stories of Atlantis, and the goddess Athena, who gifted us with wisdom and excellence in war.

Greek history holds its share of goddesses, beginning with the earth mother Gaia, from which everything originates. Other goddesses include: Hestia, the goddess of hearth and home; Demeter, the sister of Hestia, the goddess of fields; Hera, the wife of Zeus, the protector of marriage; Athena, also known in Atlantis as the goddess of wisdom; Artemis, the goddess of hunting; Aphrodite, the goddess of love and beauty; and Persephone, the goddess of the spring.

Roman goddesses speak of the same qualities under different names: these goddesses include the famous Venus, associated with Aphrodite; Ceres, associated with Demeter; and Vesta, the image of Hestia. Many Roman goddesses were “numina (守护神)”, associated with living things and places rather than individuals.

Isis is the most common name that rises from the list of goddesses in the ancient Egyptian beliefs. The influence of Isis flows with health, healing, love, and immortality. Other goddesses in the Egyptian records are Hathor, Bastet, Ma'at, Nekhebet, etc.

Celtic (凯尔特的) stories hold fascinating stories such as the goddess Arianrhod, who could not find sexual satisfaction with a mortal, so took a giant for her mate. The goddess Adonai continued the association between the goddess and the moon. The goddess Arianrhod was thought to be in the form of a fairy, while Anu held the role of mother earth, like Gaia in the Greek legend. The list of Celtic goddesses goes on.

Hindu goddesses also abound, and with that note are associated often with the concept of abundance. Lakshmi shows us fortune and fame, though her name means “goal”. Kali means time, and is associated with death. The goddess Durga is the mother, like Gaia and Anu.

In the Mayan culture there were far more gods than goddesses. The goddesses were also associated with the moon, childbirth, and fertility.

This is only a small list of the goddess influence throughout time around the world. Their messages and continued spiritual support bring wisdom and comfort to many, even in our “modern times”. Even if we dismissed the idea of goddess presence in our worldly living, we still benefit from the virtues and abilities we are reminded of within ourselves.

1. The passage is mainly about _____.

- A. why ancient people worship goddesses
- B. lists of goddesses with their associations in several countries
- C. which goddess reminds us of virtues and abilities
- D. which goddess is worshipped in “modern times”

2. _____ are all goddess of the earth.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. Gaia, Anu and Durga | B. Gaia, Isis and Durga |
| C. Ceres, Isis and Durga | D. Ceres, Lakshmi and Gaia |

3. The following are all goddesses worshiped in Greece except _____.

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|--------------|---------|
| A. Hestia | B. Hera | C. Aphrodite | D. Zeus |
|-----------|---------|--------------|---------|

Lesson

4

I Spell the following words with the help of their meanings and first letters.

1. s_____ *v.* to willingly stop having something you want or doing something you like in order to get something more important
2. o_____ *n.* a piece of clothing like a shirt and trousers in one piece worn over other clothes to protect them
3. c_____ *n.* a big company, or a group of companies acting together as a single organization
4. s_____ *n.* an act of washing your body while standing under a shower
5. m_____ *n.* involving the use of hands
6. d_____ *n.* someone whose job is to remove waste from dustbins
7. c_____ *n.* a stiff band of material on a shirt, dress, or coat that fits around someone's neck
8. s_____ *n.* something kept hidden or known about by only a few people
9. p_____ *n.* a special advantage that is given only to one person or group of people
10. s_____ *n.* the legal position or condition of a person, group, country etc

II Choose the words you've spelled out in Exercise I to complete the sentences.

1. There's no _____ to be a chairman here and everyone is equal.
2. He has been working in this _____ for about 10 years but is still a common worker.
3. Take a _____ and it can relax you a lot.
4. The company provides the workers with four suits of _____ a year.
5. Don't accept any invitation that can affect your social _____.
6. Many people _____ their health for the sake of their career, which is really not wisdom.
7. Sometimes I prefer _____ work rather than mental work.
8. He is not that kind of person who can keep a _____, so I never trust him much.

III Multiple choice.

- () 1. a. The first reason _____ you provide isn't strong enough to get forgiven but the second is OK.
b. The weather was the main reason _____ we put off the match.
A. which B. that C. why D. who
- () 2. a. We _____ a lot of experiments on the subject and will go on doing even more until

V Cloze.

A blue-collar worker is a member of the working class who typically performs manual labour and earns an hourly wage. Blue-collar workers are 1 from those in the service sector and from white-collar workers, whose jobs are not considered 2 labour.

Blue-collar work may be skilled or unskilled, and may involve manufacturing, mining, building and construction trades, 3 work, maintenance, repair and operations maintenance or technical installations (安装). The white-collar worker, on the other hand, performs non-manual labour often in an office; and the 4 industry worker performs labour involving customer interaction, entertainment, retail and outside sales, and the like.

The term “blue-collar” comes from the 19th century uniform dress of industrial workplaces. Industrial and manual workers wear durable (耐用的) clothing that can be 5, soiled, or scrapped at work. A popular element of such clothes has been, and still is, a light or navy blue work shirt. Blue is also a popular colour for coveralls, and will frequently include a name tag of the company on one side, and the 6 name on the other. Often these items are bought by the company and cleaned by the establishment as well.

The popularity of the colour blue among manual labourers is in contrast to the 7 white dress shirt that is standard clothes in office environments. Colour-coding has been used to identify a 8 in socio-economic class. This distinction is becoming fainter, however, 9 the increasing importance of skilled labour, and the 10 of non-labouring, but low-paying service jobs. “Blue-collar” may also be used to describe the environment of the blue-collar worker: a “blue-collar” neighbourhood, job, restaurant, bar; or any situation describing the use of manual effort and the strength required to do so.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| () 1. A. protected | B. prevented | C. distinguished | D. chosen |
| () 2. A. hard | B. heavy | C. tiring | D. manual |
| () 3. A. experimental | B. mechanical | C. professional | D. technical |
| () 4. A. information | B. service | C. computer | D. coal |
| () 5. A. dirty | B. wet | C. worn | D. washed |
| () 6. A. manufacturer | B. corporation | C. production | D. individual |
| () 7. A. common | B. unique | C. simple | D. disgusting |
| () 8. A. similarity | B. comparison | C. difference | D. cooperation |
| () 9. A. through | B. despite | C. with | D. before |
| () 10. A. disappearing | B. growing | C. remaining | D. sacrificing |

VI Reading comprehension.

In the 1997 sensational movie *The Full Monty*, Tom Wilkinson’s character loses his job but pretends to have one to hide the truth from his wife. In today’s economy, with the unemployment rate rising steadily, almost everyone knows someone who is out of work. Is there still a need to pretend it? For some, yes.

Sara Clemence, co-founder of Recessionwire, a website that provides news, advice and opinions to urban professionals affected by the downturn, says that even though being unemployed has become more common, “it’s been a real ego (自尊心) blow for a lot of people.” Clemence says

Lesson 4

she's seen a few women pretending to go to work when they don't have jobs. Clemence says that pretending it may seem like a healthy response to losing a job, but the people who do it deny it.

"There's 'pretending it' and then there's 'finding it'," she says. She draws a distinction between the people who are embarrassed to admit they were laid off and therefore dress for work every day despite having no destination, and the people who get dressed every day to look for work or do consulting.

"I know a (laid off) Wall Streeter who checks Bloomberg and reads *The Financial Times* daily," she says. "That seems like a healthy response."

Alison Blackman, author of the ebook *YOU ARE THE PRODUCT—How to Sell Yourself to Employers*, says it is important to maintain a routine after you've lost your job. But she and most career experts agree that carrying an empty briefcase and hiding out in Starbucks all day is useless.

Clemence says, "It's about acknowledging the new reality without being overwhelmed by it. I see people getting excited about other projects, even though they might not be the things they end up doing." She talks of an unemployed Wall Streeter who has found the time for an Internet start-up, an interest there was never time to pursue.

Clemence, who was laid off in December from Conde Nast Portfolio says scheduling a vacation right after your last day of work can be a great transition plan. That way she says, "It's the kind of day you expect when you are working—not having to set the alarm. But when it's not your choice, it can be a real shock."

Of course, attitudes start to shift the longer someone goes without earning a paycheck. Clemence says, "I think initially there can be real sense of liberation and opportunity but once you've been laid off for several months and you are starting to run out of savings, your attitude shifts."

So eventually you need to recreate a long-term plan. Hopefully, that plan won't include faking it.

1. _____ plays the character who loses a job but pretending to have one in the film *The Full Monty*.
 - A. Sara Clemence
 - B. Tom Wilkinson
 - C. Alison Blackman
 - D. Conde Nast Portfolio
2. What is the right thing to do when you lose a job?
 - A. Hide it up from others by pretending to have one.
 - B. Try on other projects that you won't end up with.
 - C. Schedule a long vacation and sense the liberation.
 - D. Acknowledge the reality without being overwhelmed by it.
3. Which is a healthy response after losing a job?
 - A. Mr Frost hides it from others and tries his best to find one.
 - B. Mr King gets dressed every day and stays in a café all day.
 - C. Mr Green tries a lot of things he is interested in and gives them up soon.
 - D. Miss Lee enjoys a long journey without any further plans.
4. One's attitude may shift from a sense of liberation to worry when _____.
 - A. he has just loses his job
 - B. others find him pretending to have a job
 - C. it is too long before he can get another job
 - D. a long-term plan is made out

5. We can infer from the passage that _____.
A. quite a few people would pretend to have a job though they have lost it
B. nowadays the unemployment rate is rising steadily
C. everybody with ego feel it necessary to pretend to have a job after losing it
D. Alison Blackman has also lost his job

VII Writing.

Directions: Write a composition of about 120 words to describe Alf's feelings after his job changed, including the clues given below in Chinese.

1. 艾尔弗以前的心情是怎么样的;
2. 工作转变后的心情是怎么样的;
3. 为什么有这样的转变。
