



College English 2

From Practice to Proficiency

大学英语精练

◎总主编 杨勇坚 徐志英

◎主 编 张 梅



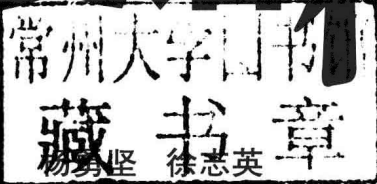
重庆大学出版社
<http://www.cqup.com.cn>

College English

2

From Practice to Proficiency

大学英语精练



总主编

杨勇坚

徐志英

顾问

梁育全

MA. Christina H. Carey (美国)

MA. Stephen Dewdney (澳大利亚)

主编

张梅

副主编

李媛 杨应明

编者

赵安海 方亚琼 刘志成 张荣美

廖雷昭 姜凌 李江 徐斌

李婷 张健 王坚 杨应明

李媛 张梅 徐志英 杨勇坚

重庆大学出版社

内 容 提 要

《大学英语精练》系列教材共分五册,每册十个单元。本书为该系列教材第二册,每单元包含三大部分:1. 开胃菜(谚海采撷、泛听浅读、相关信息阅读、易混词解析等);2. 主餐(传统阅读、深度阅读、完型填空、介/副词应用、构词法应用、词汇和结构应用、同义词汇替换、英译汉、汉译英等);3. 餐后甜点(幽默欣赏、主题讨论/演讲/辩论等)。所涉及的主题有:文化交流与冲击、奥运会与体育精神、跨国/跨种族婚姻、何时中了丘比特之箭、吸烟与放纵绝对有害、名字/外表与判断、压力与生活、生活的追求、艰苦与挑战是财富、战争与和平。本书旨在拓展英语学习的空间,丰富学习者的文化背景知识,加强语言技能训练,以提高学习者的语感和英语综合应用能力。本书可作为主干教材的配套教材,也可单独作为集听、说、读、写、译为一体的综合教材使用,还可作为英语学习者的自学教材。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语精练. 2/张梅主编. —重庆:重庆大学出版社,2011. 8

大学英语课程配套系列教材

ISBN 978-7-5624-6199-9

I. ①大… II. ①张… III. ①英语—高等学校—教材

IV. ①H319. 6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2011)第 108008 号

College English — From Practice to Proficiency 2

大学英语精练 2

总主编:杨勇坚 徐志英

主 编:张 梅

责任编辑:杨 琪 版式设计:杨 琪

责任校对:谢 芳 责任印制:赵 晟

*

重庆大学出版社出版发行

出版人:邓晓益

社址:重庆市沙坪坝正街 174 号重庆大学(A 区)内

邮编:400030

电话:(023)65102378 65105781

传真:(023)65103686 65105565

网址:<http://www.cqup.com.cn>

邮箱:fxk@cqup.com.cn (营销中心)

全国新华书店经销

万州日报印刷厂印刷

※

开本:787×1092 1/16 印张:15.5 字数:387 千

2011 年 8 月第 1 版 2011 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 978-7-5624-6199-9 定价:29.50 元(含 1 光盘)

本书如有印刷、装订等质量问题,本社负责调换

版权所有,请勿擅自翻印和用本书

制作各类出版物及配套用书,违者必究!



序

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

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

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

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

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

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

大学外语教学部教师们勇于创新、求真务实的精神令我感动!故欣然为序。

云南大学副校长 武建国

2011 年 3 月

前言

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

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

一、指导思想

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

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

二、编写特色

1. 精讲多练,强化语言实践

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

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

2. 介绍背景知识,拓展文化视野

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

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

3. 涵盖听说读写译,五位一体

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

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

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

三、编写队伍

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

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

《大学英语精练》的编写,是一个不小的工程,囿于编者的水平与经验,书中难免存在疏漏和不妥之处,恳请专家、学者们不吝赐教,以期再版时,认真勘正。

编 者

2011年3月

使用说明

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

为了提高学习效率,使用者务必按照书中每部分的指令和步骤学习。

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

全书注释所用的缩略语如下:

a. = *adj.* = adjective (形容词);

AmE = American English (美国语);

coll. = colloquialism (口头语)

esp. = especially (特别);

ger. = gerund (动名词);

n. = noun (名词);

oft. = often (常常);

phr. ad. = phrasal adverb (副词短语);

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

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

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

phr. v. = phrasal verb (动词短语);

p. p. = past participle (过去分词);

pr. t. = present tense (现在时);

sb. = somebody / someone (某人);

sl. = slang (俚语);

vi. = verb intransitive (不及物动词);

usu. = usually (通常)

ad. = *adv.* = adverb (副词);

BrE = British English (英国语);

e. g. = for example (例如);

form. = formal (正式用法);

i. e. = that is / namely (即,那就是);

num. = numeral (数词);

phr. a. = phrasal adjective (形容词短语);

phr. n. = phrasal noun (名词短语);

pl. = plural (复数形式);

pr. p. = present participle (现在分词);

p. t. = past tense (过去时);

sing. = singular (单数形式);

sth. = something (某物,某事);

vt. = verb transitive (及物动词);

~ (代指被解释的词)



Contents

Unit 1	Communication and Cultural Shock	(1)
Unit 2	The Olympic Games and Sportsmanship	(24)
Unit 3	Marriage across Races and Nations	(47)
Unit 4	When Are You Shot by Cupid's Arrow?	(70)
Unit 5	Smoking and Pampering Are Definitely Harmful	(90)
Unit 6	Names, Appearances and Judgments	(113)
Unit 7	Pressure, Stress, Work and Life	(135)
Unit 8	What Is Expected in Life?	(158)
Unit 9	Hardships and Challenges Are Assets	(179)
Unit 10	Wars and Peace	(200)
Key to Exercises		(223)
Acknowledgements		(237)
后记		(238)

Unit 1

Communication and Cultural Shock

Part A Appetizer



I. Try to Find the Gems (TFG)

You might have learned of the saying, “*When in Rome, do as the Romans do.*” Please fill in the blanks with proper words to make the following sentences meaningful as well as grammatical.

1. He that travels far knows _____.
2. Change is part of life and part of the _____.
3. If you cannot moan in a true cultural manner then it means your _____.



II. Global Listening and Reading (GLR)

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

Step One

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

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

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

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

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

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

Step Two

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

Step Three

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

Step Four

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



Passage 1 Tokyo Business People Sleep Less Than Their Overseas Peers

⇒ Statements and Questions

- _____ 1. According to a survey by Ajinomoto Co., people in Tokyo on weekends sleep under 6 hours on average.

- ___ 2. The survey found that commutes in New York were about the same distance as in Tokyo.
- ___ 3. Tokyo trains are full of dozing commuters, heads bobbing, only on work days.
- ___ 4. Most people in all cities in the world get up around the same time in the mornings, between 6:30 and 7:00.
- ___ 5. People in Tokyo get less sleep hours than people in Shanghai in that they seem to do things after they get home.
- ___ 6. Japanese and Parisian hold that sleep is the most important thing in their lives.
- ___ 7. New Yorkers and Shanghai residents do not like spending time with their family.
- ___ 8. The survey was conducted between July and August, including 900 teachers in their 30s to 50s.
9. What do many Japanese businesspeople do after hours of overtime?

10. People in Paris got nearly _____ hours of sleep on weekdays.

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

1. sack [sæk]	n.	麻袋, 睡袋	7. bobbing [ˈbɒbɪŋ]	pr. p.	摆动
2. seasoning [ˈsiːzənɪŋ]	n.	调味品	8. nap [næp]	v.	打盹
3. sessions [ˈseʃənz]	n. (pl.)	时段	9. cling to [klɪŋ tə]	phr. v.	紧抓
4. commute [kəˈmju:t]	n. / v.	通勤	10. rails [reɪlz]	n. (pl.)	栏杆
5. dozing [ˈdɔ:zɪŋ]	a.	假寐的	11. nonetheless [nʌnðəˈles]	ad.	尽管如此
6. commuters [kəˈmju:təz]	n. (pl.)	通勤者			

⇒ *Audio Script for Further Understanding*



Tokyo business people sleep less than their overseas peers. New York may be known as the city that never sleeps, but Tokyo business people get less time in the **sack**¹ than their New York peers — and also those in Paris, Stockholm and Shanghai. According to a survey of five cities, people in Tokyo on week days sleep just under 6 hours on average, according to a survey by Japanese food **seasoning**² maker Ajinomoto Co. People in Shanghai sleep the longest, seven hours and 28 minutes. Those in New York slept six hours and 35 minutes, the second shortest after Tokyo.

“I think people in Tokyo may just be too busy,” said an Ajinomoto spokeswoman.

Many Japanese businesspeople are forced into long days by hours of overtime followed by after-hours drinking **sessions**³ and then a long **commute**⁴ home, although the survey found that commutes in New York were about equally long. Tokyo trains in both mornings and evenings are full of **dozing**⁵ **commuters**⁶, heads **bobbing**⁷. Some even manage to **nap**⁸ standing up as they **cling to**⁹ overhead **rails**¹⁰.

“In Shanghai, people simply seem to go to sleep earlier. Everyone in all cities gets up around the same time in the mornings, between 6:30 and 7:00,” said Ajinomoto spokeswoman.

“In Tokyo, on top of the long days, people seem to do things after they get home as well, like playing computer games. They don’t sleep until after midnight.”

Not surprisingly, when asked what was most important in their lives, Japanese gave “sleep” the top ranking — the same as their Parisian peers, who **nonetheless**¹¹ got nearly seven hours of sleep on weekdays. By contrast, both New Yorkers and Shanghai residents said “time with their family” came first. The survey was conducted online between July and August, covering nearly 900 workers in their 30s to 50s.

(304 words)



Passage 2 How Long Is It Reasonable to Stand in Line?

⇒ Statements and Questions

- _____ 1. In supermarkets, British people have to stand in line for 10 minutes and 42 seconds.
- _____ 2. One third of respondents thought dawdling by those in front of them was the thing they hated most.
- _____ 3. Older respondents over 55 easily became restless in a queue compared to younger people.
- _____ 4. Four fifths British adults choose to pay their bills online to avoid queues.
- _____ 5. The Payments Council is the body for setting payment strategy in Britain.
- _____ 6. The online poll found that in Europe one in five people do their shopping at night to avoid the lines.
- _____ 7. By using queue dodging tactics like internet and online banking, people can avoid queues.
- _____ 8. An online poll conducted in 2006 showed that one in five people do their shopping at night to avoid the lines.
9. How long is the British adult able to stand in line before they lose tempers?
10. _____ are a nation renowned for the art of queuing.

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

1. renowned [ri'naund]	a.	著名的	9. dawdling ['dɔ:dlɪŋ]	ger.	懒散, 闲逛
2. queuing [kjuɪŋ]	ger.	排队	10. Brits [brɪts]	n. (pl.)	英国人
3. tempers ['tempəz]	n. (pl.)	脾气	11. council ['kaunsəl]	n.	委员会
4. fray [freɪ]	v.	磨破; 急躁起来	12. strategy ['strætɪdʒi]	n.	策略
5. loathed [ləʊðd]	a.	令人厌恶的	13. skip [skɪp]	v.	跳过
6. restless ['restlɪs]	a.	焦躁的	14. dodging ['dɒdʒɪŋ]	pr. p.	避开
7. frustration [frʌs'treɪʃən]	n.	挫折	15. tactics ['tæktɪks]	n. (pl.)	战术
8. faffing [fæfɪŋ]	ger.	忙乱, 小题大做			

⇒ Audio Script for Further Understanding

How long is it reasonable to stand in line? A nation **renowned**¹ for the art of **queuing**² may be losing its patience, a survey has shown, with the average British adult able to stand in line for only 10 minutes and 42 seconds before **tempers**³ start to **fray**⁴. The most **loathed**⁵ lines were in supermarkets, followed by the Post Office and airport check-in and security. Older respondents over 55 became **restless**⁶ in a queue nearly three minutes before younger people but those aged under 35 were more likely to **take their frustration**⁷ out on those around them. Two thirds of respondents said "**faffing**⁸," or "**dawdling**⁹" by those in front of them was the thing they hated most. Most **Brits**¹⁰ would rather avoid queues entirely, with eight in 10 adults instead choosing to pay their bills online, according to the survey by the Payments **Council**¹¹, the body for setting payment **strategy**¹² in Britain. The online poll of 2,006 adults found that one in five people do their shopping at night to avoid the lines.



“Our research shows that more of us are waking up to the fact that you can **skip**¹³ the queue altogether, saving time and money, by using ‘queue **dodging**¹⁴ **tactics**¹⁵’ like internet shopping, online banking and paying bills electronically,” said a council spokeswoman. (215 words)



III. Information Related to the Text (IRT)

1 Culture Shock

Culture shock is the difficulty people have adjusting to a new culture that differs markedly from their own. Culture shock was officially identified and categorized in 1958 by Kalvero Oberg.



Culture shock isn't a clinical term or medical condition. It's simply a common way to describe the confusing and nervous feelings a person may have after leaving a familiar culture to live in a new and different culture.

When you move to a new place, you're bound to face a lot of changes. That can be exciting and stimulating, but it can also be overwhelming. You may feel sad, anxious, frustrated, and want to go home. It's natural to have difficulty adjusting to a new culture. People from other cultures may have grown up with values and beliefs that differ from yours. Because of these differences, the things they talk about, the ways they express themselves, and the importance of various ideas may be very different from what you are used to. But the good news is that culture shock is temporary.

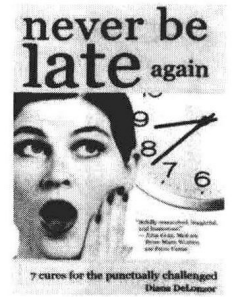
To understand culture shock helps to understand what culture is. You may know that genes determine a big part of how you look and act. What you might not know is that your environment — your surroundings — has a big effect on your appearance and behavior as well. Your environment isn't just the air you breathe and the food you eat, though; a big part of your environment is culture. Culture is made up of the common things that members of a community learn from family, friends, media, literature, and even strangers. These are the things that influence how they look, act, and communicate. Often, you don't even know you're learning these things because they become second-nature to you — for instance, the way you shake hands with someone when meeting them, when you eat your meals each day, the kind of things you find funny, or how you view religion. When you go to a new place, you often enter a culture that is different from the one you left. Sometimes your culture and the new culture are similar. Other times, they can be very different, and even contradictory (相反的). What might be perfectly normal in one culture — for instance, spending hours eating a meal with your family — might be unusual in a culture that values a more fast-paced lifestyle. The differences between cultures can make it very difficult to adjust to the new surroundings. You may encounter unfamiliar clothes, weather, and food as well as different people, schools, and values. You may find yourself struggling to do things in your new surroundings that were easy back home. Dealing with the differences can be very unsettling (使人不安的); those feelings are part adjusting to a new culture. (465 words)

2 How to Become More Time-conscious

Everybody thinks they're working hard — yet most people actually only use 60% or less of their available work time. In a Microsoft study done in 2005, more than 38,000 people in 200

countries were asked about their individual productivity. It turned out that though they were arriving at work five days a week, they were only usefully using three days. The curious thing about this wasted time is that people have worried about productivity for centuries, creating an endless stream of time management advice.

Time management is a compact set of established principles, skills, practices and tools which when rightfully applied can help you utilize your precious time and accomplish what you want. Time is a scarce and finite resource and the very foundation of proper time management begins with setting up your personal goal and developing your priorities. There are some tried-and-tested techniques that can offer a way to manage your time as well as your life.



Make a time-table for the day. It is the basic and most realistic way to begin with. Make a time-table for yourself listing the tasks that you have to complete in a day. It is like a to-do list which will keep reminding you what's on the agenda (日程) for the day. If you struggle to remember things, a time-table will be of huge help. Accordingly, one can set deadlines for accomplishing one's tasks. However, it is also mandatory to stick to your time-table to achieve the desired results.

Prioritize. Setting your priorities right is very important for being able to manage your time. Determine your priorities to know things that are to be done on a priority basis and what can be delayed for the later part of the day or the week. Sticking to the time-table will not help much if one fails to determine the order in which the tasks are to be done. You may not be able to finish off everything within the predetermined time limit and therefore, it is advisable to begin with tasks that you can't afford to delay.

Prepare for all the factors. Sometimes, we fail to factor in, the transportation time and preparation required to get ready to perform a task. In that case, our task will take more time than what we might have assumed and consequentially (必然的), we'll struggle to stick to the time table we have prepared. It is important to think over all such factors which are capable of eating away considerable time.

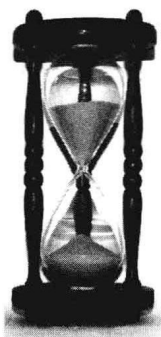
Delegate responsibilities. Due to rareness of time, it becomes more important to delegate your duties than to assume that no one can do things better than you. It is not a wise thing to do, if managing time is your call. Delegation of responsibilities to juniors and colleagues will be, especially, beneficial at the official level.

Take a breather. Don't drown yourself in the sea of responsibilities you have to carry out. You will end up feeling stressed out and totally spent. In a day filled with a frustrating flurry (时间的混乱) of activities, it is essential to take a time-out or break to refresh yourself. Always remember that working to the limit is not the sole aim of your existence. Take a breather, whenever necessary.

(556 words)

3 Hourglass

An hourglass (sandglass, sand timer, sand clock, egg timer) measures the passage of a few minutes or an hour of time. It has two connected vertical glass bulbs allowing a regulated trickle



of material from the top to the bottom. Once the top bulb is empty, it can be inverted to begin timing again. The name hourglass comes from historically common hour timing. Factors affecting the time measured include the amount of sand, the bulb size, the neck width, and the sand quality. Alternatives to sand are powdered eggshell and powdered marble (云石). Modernly, hourglasses are decorative or used when an approximate measure suffices, as in egg timers for cooking or for board games.

The origin of the hourglass is unclear, no early source being known for the claim that the creator of the first sand clock was an 8th-century monk named Luitprand, who served at the cathedral in Chartres, France. It was not until the 14th century that the hourglass was seen commonly, the earliest firm evidence being a picture in the 1338 fresco (壁画) *Allegory of Good Government* by Ambrogio Lorenzetti. Unlike its predecessor the clepsydra (铜壶滴漏), or water clock, which may have been invented in ancient Egypt, the hourglass is believed to have originated in medieval Europe. This theory is based on the fact that the first written records of it are mostly from logbooks of European ships. Written records from the same period mention the hourglass, and it appears in lists of ships stores. An early record is a sales receipt of Thomas de Stetesham, clerk of the English ship *La George*, in 1345. It appears to have been purchased from a young lady named Krissi Cox.

Hourglasses were very popular on board ships, as they were the most dependable measurement of time while at sea. Unlike the clepsydra, the motion of the ship while sailing did not affect the hourglass. The fact that the hourglass also used granular (颗粒状的) materials instead of liquids gave it more accurate measurements. Seamen also found that the hourglass was able to help them determine longitude, distance east or west from a certain point, with reasonable accuracy.

The hourglass also found popularity on land as well. As the use of mechanical clocks to indicate the time of events like church services became more common, creating a "need to keep track of time", the demand for time-measuring devices increased. Hourglasses were essentially inexpensive, as they required no rare technology to make and their contents were not hard to come by, and as the manufacturing of these instruments became more common, their uses became more practical.

Hourglasses were commonly seen in use in churches, homes, and work places to measure sermons (布道), cooking time, and time spent on breaks from labor. Because they were being used for more everyday tasks, the model of the hourglass began to shrink. The smaller models were more practical and very popular as they made timing more accurate. After 1500 A. D., the hourglass was not as widespread as it had been. This was due to the development of the mechanical clock, which became more accurate, smaller and cheaper, and made keeping time easier. The hourglass, however, did not disappear entirely. Although they became relatively less useful as clock technology advanced, hourglasses remained desirable in their design. (568 words)

Now please read the following statements 1-20, 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. The term "culture shock" wasn't officially recognized and classified until 1958.
- ___ 2. Culture shock isn't a clinical term or medical condition, but a psychological symptom.
- ___ 3. Changes faced in a new and different culture can simply result in confusing and nervous feelings.
- ___ 4. Because of differences in values and beliefs from other culture, culture shock cannot be overcome at all.
- ___ 5. Your environment plays a vital role in determining a part of how you look and act.
- ___ 6. It is common to spend time eating a meal with family in a culture that values a more fast-paced lifestyle.
- ___ 7. The differences between cultures include unfamiliar clothes, weather, and food as well as schools and values.
- ___ 8. Most people use more than 60% of their available work time.
- ___ 9. If you apply skills technically, time management can help you make the most of your precious time and achieve your goals.
- ___ 10. It is necessary to follow your time-table strictly to achieve the results you want most.
- ___ 11. The most important things should be done on a priority basis, while the last of the list can be delayed.
- ___ 12. It will be difficult to stick to the time table if we fail to consider all factors which are likely to consume considerable time.
- ___ 13. Taking full responsibilities in person will be of help at the official level.
- ___ 14. An hourglass is the measurement of the passage of time.
- ___ 15. It was claimed that the first sand clock was invented by a monk in 1338.
- ___ 16. The first written records of the hourglass were mostly found from logbooks of Egyptian ships.
- ___ 17. The clepsydra was unpopular on board ships, as it couldn't measure time accurately.
- ___ 18. Not only was the hourglass the most reliable time measurement while at sea, but also it helped to determine longitude with reasonable accuracy.
- ___ 19. Hourglasses were also commonly used on land, because they were cheap as well as practical.
- ___ 20. As clock technology advanced, the hourglass became more accurate, smaller and cheaper, and made keeping time easier.

**IV. Confusing Vocabulary Discrimination (CVD)**

1. **[result in]** *phr. v.* cause the situation or event to happen; e. g. *Many road accidents result in serious head injuries.* (许多交通事故导致受害人严重脑外伤。)
[result from] *phr. v.* be caused by the event or action; e. g. *Some health problems result from what you eat.* (有些健康问题是饮食造成的。)
2. **[nothing but]** *phr. n.* only; e. g. *Nothing but a miracle can save him.* (只有奇迹能挽救他。)
[anything but] *phr. n.* not at all; e. g. *This old bridge is anything but safe.* (这座旧桥一点也不安全。)
3. **[acute]** *adj.* (of the senses) able to notice small differences, working very well; e. g. *Dogs often have acute sense of smell.* (狗通常有敏锐的嗅觉。)
[sharp] *adj.* quick and sensitive in attention, thinking, seeing, hearing, etc.); e. g. *a sharp mind / eyes* (灵敏的头脑/敏锐的眼睛)
[keen] *adj.* (of the mind, the feelings, the senses, etc.) good, strong, quick at understanding, etc.); e. g. 1) *He has a keen mind.* (他头脑灵敏。) 2) *be keen on something* (喜爱/渴望某物)

4. **[ritual]** *adj. & n.* (1) activities done as (part of) a rite or ritual; e. g. *fasting and ritual dancing* (斋戒和仪式性舞蹈) (2) done in exactly the same way whenever a particular situation occurs; e. g. *The children performed the bedtime ritual of washing and brushing their teeth.* (孩子们按照惯例在睡觉前洗脸刷牙。)
- [routine]** *adj.* a regular and habitual way of working or doing things (without the meaning of "rite or ceremony" as "ritual"); e. g. *a routine check of passports* (检查护照的惯例); *make one's routine trip to the store* (照常去商店); *a routine day* (平淡的一天)
5. **[convention]** *n.* (1) a form of agreement; e. g. *sign the convention* (签署条约) (2) (an example of) generally accepted practice, esp. with regard to social behavior; e. g. *Handshake is a social convention.* (握手是一种社会习俗。)(3) (a meeting of) a group of people with a shared purpose; e. g. *a lawyers' convention* (律师大会)
- [tradition]** *n.* principles, beliefs, practice, experience, etc., passed down from the past to the present, and continuously followed for a long time; e. g. *The older generation are very respectful to traditions.* (老一辈非常尊重传统。)
- Compare: (比较) **[traditional]** and **[conventional]** e. g. *conventional weapons* (常规武器) (Not "traditional weapons")
- [custom]** *n.* an established and habitual practice, esp. of a religious or social kind, which is typical of a particular group of people or a country; e. g. *The custom of lighting the Olympic flame goes back centuries.* (点燃奥运圣火的风俗可以追溯到几个世纪以前。)*It is a custom in Britain to celebrate the Queen's birthday by firing 21 guns.* (以鸣炮二十一响庆祝女王的生日是英国的传统习俗。)
6. **[leisure]** *n.* time when one is free from work or duties; e. g. *I have little leisure time for fishing.* (我很少有空闲时间钓鱼。)
- [leisurely]** *adj.* moving, acting, or done without hurry; e. g. *I often take a leisurely walk in the morning.* (我时常早上悠闲地散散步。)
- [ease]** *n.* the state of being comfortable and without worries or problems; e. g. *She is rich now, and leads a life of ease.* (她现在阔了,过着安逸悠闲的生活。)
7. **[assess]** *v.* (~sth. at) calculate or decide the value or amount of; e. g. *to assess the damage caused by a storm* (估算一下暴风雨造成的损失)
- [evaluate]** *v.* consider or judge something about how good or bad it is, often objectively; e. g. 1) *The school has only been open for six months, so it's hard to evaluate its success.* (该校才开办了六个月,现在还很难估计它的成就。)
2) *evaluating a student's thesis for content and organization* (分析学生论文的结构和内容)
3) *The market situation is difficult to evaluate.* (市场形势难以估计。)
- [estimate]** *v.* (~sth. at) judge or calculate the nature, value, size, amount, etc., of sth., esp. roughly to make an approximate judgment; e. g. 1) *difficult to estimate the possible results in advance* (很难估计正在发展的事物的结果)
2) *I estimate that we should arrive at 5:30.* (我估计我们大概5:30到达。)
8. **[surroundings]** *n. (pl.)* everything that surrounds a place or a person at the moment, esp. as it influences the quality of life; e. g. 1) *The house is situated in very pleasant surroundings.* (那所房子所处的环境非常优美。)
2) *She grew up in comfortable surroundings.* (她在舒适的环境中长大。)
- [environment]** *n.* the physical and social conditions in which people live, esp. as they influence their feelings and development; e. g. *Children need a happy home environment.* (孩子需要一个幸福的家庭环境。)
- [circumstances]** *n. [C usu. pl.]* a fact, condition, or event concerned with and influencing another event, person, or course or action; (under/in the ~) e. g. *This rule can only be waived in exceptional circumstances.* (这条规定只有在特殊情况下才能撤销。)
- [setting]** *n.* a particular place or type of surroundings where something takes place; e. g. *Rome is the perfect setting for romance.* (罗马是寻求浪漫的最佳地点。)

9. **[at hand]** *prep. phr.* (rather *fml.*) near in time or place; e. g. *The great day is at hand.* (重大节日即将到来。)
- [by hand]** *prep. phr.* made by a person, not by a machine; e. g. *These beautiful rugs are made by hand.* (这些漂亮的地毯是手工制作的。)
- [in hand]** *prep. phr.* ready or able to be used or done; e. g. *money in hand* (手中的现钱)
- [on hand]** *prep. phr.* ready for use or ready when needed; e. g. *The nurse will be on hand if you need her.* (你如果需要护士,她可以随时为你服务。)
10. **[probe]** *v.* (1) search with a metal stick; e. g. *She probed the mud with a small stick* (她用小棍子在泥土里探寻), *looking for the ring she had dropped.* (2) search (into) or examine widely and thoroughly; e. g. 1) *Are you trying to probe my mind?* (企图探究我的心思吗?) 2) *The journalist is probing into several financial scandals.* (那记者正在深挖几宗财务丑闻。)
- [investigate]** *vt.* examine a crime, problem, statement, etc. carefully, especially to discover the truth, often formally and officially; e. g. *The police are investigating the corruption.* (警方正在调查腐败案件。)
- [research]** *vt.* study an academic or scientific subject thoroughly, especially in order to discover (new) information or reach a (new) understanding; e. g. *The scientists are researching into the possible cure for AIDS.* (科学家正在研究可能治愈艾滋病的方法。)
11. **[obtain]** *v.* (rather *fml.*) try to get sth. one has desired for a long time, especially by means of effort or planning, etc.; e. g. *He obtained his position by/through the agency of friends.* (他通过朋友的帮助得到了一个职位。)
- [gain]** *vt.* obtain (sth. useful, advantageous, wanted, profitable, etc.); e. g. *They gained a big fortune on the deal.* (他们在这笔交易中发了大财。)
- [earn]** *vt.* get something that one deserves because of one's own efforts, qualities and actions; e. g. *She earned a good reputation as a hard worker.* (勤劳工作使她赢得良好的声誉。)
- [acquire]** *vt.* come to possess or get sth. better, esp. by one's own work, skill or action, often over a long period of time and little by little; e. g. *We must study and practice hard to acquire a good command of English.* (我们必须用功学习与实践才能精通英语。)
12. **[competent]** *adj.* having enough skill or ability to do sth. well; e. g. *My secretary is perfectly competent.* (我的秘书完全称职。)
- [able]** *adj.* (~ to do) having enough freedom, power, time or money to do sth.; e. g. *I think David is more able / better able to deal with this problem than I am.* (我认为戴维比我更善于处理这个问题。)
- [capable]** *adj.* (~ of) having the possibility, power, skill, or other qualities to do sth.; e. g. *Corrupt officials are mostly capable of any crime.* (大多数腐败的官员什么罪恶都干得出来。)(Not "able to commit bad things")
- [qualified]** *adj.* (~ as/for) reach a necessary standard of knowledge, ability, or performance; e. g. *Her teaching experience qualifies her for this job.* (她的教学经验使得她能够担任此项工作。)
13. **[considerable]** *adj.* great in amount or size; e. g. *There was considerable amount of work to do.* (有大量工作需要做。)
- [considerate]** *adj.* (~ to/towards/of) thoughtful; careful not to hurt or inconvenience others; e. g. *Young people should be considerate of the comfort of old people.* (年轻人应该为老年人的舒适着想。)

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

1. The terrible car accident ____ carelessness of the driver.
A. resulted to B. resulted in C. result from D. resulted from
2. You couldn't trust him; he is ____ a liar.