

College English



Fast
Reading
Coursebook



大学英语 快速阅读教程



总主编：秦 旭 总主审：俞洪亮

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外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

College English Fast



Reading Coursebook



大学英语

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藏书章



快速阅读教程

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前言

有效地提高学生的阅读速度以及培养学生的阅读能力一直是大学英语教学中的一个非常重要的环节。2004年,教育部启动了全国大学英语教学改革工作,明确提出了培养学生英语综合应用能力的教学目标。《大学英语快速阅读教程》即是根据大学英语教学改革的精神并依照教育部2007年9月颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》中关于阅读能力培养的“一般要求”和“较高要求”的目标而编写的一套快速阅读教材。

英语综合应用能力是一个整体概念,是听、说、读、写等几种能力的有机结合。大学英语在教学定位时强调突出听说能力的训练,但绝不是要忽视或者削弱读写能力的培养。英语阅读能力是在大量阅读实践中培养的,对阅读的要求,首先是理解,其次是速度。培养英语阅读能力三个至关重要的因素包括阅读材料的选取、阅读策略的培养以及阅读速度的提高。在扩大阅读范围、提高阅读技能的同时,要充分挖掘快速阅读的潜力,这样的阅读活动,不但可以激发阅读的兴趣和动机,满足英语学习的成就感,而且还可以培养发现问题、解决问题的能力,也可以提高英语交际能力和自主学习的能力。

《大学英语快速阅读教程》充分研究了国内外英语快速阅读教材的编写原则和特点,吸纳了同类教材的长处和优点。教材在选材理念、内容体系、练习设计等方面主要体现如下几个特点:

一是在材料的选择上,既注意题材的人文性和科学性,又考虑选材的趣味性和实用性;既重视语言的可读性,又强调选材对学生跨文化交际意识的积累和培养。阅读材料的体裁主要是议论文、记叙文、说明文、科普作品等。每个单元涉及同一个话题,包括外语学习、校园生活、社会生活、娱乐时尚、文化、历史、教育、经济、传媒、计算机网络、外国地理、西方风情、体育、自然、灾害、环保、科技、旅游、艺术、留学、名人等内容,体现了“语言是文化的载体”这一重要理念。

二是在内容体系的安排上,与新的《大学英语课程教学要求》中关于阅读能力的“一般要求”和“较高要求”的目标全面接轨,满足分层次教学的需要。全套教材共128篇文章,其中每册8单元,每单元4篇;每单元含Section A和Section B两部分,每部分含Passage 1和Passage 2。全部文章均采用以词频为基础设计的词汇统计软件程序——RANGE进行了自动评估,分析比较了不同文本的词汇量大小、措辞的异同和词汇的复现率等,然后按照语篇的长度和难度进行了分类和分级。1至4册语言难度逐步提高,其中每册各单元Section B中的两篇文章的长度和难度均大于Section A中的两篇文章。各册每单元1至4篇文章的长度分别控制在350—450词、450—550词、550—650词和650—800词左右。对部分词汇作了简化处理,即用更常见的单词替换了原来难度较大的单词;对影响阅读理解的超出课程要求的词汇或短语在首次出现时在文中进行了汉语注释;对不影响阅读

理解的超出课程要求的词汇不作注释,鼓励学生根据上下文对词义进行猜测。对文章中出现的个别专有名词、词组或者缩略语在文后进行了注释。每个单元有一段英文导读,阐释本单元的主题,引导学生对阅读材料进行整体思考和把握。

三是在练习的设计上,既注重打好语言基础,又强化阅读理解能力的综合训练,特别是多样化的题型充分体现了快速阅读的策略和特点。练习的设计围绕略读(skimming)、寻读(scanning)和判断等策略,训练学生进行猜词悟义、文章主旨判断、特定信息寻找、行文顺序安排、文章大意概括、小标题或者主题句与内容对应、事实或者观点辨析等快速阅读能力的培养。

每篇文章后标出了具体的单词数,目的是让学生按照《大学英语课程教学要求》中关于阅读能力培养的“一般要求”和“较高要求”的目标进行训练。阅读理解能力的“一般要求”是:“能基本读懂一般性题材的英文文章,阅读速度达到每分钟70词。在快速阅读篇幅较长、难度略低的材料时,阅读速度达到每分钟100词。能就阅读材料进行略读和寻读。能借助词典阅读本专业的英语教材和题材熟悉的英文报刊文章,掌握中心大意,理解主要事实和有关细节。能读懂工作、生活中常见的应用文体的材料。能在阅读中使用有效的阅读方法。”阅读理解能力的“较高要求”是:“能基本读懂英语国家大众性报刊杂志上一般性题材的文章,阅读速度为每分钟70—90词。在快速阅读篇幅较长、难度适中的材料时,阅读速度达到每分钟120词。能阅读所学专业的综述性文献,并能正确理解中心大意,抓住主要事实和有关细节。”因此,在使用本教材时,可以将100词/分钟设定为“一般要求”的目标阅读时间,将120词/分钟设定为“较高要求”的目标阅读时间。按照每篇的单词数和自己的实际阅读时间计算出自己的阅读速度,并且将自己的实际阅读时间和目标阅读时间进行对照,寻找差距,循序渐进,逐步提高阅读速度。

本套教材是集体智慧的结晶。全套教材的文章选题、内容安排以及练习题型设计由秦旭总策划并担任总主编,秦旭、王骏编写了各个单元的英文导读,王毅负责文本词汇的评估和分级。全套教材由秦旭、王骏负责初审,俞洪亮担任总审。秦旭、王维倩、邓笛、朱建新分别担任第一、二、三、四册主编。

本套教材是江苏省高等教育教改立项研究重点课题“地方综合性高校学生英语综合应用能力培养模式与途径”(苏教高[2007] 18号)的成果之一。外语教学与研究出版社的编辑们在整套教材的编写、策划、版式设计等方面做了大量工作,在此,编者表示感谢。

本套教材是我们在大学英语教学内容和课程体系改革方面所作的一次努力,其中定会有存在不当和疏漏之处,敬请使用者批评指正。

编者

2009年6月

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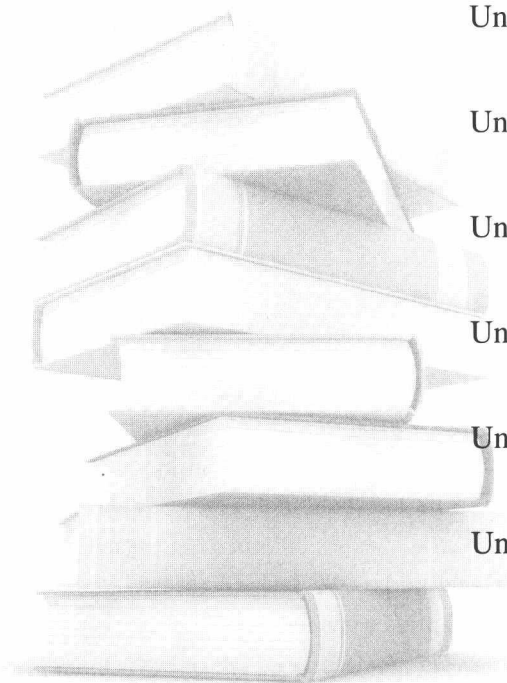
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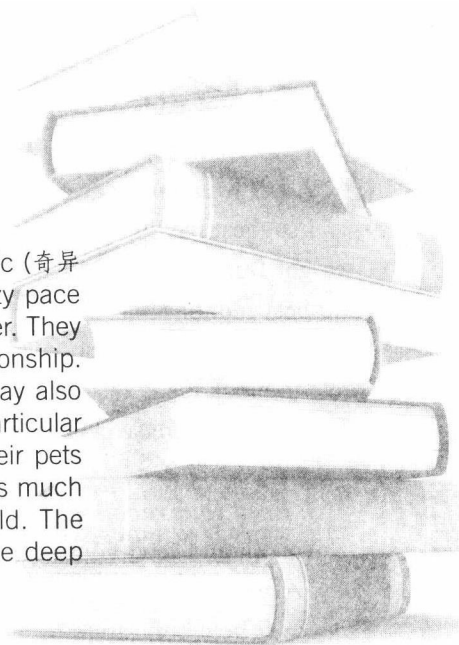
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Unit One

Lead-in

Have you ever kept a pet like a dog, a cat or even some exotic (奇异的) animals? Feeling the ever mounting pressure from the crazy pace of life, the modern people are inclined to keep one pet or another. They take it as a source of comfort, love, loyalty or simply companionship. While offering something of human warmth, however, a pet may also cause the problems like disease or danger. One problem in particular is the overwhelming sense of loss felt by many people after their pets were lost or died. To help them get over the deep sorrow is of as much a social issue as helping those suffering the loss of their child. The attachment to pets, as a matter of fact, is the symptom of the deep loneliness felt by many modern people.



Section A

Passage One

My Pet Rabbit

My rabbit's name is Bugs and he was given to me by my friend Nancy. Bugs was left out in the woods by his previous owner and Nancy found him. Knowing I had a six-year-old daughter, Nancy asked if I would like the rabbit for her. I picked the rabbit up from her house and brought him home. My daughter was delighted, but all I kept thinking was "What am I going to do with this thing now that we have him?"

The first week was the hardest. My rabbit was 4-6 months old when we got him and was left abandoned in the woods. Bugs was very skittish (易受惊的) and needed to get used to us and his new environment. During the second week, he was much better. He started taking food from our hands, would let us pick him up and hold him without trying to get away and would hop over to us when he was out of his cage. A little love, trust and patience will go a long way. Here are three things you should do if you want your rabbit to befriend you.

1. Make sure you have a proper cage for your rabbit.

I recommend having a cage that has both a top and side door. Having two doors is important. The top door is useful when you first get your rabbit because you can slowly reach in and pet him without scaring him or worrying that he might get out. Eventually, you will have your rabbit trained to go into and out of the cage on his own. His cage should be big enough for him to have

a “living” area and a “potty” area. Tall cages with a ramp (人造斜坡) leading up to a stoop (门廊) are very good since it gives them an area to sit and they get exercise going up and down the ramp. Don’t forget to have hay or a mat or both for them to rest on.

2. Let your rabbit exercise every day.

I suggest having a small confined space to allow the rabbit to hop around. It was May when we got Bugs so I would take him out on the front porch and let him hop around. The kitchen is the best indoor area. Usually there is nothing down low (like electrical cords [电线]) for them to get hurt with and you have a clear and clean floor when they go to the bathroom. Use a baby gate to block the doorway. You should have your rabbit out to exercise 1-2 times a day for 30-60 minutes. An exercise pen ([饲养家畜的]圈, 栏) is an excellent way to keep your rabbit safe indoors and out.

3. Feed your rabbit well.

You should feed your rabbit a combination of fruits, vegetables and dry food three times a day. Also try to have the rabbit take a piece of food from your hand each time you feed him. This will help build trust between you and your rabbit. Experiment with different rabbit treats in between feedings. You will find that your rabbit has one or two favorite treats. My rabbit loves blueberry yogurt treats.

(550 words)



For questions 1-6, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

1. When the author got his rabbit, it was _____ and _____.
2. In the first week at the author’s home, the rabbit was _____ and _____.
3. _____ will go a long way in getting along with the rabbit.
4. Tall cages with a ramp leading up to a stoop are very good since it gives the rabbit _____.
5. _____ is the best indoor area for the author’s rabbit to hop round.
6. To help build trust between the owner and the rabbit, the owner had better _____ each time the owner feeds the rabbit.

► *For questions 7-10, read the following statements, mark Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage; N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage; NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.*

- _____ 7. It’s easy to raise the rabbit in the beginning because he was tame.
- _____ 8. Either side of the cage of the author’s rabbit has a small door on it.

_____ 9. The author confines his rabbit to a small indoor area for him to exercise, since it will run away outdoors.

_____ 10. The author put the food on a small tray before the rabbit to feed him.

Passage Two

The Most Dangerous Pets

Most countries have laws against them. In most places around the globe, it is illegal to capture, breed, or sell them. Yet worldwide there is a fascination with owning wild, bizarre (古怪的), exotic, and most of the time dangerous pets. What are this fascination with being different and the need to own something illegal and dangerous? Who owns these animals? And, what are these animals that are owned, sold, and traded worldwide regardless of the consequences?

Born Free U.S.A. united with Animal Protection Institute issued a report of incidents involving captive held animals, which provided an interesting background report to base the list upon. There are also stories like this in papers around the world concerning the practice of keeping dangerous and exotic pets.

10. Turtles

A turtle may seem harmless enough, but do you know that they actually carry salmonella (沙门氏菌)? It seems that the main concern is the baby turtles. It is not that the little guys have more cases of salmonella; it's that the smaller they are the more attracted little kids are to them. And we all know how little kids can be; they will stick just about anything in their mouth—including their fingers after touching the turtles and the turtles themselves.

9. Constrictors (蟒蛇)

This is pretty much an obvious one. Sure that red tailed boa (蟒蛇) at the pet store seems harmless and kind of cute. But they grow quite rapidly; can get up to several feet in length, and speaking from a neighborhood experience, they have been known to escape. Let's just say if you feed them rabbits, they would have no problem with getting themselves around a dog or a cat even. One of the main concerns with owning constrictors is that once they start to get large, some people actually just let them go and return them to the wild. Watch out for Fido!

8. Scorpions (蝎子)

Did you know that there is a guy who, as a performer and a world record chaser, actually puts live Scorpions in his mouth? If you ask me, that's not one of the best ideas I have heard of. Seeing the little ones when I lived in the southern U.S. was enough for me. These little guys can pack quite a punch with their venomous sting!

7. Camels

Camels are known to be temperamental guys. According to a report on "Fox News" when a local TV news crew was out filming exotic animal farms, an 1,800-pound camel named Polo must have decided that they were not shooting his best side. When Polo became agitated he

attacked his owner, kicking her and sitting on her. Ouch. Oh, and if you didn't know, camels like to spit too. And it's pretty gross.

6. Ostriches (鸵鸟)

Sure they seem stupid and are awkward-looking. They hide their heads in the ground right. But apparently these guys will also chase you and they run pretty darn (特别地) fast. Getting in the middle of an ostrich stampede ([受惊动物的]奔逃, 逃窜) just doesn't sound like my idea of a really good time.

5. Chimps and Monkeys

They are adorable. The human resemblance is amazing. They are also known to bite and attack. I once saw the damage that a monkey caused when it attacked a dog in India and let's just say those puncture wounds weren't pretty. The dog also lost an ear and an eye in the process. Sometimes cuteness is pretty deceptive.

4. Venomous Snakes

Again I go back to my comments about the scorpions. They are snakes. They are poisonous. They bite. None of this is a good combination. In Cincinnati, a man was bitten by his rhinoceros viper (犀角蝰), which is one of the world's deadliest snakes. He did receive anti-venom (抗毒血清) and survived. But who really wants to take that risk?

3. Crocodiles and Alligators (短鼻鳄鱼)

Often people get crocs and alligators when they are little and cute and look like happy little lizards (蜥蜴). Have you seen the jaws (颚) on those things? They didn't make an entire TV show around hunting them out if there wasn't some sort of risk and danger there. So keeping one in a kiddie pool in the back yard may not be the best idea. Just ask anyone who has lived in Florida and found one under their car.

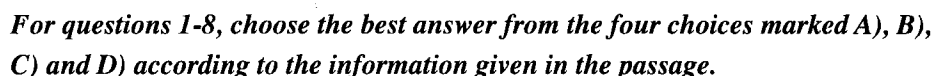
2. Big Cats ([狮子、虎等]大型猫科运动)

Again it's these cute ones that you have to worry about. When these guys are babies, who could resist? But no matter how young they are or how well trained they are, they can turn on you in a second. They feed them raw steak for goodness sake; shouldn't that be a sign?

1. Kinkajous (蜜熊)

OK, so I had no idea what a kinkajou even was. But when I looked it up I couldn't resist its adorable little furry bodies and those big buggy eyes. A kinkajou, also known as a sugar bear, looks like a cross between a squirrel, a hamster (仓鼠), and a chinchilla (栗鼠). They are pretty darn cute. But again it's the cute ones. Paris Hilton has a pet kinkajou named Baby Luv. In 2005 she took it shopping with her and was attacked by the thing and it clawed up her face. The brilliance of this is that again in 2006 Baby Luv sent Hilton to the emergency room after she was bitten by that cute Baby Luv on the arm. And that is why this guy is number one on my list of dangerous pets.

(987 words)



Unit One

- _____ B) nervous
_____ C) defeated



Section B

Passage One

Making Peace Between Dogs and Cats

Most dogs can be taught to tolerate cats if their owners are willing to be patient and consistent. Some dogs take longer to train than others and the difference is usually due to the dog's level of "prey drive (猎物驱动)".

Nature designed canines (犬) to be predators (食肉动物)—to chase and catch smaller animals for food. Although dogs have been domesticated for thousands of years, they still act upon the instincts nature gave them. Through generations of selective breeding, people have modified these instincts. By decreasing the effects of some and enhancing the effects of others, we've been able to develop a wide variety of different breeds of dogs, each meant to serve a different purpose or perform a certain function.

A dog's instinct to chase and catch something is called his "prey drive". Throw a stuffed toy for a puppy and watch his prey drive in action as he chases it, catches it, and then shakes it to "kill" it. Breeds and individual dogs vary in the intensity of their prey drives. Breeds created specifically for killing other animals—most terriers (小猎犬), for example, were intended to kill rats—have very high prey drives.

In other breeds, the prey drive has been altered to suit an entirely different purpose. In the Border Collie (边境牧羊犬), a herding breed, the instinct to chase and catch animals has been modified to chase and gather them together. Prey drive can also be modified by training. Drug-sniffing and arson-detection dogs (缉毒犬和搜爆犬) have high prey drives that have been redirected toward objects—these dogs are taught that illegal drugs and fire accelerants are "prey". Although we think of the Greyhound (灵缇) as a racing dog, it was originally bred for hunting, using its great speed to chase down hares (野兔) and other fast creatures. Consequently, it has a high prey drive and is inclined to chase cats.

There are several effective ways to train a dog with a high prey drive to live peacefully with cats or other small pets. I prefer to teach these dogs that cats are off limits altogether and are not to be disturbed. Using a friend or family member to help you, set up several short daily training sessions. With the dog wearing a training collar and leash ([牵狗的]绳子), put him on a sit/stay beside you. Have your friend hold the cat on the other side of the room. Your dog will probably be very curious and even excited at seeing the cat, but insist that he remain in the sit/stay position. Praise your dog for sitting calmly.

Have your friend bring the cat a few steps closer. If your dog continues to stay quietly at your side, wonderful! Praise him for it. If he tries to lunge at the cat, though, give him a stern, fierce-sounding "NO! LEAVE IT!" along with a short, sharp jerk on the leash and put him back in the sit/stay position. As soon as he is sitting calmly again, praise him sincerely. Continue bringing the cat closer, a few feet at a time, repeating the corrections as needed and making sure to praise the dog when he sits quietly and ignores the cat. Have patience—depending on the intensity of your dog, you might only be able to gain a few feet each session.

When your dog is able to sit calmly even when the cat is right next to him, you're ready to proceed to the next step. Release the dog from his sit/stay and let him walk around the room with the cat present. Leave his leash on so you can easily catch him and give the necessary correction if he gives any sign of wanting to chase the cat. Your supervision at this point is critical—to be effective, you must be able to correct the dog each and every time he even thinks about going after the cat. If he's allowed to chase her, even once, he'll want to try it again and you'll have to start your training over from the beginning.

Some dogs learn quickly, others may take weeks to become trustworthy around cats. Until you're sure the dog will remember his training, don't leave them together unsupervised!

(733 words)



For questions 1-6, read the following statements, mark Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage; N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage; NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

- _____ 1. People have been able to develop a wide variety of different breeds of dogs by modifying their instincts.
- _____ 2. All the breeds of dogs have a strong level of prey drive, and that's the reason why cats are chased by them.
- _____ 3. Only in the sit/stay position can a dog be kept from chasing a cat.
- _____ 4. Dogs can be taught to leave cats alone because their instincts have undergone fundamental changes.
- _____ 5. All the dogs can be taught to coexist with cats peacefully.
- _____ 6. You need to be watchful when your dog is around cats unless you are sure that your dog has learnt to leave cats alone.

► *For questions 7-10, there are three definitions below each underlined word in the passage. One definition is closest to its meaning. One definition has the opposite or nearly opposite meaning. The remaining definition has a completely different meaning. Label the definitions C for closest, O for opposite, and D for different.*

7. Although dogs have been domesticated for thousands of years, they still act upon the instincts nature gave them.
_____ A) untamed
_____ B) tamed
_____ C) wiped out
8. Drug-sniffing and arson-detection dogs have high prey drives that have been redirected toward objects—these dogs are taught that illegal drugs and fire accelerants are “prey”.
_____ A) activator
_____ B) attendee
_____ C) retardation
9. If he tries to lunge at the cat, though, give him a stern, fierce-sounding “NO! LEAVE IT!” along with a short, sharp jerk on the leash and put him back in the sit/stay position.
_____ A) recoil
_____ B) faint
_____ C) attack
10. Your supervision at this point is critical—to be effective, you must be able to correct the dog each and every time he even thinks about going after the cat.
_____ A) indulgence
_____ B) superiority
_____ C) direction

Passage Two

How to Deal with the Loss of Your Pet

When a person you love dies, it's natural to feel sorrow, express grief, and expect friends and family to provide understanding and comfort.

Unfortunately, the same doesn't always hold true if the one who died was your companion animal. Many consider grieving inappropriate for someone who has lost “just a pet”. Nothing could be further from the truth.

Members of the Family

People love their pets and consider them members of their family. Caregivers celebrate their pets' birthdays, confide in their animals, and carry pictures of them in their wallets.

So when your beloved pet dies, it's not unusual to feel overwhelmed by the intensity of your sorrow.

Animals provide companionship, acceptance, emotional support, and unconditional love during the time they share with you. If you understand and accept this bond between humans and animals, you've already taken the first step toward coping with pet loss: knowing that it is okay to grieve when your pet dies.

Understanding how you grieve and finding ways to cope with your loss can bring you closer to the day when memories bring smiles instead of tears.

What Is the Grief Process?

The grief process is as individual as the person, lasting days for one person or years for another. The process typically begins with denial, which offers protection until individuals can realize their loss. Some caregivers may try bargaining with a higher power, themselves, or even their pet to restore life. Some feel anger, which may be directed at anyone involved with the pet, including family, friends, and veterinarians (兽医). Caregivers may also feel guilt about what they did or did not do, and may feel that it is inappropriate to be so upset.

After these feelings subside, caregivers may experience true sadness or grief. They may become withdrawn or depressed.

Acceptance occurs when they accept the reality of their loss and remember their animal companion with decreasing sadness.

Remember, not everyone follows these classic stages of grief—some may skip or repeat a stage, or experience the stages in a different order.

What Can I Do for My Child?

The loss of a pet may be a child's first experience with death. The child may blame himself, his parents, or the veterinarian for not saving the pet.

And he may feel guilty, depressed, and frightened that others he loves may be taken from him.

Trying to protect your child by saying the pet ran away could cause your child to expect the pet's return and feel betrayed after discovering the truth. Expressing your own grief may reassure your child that sadness is okay and help him work through his feelings.

Is the Process More Difficult if I'm a Senior?

Coping with the loss of a pet can be particularly hard for seniors. Those who live alone may feel a loss of purpose and an immense emptiness. The pet's death may also trigger painful memories of other losses and remind caregivers of their own mortality. What's more, the decision to get another pet is complicated by the possibility that the pet may outlive (比……活得长) the caregiver, and hinges on (取决于) the person's physical and financial ability to care for a new pet.

For all these reasons, it's critical that senior pet owners take immediate steps to cope with their loss and regain a sense of purpose. If you are a senior, try interacting with friends and family, calling a pet loss support hotline, even volunteering at a local humane society (保护动物协会).

(598 words)



For questions 1-6, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

1. Pets can provide their owners with _____.
2. The grief process is generally divided into _____ (how many) stages.
3. Not everyone follows these classic stages of grief—some may _____.

4. When a pet dies, parents should not try to protect their child by saying the pet ran away, because _____.
5. When a pet dies, seniors who live alone may feel _____.
6. For seniors to cope with their loss of pets, they should _____.

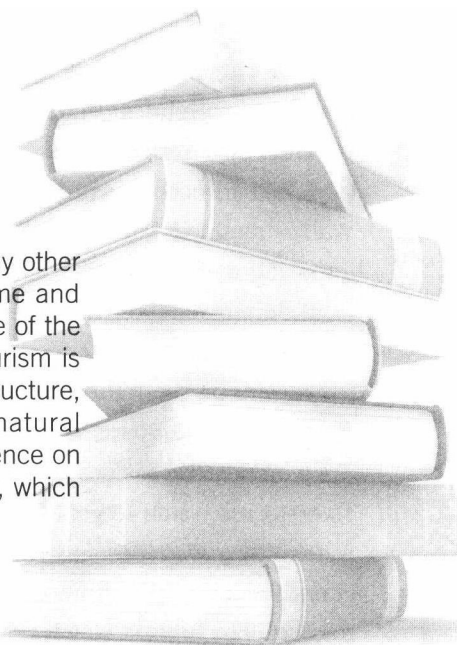
► For questions 7-10, there are three definitions below each underlined word in the passage. One definition is closest to its meaning. One definition has the opposite or nearly opposite meaning. The remaining definition has a completely different meaning. Label the definitions C for closest, O for opposite, and D for different.

7. Many consider grieving inappropriate for someone who has lost “just a pet”. Nothing could be further from the truth.
 _____ A) improbable
 _____ B) suitable
 _____ C) unfitting
8. If you understand and accept this bond between humans and animals, you’ve already taken the first step toward coping with pet loss: knowing that it is okay to grieve when your pet dies.
 _____ A) greed
 _____ B) celebrate
 _____ C) mourn
9. After these feelings subside, caregivers may experience true sadness or grief.
 _____ A) intensify
 _____ B) fade away
 _____ C) subjugate
10. For all these reasons, it’s critical that senior pet owners take immediate steps to cope with their loss and regain a sense of purpose.
 _____ A) recover
 _____ B) bemoan
 _____ C) lose

Unit Two

Lead-in

Tourism is now a booming industry in China as well as in many other countries. Tourists, as is widely welcome, promise huge income and play a positive role in preserving and promoting the local culture of the places they visit. Along with the benefits it brings, however, tourism is also plagued by more and more problems such as poor infrastructure, dreadful service, child labor or the increasing strain on natural resources. An equal but less visible problem is the overdependence on tourist industry as a source of financial revenue in many places, which is no doubt an unsustainable mode of development.



Section A

Passage One

The Great Wall

The Great Wall, like the Pyramids of Egypt, the Taj Mahal (泰姬陵) in India and the Hanging Garden of Babylon (巴比伦的空中花园), is one of the great wonders of the world.

Starting out in the east on the banks of the Yalu River in Liaoning Province, the Wall stretches westwards for 12,700 kilometers to Jiayuguan in the Gobi (戈壁) desert, thus known as the Ten Thousand Li Wall in China. The Wall climbs up and down, twists and turns along the ridges of the Yanshan and Yinshan Mountain Chains through five provinces—Liaoning, Hebei, Beijing, Tianjin, Shanxi, Shaanxi, and Gansu—and two autonomous regions—Ningxia and Inner Mongolia, binding the northern China together.

Historical records trace the construction of the Wall to defensive fortification (要塞) back to the year 656 B.C. Its construction continued throughout the Warring States period in the fifth century B.C. when ducal states (诸侯国) Yan, Zhao, Wei, and Qin were frequently plundered by the nomadic (游牧的) people living north of the Yinshan and Yanshan mountain ranges. Walls, then, were built separately by these ducal states to ward off (阻挡) such harassments (骚扰). Later in 221 B.C., when Qin conquered the other states and unified China, Emperor Qinshihuang ordered the connection of these individual walls and further extensions. As a matter of fact, a separate outer wall was constructed north of the Yinshan range in the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-220 A.D.), which went to ruin through years of neglect. In the many intervening centuries, succeeding dynasties rebuilt parts of the Wall. The most extensive reinforcements and renovations were