



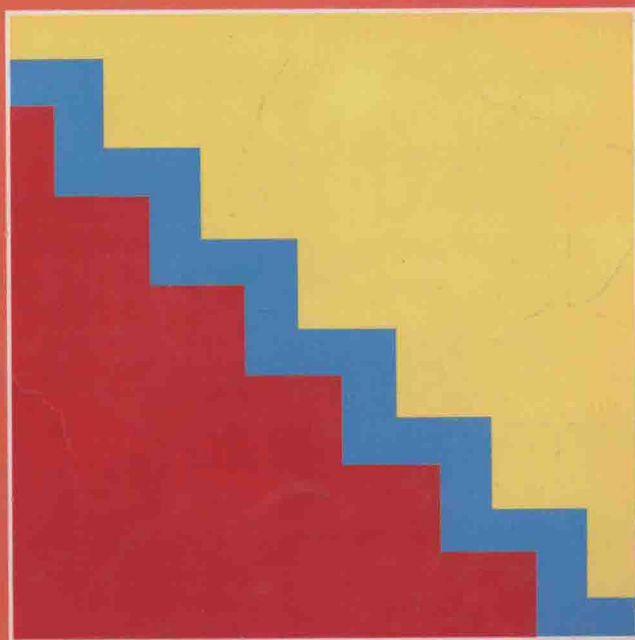
普通高等教育“九五”教育部重点教材

高等专科学校教材（非英语专业用）

# 实用英语 综合训练与自测 3

学学 • 练练 • 考考

教育部高等专科英语教材编写组 编



高等教育出版社

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# 实用英语

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(京) 112号

## 内 容 提 要

本书是教育部推荐的高等专科英语教材——《实用英语》第三册的配套训练与自测用书。全书共有10个单元和3套模拟试题。每单元包括读写译技能训练、听说技能训练、词汇结构训练与自测四部分；模拟试题共三套：1~5单元、6~10单元以及1~10单元各一套。技能训练和词汇结构紧密结合《实用英语》第三册，辅助学生学好教材。模拟试题参照教育部高等专科英语试题库的题型设计，便于学生自我检测学习的成果。

书后附有练习答案和模拟试题的答案，并附有听力部分的录音材料。本书还配有录音磁带。

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

实用英语综合训练与自测 (3)/教育部高等专科英语教材编写组编. —北京:高等教育出版社,1998.8  
ISBN 7-04-006758-7

I. 实… II. 教… III. 英语—高等学校;专业学校—教学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(98)第 09204 号

\*

高等教育出版社出版

北京沙滩后街 55 号

邮政编码:100009 传真:64014048 电话:64054588

新华书店总店北京发行所发行

北京外文印刷厂印装

\*

开本 787×1092 1/16 印张 13.25 字数 400 000

1998 年 6 月第 1 版 1998 年 8 月第 3 次印刷

印数 100 121—140 130

定价 12.00 元

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## 前言

《实用英语综合训练与自测》第三册是《实用英语》第三册的同步自学练习用书。本书依据《普通高等专科学校英语课程教学基本要求》编写,紧扣《实用英语》第三册各单元的教学内容,力求扩展和巩固教材所涉及的读、写、译、听、说等语言技能和词汇、语法等语言知识。

本书共由10个自学练习单元和3个自测练习单元组成。自学练习各单元由读写译,听与说,词汇与结构和自测四部分构成。自测练习各单元有听力、词汇与结构、阅读、翻译、写作5大类题目。

本书篇章选材新颖,题材广泛,内容丰富,风格各异,短小精悍,难度适中,集趣味性、知识性、实用性于一体。学生在提高语言能力的同时,还能了解英语语言国家的经济文化及社会风俗等多方面的知识,有助于提高学生的文化素养。

全书练习突出语言技能和语言知识的综合训练,强调在阅读训练的基础上展开写和译技能的训练;强调在听力训练的基础上进行口头表达的训练。听写、词汇等练习与教材密切配合,以期达到复习巩固教材学习内容的目的。每单元的结构练习突出一个语法项目,注意归纳、拓展和加深教材所展现的语言知识。

练习形式丰富,学学、练练、测测结合,生动活泼,能激发学生课外自学英语的积极性。

本书除可用作《实用英语》第三册的课外练习外,也可作为大学英语二年级的辅助教材和具有大学二年级相应水平的英语爱好者的自学教材。

《实用英语综合训练与自测》总主编为孔庆炎教授。

《实用英语综合训练与自测》第三册的主编为南京动力高等专科学校刘锋、南京电力高等专科学校黄硕,编者为(以姓氏笔划为序):王晓燕、刘锋( Unit 1、Units 3 — 5 的阅读、写作、翻译, Tests 1 — 3 的听力、阅读, Test 1 的写作)、张京( Unit 1、Units 3 — 5 的听说部分)、张宜林( Unit 1、Units 3 — 5 的词汇结构部分)、姚军( Unit 2、Unit 6 )和黄硕( Units 7 — 10、Tests 1 — 3 的词汇结构、翻译和 Tests 2 — 3 的写作部分)。

本书承蒙普通高等专科学校英语课程教学指导委员会顾问、普通高等专科学校英语课程教学质量检测工作组研究组组长、上海交通大学外语学院刘鸿章教授审阅,在此我们深表感谢。

编者

1998年4月

## 各自学单元主要内容一览表

单元	读与译	写作	听与说	语法
Unit 1	1. Moon on a Silver Spoon 2. Me and the Box Queen 3. A Higher Standard	Resume	Meeting a visitor	A. Uses of <i>it</i> B. Clause of condition
	Test yourself			
Unit 2	1. International Business 2. It's Surprising What £100 Can Buy You These Days 3. Tips on Doing Business with the Arabs	Letter of application	Making an appointment	The subjunctive mood
	Test yourself			
Unit 3	1. A Shot a Minute 2. The Big Apple 3. Should I Ask Her Out	Letter of application	Postponing an appointment	A. As as pronoun B. It is +adj.+that... C. Clause of concession
	Test yourself			
Unit 4	1. A Message to the Stars 2. Engineering Today 3. The Home of the Future	Letter of application	Making a telephone call	A. The more..., the more... B. As+adj.+n.+as C. Not only...but also...
	Test yourself			
Unit 5	1. Cloning 2. Why Ethics? 3. More Than a Farm	Letter of reference	Booking	A. It is + v-ed + that... B. No more + adj. / adv. + than... C. Inverted sentence
	Test yourself			
Unit 6	1. The Ronald Reagan Basic 1984 Campaign Speech 2. Speaking Easy: Four Steps to Panic-free Public Speaking 3. To Save Our Children	Letter of inquiry	At dinner	To get & to have sb do /sth done
	Test yourself			
Unit 7	1. Further Education 2. Education Too Costly for Families 3. Test of the Teachers, Too	Letter of quotation	At a bank	Adverbial participles
	Test yourself			
Unit 8	1. A City Is Dying 2. The Greenhouse Effect 3. The Government Should Play a Role in Population Planning	Letter of deferring delivery	At the post office	The conversion between infinitives and clauses
	Test yourself			
Unit 9	1. American Blacks 2. Homeless Families: How They Got That Way 3. Australian Women Working Too Hard	Letter of apology	At a hotel	Double negative
	Test yourself			
Unit 10	1. The Computer as a Mind Tool 2. Computers 3. Uses for a Computer	Notice of shipment	Seeing a doctor	Special clauses of comparison
	Test yourself			

# Contents

Unit 1.....	1
Unit 2.....	15
Unit 3.....	29
Unit 4.....	43
Unit 5.....	57
Unit 6.....	71
Unit 7.....	84
Unit 8.....	99
Unit 9.....	113
Unit 10.....	126
Test 1 (Unit 1—Unit 5).....	140
Test 2 (Unit 6—Unit 10).....	148
Test 3 (Unit 1—Unit 10).....	155
Key to Exercises.....	163
Key to Tests.....	200

never keep my hair. Then Papa said, "What about books? I'll have them send a whole set of Charles Dickens to you." I agreed."

My mother had brought that set of Dickens to our house in Jackson; those books had been through fire and water before I was born, she told me, and those they were, lined up — as I later realized, waiting for me.

Besides the bookshelves in the living room, which was always called the library, there were the encyclopedia(百科全书) tables and dictionary stand(台、架) in our dining room. There was a full

\* 狄更斯(1812—1870)，英国著名小说家，是19世纪英国社会现实的批判现实主义作家，富有力度。主要作品有《大卫·铜克外传》、《大卫·铜克第二》、《双城记》等。



# Unit 1

## I: Reading, Writing & Translating

### 1. Practice through reading

#### Passage 1

##### ● Pre-reading questions

How important do you think an early love of reading is to a successful career? Did you have such an experience that has developed in you a life-long love of books?

Eudora Welty, a famous U.S. writer, tells her story in the following passage. Read it carefully and make sure you understand the importance of her early love of books in her becoming a writer.



Are you ready to read? Don't forget your starting time:      h      m      s

### Moon on a Silver Spoon

On a visit to my grandmother's in West Virginia, I stood inside the house where my mother had been born and where she grew up.

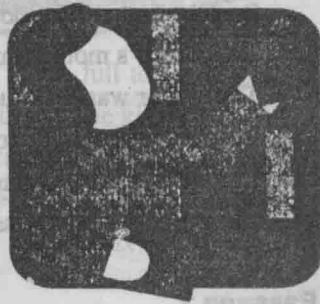
"Here's where I first began to read my Dickens<sup>①</sup>," Mother said, pointing. "Under that very bed. Hiding my candle. To keep them from knowing I was up all night."

"But where did it all *come* from?" I asked her at last. "ALL that Dickens?"

"Why, Papa gave me that set of Dickens for agreeing to let them cut off my hair," she said. "In those days, they thought very long, thick hair like mine would sap(耗尽) a child's strength. I said *No*! I wanted my hair left the way it was. They offered me gold earrings first. I said *No*! I'd rather keep my hair. Then Papa said, 'What about books? I'll have them send a whole set of Charles Dickens to you.' I agreed."

My mother had brought that set of Dickens to our house in Jackson; those books had been through fire and water before I was born, she told me, and there they were, lined up — as I later realized, waiting for me.

Besides the bookcase in the living room, which was always called the library, there were the encyclopedia(百科全书) tables and dictionary stand(台, 架) in our dining room. There was a full



<sup>①</sup> 狄更斯(1812~1870), 英国著名小说家, 其作品以对 19 世纪英国社会现实的批判见长, 富有力度。主要作品有《匹克威克外传》、《大卫·科波菲尔》、《双城记》等。

set of Mark Twain and a short set of Ringgold Lardner<sup>①</sup> in our bookcase, and those were the volumes that in time united us as parents and children.

I live in gratitude(感激) to my parents for initiating(使入门, 使初步了解) me — and as early as I begged for it, without keeping me waiting — into knowledge of the word, into reading and spelling, by way of the alphabet. They taught it to me at home in time for me to begin to read before starting school. I believe the alphabet is no longer considered an essential piece of equipment for traveling through life. In my day it was the keynote to knowledge.

In my sensory education I include my physical awareness of the word. Of a certain word, that is; the connection it has with what it stands for. Around age six, perhaps, I was standing by myself in our front yard waiting for supper, just at that hour in a late summer day when the sun is already

below the horizon and the risen full moon in the visible sky stops being chalky and begins to take on light. There comes the moment, and I saw it then, when the moon goes from flat to round. For the first time it met my eyes as a globe. The word “moon” came into my mouth as though fed to me out of a silver spoon. Held in my mouth the moon became a word. It had the roundness of a Concord grape<sup>②</sup> that Grandpa took off his vine and gave me to suck(吮吸) out of its skin and swallow(吞咽) whole, in Ohio.



(491 words)

Ending Time: \_\_\_h \_\_\_m \_\_\_s

Total Time: \_\_\_m \_\_\_s

If you have spent

- a) less than 7 minutes, you are a wonderful reader.
- b) around 8 minutes, you are OK at reading.
- c) more than 9 minutes, you need more practice in reading.



### ● Comprehension

Decide whether the following statements are True or False according to the passage.

- ☐ 1. The author's mother loved books more than long hair and gold earrings.
- ☐ 2. The author was grateful to her parents because they bought her a set of Dickens.
- ☐ 3. Reading is generally considered an important part of modern life.
- ☐ 4. Children are not encouraged to learn to read at home before going to school.
- ☐ 5. The purpose of the passage is to tell us how the author learned the alphabet.

### Passage 2

#### ● Pre-reading activity

You may come across some new words or expressions while reading the following passage, but you can guess their meanings through the context clues in the sentences below.

<sup>①</sup> 拉德纳(1885~1933), 美国作家, 善于用口语写幽默讽刺作品。

<sup>②</sup> 康科德紫葡萄, 著名葡萄品种, 因产于美国马萨诸塞州的文化名城康科德而得名。



1. You shouldn't drive to Washington, D. C. Your license is due to **expire** in two days.

The Chinese meaning of **expire** in the sentence is \_\_\_\_\_.

2. He is really an excellent athlete; he is the **recipient** of three gold medals.

The Chinese meaning of **recipient** in the sentence is \_\_\_\_\_.

3. If you are **reluctant** to do something, you are unwilling to do it.

The Chinese meaning of **reluctant** in the sentence is \_\_\_\_\_.

4. He's a real video **junkie**; he watches TV eight hours a day.

The Chinese meaning of **junkie** in the sentence is \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Tom **traded** his favorite camera **for** some computer books.

The Chinese meaning of **traded ... for** in the sentence is \_\_\_\_\_.



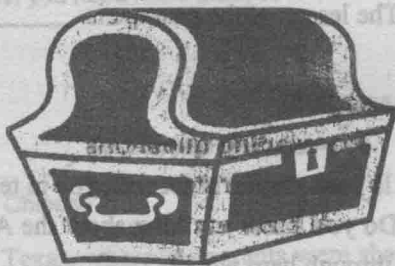
Are you ready to read? Don't forget your starting time: \_\_\_\_h \_\_\_\_m \_\_\_\_s

## Me and the Box Queen

I never throw away a key. I know that as soon as I do, I'll discover a piece of locked luggage that will be useless because the key is gone.

My husband cannot understand why I have a drawer full of eyeglasses I can't see out of anymore.

For some strange reason I have always had a strong, hard-to-control desire to keep things. I'm talking about someone who still has her third-grade report cards, food coupons(票, 券) that have long expired, and a 1987 wildlife calendar because February shows a bear in a party hat. The madness never stops.



It's all part of my mother's laws that I learned at her knee: If you're too full to eat it, save it and throw it away later. If it makes you happy when you see it again, put it in the kitchen drawer.

Today, Mother has two cars, owns her own home and carries 35 credit cards. But my family still calls her the Box Queen. For as long as I can remember, she has stood at a gift recipient's elbow while a package is being unwrapped. Once the contents are held up, the box never so much as touches the floor. Mother has grabbed it and hid it away in a closet.

I was reluctant to admit that I, too, was a box junkie until my daughter pointed out to me at her last birthday party. I found myself at war with Mother over a Nordstrom box. She said it was hers; I said she had never stepped foot in a Nordstrom store in her life, and it was mine. She claimed she had traded me two Sears boxes for it, and I had just forgotten about it.

Later my daughter said I needed help, but believe me I'm nowhere near the fanatic(狂热者) my mother is. But lately I am beginning to wonder.

I was doing housework one afternoon when Mother dropped by. "What are you doing?" she asked.

"I'm ironing old tissue paper and used ribbons(丝带, 彩纸带). See? They're like new."

Smiling at me, she said, "This is the first thing you have ever done that has made me happy."

(362 words)

Ending Time: \_\_\_h \_\_\_m \_\_\_s

Total Time: \_\_\_m \_\_\_s

If you have spent

a) less than 5 minutes, you are a wonderful reader.

b) around 6 minutes, you are OK at reading.

c) more than 7 minutes, you need more practice in reading.



### ● Comprehension

Complete the following sentences with the information from the passage.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is referred to as the Box Queen because \_\_\_\_\_.
2. "Someone" in Paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ may indicate that the author's mother is rather rich.
4. The first thing the author had ever done that made her mother happy was \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The lesson of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

### Passage 3

#### ● Pre-reading questions

1. Is your mother strict with you in terms of your study? Does she set high standards for you?
2. Do you know anything about the American value system that favors greatly individual success through hard work?

Now read the following passage to get some idea about the American value system and how great a mother's influence can be on her children.



Are you ready to read? Don't forget your starting time: \_\_\_h \_\_\_m \_\_\_s

### A Higher Standard

Last September Ruth Simmons became the president of Smith College, one of the country's most outstanding institutions of higher learning for women.

Simmons, the great-great-granddaughter of slaves, began her journey to Smith on a cotton farm in Grapeland, Texas, where her parents were share-croppers(收益分成的佃农). Later the

family moved to a poor section of Houston. There her father went to work in a factory, and her mother cleaned floors for white families.

How did such humble beginnings bring forth a career that led to the top of academic community?

"I had a remarkable mother," says Simmons. "She would sometimes take me with her when I was a little girl, and the thing I remember vividly is how good she was at what she did. She was very demanding in terms of her own work. "Do it well, do it thoroughly," she'd say, "whatever you do."



At her inauguration (就职仪式) the new president carried a Bible her mother had given her father on the day they were married. "I know the Smith Board of Trustees (史密斯学院董事会) thinks I'm trying to live up to the standards they set for me, and that's okay," she says. But she is aiming toward a higher standard. "Every day that I'm here," Simmons says, "I try to be the kind of person my mother wanted me to be."

(217 words)

Ending Time: \_\_\_h \_\_\_m \_\_\_s

If you have spent

Total Time: \_\_\_m \_\_\_s

a) less than 3 minutes, you are a wonderful reader.

b) around 3.5 minutes, you are OK at reading.

c) more than 4 minutes, you need more practice in reading.



## ● Translation

A. Translate the following sentences from the passage into Chinese.

1. Simmons began her journey to Smith on a cotton farm in Texas, where her parents were sharecroppers.
2. How did such humble beginnings bring forth a career that led to the top of the academic community?
3. The thing I remember vividly is how good she was at what she did.
4. She was very demanding in terms of her own work.
5. I know the Smith Board of Trustees thinks I'm trying to live up to the standards they set for me.

B. Translate the following sentences into English by using the words or structures given below.

6. 我们到过世界上最大的城市之一纽约。(one of ... 结构用做同位语)
7. 要紧的是你得朝着一个目标努力。(aim toward ...)

## 2. Writing practice

Following the writing samples given in Unit 1 of your Textbook 3, fill in the blanks to complete the following resume so that it is functionally equivalent to that given in Chinese.

### 简 历

姓名: 温丽雅

住址: 中国南京延龄大街 586 号

邮编: 210999

电话: 025-9876543

求职意向: 与计算机软件开发有关的工作。

工作经历: 1995~1997, 宁海软件公司程序员。

1997~今, 江城电视台技术部助理工程师。

在大学学习期间, 每年暑期参加若干软件开发项目。

学习经历: 1992~1995, 江城高等专科学校计算机系。

1995~1997, 松岭大学计算机系, 理学学士。

资格证书: 大学英语六级考试合格证书, 1995;

宏坚高级软件编制员证书, 1997。

兴趣爱好: 外语、旅游、阅读、音乐。

松岭大学计算机系薛汀教授(210888 中国南京学院路 1 号)和江城电视台许铎总工程师推荐信(210999 中国南京延龄大街 586 号)备案。

### Resume

Wen Liya

586 Yanling Ave., Nanjing 210999

The People's Republic of China

Tel: 025-9876543

Job objective: To seek a position in 1) \_\_\_\_\_.

Work experience: 1997 - present, 2) \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_, assistant engineer.

1995 - 1997, 3) \_\_\_\_\_, 4) \_\_\_\_\_.

Took part in 5) \_\_\_\_\_  
during summer vacations at college.

Education: 1995 - 1997, 6) \_\_\_\_\_, B. Sc.

1992 - 1995, 7) \_\_\_\_\_.

Qualifications: 8) \_\_\_\_\_, 1995.

MacroHard Certificate for Senior Software Developers, 1997.

Interests: 9) \_\_\_\_\_, 10) \_\_\_\_\_, 11) \_\_\_\_\_, and 12) \_\_\_\_\_.

Reference: References by 13) \_\_\_\_\_ of Songling University  
and Mr. Xu Duo, 14) \_\_\_\_\_ of Jiangcheng  
TV Station are 15) \_\_\_\_\_ at the following  
addresses: Prof. Xue, 16) \_\_\_\_\_; Mr.  
Xu, 586 Yanling Ave, Nanjing 210999, P. R. China.

## II: Listening In & Speaking Out

### 1. Dialogue practice

#### ● Listening in

In this part you will hear five short dialogues. After each dialogue, there will be a question. Both the dialogue and the question will be read only once. Simply answer each question by filling in the blank with what you have learned from the dialogue. Now let's begin.

1. He'll help the woman \_\_\_\_\_.

2. He \_\_\_\_\_.

3. She suggested the man \_\_\_\_\_.

4. He doesn't \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Because he promised to \_\_\_\_\_.

### 2. Conversation practice

#### ● Listening in

Now you will hear a conversation. It will be read three times. While listening, complete the conversation with what you hear. Now let's begin.

A: \_\_\_\_\_. Are you Mr. Barrens from Canada?

B: Yes, I am.

A: How do you do? I'm Shen Ping, your tour guide. \_\_\_\_\_.

B: How do you do? It's \_\_\_\_\_, Mr. Shen.

A: Please call me Shen Ping. \_\_\_\_\_?

B: Oh, yes. \_\_\_\_\_. I'm so excited. I have been looking forward to this trip.

A: I hope \_\_\_\_\_.

B: I think I will.



A: Let's get your stuff. I'll have a luggage cart and meet you over there at the carrousel(行李传送带).

B: Thank you.

### ● Speaking out

Complete the following conversation by translating the parts given in Chinese

★ Gerald (A) and Miss Wang (C) are meeting Mr. Jones (B) at the airport. Gerald is Jones' old friend, but Miss Wang has never met him before.

A: There he comes.

B: Gerald, nice to see you again! How are you?

A: Fine thank you. Pleased to see you. \_\_\_\_\_?  
(旅途愉快吗?)

B: Quite a nice one. The weather was pleasant.

A: \_\_\_\_\_, manager of our department.  
(请让我向您介绍王小姐,)

B: How do you do, Miss Wang. \_\_\_\_\_  
(非常感谢您来接我。)

C: How do you do. Welcome to China. \_\_\_\_\_?  
(您是第一次来吗?)

B: Yes. This is my first time to be here, but I've heard a lot about your beautiful country.

C: \_\_\_\_\_  
(希望您能在中国度过一段愉快的时光。)

B: I think I will.

Now, prepare a short conversation with your partner according to the situation given below. The following expressions will be helpful.

★ You are meeting a visitor at the airport, and you've never seen him before.

1. Excuse me, but are you ... ?

2. I'm ...

3. How do you do?

4. How was your flight? / Did you have a nice journey?

5. The flight was very smooth. / It was a very nice one.

6. Thank you for coming to meet me. / It's very nice of you to come to meet me.

7. Welcome to ...

8. I hope you'll have a very nice stay in ...

9. May I carry this bag for you?

### 3. Passage practice

#### ● Listening in

In this part, you will hear a passage. After the passage there will be some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be read twice. You are to answer the questions by filling in the blanks. Now let's begin.

1. He was born \_\_\_\_\_.
2. He was \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and a statesman.
3. Franklin thought books \_\_\_\_\_.
4. His friend worked \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Because he had to return a book before \_\_\_\_\_.

### ● Speaking out

Try to find an article or a book on Benjamin Franklin, and then tell your classmates what you have read about Benjamin Franklin.

### 4. Spot dictation

In this part, you will hear a short passage. The passage will be read three times; the first time is for your comprehension; the second time is for you to fill in each blank with what you hear during the pause; the third time is for you to check up. Now let's begin.

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested. I suppose most \_\_\_\_\_ are to be tasted; it's enough to dip into them and read bits \_\_\_\_\_. If you're \_\_\_\_\_ crime stories, you'll read them quickly; you'll "swallow" them. And then there are books that \_\_\_\_\_ and carefully. If a book is \_\_\_\_\_, and a subject you're interested in, you'll want to "chew" and "digest" it. And you'll want to consider the author's ideas and arguments.

## III: Vocabulary & Structure

### 1. Word study

#### ● Word matching

Find the definitions in Column B which match the words in Column A.

A

B

- |                    |                                                                     |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. reason          | a. to act in a socially acceptable or polite way                    |
| 2. on purpose      | b. during the same period of time                                   |
| 3. neighbor        | c. not to take notice of                                            |
| 4. in the meantime | d. the cause of an event or situation                               |
| 5. ignore          | e. someone who lives near another                                   |
| 6. clear up        | f. a great pleasure and satisfaction                                |
| 7. plunge into     | g. intentionally                                                    |
| 8. behave          | h. to find an answer to                                             |
| 9. communicate     | i. to bring into the stated condition                               |
| 10. delight        | j. to make (opinions, feelings, etc.) known or understood by others |

#### ● Blank filling

Now fill in the following blanks with the proper form of the given words.

e.g. To satisfy his curiosity, his mother took him to the place. (curious)

1. The Browns are extremely happy to move into a quiet and peaceful \_\_\_\_\_ with good shops. (neighbor)
2. John was embarrassed for he could not think of any \_\_\_\_\_ excuse for his absence at the meeting. (reason)
3. Nobody wants to make friends with such an \_\_\_\_\_ man. (ignore)
4. To her great \_\_\_\_\_, one of her former classmates got the first prize in the speech contest last month. (astonish)
5. Thanks for your invitation. I'd be \_\_\_\_\_ to have dinner with you. (delight)
6. People are excited about the new way of \_\_\_\_\_ that computer brings us. (communicate)
7. Don't worry. We have already made some necessary \_\_\_\_\_ for tomorrow's meeting. (arrange)
8. Oh, really? Tell me how you managed to \_\_\_\_\_ the naughty boy from going there alone. Even his mother failed to do that. (courage)
9. We can't help wondering at his strange \_\_\_\_\_ at the party. (behave)
10. Every time she saw the moving film, my younger sister would weep for the \_\_\_\_\_ fate of the heroine. (fortune)

## 2. Structure review

**A. It takes (someone) some time to do something.**

**B. It in emphatic structure (它在强调句型中)**

**C. Clause of condition (条件状语从句)**

### ● Translation

Translate the following Chinese sentences into English by using one of the three structures given above.

1. 从南京到上海乘汽车要三个小时。
2. 你从这里走到电影院要多少时间?
3. 我用了一整天才看完这本小说。
4. 正是他 35 年前送我的那些书使我成了一名教师。
5. 我就是在这个广场看见你哥哥的。
6. 是这对好心的夫妇将那个孤儿抚养长大的。
7. 我可是直到昨天才收到你的明信片。
8. 如果你不介意的话, 我就把收音机给关了。
9. 没有得到他的许可, 你不能进入他的房间。
10. 只要看到那个老太太, 她就会想起这个故事。

### ● Sentence rewriting

Rewrite the following sentences using the given structures or phrases.

1. We walked and got to the post office in twenty minutes. (Structure A)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. I met him for the first time in a small town named Renver. (Structure B, emphasizing place)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. We came to understand him through reading his books carefully. (Structure B, emphasizing manner)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. We did go to the farm. But that was Wednesday, not yesterday. (Structure B, emphasizing time)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. We can't lose heart, and we'll surely find a way to overcome the difficulty. (as long as)  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. When you have any difficulty, send us a message. (in case)  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. I know that he is a quite selfish man. (so far as)  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. John's mother has to buy him a new toy, or he won't stop crying. (unless)  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. She would have fallen, but I caught her in time. (if)  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. We can let you use the room, but you should keep it clean and tidy. (provided that)  
\_\_\_\_\_

## IV: Test Yourself

### 1. Listening comprehension

#### Section A

In this section, you will hear five short dialogues. After each dialogue there will be a question. Both the dialogue and the question will be read only once. Choose the best answer from the four given choices. Now let's begin.

- |                                                |                              |
|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. A) He is married.                           | C) He has a small house.     |
| B) He is a bachelor.                           | D) He only has one child.    |
| 2. A) 10:50                                    | B) 10:40                     |
| C) 10:30                                       | D) 10:10                     |
| 3. A) He was visiting his uncle.               | C) He moved to another city. |
| B) He went on a trip.                          | D) He's been studying.       |
| 4. A) At a parking lot.                        | C) In a garage.              |
| B) In a supermarket.                           | D) In a drug store.          |
| 5. A) She had not planned to attend the party. |                              |