

全国高校网络教育大学英语系列教材

大学英语（上） College English (I)

主 编 王 哲 于 莹

编 者 冯芃芃 李军军 胡 颖

王 芳 林秀月 Martin Wolff



北京大学出版社
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

前 言

在现代远程教育普通高校本科层次网络学历教育中,“大学英语”(B)作为英语与艺术专业以外学生修习的一门公共课,实行全国统一考试,要求在学生掌握英语基础知识的同时提升应用能力。为帮助学习者有效地提高英语应用能力,我们根据教育部全国高校网络教育考试委员会 2007 年修订的课程考试大纲编写了本教材。本教材既可以帮助学习者积累基础知识,提高应用能力,同时也收录了考试涉及的各类题型,目的是以学促考,帮助学习者在全面完成大学英语学习任务、切实提高英语水平的同时,有效提升在大学英语(B)全国统一机考中的成绩。

教材在内容上遵循时代性、广泛性、知识性和实用性相结合的原则,内容涉及家庭、教育、休闲、旅游、媒体、社会问题、跨文化交流等方面,从不同侧面呈现英语国家文化传统的同时,也表现了全球化时代英语的国际化,尤其是英语在中国的本土化,以期帮助学习者获取信息、增加知识面并且提高英语应用技能。

教材根据远程教育的具体安排设计 12 个单元,每个单元由课文 A(会话)、课文 B(阅读)、习题与课文翻译构成,其中习题题型与《大学英语(B)全国统一考试》的机考题型保持一致,包括会话、阅读理解、语法与词汇、完形填空、英译汉和写作 6 个部分。内容安排从主题出发,每单元的课文、阅读理解、完形填空、翻译与写作都与主题保持一致,为学生多方面呈现同一主题的不同侧面,激励学生主动实现英语学习从输入到输出的过程。课文中的重要词汇收录于词汇表中,方便学生查阅,部分词汇通过练习题可以得到进一步掌握。本教材对语法部分未进行系统分类,而是直接将语法考试常见的一些问题通过练习题的方式呈现,以充分发挥网络教育下学生自主学习的特色,使他们能够积极主动地解决问题。

需要说明的是,由于受到篇幅的限制,教材未能将所有词汇和考点收录,建议学习者同时选用此教材系列的《大学英语(B)词汇手册》作为辅助学习之用。由于编者水平有限,编写时间仓促,书中难免有疏漏和错误之处,敬请广大同仁和英语学习者不吝批评指正。

编 者

2009 年 8 月

Contents

Unit 1	Travel	1
Unit 2	Family life.....	10
Unit 3	Holidays and Festivals.....	19
Unit 4	Education.....	28
Unit 5	Leisure Time	36
Unit 6	Sports and Exercises.....	45
Unit 7	Science and Technology	54
Unit 8	Media.....	63
Unit 9	Health.....	71
Unit 10	Social Issues.....	81
Unit 11	All About Food	90
Unit 12	Crossing Cultures.....	100
Appendix I	Translation	109
Appendix II	Key to Exercises	125

Unit 1 Travel

Text A Conversation: Air Travel

Ann, an undergraduate from a university in Guangzhou, is flying to Los Angeles where she will stay for 6 months as an exchange student. This is her first trip to the United States. She's sitting next to Greg, a businessman from San Francisco whom she's never met before.

Captain: Ladies and Gentlemen, this is the Captain speaking. We will be landing in about 15 minutes. The current temperature is 85 degrees. Flight attendant will be handing out customs declaration forms and I-94 forms. Please complete them before landing.

Ann: **Excuse me, do you have a pen?**

Greg: **Here you are.**

Ann: **Thank you.**

Greg: **You are welcome.**

Ann: **Sorry to bother you** again, but do you happen to know the flight number?

Greg: Umm, it's Flight 583.

Ann: Thanks. By the way, I'm Ann. **Nice to meet you.**

Greg: I'm Greg. **Nice to meet you, too.** Is this your first trip to the States?

Ann: Yes. I'm both excited and nervous. Were you in China on business?

Greg: Yes. My company sent me to China for the Canton Fair.

Ann: Wow! I have been an interpreter at the Canton Fair since I was a freshman.

Greg: Have you? That should be tough.

Ann: Yeah, long working day, endless talk... But it was also rewarding. **How was your trip to China?**

Greg: **Oh, fantastic!** I had a lot of fun. What about you? Are you a student?

Ann: Yes. As a matter of fact, I am an exchange student and will stay in UCLA for half a year.

Greg: Oh. What is your major?

Ann: I major in media studies.

Greg: It sounds interesting.

Ann: Are you from Los Angeles?

Greg: No, I'm from San Francisco. But I'll stay in Los Angeles for a couple of days before I go back home.

Flight Attendant: Ladies and gentlemen, please make sure all your forms are filled out and ready along with your passport when you leave the plane. We hope you've enjoyed your trip. Thank you for flying Northwest.

Ann: Thanks for the pen, and have a good trip in Los Angeles.

Greg: You too. Enjoy your stay.

Vocabulary

undergraduate / ˌʌndə'grædʒuət /	<i>n.</i> 本科生
exchange student	<i>n.</i> 交换学生
captain / 'kæptɪn /	<i>n.</i> 机长
current / 'kʌrənt /	<i>adj.</i> 当前的; 现在的
flight attendant	<i>n.</i> 机组乘务员
hand out	<i>v.</i> 分发
customs declaration form	<i>n.</i> 海关申报表
I-94 form	<i>n.</i> (入境美国需要填写的) 出入境卡
flight / flɑ:t /	<i>n.</i> 航班
nervous / 'nɜ:vəs /	<i>adj.</i> 紧张的
the Canton Fair	<i>n.</i> 广交会
interpreter / ɪn'tɜ:pɪtə /	<i>n.</i> 口译员
rewarding / rɪ'wɔ:dɪŋ /	<i>adj.</i> 值得的; 有回报的
tough / tʌf /	<i>adj.</i> 艰苦的; 困难的
fantastic / fæn'tæstɪk /	<i>adj.</i> 非常好的
as a matter of fact	实际上
UCLA	<i>abbr.</i> (=University of California at Los Angeles) 加州大学洛杉矶分校
Los Angeles / lɒs'ændʒələs /	<i>n.</i> 洛杉矶
San Francisco / ,sænfrən'sɪskəʊ /	<i>n.</i> 旧金山; 三藩市

Idiomatic study: Introductions

Formal introductions:

- ◆ I'd like to introduce you to _____.
- ◆ Let me introduce you to _____.
- ◆ I'd like you to meet _____.

Informal introductions:

- ◆ This is _____.
- ◆ I'd like to introduce you to one of my colleagues, Mr. John Smith. John, this is Sarah Jones, our new director.

Formal Answers:

- ◆ (I'm) pleased to meet you.
- ◆ (I'm) happy to meet you.

Informal Answers:

- ◆ (It's) nice to meet you.
- ◆ (It's) nice meeting you.
- ◆ (I'm) glad to meet you.
- ◆ It's been a pleasure meeting you.

When you start a conversation with someone you don't know, you may say:

—(Excuse me, but) I don't think we've met. My name is _____.

—I'm _____. Nice to meet you.

Text B Key Travel Tips for Students

For those who are planning their first trip abroad, Alice Driver offers some fundamental tips.

- **Language.** If you are going to travel in a country but you cannot speak its official language, start learning before you leave and make every effort to practice your skills at your destination. If you know even a few words of the local language, you can become a traveler rather than a tourist. You can talk to people in towns and villages and learn about life from their perspective. At least trying to speak their language will gain you their respect.
- **Planning.** If you are on a budget, it is particularly important to be prepared. Know where you want to go, and buy plane, train, and bus tickets in advance. The more you plan, the cheaper your trip will be. However, scheduling every hour of your time invites disaster. So be flexible. A fixed itinerary does not leave room for spontaneous explorations.
- **Packing.** Take next to nothing. Unless you are going to dinner with heads of state, the less you have, the happier you will be. The most important items to take are comfortable underwear and shoes. Buying clothing and other essentials in-country is an important part of the experience. Of course, if there are certain things you cannot live without, take them with you.
- **Food.** Go to local cafes or restaurants and pick out the strangest thing on the menu. Try cow's stomach and cactus soup. You may not like the taste at first, but by trying new foods you gain a better understanding and appreciation of the culture and discover what a narrow world your taste buds inhabit. In many countries you can purchase local cheese, bread, and wine for very little money. Buying a few staple foods and eating as you travel is a good way to save money, but nothing can compare to eating a good meal in a beautiful foreign land—especially when it's done with friends from the country.



- Cultural Immersion. A passion about immersing yourself in a different culture and seeing the world from a new point of view will take you further than a huge budget or the best guidebook.

Vocabulary

make every effort

destination /ˌdestɪˈneɪʃn/

local /ˈləʊkl/

tourist /ˈtuərɪst/

perspective /pəˈspektɪv/

budget /ˈbʌdʒɪt/

on a budget

in advance /ədˈvɑːns/

schedule /ˈʃedjuːl/

flexible /ˈfleksɪbl/

fixed /fɪkst/

itinerary /aɪˈtɪnərəri/

leave room for

spontaneous /spɒnˈteɪniəs/

exploration /ˌekspləˈreɪʃən/

head of state

item /ˈaɪtəm/

comfortable /ˈkʌmfətəbl/

underwear /ˈʌndəweə/

essential /ɪˈsenʃl/

in-country

cactus /ˈkæktəs/

taste bud /teɪst/ /bʌd/

inhabit /ɪnˈhæbɪt/

cheese /tʃiːz/

staple /ˈsteɪpl/

immerse /ɪˈmɜːs/

immersion /ɪˈmɜːʃən/

passion /ˈpæʃən/

point of view

guidebook /ˈgaɪdbʊk/

v. 努力

n. 目的地

adj. 当地的; 本土的

n. 旅行者; 游客

n. 视角; 观点; 看法

n. 预算

节约开支; 节省费用

提前; 预先

v. 确定时间

n. 时间表

adj. 灵活的

adj. 固定的

n. 路线; 行程

为……留出空间

adj. 自发的; 一时冲动的; 非人工的

n. 探索

n. 国家元首

n. 项目

adj. 舒适的

n. 内衣

n. 必需品

国内; 国境内

n. 仙人掌

n. 味蕾

v. 居住于; 栖息; 占据

n. 奶酪

adj. 主要的; 常用的

v. 沉浸; 浸没

n. 沉浸; 浸没

n. 激情

n. 观点

n. 旅行指南

Comprehension Questions:**Choose the best answer for the following questions.**

1. According to the writer, a traveler is different from a tourist in that _____.
 - A. a traveler speaks the local language fluently
 - B. a tourist doesn't learn the local language at all
 - C. a tourist only knows a few words of the local language
 - D. a traveler tries to talk to local people and learns about their life
2. You should not have a fixed itinerary because _____.
 - A. you don't need to make decisions about how to travel in advance
 - B. the trip will be cheaper in this way
 - C. a fixed itinerary may bring troubles
 - D. you may want unexpected experiences from the trip
3. Which of the following is the writer's advice on packing?
 - A. You should try to bring as little luggage as possible.
 - B. You need comfortable clothes because you will have dinner with the heads of the states.
 - C. Try to take everything you need so as to save money on the trip.
 - D. You should only take things that you cannot live without.
4. According to the writer, why should you pick out the strangest things on the menu?
 - A. Because they are delicious food recommended by the local café.
 - B. Because you can learn more about the local culture by trying them.
 - C. Because your taste buds are not well developed.
 - D. Because you want to save money.
5. We can infer from the last paragraph "cultural immersion" means _____.
 - A. the attempt to experience a different culture as the local people
 - B. the strong interest for a new point of view
 - C. the stress of a huge budget
 - D. the benefit of a good guidebook

Exercises**I. Conversation: Choose the right answer to finish the following conversation.**

1. —Thanks for your help.

—_____

A. My pleasure.

B. Never mind.

C. Quite right.

D. Don't ask me.

2. —Could I borrow your dictionary for a few days?

—_____

A. Yes, you may borrow.

B. Yes, go on.

- C. Sure, here you are. D. It doesn't matter.
3. —Oh, sorry to bother you.
—
A. That's Okay. B. No, you can't.
C. That's good. D. Oh, I don't know.
4. —How do you do? Glad to meet you.
—
A. Fine. How are you? B. How do you do? Glad to meet you, too.
C. How are you? Thank you! D. Nice. How are you?
5. —How was your trip to London, Jane?
—
A. Oh, wonderful indeed. B. I went there alone.
C. The guide showed me the way. D. By plane and by bus.

II. Reading Comprehension: The passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Decide on the best choice.

AwimAway Thailand & Cambodia	
Tour Reference	109359
Seasons	January – December
Tour Length	9 days
Destinations	Cambodia, Thailand
Activities	Cultural Exploration
Tour Operator	AwimAway
Start Price	£1449.00 ▶ SEE DETAILS
* Price per person (Half price for U-15s, Free for U-7s) * Land cost only - International airfare not included.	
Ratings	Difficulty <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Comfort <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exclusivity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

Brief Overview:

Thailand is a rush for your senses: a bustling, exotic(异国情调的), and vivid culture that never ceases to amaze visitors. On this cultural tour, you'll visit Thailand's gilded temples, one more gorgeous than the next, in the cities of Bangkok, Ayutthaya, and Chiang Mai. Other highlights include a cruise through Bangkok's canals, a visit to a rural hill tribe village, riding elephants through the jungle and exciting shopping opportunities in Chiang Mai's famous night bazaar.

Continue to Cambodia, where you'll visit the bustling capital of Phnom Penh. Tour the Royal Palace with its dazzling Silver Pagoda. Then it's on to Angkor Wat, where you have two

days to explore the spectacular carved stone temples of this World Heritage site.

Features of this trip:

Exclusive tour, guided privately by a multilingual guide throughout the trip!

Customize your own itinerary (路线) to create a holiday of your dream.

Designed for 4 to 5 star luxury accommodation and services. Hotels can be changed to lower budget.

Depart and return whenever you choose – shorten or lengthen the tour to suit your wishes.

Outstanding value, costing you 25-30% less than similar guided tours of the same flexibility and quality.

Group discounts are available. Call 020 7430 1766

NOTE: Prices shown are effective as of date of publication of web page, and are subject to changes due to currency fluctuations, changes in availability, seasonal increases or variations in local costing at the time of booking.

BOOK NOW

1. This ad is most probably made for _____.
 - A. a private guide
 - B. a travel agency
 - C. a country
 - D. a hotel
2. In which of the following cities can a visitor shop in a night bazaar?
 - A. Bangkok.
 - B. Phnom Penh.
 - C. Chiang Mai.
 - D. Ayutthaya.
3. Which of the following activities shouldn't a visitor do in Cambodia?
 - A. Visiting the capital.
 - B. Touring the royal palace.
 - C. Riding elephants.
 - D. Traveling to a world heritage.
4. Which of the following statements is true?
 - A. Pity this cultural tour is limited to only 10 days.
 - B. Start prices cover all the fees including accommodation, services and flight.
 - C. Anyone who wants to get a discount may call 020 7430 1766.
 - D. This tour is said to be fairly easy and comfortable.
5. Start prices are influenced by the following EXPECT _____.
 - A. the local living conditions
 - B. currency fluctuations
 - C. changes in availability
 - D. variations in local costing

III. Vocabulary and Structure: Direction: There are 10 incomplete sentences here. You are required to complete each statement by choosing the appropriate answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C, and D.

1. Our _____ contract is about to expire and we'll need to discuss a new one.
 - A. certain
 - B. current
 - C. consuming
 - D. comfortable

2. The teacher asked her to hand _____ the worksheets.
A. out B. over
C. away D. off
3. You can't expect to have any friends if you don't _____ any effort with people.
A. do B. take
C. make D. have
4. I think I'd like to stay at home this evening _____ go out.
A. other than B. more than
C. less than D. rather than
5. If you're coming, please let me know _____ advance.
A. at B. in
C. by D. on
6. _____ the War of Independence, the United States was an English colony.
A. Before B. At
C. In D. Between
7. Both the kids and their parents _____ English, I think. I know it from their accent.
A. is B. been
C. are D. was
8. If you shut your eyes, you _____ see.
A. won't B. don't
C. aren't D. can't
9. You can't get a job _____ you've got experience.
A. unless B. if
C. so D. until
10. _____ you work, _____ progress you make.
A. Harder... more B. The harder... the more
C. Harder... the more D. The harder... more

IV. Cloze: Each blank in the following passage is provided with four choices. Read the passage and choose the best answer for each blank.

Travelers must choose the way of travel to suit their budget, timetable, destinations, 1 level of comfort and adventure. For those traveling 2, the most comfortable, but also the most expensive, is to book a full individual package tour through a travel agency. Everything is pre-booked, including the flights, journey, 3, meals and transfers. A qualified personal guide from a Chinese travel agency is 4 in each town to help the travelers arrange a sightseeing program.

Independent travel has become more and more popular in China in recent years, 5 its flexibility and freedom of choice. The travelers will arrange everything: transportation,

accommodation, meals, transfers and all the sightseeing programs. It 6 a good opportunity for travelers to make contact with Chinese people and enjoy the challenges of the unknown. In order to make their trips smooth and enjoyable, travelers are recommended to book airline, rail tickets and accommodation 7 advance.

The simplest and 8 comfortable way of traveling in China at a reasonable price is in a group. The prices offered by the travel agency will 9 nearly all expenses incurred during the trip, 10 they will not have any additional costs except shopping.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. prefer | B. preferring | C. preferred | D. to prefer |
| 2. A. alone | B. lone | C. lonely | D. oneself |
| 3. A. condition | B. accommodation | C. comfort | D. accustom |
| 4. A. available | B. ready | C. probable | D. approachable |
| 5. A. because | B. due to | C. thanks | D. owing |
| 6. A. persuades | B. pretends | C. provides | D. prepares |
| 7. A. by | B. at | C. with | D. in |
| 8. A. much | B. most | C. more | D. many |
| 9. A. add | B. belong | C. cover | D. take |
| 10. A. then | B. when | C. but | D. so |

V. Translation: Put the following sentences into Chinese.

1. You can talk to people in towns and villages and learn about life from their perspective.
2. However, scheduling every hour of your time invites disaster.
3. If there are certain things you cannot live without, take them with you.
4. By trying new foods you gain a better understanding and appreciation of the culture.
5. Buying a few staple foods and eating as you travel is a good way to save money.

VI. Writing: You are required to write a composition on the topic "Travel" with no less than 80 words based on the outline given below.

1. 我一直都喜欢旅游。
2. 旅游能够增长知识, 并对健康有益。
3. 希望人们都能抓住机会外出旅游。



Unit 2 Family life

Text A Conversation: Chinese Families Are Very Different Now.

Ann has moved into an off-campus apartment, where she has a roommate named Rita. Missing her family in China, Ann takes a look at the family photos in her laptop. Rita, coming back from a party, opens the door.

Rita: Hi, I'm home.

Ann: Welcome home, Rita. **How was your party?**

Rita: **Terrific! How was your day?**

Ann: **Not bad.** But I feel a little bit homesick now, so I'm taking a look at the pictures of my family.

Rita: **Can I have a look at the pictures?**

Ann: **By all means.** Look, this is a family photo, my father, my mother, my brother and my sister.

Rita: **What do your parents do?**

Ann: **My father worked for the government, and my mother was a teacher.** They both are retired now.

Rita: I heard in China you have the tradition of several generations living under the same roof. Do they live with you?

Ann: No. In fact, nowadays not many young people live with their parents, at least in the cities. As long as they can afford, the young would like to have a home of their own after they are married. As to me, my parents and I even don't live in the same city.

Rita: What about your brother and sister?

Ann: My brother lives in the same city with my parents, but in a different apartment with his own family. My sister has been living in London since she got married 10 years ago.

Rita: So Chinese families are very different now.

Ann: Yes, families are getting smaller, and more people choose to live in different places.

Rita: It sounds similar to the American families.

Ann: People across the world are having a similar lifestyle now. Anyway, this is a global village.

Vocabulary

off-campus / ɔf 'kæmpəs /

apartment / ə'pɑ:tment /

roommate / 'rummert /

laptop / læptɒp /

adj. 校外的

n. 公寓

n. 室友

n. 便携式电脑

terrific /tə'rifɪk/	<i>adj.</i> 非常好的; 精彩的
homesick /'həʊmsɪk/	<i>adj.</i> 想家的; 思乡病的
by all means	<i>adv.</i> 当然可以
government /'gʌvənmənt/	<i>n.</i> 政府
retired /rɪ'taɪəd/	<i>adj.</i> 退休的
generation /,dʒenə'reɪʃn/	<i>n.</i> 一代; 一代人
roof /ru:f/	<i>n.</i> 屋檐
at least	<i>adv.</i> 至少
as long as	<i>conj.</i> 只要
as to	<i>prep.</i> 至于; 关于
lifestyle /'laɪfstɑɪl/	<i>n.</i> 生活方式
anyway /'eniweɪ/	<i>adv.</i> 无论如何; 总之
global village	<i>n.</i> 地球村

Idiomatic study: greetings

Almost all conversations start with a greeting.

Expressions:

- ◆ Hello.
- ◆ Hi.
- ◆ Good morning.
- ◆ Good afternoon.
- ◆ Good evening.
- ◆ What's up?
- ◆ What's happening?

Idiomatic study: greetings

Well Being

After the greetings are exchanged, the conversation should be continued in some way.

One of the most common ways is asking about the other person's well being.

Expressions:

- ◆ How are you?
- ◆ How's it going?
- ◆ How are things?
- ◆ How are things going?
- ◆ How have you been?
- ◆ How are you doing?
- ◆ How was your day?

Responses:

If Good:

- ◆ Great/ Terrific/ Fantastic...
- ◆ Couldn't be better.

If So-so:

- ◆ Not bad.
- ◆ Just so-so.

If Bad:

- ◆ I've had better days.
- ◆ Not too good.

Text B Gender Roles in American Families: Past and Now

In the traditional marriage, the man took up a job to earn money for the family. Most men worked in an office, a factory, or some other place away from the home. Since the man earned the money, he paid the bills. The money was used for food, clothes, a house, and other family needs. The man made most of the decisions. He was the boss.

In the traditional marriage, the woman seldom worked away from the home. She stayed at home to care for the children and her husband. She cooked the meals, cleaned the house, washed the clothes, and did other household work. Her job at home was very important.

In recent years, many couples continue to have a traditional relationship of this kind. The man has a job and earns the money for the family. The woman stays at home and cares for the children and the house. Many Americans are happy with this kind of marriage. But some other Americans have a different impression of marriage and family responsibilities.

There are two important differences in male and female roles now. One is that both men and women have many more choices. They may choose to marry or to stay single. They may choose to work or stay at home. Both men and women may choose roles that are comfortable for them.

A second difference in male and female roles is that within marriage many decisions and responsibilities are shared. The husband and wife may choose to have children, or they may not. If they have children, the man may take care of them some of the time, all of the time, or not at all. The woman may want to stay at home and take care of the children. Or she may want to go to work. Men and women now decide these things together in a marriage. Many married people now share these decisions and the responsibilities of their families.

Comprehension Questions:

Choose the best answer for the following questions.

1. Which of the following is true in the traditional marriage ?
A. The man is the breadwinner of the family.

- B. The woman made most of decisions.
 C. The woman took up a very important job outside home.
 D. The man and the woman shared the bills.
2. In recent years _____.
 A. young couples reject the traditional relationship
 B. the woman has a job and earns the money for the family
 C. the woman no longer takes up the domestic responsibilities
 D. people's understanding of marriage starts to change
3. We can infer from paragraph 4 that _____.
 A. more and more people choose not to get married now
 B. women have no chance to choose the roles that are comfortable for them
 C. both men and women have more freedom to live in their own ways
 D. many people leave their jobs just because they have children
4. Which is true about the male and female roles in families today?
 A. The husband decides whether to have children or not.
 B. It is still the woman who takes care of children at home.
 C. Some women develop their own career even after they have a child.
 D. Women have become the decision-makers of the family.
5. The writer's attitude toward gender roles in families today is _____.
 A. neutral
 B. indifferent
 C. critical
 D. disapproval

Vocabulary

gender / 'dʒendə /

role / rəʊl /

marriage / 'mæɪdʒ /

take up

earn / ɜ:n /

bill / bɪl /

make a decision

seldom / 'seldəm /

care for

household / 'haʊshəʊld /

impression / ɪm'preʃn /

n. 性别

n. 角色; 作用

n. 婚姻

从事

v. 赚

n. 账单

做决定

adv. 很少; 不常

照顾; 关怀

adj. 家庭的

n. 家庭

n. 印象

single /'sɪŋɡl/ *adj.* 单身的

I. Conversation: Choose the right answer to finish the following conversation.

- II. Reading Comprehension:** The passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Decide on the best choice.

The greatest recent changes have been in the lives of women. During the twentieth century there was an unusual shortening of the time of a woman's life spent in caring for children. A woman who got married at the end of the 19th century would probably have been in her middle twenties, and would be likely to have seven or eight children, of whom four or five lived till they were five years old. By the time the youngest was fifteen, the mother would have been in her early fifties and would expect to live a further twenty years, during which custom, chance and