

21

世纪高职高专教育系列规划教材 · 大学英语

NEW INTEGRATED

English

综合训练与自测

读和写

修订版

Reading & Writing

4

新综合英语

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《新综合英语》系列教材

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为了适应高职高专教育英语教学的改革和发展,全面推进素质教育,培养创新人才,陕西省教育厅在“陕西高等教育面向 21 世纪教学内容和课程体系改革研究项目”和“陕西 21 世纪初高等教育教学改革工程”中对教材建设进行了立项研究。本系列教材是这两项研究项目的重要成果,也是陕西省教育厅规划的面向 21 世纪高职高专系列教材之一。

本系列教材主要依据教育部颁发的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》,同时兼顾《大学英语教学大纲》的要求编写,包括《新综合英语——读和写》(预备级、1~4 册)、《新综合英语——听和说》(预备级、1~4 册)、《新综合英语——综合训练与自测》(预备级、1~4 册)以及与之配套的《教师参考书》。主要供高职高专学生、成人教育学生以及大学本科生使用。各校可根据学生的入学英语水平选择从预备级或一册开始组织教学。

《读和写》每册十个单元,每个单元由六部分组成,即:In-class Reading; After-class Reading; Grammar; Reading Skills; General Writing and Applied Writing. In-class Reading 和 After-class Reading 分别相当于精读和泛读,由同一题材的三篇文章组成,课后配有阅读理解、词汇结构、翻译等各种练习。其中 In-class Reading 中 Preparation 旨在激发学生对本单元有关内容的兴趣,开阔思路,使学生进入积极的语言状态; Grammar 部分为基本的英语语法规则的精讲精练,目的是帮助英语语法知识较为薄弱的学生比较系统地学习英语语法,在听、说、读、写、译中能正确运用所学语法知识; Reading Skills 和 General Writing 部分旨在通过基本读写技能的学习和操练,使学生具有较强的英语读、写能力; Applied Writing 部分旨在通过对各种日常应用文和商业函件的写作方法和技巧的学习和实践,使学生熟悉日常应用文和商业函件的写作要求和方法,读懂通用的简短实用文字材料,借助参考资料能写出简短的英语应用文和商业函件。

《听和说》每册十二个单元,每单元分为 Listening In, Speaking Out, Listening For Pleasure 及 Exercises For Homework 四个部分。各单元前两个部分均围绕学生熟悉或与学生生活相关的话题,以听为基础进行听和说训练;第三部分是听英语歌曲、实景会话等,一是寓教于乐,为课堂教学提供更多的乐趣,二是激发学生的学习兴趣;第四部分通过大量附加的听力材料,旨在进一步加强和提高学生的听力理解能力,同时也可提高学生参加各种英语测试的应试能力。

《教师参考书》为教师提供与《读和写》、《听和说》有关的背景知识、课堂活动材料、难句解释、语言点例释、课文参考译文和练习答案等。

《综合训练与自测》为《读和写》的补充材料,通过更多的相关练习,旨在进一步加强和巩固学生的读、写能力。

《读和写》、《听和说》、《综合训练与自测》各册分工不同,且各有侧重点,但相互间又紧密配合,形成一个有机的整体,以实现高职高专教育英语课程教学要求应达到的目的。

《新综合英语》选材新颖、语言规范、题材多样、内容丰富,具有时代性、趣味性、可思性和前瞻性。在编排上不但注重加强学生英语语言基础知识和基本技能的训练,同时重视学生实际使用英语进行交际的能力,特别是使用英语处理日常和涉外业务活动的能力的培养。

在设计和编写《新综合英语》的过程中,我们既注意吸收现代外语教学理论中适合我国英语教学实际的某些内容,又采纳传统教学理论中某些合理成分,结合我国外语教学中行之有效的理论和方法,联系现状,力求处理好语言基础和语言应用的关系,突出和加强英语实践能力的培养和实际应用。

参加本教材编写的单位有:西北大学、西北工业大学、陕西师范大学、西安电子科技大学、宝鸡文理学院、渭南师范学院、长安大学、西安工业学院、延安大学、陕西财经职业技术学院、陕西交通职业技术学院、陕西职业技术学院、西安铁路职业技术学院(西安铁路职工大学)、西安航空职业技术学院、陕西能源职业技术学院、杨凌职业技术学院、陕西工业职业技术学院、西安航空高等专科学校、陕西国防职业技术学院共19所院校。这些院校的专家、学者和骨干教师在一年多的时间里,倾注了大量的心血,协同攻关,完成了本教材的编写。在此,向支持本教材编写的陕西省教育厅、有关院校以及西北大学出版社的领导、项目组的全体成员表示衷心的感谢,向审校各册的中外专家、同行表示衷心的感谢。

西安外国语学院院长杜瑞清教授、本教材的特邀顾问翟象俊教授以及其他顾问对本教材的编写提出了宝贵的指导意见和建议。外籍教师 Mark Hedley 和 Amanda Pateman 审阅了书稿英文稿件,王惠玲、王艾芬、田鹏森三位教授分别审校了第二、第三和第四册,他们都付出了大量的劳动,在此,编者一并表示衷心的感谢。

本教材总主编负责系列教材总体设计、编写组织、选材、审稿、校稿、统稿和定稿以及贯通部分的编写。各分册主编负责本册材料搜集、编写、校稿和统稿。

本教材在编写中参考了多种同类的书籍和资料,吸收了众多教学科研工作者有益的科研成果,在此谨向他们表示衷心的感谢。由于编者的水平和经验及编写时间有限,错误和缺点在所难免,我们恳切希望专家、同行和广大师生在使用过程中提出宝贵意见,以便我们修订,使其日臻完善。

编 者

2003年7月



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Unit 1

Love and Marriage

Vocabulary and Structure

I. Study each pair of sentences and fill each of the blanks with the appropriate form of the word given. Pay attention to the part of speech of the word you use.

1. love

A. What _____ weather we're having for the time of year.

B. I enquired whether she had found a _____.

2. amaze

A. The experiment was an _____ success.

B. The little girl was filled with _____ when she first saw the bright lights.

3. intimacy

A. Our lives are _____ bound up with theirs.

B. They tried to be _____ and enthusiastic.

4. substantially

A. The stories told by the two boys were in _____ agreement.

B. I intend to _____ my state statement by producing witnesses.

5. significantly

A. He places _____ emphasis on the word.

B. He does not seem to have quite realized its true _____.

6. emotional

A. _____ speaking, I feel great sympathy with you, but I still think you are wrong.

B. Joy, grief, fear, hate, love, rage, and excitement are signs of _____.

7. infectious

A. You can guard against _____ by wearing a mask over your face.

B. Anyone with a cold may _____ the people around him.

8. diversity

A. John and his brother have _____ interests.

B. That factory is trying to _____ its products to sell in different markets.

9. isolate

A. Persons who get infectious diseases are _____ in special hospitals.

B. The patient remained in _____ until she was no longer contagious.

10. vitally

A. The relationship between teacher and student is of _____ importance.

B. Zola had all the _____ and creative power of genius.

II. Choose the best answer from four choices marked A, B, C and D.

1. They thought the novel was _____.

A. worthy publishing

B. worth of publication

C. worth publication

D. worthy to publish it

2. They _____ their success of the program to the generous help of their colleagues.

A. attributed

B. subjected

C. entitled

D. adapted

3. That student wrote _____ report.

A. a-ten-page

B. a ten-page

C. ten pages

D. a ten-pages

4. The bad weather has _____ the work on the building site.

A. held up

B. held in

C. held on to

D. held on

5. As they were not very rich, the two brothers decided to hold a family party to _____ their parent's silver wedding.

A. celebrate

B. honor

C. memorize

D. congratulate

6. He is the only one of those boys who _____ take on another assignment.

A. are not willing to

B. is not willing to

C. are willing not to

D. is willing not to

7. The village is far away from here indeed.

It's _____ walk.

A. a three hour

B. a three hours

C. three hour's

D. a three hours'

8. We agreed to accept _____ they thought was the best guide.

A. whomever

B. whichever

C. whoever

D. whatever

9. We were looking for the two boys everywhere, and finally we found _____ under a big tree.

A. their lying

B. they're lying

C. theirs lying

D. them lying

10. It _____ my father and uncle who encouraged me to go on my further research on the atomic energy.

A. were

B. is

C. has been

D. was

11. The sales manager didn't come before ten o'clock. That is _____ we decided to put off the negotiation.

A. therefore

B. why

C. because

D. reason

12. I'm writing on _____ of my parents to express their thanks for your gift.

A. behalf

B. virtue

C. profit

D. benefit

13. Everybody was working in spirits _____ the weather was extremely hot.

A. although

B. for

C. in spite of

D. despite

14. All the students in this class passed the English exam with the exception base shun Li Ming.
A. from B. to C. for D. of
15. He was asked to pay for the dinner with stima shen, but he didn't bring any money with him.
A. debt B. credit C. check D. cash

Reading Comprehension

There are three passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and tick the corresponding letter.

Passage A

Friends play an important role in our lives, and although we may take the friendship for granted, we often don't clearly understand how we make friends. While we get on well with a number of people, we are usually friends with only a very few, for example, the average among students is about 6 per person. In all the cases of friendly relationships, two people like one another and enjoy being together, but beyond that, the degree of intimacy between them and the reasons for their shared interest vary enormously. As we get to know people we take into account things like age, race, economic conditions, social positions and intelligence. Although these factors are of prime importance, it is more difficult to get on with people when there is a marked difference in age and background.

Some friendly relationships can be kept on argument and discussion, but it is usual for close friends to have similar ideas and beliefs, to have attitudes and interests in common—they often talk about “being on the same wavelength”. It generally takes time to reach this point. And the more intimately involved people become, the more they rely on one another. People want to do friends favors and hate to break a promise. Equally, friends have to learn to put up with annoying habits and to tolerate differences of opinion.

In contrast with marriage, there are no friendship ceremonies to strengthen the association between two people. But the supporting and understanding of each other that result from shared experiences and emotions do seem to create a powerful bond, which can overcome difference in background, and break barriers of age, class or race.

1. According to the author, most of the time.
A. all those who get on well with each other are friends
B. friends are closer than people who just get on well with each other
C. everyone understands clearly how to make friends
D. every student has six friends
2. When we make friends, we consider such things as age, race, and background because it is not easy to keep a friend with marked difference in age and background.
A. it is not easy to keep a friend with marked difference in age and background
B. the degree of friendship between two people and the reason for their interest can vary greatly

- C. friends need to know all these things
 - D. these are the most important factors to make friends
3. In paragraph 2, "being on the same wavelength" means _____.
- A. using the same frequency while talking
 - B. keeping the same friendly relationship as other people do
 - C. having similar ideas, beliefs, attitudes and interests
 - D. having the same background
4. Which of the following is not directly stated in the passage?
- A. Even friends may have differences of opinions.
 - B. Friends never argue with each other.
 - C. It generally takes time for people to become close friends.
 - D. Someone's habits may annoy his friends.
5. To strengthen friendly relationship, people _____.
- A. must hold friendship ceremonies
 - B. have to eliminate differences in background
 - C. should make friends with those who are of the same age and of the same race
 - D. should support and understand each other through shared experiences and emotions

Passage B

The traditional belief that a woman's place is in the home and that a woman ought not to go out to work can hardly be reasonably maintained in present conditions. It is said that it is a woman's task to care for the children, but families today tend to be small, and with a year or two between children. Thus a woman's whole period of child-bearing may occur within five years. Furthermore, with compulsory education from the age of five or six, her role as chief educator of her children soon ceases. Thus, even if we agree that a woman should stay at home to look after her children before they are of school age, for many women, this period would extend only for about ten years.

It might be argued that the house-proud woman would still find plenty to do about the home. That may be so, but it is certainly no longer necessary for a woman to spend her whole life cooking, cleaning, mending and sewing. Washing machines take the drudgery out of laundry, the latest models being entirely automatic and able to wash and dry a large quantity of clothes in a few minutes. Refrigerators have made it possible to store food for long periods and many pre-cooked foods are obtainable in tins. Shopping instead of being a daily task can be completed in one day a week. The new man-made fibers are more easily wearing than natural fibers and greatly reduce mending, while good ready-made clothes are cheap and plentiful.

Apart from women's own happiness, the needs of the community must be considered. Modern society cannot do well without the contribution that women can make in the professions and other kinds of works. There is a serious shortage of nurses and teachers, to mention only two of the occupations following by women. It is extremely wasteful to give years of training at public expense

only to have the qualified teacher or nurse marry after a year or two and be lost forever to her profession. The training, it is true, will help her and service would be more widely useful. Women, many of them married, too, largely staff many factories and shops. While here the question of training is not so important, industry and trade would be seriously short of staff if married women did not work.

1. The author holds that _____.
 - A. the right place for all women, married or otherwise, is the home, not elsewhere
 - B. all married women should have some occupation outside the home
 - C. a married women should give first priority to her duties as a mother
 - D. it is desirable for uneducated married women to stay at home and take care of the family
2. A house-proud woman would _____.
 - A. devote her whole life to her family
 - B. take her happiness and that of her family as her chief concern
 - C. still need some special training at public expense to help her duties as a housewife
 - D. take full advantage of modern household appliances
3. According to the author, modern society _____.
 - A. can operate just as well even without woman participation
 - B. had been greatly hampered in its development by the shortage of women nurses and women teachers
 - C. cannot operate properly without the contribution of women
 - D. will be seriously affected by the contribution shortage of working woman in heavy industries and international trade
4. A good title for the passage is _____.
 - A. Modern Age Has Changed Women's Place in the Society
 - B. Modern Technology Liberates Women
 - C. The Labor Division Helps Women
 - D. A Change of Women's Position
5. "Tend to be small" (Sentence 2, Para 1) means _____.
 - A. families are small
 - B. families like to be small
 - C. there is the tendency that families are small
 - D. families have to be small

Passage C

"Family" is of course an elastic word. But when British people say that their society is based on family life, they are thinking of "family" in its narrow, peculiarly European sense of mother, father and children living together alone in their own house, an economic and social unit. Thus, every British marriage indicates the beginning of a new and independent family hence the tremendous importance of marriage in British life. For both the man and the woman marriage means leav-

ing one's parents and starting one's own life. The man's first duty will then be to his wife, and the wife's to her husband. He will be entirely responsible for her financial support, and she for the running of the new home. Their children will be their common responsibility and theirs alone. Neither the wife's parents nor the husband's, nor their brothers or sisters, aunts or uncles, have any right to interfere with them—they are their own masters.

Readers of Jane Austin's "Pride and Prejudice" will know that in former times marriage among wealthy families were arranged by the girl's parents, that is, it was the parents' duty to find a suitable husband for their daughter, preferably a rich one, and by skillful encouragement-lead him to ask their permission to marry her. Until that time, the girl was protected and maintained in the parent's home and financial relief of getting rid of her could be seen in their giving her a sum of money called a dowry. It is very different today. Most girls of today get a job when they leave school and become financially independent before their marriage. This has had two results. A girl chooses her own husband, and she gets no dowry.

1. What does the author mean by "family is of course an elastic word"?
 - A. Different families have different ways of life.
 - B. Different definitions could be given to the word.
 - C. Different nations have different families.
 - D. Different times produce different families.
2. For an English family, the husband's duty is _____.
 - A. supporting the family while the wife's is financial
 - B. defending the family while the wife's is running the home
 - C. financial while the wife's is running the home
 - D. independent while the wife's is dependent
3. Everything is decided in a family _____.
 - A. by the couple
 - B. with the help of their parents
 - C. by brothers and sisters
 - D. with the help of aunts and uncles
4. What is true concerning the book *Pride and Prejudice*?
 - A. It is the best book on marriage.
 - B. It is a handbook of marriage.
 - C. It gives quite some idea of English social life in the past.
 - D. It provides a lot of information of former-time wealthy families.
5. With regard to marriage in Britain, present-day differ from former-time girls in _____.
 - A. the right family
 - B. more parental support
 - C. choosing husbands
 - D. social position

Cloze

There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best ONE that best fits into the passage.

Everyone wants to be healthy and happy. _____ 1, illness or accidents may occur without any _____ 2. Frequently the person who is _____ 3 can be cared for at home if there is someone _____ 4 of looking after him under the doctor's _____ 5. Sometimes arrangements can be _____ 6 for a visiting nurse to give the necessary _____ 7 once a day, or oftener, if necessary. The responsible one in the home _____ 8 on with the rest of the care during the _____ 9 between the nurses' visits.

The rapid diagnosis (诊断) and immediate treatment _____ 10 the spot of an accident or sudden illness, _____ 11 awaiting the arrival of doctors, is called the first aid and quite _____ 12 from the home nursing.

When illness does come, the whole family is _____ 13. Many adjustments have to be made _____ 14 the family routine needn't be _____ 15 completely. Often it can be rearranged with home duties simplified to save time and energy, thus reducing _____ 16 on the family.

The _____ 17 responsibility for giving nursing care is usually _____ 18 by one person, frequently the mother. _____ 19 in order that she may have some much needed rest, or _____ 20 she herself is ill, other members of the family should learn how to help when sickness occurs.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. Apparently | B. Unfortunately | C. Naturally | D. Occasionally |
| 2. A. reason | B. information | C. warning | D. notice |
| 3. A. ill | B. healthy | C. weak | D. patient |
| 4. A. suitable | B. efficient | C. appropriate | D. capable |
| 5. A. direction | B. introduction | C. decision | D. education |
| 6. A. taken | B. made | C. put | D. supplied |
| 7. A. care | B. cure | C. treatment | D. concern |
| 8. A. works | B. carries | C. depends | D. looks |
| 9. A. occasion | B. turn | C. interval | D. holiday |
| 10. A. at | B. in | C. from | D. on |
| 11. A. while | B. before | C. as | D. where |
| 12. A. separate | B. valid | C. urgent | D. distinct |
| 13. A. interfered | B. affected | C. protected | D. suffered |
| 14. A. if | B. and | C. but | D. since |
| 15. A. maintained | B. ignored | C. neglected | D. disturbed |
| 16. A. strain | B. trouble | C. worry | D. pain |
| 17. A. technical | B. overall | C. minor | D. reasonable |
| 18. A. consumed | B. retained | C. assumed | D. obtained |
| 19. A. Consequently | B. Moreover | C. Unexpectedly | D. However |
| 20. A. in fact | B. in case | C. as a result | D. on the contrary |

Translation

Translate the following into English by using the hints provided.

1. 我怎样才能使你相信吸毒的危险呢? (convince)
2. 他对科学产生了兴趣。(develop)
3. 她的孩子的年龄从十三岁到十八岁。(range from... to)
4. 这种汤里有西红柿、肉和豆类 (consist of)
5. 他被认为是优秀的钢琴家。(acknowledge)
6. 不满意的条件导致了静坐罢工。(result in)
7. 她必须使自己学会适应变化中的环境。(adjust to)
8. 如果有机遇,他可能会成为一个杰出的漫画家。(given)

General Writing

I. Read the following descriptive passage and pick out the details used in depicting the person.

My aunt Barbara is my father's sister. She is about 35, but she looks much younger. She is a very attractive woman, with fair, curly hair, large, green eyes, and a beautiful fresh complexion. She is quite tall, but looks even taller because she dresses very well and always wears high-heeled shoes. She has a lovely, slim figure and I would like to look like her when I am her age.

Aunt Barbara works as a teacher at the local comprehensive school. She is very energetic and never stops moving. At the weekend she plays tennis with my uncle, but she also goes to keep-fit classes three times a week and is very fond of dancing. She sometimes sits down quietly to read a book, but she can not stand watching television. She prefers to go out for a long walk if the weather is fine.

Title: My Aunt Barbara

Details:

Appearance _____

Personality _____

II. Write a description entitled "An Unforgettable Teacher". Make sure that you select effective details that help reveal the teacher's character. Or

Write a description of a person you don't know well: a librarian, a shop assistant, or just a stranger you once met in the street. Please focus on one or two of his or her features that strike you most.

Applied Writing

Put the following into Chinese.

Confirm Dispatch of Order

Oct. 26

Dear Sirs,

We confirm dispatch of your order for Indian rugs, and give packing arrangements as below to facilitate discharge at your end. The letter A, B and C represent sub marks on the ship's stowage plan.

A. 200 Sheets (red)

B. 500 sheets (blue)

C. 300 sheets (yellow)

We trust the consignment arrives in good order and give you complete satisfaction.

Yours faithfully,

Unit 2

English Language

Vocabulary and Structure

- I. Read the sentences carefully and choose the words or phrases which are closest in meaning to those underlined.
1. Many youngsters find it harder to appreciate classical music than pop music.
 - A. listen to and understand
 - B. enjoy and interpret
 - C. understand and enjoy
 - D. comprehend
2. Although the arguments were quite rational, he was not convinced.
 - A. convincing
 - B. understandable
 - C. genuine
 - D. reasonable
3. He tends to get ill-tempered when he is drunk.
 - A. is able to get
 - B. very often gets
 - C. pretends to get
 - D. is tempted to get
4. He himself didn't realize that his point of view had changed to a certain extent.
 - A. opinion
 - B. statement
 - C. thought
 - D. utterance
5. The western part of China is comprised of plateaus (高原) and mountains.
 - A. made up
 - B. consisted
 - C. included
 - D. constituted
6. It had never occurred to me that he should have such deep objection.
 - A. happened to me
 - B. gone to me
 - C. come into my mind
 - D. come to me
7. Drunk driving is illegal.
 - A. bad
 - B. forbidden
 - C. stopped
 - D. unlawfully
8. Women are inclined to live longer than men.
 - A. have a tendency to
 - B. are able to
 - C. have no possibility to
 - D. are unable to
9. It is hard to get some clues to figure out the problem.

- II. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.**

1. Helen _____ great satisfaction from her stamp collection.
A. has B. derives C. devotes D. awaits
2. _____ mistakes and weaknesses, it did a great deal of good work inside the trade union.
A. Besides B. Although C. In spite D. Despite
3. Their _____ to their baby is plain to see.
A. devotion B. strength C. dependence D. function
4. The old French lady spent years _____ to the climate in China.
A. coordinating B. balancing C. adjusting D. complaining
5. As he has _____, there is now more competition for jobs than before.
A. indicated B. exposed C. recalled D. revealed
6. You can't imagine how _____ busy people in the western countries are.
A. ultimately B. impracticably C. naturally D. desperately
7. He insisted that she _____ improve her oral English by doing a lot of practice.
A. could B. should C. would D. might
8. It is considerate _____ you to do me a favor at this moment.
A. to B. for C. of D. about

9. Linda used to respect her former teacher _____ she could learn a lot about life.
A. who B. whom C. that D. from whom
10. The candidates were anxious to hear any information _____ the results of election.
A. concerning B. concerned C. being concerned D. having concerned
11. Many adult students, _____, have an immediate need for speaking skills.
A. as well B. in particular C. what's more D. actually
12. Health relies _____ good food, fresh air and enough sleep.
A. at B. in C. on D. of
13. Reading the newspaper _____ one of my parents' life habits since they retired.
A. become B. has become C. have become D. had become
14. _____ his support, I think we will win the election.
A. Given B. To give C. Giving D. Having given
15. He thinks that he can get away with cheating me, but I will make him _____.
A. pay off B. pay up C. pay for D. pay

Reading Comprehension

There are three passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and tick the corresponding letter.

Passage A

When a consumer finds that an item she or he bought is faulty or in some other way does not live up to the manufacturer's claim for it, the first step is to present the warranty (保单), or any other records which might help, at the store of purchase. In most cases, this action will produce results. However, if it does not, there are various ways the consumer may use to gain satisfaction.

A simple and common method used by many consumers is to complain directly to the store manager. In general, the "higher up" the consumer takes his or her complaint, the faster he or she can expect it to be settled. In such a case, it is usually settled in the consumer's favor, assuming he or she has a just claim.

Consumers should complain in person whenever possible, but if they cannot get to the place of purchase, it is acceptable to phone or write the complaint in a letter.

Complaining is usually most effective when it is done politely but firmly, and especially when the consumer can demonstrate what is wrong with the item in question. If this cannot be done, the consumer will succeed best by presenting specific information as to what is wrong, rather than by making general statements. For example, "The left speaker does not work at all and the sound coming out of the right one is unclear" is better than "This stereo (立体声音响) does not work."

The store manager may advise the consumer to write to the manufacturer. If so, the consumer