



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

2

新综合英语

总主编 / 魏水利 李建利  
主 编 / 薛金强



西北大学出版社  
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21世纪高职高专教育系列规划教材·大学英语

NEW INTEGRATED ENGLISH

# 新综合英语

## 读和写 2

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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。


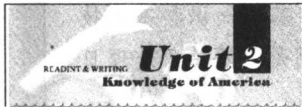
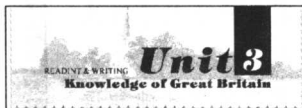
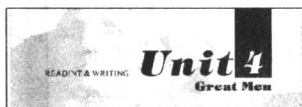






本教材在编写中参考了多种同类的书籍和资料,吸收了众多教学科研工作者有益的科研成果,在此谨向他们表示衷心的感谢。由于编者的水平和经验及编写时间有限,错误和缺点在所难免,我们恳切希望专家、同行和广大师生在使用过程中提出宝贵意见,以便我们修订,使其日臻完善。

编 者

2003 年 7 月



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## Looking at China Through Foreigners' Eyes

### Vocabulary and Structure

I. Spell the following words with the help of their definitions and the first letters. Then complete the following sentences with some of these words. Change the form where necessary.

cou \_\_\_\_\_

rel \_\_\_\_\_

ab \_\_\_\_\_

fam \_\_\_\_\_

str \_\_\_\_\_

hos \_\_\_\_\_

intr \_\_\_\_\_

rew \_\_\_\_\_

acc \_\_\_\_\_

aff \_\_\_\_\_

ind \_\_\_\_\_

tor \_\_\_\_\_

int \_\_\_\_\_

sp \_\_\_\_\_

cre \_\_\_\_\_

polite behavior; good manners

to set free; allow to come out

(of behavior, speech) rough and impolite

generally known, seen, or experienced

a person who is unfamiliar

friendly; showing the wish to give attention to the needs of others

concerning oneself with one's own thoughts

return for work or service

to charge with doing wrong or breaking the law

gentle, lasting love, as of a parent for its child

not needing other things or people

to cause great pain or suffering out of cruelty, as a punishment

of, or concerning intrusion

to make selfish from having too much attention or praise

the ability to produce new and original ideas and things

1. The story of Hans Christian Anderson, in its general outlines, must be \_\_\_\_\_ to almost everyone.
2. Her \_\_\_\_\_ for them was clear in the way she spoke.
3. The Americans fought for their \_\_\_\_\_ 200 years ago.
4. He was \_\_\_\_\_ of running away when the enemy attacked.



5. She is no \_\_\_\_\_ to this place; she was educated here.
6. I would like to \_\_\_\_\_ you in some way but I don't know how.
7. She was \_\_\_\_\_ from jail after serving only two years of a four-year sentence.
8. They found that there was a close connection between imagination and \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Many Westerners found that buying a child whatever he wanted would \_\_\_\_\_ him.
10. Suddenly the child started to scream and cry as if he was being \_\_\_\_\_.

**II. There are 25 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence.**

1. After examining his work, I have come to the \_\_\_\_\_ that he is a very talented boy.  
A. result                      B. end                      C. conclusion                      D. solution
2. London has clearly \_\_\_\_\_ a system of local government devised to meet the greatly different physical and social conditions of the last century.  
A. widened                      B. constituted                      C. displayed                      D. outgrown
3. The enemy soldiers bound the shepherd boy to a tree and \_\_\_\_\_ to kill him.  
A. tempted                      B. threatened                      C. flattered                      D. tolerated
4. It's almost impossible to \_\_\_\_\_ the harm you've done.  
A. perform                      B. undo                      C. regard                      D. frustrate
5. From the conversation, I \_\_\_\_\_ that she had a large family.  
A. deduced                      B. revealed                      C. evaluated                      D. argued
6. Atomic energy is going to have a \_\_\_\_\_ effect on the development of industry.  
A. feasible                      B. profound                      C. painful                      D. compound
7. It is true that there are some difficulties in our work, but we are \_\_\_\_\_ that we shall overcome them under the guidance of the Party.  
A. contented                      B. appreciative                      C. reluctant                      D. confident
8. He was \_\_\_\_\_ enough to understand my question from the gesture I made.  
A. intellectual                      B. incomplete                      C. intelligent                      D. conceived
9. The firm \_\_\_\_\_ the new product with a big advertising campaign.  
A. launched                      B. explored                      C. devised                      D. derived
10. To some extent I shall be touching on points already made by \_\_\_\_\_ speakers.  
A. formal                      B. next                      C. original                      D. previous
11. The ability to \_\_\_\_\_ written or spoken ideas is an invaluable skill that has everything to do with life after college.  
A. proceed                      B. remark                      C. convey                      D. admit
12. Over the years, there have been plenty of proposals to \_\_\_\_\_ prosperity.  
A. bring back                      B. pick out                      C. make out                      D. act on
13. It may be so in theory, but how will it work \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. in existence                      B. in advance                      C. in turn                      D. in practice

14. With a small amount of argon in them, bulbs \_\_\_\_\_ light which is very much like daylight.  
A. make out      B. trail off      C. give off      D. light up
15. The websites can be used to \_\_\_\_\_ books that have long been out of print.  
A. set back      B. track down      C. leave behind      D. pass by
16. He thought it a shame to live on his inheritance \_\_\_\_\_ making a living for himself.  
A. instead of      B. all but      C. more than      D. as to
17. Don't take \_\_\_\_\_ for granted that everything foreign is infallible.  
A. this      B. them      C. it      D. that
18. Since that time, turkeys have been extensively raised \_\_\_\_\_ the excellent quality of their meat and eggs.  
A. as far as      B. because of      C. in spite of      D. in the case of
19. Fathers tend to be isolated and don't know how to approach other fathers about parenting issues, \_\_\_\_\_ mothers are very good at that.  
A. so      B. as long as      C. when      D. while
20. The bully's threatening remarks frightened the child \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to cry      B. into crying      C. crying      D. cry
21. Our fuel consumption has begun to fall, but it has a great deal further to go, \_\_\_\_\_ the experience of other countries.  
A. judging by      B. in spite of      C. all but      D. as for
22. Some kinds of atomic nuclei can be made \_\_\_\_\_ more readily than others.  
A. break apart      B. breaking apart      C. to break apart      D. broke apart
23. Most of the scientists agree with his view \_\_\_\_\_ animals can grow replacement organs for human beings in the near future.  
A. which      B. what      C. that      D. /
24. We have never rested content with our past accomplishments, \_\_\_\_\_ do so in the future.  
A. nor shall we      B. nor we shall      C. so shall we      D. so we shall
25. Traditional Darwinian biology held that the fittest individuals survive and reproduce to pass \_\_\_\_\_ their genes through the generations.  
A. by      B. away      C. over      D. on

## Reading Comprehension

There are 3 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. Choose the best answer to each of the questions or statements.

### Passage A

Social customs and ways of behavior always change. Things that were considered impolite

many years ago are now acceptable. Just a few years ago, it was considered impolite behavior for a man to smoke on the street. No man who thought of himself as being a gentleman would make a fool of himself by smoking when a lady was in a room.

Customs also differ from country to country. Does a man walk on the left or the right of a woman in your country? Or doesn't it matter? What about table manners? Should you use both hands when you are eating? Should you leave one on your lap, or on the table?

The Americans and the British not only speak the same language but also share a large number of social customs. For example, in both America and England people shake hands when they meet each other for the first time. Also, most Englishmen will open a door for a woman or offer their seats to a woman, and so will most Americans. Promptness is important both in England and in America. That is, if a dinner invitation is for 7 o'clock, the dinner guest arrives close to that time or calls up to explain his delay.

The important thing to remember about social customs is not to do anything that might make other people feel uncomfortable, especially if they are your guests. There is an old story about a man who gave a formal dinner party. When the food was served, one of the guests started to eat his peas with a knife. The other guests were amused or shocked, but the host calmly picked up his knife and began eating in the same way. It would have been bad manners to make his guest feel foolish or uncomfortable.

1. If one has accepted a dinner invitation, what should he do if he'd be late for the dinner?
  - A. He should find an excuse.
  - B. He should ask for excuse.
  - C. He should say sorry.
  - D. He should telephone to explain his being late.
2. "It would have been bad manners to make his guests feel foolish or uncomfortable." "Bad manners" means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. ugly
  - B. dishonest
  - C. impolite
  - D. harmful
3. Which of the following, do you think, is the best title for this passage?
  - A. Social Customs and Behavior
  - B. Social Life
  - C. American and British Customs
  - D. Promptness Is Important
4. According to the text, a well-mannered host \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. tries his best to make his guests feel comfortable
  - B. makes his guests feel excited
  - C. tries to avoid being naughty to his guests
  - D. tries to avoid being foolish
5. The author of this passage may agree with which of the following?
  - A. The guest who ate his peas with a knife.

- B. The other guests who were amused or shocked.
- C. The host who picked up his knife and ate in the same way.
- D. None of the above.

### Passage B

Many teachers believe that the responsibility for learning lies with the students. If a long reading assignment is given, instructors expect students to be familiar with the information in the reading even if they do not discuss it in class or give an examination. (Courses are not designed merely for students to pass examinations.) The ideal student is considered to be one who is motivated to learn for the sake of learning, not the one interested only in getting high grades. Grade-conscious students may be frustrated with teachers who do not believe it is necessary to grade every assignment. Sometimes homework is returned with brief written comments but without a grade. Even if a grade is not given, the student is responsible for learning the material assigned.

When research is assigned, the professor expects the student to take the initiative (主动) and to complete the assignment with minimal guidance. It is the student's responsibility to find books, periodicals, and articles in the library. Professors do not have the time to explain how a university library works; they expect students, particularly graduate students, to be able to exhaust the reference sources in the library.

Professors will help students who need it, but prefer that their students not be overtly dependent on them. (This differs from teacher-student relationships in other countries.) In the United States, professors have other duties besides teaching. Often they are responsible for administrative work within their departments. In addition, they may be obliged to publish articles and books. Therefore the time that a professor can spend with a student outside class is limited. If a student has problems with classroom work, the student should either approach a professor during office hours or make an appointment.

1. The ideal student is one who \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. is interested in getting high grades
  - B. is grade-conscious
  - C. is anxious to have his assignment graded
  - D. is active to learn for the sake of learning
2. "Courses are not designed merely for students to pass examinations." This means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. teachers want students to fail exams
  - B. teachers care only about exam grades
  - C. teachers believe that passing exams is not the only purpose of a course
  - D. teachers don't pay much attention to exams
3. Professors who do not want their students to be too dependent on them for guidance usually expect \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. students to know all the answers
  - B. students never to seek professors' advice

C. students to take the initiative and be independent

D. students to give them more time to relax

4. When research is assigned, the professor usually expects the student to complete the assignment

A. with as much guidance as possible

B. with the smallest possible amount of guidance

C. without consulting the reference sources in the library

D. without discussing it with anybody else

5. The main theme of this reading is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the grade of assignment

B. teacher-student relationship

C. the duties of professors

D. independent learning

### Passage C

We were in the middle of an argument. My mother wanted me to wear a certain saree (莎丽服) for my cousin's wedding. I neither wanted to wear the chosen saree nor was I interested in the wedding. She walked away in anger murmuring something about the present generation's stubborn ways. We finally worked out a compromise. I wore what I wanted to but I did end up going to the wedding.

I can't help looking back on that incident with a trace of amusement. In a way, it stood for that strange relationship between a grown daughter and her middle-aged mother. After years of growing up on her values and following in her footsteps, I was finally struggling to assert (坚持) my independence. And she would cut me down in that over-protective motherly way of hers. She firmly believed that my life was hers to plan and rule until I was safely married off. Then it was up to my husband.

Sometimes her softer side would melt my heart. When I stayed up late into the night for exams, she could never really get to sleep. She would certainly keep checking on me, making tea or anything I needed.

When I was leaving the country, it was painful to say goodbye. She was there at the airport with the rest of the family. Somehow she looked old and vulnerable. There were tears in her eyes that I hadn't seen for a long time.

Now it is I who give her the strength whenever she needs it. The role reversal (反向) seems incredible but she seems to have accepted it. She sees me as an individual in my own right and respects my decisions. And yet, in some strange way, whenever I run into insurmountable (不能克服的) problems, it is my mother that I think of. I may not ask for her advice anymore but the very thought makes me feel instantly better. It's a nice feeling to know that no matter how much I grow up, I'll always be her little girl.

1. The writer's mother was angry because the writer \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. spent too much money on clothes  
B. forgot to say "goodbye" before leaving home  
C. refused to do what was expected of her  
D. was going too far away from home
2. What compromise did the mother and daughter finally reach?  
A. The mother would buy the saree for the daughter.  
B. The daughter would wear the saree but not go to the wedding.  
C. The mother would stay at home and let the daughter go alone.  
D. The daughter would go to the wedding without wearing the saree.
3. Judging from what is said in the passage, we can conclude that the writer's mother \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is of the most stubborn type  
B. is devotedly attached to her daughter  
C. gets angry with other people easily  
D. is a very capable and determined woman
4. After leaving home the writer began to feel \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. she still needed her mother's support  
B. it was her turn to take care of her mother  
C. her mother was sick and should see a doctor  
D. it was somewhat cruel to leave her mother alone at home
5. It can be concluded from the end of the passage that the writer \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. enjoys her mother's love very much  
B. is still quite immature  
C. feels that the role reversal is strange  
D. is less capable than her mother

## Cloze

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

A few years ago, it was fashionable to speak of a generation gap, a division between young people and their elders. Parents complained that children did not \_\_\_\_\_ 1 the proper respect and obedience while children \_\_\_\_\_ 2 that their parents did not understand them at all. \_\_\_\_\_ 3 had gone wrong? Why had the generation gap suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ 4? Actually, the generation gap has been \_\_\_\_\_ 5 for a long time. Many critics argue that it \_\_\_\_\_ 6 into the fabric of our society. One important causes of the generation \_\_\_\_\_ 7 is the opportunity that young people have to \_\_\_\_\_ 8 their own life styles. In more \_\_\_\_\_ 9 societies, when children grew up, \_\_\_\_\_ 10 were expected to live in the \_\_\_\_\_ 11 area as their parents, to marry people that their parents knew and \_\_\_\_\_ 12, and often to continue the family occupation. In our society, young people often travel



great \_\_\_\_\_ 13 for their education, move out of their home \_\_\_\_\_ 14 an early age, marry or live or choose occupations different from \_\_\_\_\_ 15 of their parents.

In our upwardly mobile society, parents often expect their children to do \_\_\_\_\_ 16 than they did; to find better jobs, to \_\_\_\_\_ 17 more money, and to do all the things that they were \_\_\_\_\_ 18 to do. Often, however, the ambition that the parents have for their children are \_\_\_\_\_ 19 cause of the division between them. Often they discover that they have very \_\_\_\_\_ 20 in common with each other.

- |                  |              |                |              |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. show       | B. pay       | C. give        | D. perform   |
| 2. A. said       | B. praised   | C. complained  | D. worried   |
| 3. A. How        | B. What      | C. Who         | D. Where     |
| 4. A. happened   | B. rose      | C. disappeared | D. appeared  |
| 5. A. here       | B. existed   | C. around      | D. at hand   |
| 6. A. builds     | B. is built  | C. sets        | D. is set    |
| 7. A. difference | B. shock     | C. clash       | D. gap       |
| 8. A. try        | B. make up   | C. choose      | D. live      |
| 9. A. former     | B. modern    | C. traditional | D. present   |
| 10. A. who       | B. what      | C. they        | D. which     |
| 11. A. same      | B. similar   | C. different   | D. like      |
| 12. A. enjoyed   | B. approved  | C. approved of | D. disliked  |
| 13. A. ranges    | B. distances | C. roads       | D. places    |
| 14. A. in        | B. with      | C. at          | D. of        |
| 15. A. that      | B. them      | C. it          | D. those     |
| 16. A. well      | B. more      | C. better      | D. greater   |
| 17. A. make      | B. play      | C. take        | D. occupy    |
| 18. A. capable   | B. unable    | C. able        | D. likely    |
| 19. A. another   | B. one       | C. an other    | D. the other |
| 20. A. much      | B. few       | C. lot         | D. little    |

## Translation

Translate the following into English.

1. 注重礼仪
2. 粗鲁的行为
3. 谈话的主题与结束语之间的桥梁
4. 国际会议
5. 五星级宾馆
6. 谈论个人问题
7. 对陌生人冷淡
8. 精确的比较



9. 不费吹灰之力
10. 温暖人心
11. 爱体现在教育孩子
12. 教孩子过独立的生活
13. 文化差异
14. 宠爱孩子
15. 孩子是全家宠爱的中心。

## General Writing

**I. Think carefully and organize ideas for a paragraph describing your dormitory, or your bedroom at home. Remember that you should express your opinion about your room in this paragraph. Before you begin, answer the following questions. Try to jot down as many ideas as you can think of.**

1. What do you think of your room?

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2. What can you see in it?

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3. What can you hear in it?

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4. What can you smell in it?

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5. What can you feel in it?

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6. Do you like it? Why or why not?

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**II. Discuss the above questions with your classmates. Are they good questions to raise in this situation? Do they cover everything important in your room? Do you have other questions to ask yourself about your room? List them here:**

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**III. Take the questions in Exercise I as topics. Write paragraphs on each of them.**

## Applied Writing

Translate the following into English.

请予以接洽与协助

厦门卢卡斯太古宇航有限公司:

兹有我系英语专业 94 级班长杨斌同学前往贵单位联系参观事宜。为完成学校指定的社会实践课题,该班 24 名学生希望能于 5 月初前往贵公司参观设备与车间,请予以接洽与协助。

此致

敬礼

海城大学外文系

1999 年 4 月 28 日

介绍熟人结识海外客户

韩国珍珠贸易有限公司金永平先生:

向您介绍持信人宋义雄先生,他是“金狮有限公司”副总经理,该公司与我们有多年的良好业务往来。

宋先生时下正在东南亚诸国考察,以寻求建立更广泛的贸易关系。他是我们的可靠朋友,对于您给予宋先生的一切协助,我们将视为是对我们的关照。

此致

敬礼

大丰纺织品进出口有限公司

1998 年 7 月 5 日