

全新版大学英语 第二版 New College English

综合教程 **3** Integrated Course

学业测试

主编 冯善萍

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主编 冯善萍

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编者的话

本册学业测试根据《全新版大学英语》(第二版)系列教材综合教程第三册的内容进行设计、修订,与大学英语四级(CET4)的考试题型大致一致。设计、修订本书的目的是帮助所有学习《全新版大学英语》(第二版)教材的学生更好地掌握所学的书本知识。

本书共有十套测试卷,每套测试卷分为A、B两级。Test One至Test Four(A、B级)共八份测试卷覆盖《全新版大学英语》(第二版)第三册Unit One至Unit Four四课课文中所学习的内容。Test Five至Test Eight(A、B级)共八份测试卷覆盖(第二版)第三册Unit Five至Unit Eight四课课文中所学习的内容。Test Nine和Test Ten(A、B级)共四份测试卷,用于综合检测学生对《全新版大学英语》(第二版)第三册所学内容的掌握程度。

本书修订后每份测试卷分别由六大部分组成。

A级:第一部分听力理解,修订后Section A在总题量不变的基础上增加了两段长对话,Section B由三篇短文改为两篇;第二部分阅读理解,修订后分为三部分,Section A根据大学英语四级(CET4)要求为一篇快速阅读理解判断或填空题型,Section B是两篇阅读理解选择题型,Section C为简短回答(Short Answers),要求对每个问题的回答用字不超过十个字;第三部分词汇与结构的题量减少三分之一;第四部分完形填空(选择题型);第五部分修订后为五句单句翻译;第六部分命题写作(给中文提示)。

B级:第三部分、第五部分和第六部分与A级卷相同。第一部分听力理解仍分为Section A(Ten Short Conversations)和Section B复式听写(Compound Dictation);第二部分阅读理解,修订后Section A和Section B与A级卷相同,Section C为短文阅读并将文中五句带下划线的句子译成中文;第四部分改错(要求指出错误并予以改正)。

在本书的编写、修订过程中,我们努力根据当今先进语言测试理论来设计和编写测试题,严格按照这套最新教材的教学要求,努力达到作为针对课本学习的测试题的信度和效度,充分体现《大学英语课程教学要求》的要求,不超纲,也不降低要求。然而,限于我们的水平,肯定有不少疏漏之处,我们恳切希望使用本书的教师和同学,提出宝贵的批评和建议。

本书由上海财经大学五位英语教师共同努力完成。主编并修订为冯善萍。

本书原具体编写分工如下:听力:冯善萍;阅读:周嵩;词汇和结构:陈夏芳;完形填空、改错:蔡少莲;命题作文:竺伟富。

编者

2010年2月



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Test One

(A)

I. Listening Comprehension (20%)

Section A (13%)

Directions: In this section, you will hear 7 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer.

Now, let's begin with the seven short conversations.

1. A. In a bus. B. In a restaurant. C. In a hospital. D. In a shop.
2. A. That man and Paul. B. Carol and Paul.
C. Phil and Carol. D. Paul and Phil.
3. A. She has temporarily forgotten its name.
B. It's very popular.
C. She's been singing along with the music all day.
D. The name is difficult to pronounce.
4. A. To San Diego. B. To New York.
C. To Los Angeles. D. To San Francisco.
5. A. Get some information. B. Buy a heater.
C. Borrow some money. D. Pay the rent.
6. A. Repairing the radio. B. Listening to the broadcast.
C. Chatting with friends. D. Playing cards.
7. A. The man is silly. B. The woman will complain.
C. They will let the thing pass. D. The manager is very angry.

Now you'll hear the two long conversations.

Conversation One

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

8. A. Interviewer and interviewee. B. Boss and secretary.
C. Husband and wife. D. Waiter and customer.
9. A. He wants to invite her to try the food in the restaurant.
B. He wants to see the woman act as a waitress for half an hour or so.
C. The restaurant is short of hands in the evening.
D. The restaurant's first customer will be coming in then.
10. A. At home. B. In the Hotel Scandinavia.
C. In this restaurant. D. In a Finland restaurant.

Conversation Two

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

11. A. Because she has been working in a zoo.
B. Because she has made friends with apes.
C. Because she has grown up among apes.
D. Because her husband is interested in apes.
12. A. South America. B. The zoo.
C. The African jungle. D. The ape colony.
13. A. Because she hasn't finished her work yet.
B. Because she can't live without apes.
C. Because she wants to live with her husband.
D. Because she wants to be famous.

Section B (7%)

Directions: In this section, you will hear 2 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

Passage One

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A. Tom was not allowed to drink by his father.
B. Tom was too young.
C. Tom didn't like to drink in a public bar.
D. Tom would be a troublesome boy in the bar.
15. A. Not to drink too much.
B. To watch the lights in the bar becoming double.
C. To relax himself in the bar after hard work.
D. To make new friends in his usual bar.
16. A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. Four.
17. A. The father wanted to warn his son not to drink too much.
B. The son drank too much.
C. The father drank too much already.
D. There was something wrong with Tom's eyes.

Passage Two

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. A. Something from another world. B. Messages from some outside sources.
C. Some of our feelings. D. A curious look into the future.
19. A. Something comfortable happens to him. B. He is staying in freezing surroundings.
C. Some people are making noise. D. He has nothing on at all.
20. A. Dreams and life. B. Ways of dreaming.
C. Meanings of dreams. D. Cause of dreams.

II. Reading Comprehension (35%)

Section A (5%)

Directions: In this part, you will have 10 minutes to go over the passage quickly and judge whether or not the following statements agree with the information given in the passage, and mark in brackets

- Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;
N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;
NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

Doing business beyond our borders is now a commonplace. Procter & Gamble is selling disposable diapers in Asia; Rubbermaid would like to see its plastic products in all European kitchens; and Unilever promotes its detergents around the world. As markets expand, national boundaries mean less and less. When the German manufacturer Daimler-Benz, makers of Mercedes luxury cars, merges with Chrysler, one executive commented: "There are no German and American companies. There are only successful and unsuccessful companies."

To be successful in this interdependent global village, North American companies are increasingly finding it necessary to adapt to other cultures. In China and Korea, Procter & Gamble learned to promote unisex white diapers. Although North Americans preferred pink for girls and blue for boys, Korean and Chinese housewives don't like the idea. In a society where intense sexism favors boys, shoppers preferred white diapers that did not signal their child's sex.

What's caused this rush toward globalization of markets and blurring of national identities? One significant factor is the passage of favorable trade agreements. The *General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade* (GATT) promotes open trade globally, while *North American Free Trade Agreement* (NAFTA) expands free trade among Canada, the United States, and Mexico. NAFTA created the largest and richest free-trade region on earth. The opening of Eastern Europe and the economic growth in Russia have also fueled the progress toward expanding world markets.

21. According to the passage, more and more companies are expanding their overseas markets.
()

22. It follows that as market expands, there is no boundary between different countries. ()
23. P & G only sells white diaper in China and Korea because people there think it unnecessary to use different colors. ()
24. NAFTA covers China and Korea. ()
25. Eastern European countries' open-door policies is listed as a factor contributing to the growth of world markets. ()

Section B (20%)

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. 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.

Passage One

Verbal skills in another culture can generally be mastered if one studies hard enough. But nonverbal skills are much more difficult to learn. Nonverbal behaviors mainly include eye contact, facial expression, posture, gestures, and the use of time, space, and territory. The messages sent by body language and the way we arrange time and space have always been open to interpretation. When cultures differ, it becomes very difficult to understand nonverbal behaviors.

In western cultures, for example, people perceive silence as a negative trait (品质). It suggests rejection, unhappiness, depression, regret, embarrassment, or ignorance. However, the Japanese admire silence and consider it a key to success. A Japanese proverb says, "Those who know do not speak; those who speak do not know." Silence is equated with wisdom.

Gestures can also create different reactions in different cultures and thus one must be careful in using and interpreting them. In some societies it is extremely bad pointing one's finger as in giving directions. Other hand gestures can also cause trouble. The "thumbs up" symbol may be used to indicate approval in many countries, but in Iran and Ghana it is a vulgar (粗俗的) gesture.

As businesspeople increasingly interact with their counterparts from other cultures, they will become more aware of these differences. Some behaviors are easy to warn against, such as touching people from the Middle East with the left hand. However, learning all of them is impossible, and such lists are merely the tip of the cultural iceberg.

26. Non-verbal behaviors don't include _____.
- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. posture | B. facial expressions |
| C. making an address | D. the use of space |
27. Differences in _____ will lead to differences in communications.
- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| A. culture | B. languages |
| C. verbal skills | D. habits |
28. The Japanese agree that silence is associated with _____.
- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| A. wisdom | B. unhappiness |
| C. depression | D. little knowledge |

29. It cannot be inferred from the passage that _____.
- A. different cultures have different interpretations of similar gestures
 - B. it is good for the businesspeople to know of the different meanings of similar gestures
 - C. western cultures are distinctively different from oriental cultures
 - D. nonverbal behaviors are more complicated than verbal behaviors
30. We may not find _____ in the cultural iceberg.
- A. those verbal skills people may use
 - B. the cultural do's and don'ts
 - C. those nonverbal skills used by people
 - D. the good hygienic habits people have

Passage Two

The Baroque era witnessed the development of a major innovation in music — opera, drama that is sung to orchestral accompaniment. By combining music, acting, poetry, dance, scenery, and costumes, this unique *fusion* of many arts creates a theatrical experience of overwhelming excitement and emotion. Since its beginnings in Italy around 1600, opera has spread to many countries, and even today it remains a powerful form of musical theater.

An opera's characters and plot are revealed through song, rather than the speech used in ordinary drama. Once we accept this conversation, opera offers great pleasure; its music both delights the ear and heightens the emotional effect of the words and story. Music makes even a complicated plot believable by depicting mood, character, and dramatic action. It's the flow of the music that carries the plot forward. In opera, the music is the drama.

Opera demands performers who can sing and act simultaneously. On stage are star solo singers, secondary soloists, a chorus, and sometimes dancers — all in costume. Besides the chorus of professional singers there may be "supers" who don't sing but who carry spears, fill out crowds, drink wine, and generally add to the opera's effect. In the orchestra pit are the instrumentalists and the conductor, whose awesome responsibility is to hold everything together. A large opera's personnel, in fact, may reach a startling total of several hundred people.

31. Opera first appeared _____.
- A. in the Baroque era
 - B. in France
 - C. in Rome
 - D. in the 15th century or so
32. What is the meaning of "fusion" in the first paragraph?
- A. Combination.
 - B. Utilization.
 - C. Adoption.
 - D. Practice.
33. One difference between opera and ordinary drama is that _____.
- A. the former enjoys higher prestige
 - B. the latter caters to more people
 - C. the former carries on with singing
 - D. the latter is more often adapted to the big screen
34. According to the passage, the most important element in opera is _____.
- A. speech
 - B. music
 - C. acting
 - D. setting

35. "Supers" _____ in the opera.
- A. are the most important role B. do many things
C. perform superbly D. are the professional singers

Section C (10%)

Directions: Read the following passage and answer each question within 10 words.

Each society has a family system, although not every society has organized and relatively independent religious, economic, political, educational, and medical institutions. Social relationships between adult males and females can be organized within families by emphasizing either spouse or kin relationships. In the nuclear family arrangement, spouses and their offspring constitute the core relationship; blood relatives are functionally marginal. In contrast, in the extended family arrangement, kin — individuals related by common ancestry — provide the core relationship; spouses are functionally marginal. The nuclear family pattern is the preferred arrangement for most Americans. In the course of their lives, Americans typically are members of two nuclear families. First, a person belongs to a nuclear family that consists of oneself and one's father, mother, and siblings (兄弟姐妹), what sociologists call the family of orientation. Second, since over 90 percent of Americans marry at least once, the vast majority of people are members of a nuclear family that consists of themselves and a spouse and children.

Extended families are found throughout the world. In one case, that of the Nayar — a warrior group in pre-British southwestern India — spouse ties were virtually absent. Usually, a Nayar woman took a ritual husband chosen for her by a neighborhood assembly. The union was recognized in a ceremony during which the husband tied a gold ornament around the neck of his bride. After three days, the woman was ritually separated from her "husband" and was then free to take on a series of "visiting husbands" or "lovers". Although a woman's lovers gave her regular gifts they did not provide her with support. When a woman had a child, one of the men — not necessarily the biological father — paid a fee to the midwife. However, the man assumed no economic, social, legal, or ritual rights or obligations toward the child; it was the mother's blood relatives who took responsibilities for the child.

36. What is a nuclear family?

37. What are the core relationships in an extended family?

38. What kind of family do most Americans prefer?

39. Who paid the midwife in the Nayar group?

40. Who raised the child in the Nayar group?

III. Vocabulary and Structure (10%)

Directions: In this section there are 20 incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice.

41. "It's making me totally nervous," says Keith Schenk, 34, who works in a jail medical unit in _____ Maryland. "I'm looking over my shoulder all the time."
A. suburban B. suburb C. surrounded D. superb
42. Luck is on investigators' minds, too. With scant (不足的) leads, _____ of previous serial-killer manhunts (追捕) say police may have to wait to get lucky.
A. veterans B. suspects C. dwellers D. friskers
43. Pfizer's (美国辉瑞公司的) patent in China, which is valid until 2014, could bar _____ producers from a market worth around 200 billion yuan.
A. vulnerable B. domestic C. diligent D. pessimistic
44. We can _____ with four computers at the moment, but we'll need a couple more when the new staff arrive.
A. go for B. go off C. get through D. get by
45. Teachers are on strike in protest at the pay settlement _____ by the government this year.
A. added B. stressed C. forced D. imposed
46. Foreign cars have _____ the UK markets.
A. swamped B. abolished C. striped D. authorized
47. These measures will increase the club's ability to _____ income.
A. inherit B. secure C. generate D. enhance
48. The smell of cigarette smoke _____ what he had suspected; there had been a party in his absence.
A. confirmed B. insured C. supplement D. guarantee
49. We shall not yield to any outside pressure or enter into _____ with any big power or group of countries, nor shall we establish any military bloc, join in the arms race or seek military expansion.
A. arrangement B. terror C. discussion D. alliance
50. A helicopter flies by the _____ movement of its blades.
A. circling B. rotate C. rotary D. round
51. Registering first in the blood with _____ effect, the love that endures takes up residence in the soul, which in this way becomes something far more powerful than bone and flesh.
A. fainting B. dizzying C. fading D. puzzling
52. I closed the window and slid the _____ in place before I left.
A. pistol B. knob C. bolt D. latch
53. He headed straight _____ the fridge, only to find that there was no bread left.
A. out of B. for C. to D. after
54. The hunters chased the fox until it was too tired and weak to run and then _____ for the kill.
A. missed out B. whipped up C. closed in D. got through

55. Every year at this time, the peasants began their long religious pilgrimage to Geed-leh. They walked or rode in _____; they crowded the roads leading to the holy town, for Geed-leh was famous in Poland as a place where God did miracles.
 A. rockets B. wagons C. cultivators D. canoes
56. Greenway appeared at Bow Street _____ Court to face the charge of violating the nation's foreign-exchange laws.
 A. Quakers' B. Watchmen's
 C. Magistrates' D. Budget's
57. He is serving a 13-year _____ sentence for smuggling explosives.
 A. salvation B. jail
 C. civil D. whip
58. On the morning of Jan. 15, 1976, millions of people, foreign or Chinese, in Beijing took part in the funeral _____ of Premier Zhou Enlai.
 A. processions B. parades
 C. lines D. ranks
59. Police and federal agents stopped to search every white van on the East Coast. It seemed that the killer was a few steps, or miles, ahead of his _____.
 A. fugitives B. guarantees
 C. pursuers D. freezers
60. He was warned to _____ at chasing married woman, or he was likely to be given a punch in jaw.
 A. draw fire B. draw the line
 C. draw to an end D. draw away

IV. Cloze (10%)

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

About a month ago I was present at a solemn occasion — the reading of a will. I can remember one passage that particularly struck me. It ran something _____ 61 _____ this.

“And I direct that £50 be _____ 62 _____ to old William B, whom I have wished to help for many years, _____ 63 _____ always put off doing so.”

It _____ 64 _____ the “Voice of Opportunity Lost Speaking from Beyond”. But the story does not _____ 65 _____ there. When the lawyers came to _____ 66 _____ out the request, they discovered that old William B had _____ 67 _____, too, and so the _____ 68 _____ deed could not be done.

I felt rather _____ 69 _____ about that. It seemed to me a most regrettable _____ 70 _____ is that William should not have had his £50 just _____ 71 _____ somebody kept putting _____ 72 _____ giving it to him. And from _____ 73 _____ accounts, William could have done with the _____ 74 _____.

But I am sure _____ 75 _____ there are thousands of kindly little deeds waiting to be _____ 76 _____

today, which are being put off “ 77 later”.

George Herbert, in praise of good intentions, 78 that “one of these days is better than 79 of these days.” But I say that “ 80 ” is better than all.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 61. A. about | B. like | C. for | D. of |
| 62. A. consumed | B. cost | C. paid | D. devoted |
| 63. A. and | B. or | C. instead | D. but |
| 64. A. was | B. were | C. is | D. has been |
| 65. A. remain | B. end | C. finish | D. appear |
| 66. A. find | B. point | C. put | D. carry |
| 67. A. died | B. gone | C. escaped | D. hidden |
| 68. A. invaluable | B. identical | C. good | D. historic |
| 69. A. happy | B. sorry | C. faithful | D. exciting |
| 70. A. trial | B. story | C. prejudice | D. thing |
| 71. A. because | B. for | C. as though | D. till |
| 72. A. in | B. into | C. off | D. on |
| 73. A. every | B. some | C. any | D. all |
| 74. A. gift | B. money | C. regrets | D. expense |
| 75. A. whether | B. of | C. that | D. often |
| 76. A. protected | B. made | C. done | D. rewarded |
| 77. A. still | B. until | C. too | D. toward |
| 78. A. declares | B. remarks | C. argues | D. implies |
| 79. A. some | B. any | C. all | D. none |
| 80. A. today | B. spring | C. morning | D. time |

V. Translation (10%)

Directions: Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

81. Tom used to be such an NBA fan that _____
(除了 NBA 球赛外他几乎不看任何电视).
82. There are many measures we can take if _____
(我们愿意节约用水,防止水污染).
83. _____ (她无法靠这么一点收入过活), and
has to take an extra job.
84. Mary was laid off when her husband died, and _____
(在那时,是一个不知名的人从经济上资助她养活两个孩子).
85. It is impossible for anyone _____ (只有决心
而不努力的人通过测试).

VI. Guided Writing (15%)

Directions: For this part you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition. The title of your composition is given. Your composition may consist of two or three paragraphs and include the following main ideas given in Chinese.

English, My Favorite

- 1) 我是怎么喜欢上英语的
- 2) 我喜欢英语的原因
- 3) 我对英语的爱不会改变

Test One

(B)

I. Listening Comprehension (20%)

Section A (10%)

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer.

1. A. \$114. B. \$104. C. \$40. D. \$140.
2. A. She must walk five miles. B. She must walk five or six blocks.
C. She must walk to the corner. D. She must walk three blocks.
3. A. She can do the work. B. She should phone a friend.
C. She's just switched off the light. D. She's already replaced the switch.
4. A. It will depend on the weather. B. He has a better idea.
C. He wants to be invited. D. That's a lot to fit into one day.
5. A. They had a misunderstanding four years ago.
B. They really like each other very much.
C. They've been angry with each other for a long time.
D. They've never learned how to express their feelings.
6. A. In a travel agency. B. At the stock exchange.
C. In an advertisement company. D. In an art gallery.
7. A. She is in a serious case. B. She's made her own decision.
C. She won't accept any advice. D. She can't make up her mind.
8. A. The man agreed under no conditions.
B. The man agreed but asked the woman to do him a favor.
C. The man wouldn't agree unless the woman did him a favor.
D. The man asked his typist to type a letter.
9. A. Stop talking so fast. B. Stop working.
C. Stop reading so fast. D. Stop writing.
10. A. On her personal experience. B. On the education she received.
C. On her knowledge. D. On investigation.

Section B (10%)

Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Words can make us (S1) _____, cry, and go to war, fall in (S2) _____.

Whether you're still in school or you (S3) _____ up a company, the better (S4) _____ you have of words, the better (S5) _____ you have of saying exactly what you mean, of (S6) _____ what others mean — and of (S7) _____ what you want in the world.

English is the richest language — with the largest vocabulary on earth. Over 1,000,000 words.

(S8) _____.

(For example, you can tell the difference between “sky” and “heaven”. The French, Italians and Spanish cannot.)

Yet, the average adult has a vocabulary of only 30,000 to 60,000 words. Imagine what we're missing.

(S9) _____.

They may not look easy — and won't be at first. But if you stick with them you'll find they work.

What's the first thing to do when you see a word you don't know? (S10) _____
_____ — just from how it's used in a sentence.

II. Reading Comprehension (35%)

Section A (5%)

Directions: In this part, you will have 10 minutes to go over the passage quickly and complete the following sentences with the information given in the passage.

The tango has probably traveled further and gone through more changes than almost any other dance. African slaves brought the tango to Haiti and Cuba in the 18th century; in Cuba, the tango was influenced by the local Cuban dance, called “the Havana”. From there migrants took the