

21

世纪 高职高专规划教材

Comprehensive Course for College English

大学英语综合教程

(第三册)



主 编 倪 华

副主编 王作生 李光怡 秦咏兰 黎彦辰

Book 3



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内 容 提 要

本套教材是专门为高职高专大学英语教学量身订做的综合教程。教材在科学性、新颖性和实用性等方面均有所突破,给现行的高职高专的公共英语教学提供一套重点突出、选材新颖、编排合理、内容翔实和难易得当的精品教材。

本教材兼顾了高职学生英语运用能力的培养和学生英语过级考试这两个方面的实际需要,在听与说两个板块专门配置了内容丰富的听说语言材料。为了加强学生的阅读理解,解决三级考试中遇到的阅读难点,无论是精读,还是泛读,总体选材上做到了题材广泛、深浅得当、篇章合理。其中有励志篇、低碳环保篇、精彩人生篇、山川旅游篇、地理人文篇等等。教材在篇章结构中巧妙插入了“谚语学习”、“开心一刻”、“史地人文”等,旨在拓展学生视野,丰富学生知识。为了配合学生英语过级考试,教材分别在相关的单元后配置了“综合练习”,内容均为历届考试的全真试题,极富针对性和实用性。整套教材无论选材内容还是编排形式均给人以耳目一新的感觉。

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前 言

高职高专教育直接面向人才市场,培养和造就适应生产、管理、服务和技术第一线的高技术应用型人才,这就客观上要求我们必须高度重视教材建设和改革。英语作为高职高专学生的重要必修课和基础课,教材建设刻不容缓,但目前大部分高职高专院校使用的通用英语教材不大适应学生入学时的英语水平和就业后的工作需要,还有些教材的难易度把握不好,没有很好地考虑高职高专学生参加大学英语三级考试并获取过级证书的需要等等。

《大学英语综合教程》(Comprehensive Course of College English)是一套综合性英语教程,供高职高专公共英语教学使用。该教材是在众多英语教学专家的悉心指导下,经许多具有丰富教学经验、并长期在大学英语教学第一线的老师共同努力下编撰而成,本教材有以下特点:

1. 选材新颖、内容丰富

本套教材的所有材料都选自最新的报纸、杂志和互联网,文章的可读性强,饶有趣味,形式活泼,内容充分体现了时代特征,涵盖了经济、旅游、网络、名人传记、历史故事、职业规划、校园生活、娱乐、家庭、新能源等,是真正的“活”英语。

2. 学用结合、考学兼顾

本套教材充分考虑了高职高专学生参加大学英语三级考试(高等学校英语应用能力考试A级)的客观需要,设计了多种有针对性的专项练习和仿真题型,有利于学生在掌握英语基础知识和语言运用技能的同时,获得高校英语应用能力等级证书。

3. 针对性强、实用性高

近年来,虽然也见到一些各具特色的供高职高专英语教学的教材,摆脱了采用本科英语教材作为替代品的尴尬局面,但距专科层面的英语教学模式,以及需要达到的教学目标尚有些距离,有些地方尚待商榷。为了解决这方面的现实问题,我们采取补漏填缺的方式,博众家之长,参阅了现有的各类英语教材,根据高职高专英语教学的特点,编撰出这套实用性较强的英语教材,希望这套教材的面世,能对专科层次的英语教学起到积极的促进作用。

4. 综合教程、板块结构

本套教材在听说训练方面注重学生日常交流能力的培养,精读和泛读的内容围绕一个主题训练学生的综合技能,在写作部分则注重写作方法、写作技巧和日常应用文的练习,使听、说、读、写及英语综合运用能力得以同步提高。

5. 注重衔接、强化体验

本套教材的另一个显著的特点,就是要解决和满足学生对英语听力和英语口语的需求,解决哑巴英语长期困扰着学生的难题。我们分别在每个单元设置了听力理解(Listening Comprehension)和口语理解(Speaking Comprehension)两个板块。尤其是每个口语理解,设置了两段情景各异,内容丰富,便于学生开展口语练习的会话板块。另外,为了提升学生对英语阅读的理解能力,课文的精读部分以及补充阅读,涉猎面宽,题材丰富,内容贴近现实生活,

让学生有一种亲切感和体验感。

本套教材分三册进行编撰，供高职学生一年半（共计三个学期）使用。基本结构为：

Part One Listening

听力部分由辨音、歌曲欣赏、专项训练、对话、短文等部分构成，难度由浅入深。听力内容多样化，多数为贴近学生生活或热门话题。

Part Two Speaking

口语部分选材新颖，内容为学生感兴趣的话题。两个紧扣主题的对话为学生提供了谈论主题的样例；两个交际任务和对话后提供的要点提示激发学生“有话想说”的欲望。实用句型（Useful Sentences）部分在每个单元给学生补充与主题相关的句型结构以及表达方式，使学生掌握更多的口语表达。谚语（Proverbs）部分介绍 2~3 个相关谚语，扩大学生知识面。

Part Three Intensive Reading

精读部分以杂志、报纸等可读性很强的文章为主，短而精，还设计了针对性很强的练习题。课后练习部分包括了对文章的理解、单词短语的运用、句型结构的操练以及中英混合翻译，主要培养学生听、说、读、写、译的综合能力。

Part Four Grammar

语法部分主要由语法点的讲解和练习组成。所选语法点都为常用语法，也是英语三级考试相关语法点。练习题主要针对英语三级考试内容，选自历年英语三级考试真题。

Part Five Supplementary Reading and Writing

补充阅读部分主要培养学生课外阅读的能力，阅读文章之后设计了相关练习以及生词短语注解，帮助学生更好地理解文章内容。写作部分包括与单元主题相关的作文写作和应用文写作。前者侧重培养学生的 Essay-writing 的能力，后者培养学生模拟套写在实际交际环境中的常用应用文写作能力。

第一册的内容，主要是同高中英语教学的程度相衔接，起到一个循序渐进的作用，让学生有一个既新奇，又熟悉的感觉，有助于学生学习台阶的提升。对于语法的分布、课文内容的设置，以及各大板块的配置，我们均作了充分的考虑。第二册起到承上启下的作用，语法练习的程度有所加深，范围有所扩大，课文的深度在第一册的基础上有了一定程度的加深。第三册是本教材的最后一册，为了使學生顺利通过大学英语三级考试，我们特定配置了三个部分的综合练习，安排在相关的单元后面，方便学生在学习的过程中见识到三级考试的难度和内容。这部分练习均是从历年考试的全真试题精选而成，内容丰富，涉及面广，针对性强。学生分阶段做这类练习，分散了学生负担集中，时间不敷的困难。同时，为了提升学生学习的兴趣，扩大学生的英语知识面，我们分别设置了“英语谚语”、“开心一刻”、“新鲜活泼的英语成语”以及“知识典故”和“史地人文”等板块。学完这套教材，学生的知识层面和英语水平都可得到相当的提高，可以满足学生应对“三级考试”和毕业后的工作需要。

本教材的编写，既是我们多年从事一线大学英语教学经验的总结，又是我们教材建设过程的一次创新的尝试。教材编写是一项艰巨而复杂的工作，同时一部好的教材，需要在教学实践中不断完善，反复修订，长此以往，方能有持久的生命力。在此我们恳请各位专家、老师、学生在使用过程中随时提出宝贵的意见和建议，并将相关意见和建议及时反馈给我们，我们衷

心期待从事高职高专英语教学的专家和教师共同努力，以促进本教材的进一步修订和完善。

同时，也对为参与本套教材编写工作付出辛勤劳动的全体编委会成员表示衷心的感谢，他们是：黎彦辰、李光怡、王作生、秦咏兰、陈佳、陈颖、巨敏莲、罗翠红、黎文博、刘泽波、邱爽、谭维杰、王淼、于琇、杨晓花、杨思月。

我们真诚希望本教材的问世能够对我国现有的高职高专英语教学改革起到积极的推动和促进作用。我们相信，这套《大学英语综合教程》系列教材以其自身的特色，一定能为当前百花齐放的大学英语教材增添一朵奇葩，增添一份风采。

倪华

2011年7月

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Module 1 Mother

Proverbs

Behind bad luck comes good luck.

塞翁失马，焉知非福。

When in Rome, do as the Romans do.

入乡随俗，入土问禁。

Make your whole year's plan in the spring and the whole day's plan in the morning.

一年之计在于春，一日之计在于晨。



Part One Listening Comprehension

Activity One: Short Conversations

Direction: Listen to the conversations and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

- A. She got up late.

B. She lost her way.

C. She missed the bus.

D. There was something wrong with the bus she took.
- A. She likes walking.

B. It's not far from her home to the company.

C. She can't afford a car.

D. She walks fast.
- A. He has to meet his teacher.

B. He is sick.

C. He has an appointment with another girl.

D. He has to study.
- A. Because he is afraid of loneliness.

B. Because he is not used to staying in a new place.



- C: Because he is not used to the cold weather there.
D: Because he is not used to the hot weather.
5. A. Because his wife didn't know there was a game.
B. Because he had to see a movie with his wife.
C. Because he was not interested in the game.
D. Because he forgot the game time.
 6. A. Because the man's father is not kind enough.
B. Because she can't afford expensive gift.
C. Because the man has got everything for his father.
D. Because he isn't lack of anything.
 7. A. Because she felt uncomfortable.
B. Because she got up too late and didn't catch the bus.
C. Because she got on the wrong bus.
D. Because she got down at the wrong bus stop.
 8. A. She will go out for a picnic.
B. She will go out for sightseeing.
C. She will go out to pick up her child.
D. She will stay at home.
 9. A. Stay where they were.
B. Go home.
C. Continue to look for a quieter restaurant.
D. Go to a more expensive place.
 10. A. She always suffers sleeping problems.
B. She is sick.
C. She has been overworked.
D. She didn't sleep well because of the frightening thunder sound.

Activity Two: Conversations

Direction: Listen to the conversations and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

Conversation 1

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A. Li An.
B. Bruce Lee.
C. Jack Chen.
D. Jet Lee.
2. A. The two speakers like Kung Fu movies most.



- B. Kung Fu Panda is a Chinese movie.
 C. There is no Kung Fu movie in western countries.
 D. Kung Fu movies make Chinese martial more popular around the world.



Conversation 2

Question 3 to 5 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

3. A. She saw a ghost.
 B. She dare not go home alone.
 C. She saw a horror movie.
 D. She is not interested in the movie at all.
4. A. The man is more interested in the movie than the woman.
 B. The man was not frightened when he saw the movie.
 C. The woman was more frightened than the man.
 D. Both the man and woman were frightened by the movie.
5. A. It's better to choose a proper movie beforehand.
 B. She should become braver.
 C. She should ask a partner to see a horror movie with her.
 D. She should never see horror movies from now on.

Activity Three: Passage

Direction: Listen to the passage and then answer the following questions.

1. How can people all over the world hear the Big Ben?
 It can be heard all over the world _____.
2. When was Big Ben built?
 The Big Ben was built _____.
3. How did Big Ben take its name from?
 It takes its name from Sir Benjamin Hall _____.
4. How often do the officials from Greenwich Observatory check the clock?
 Officials from Greenwich Observatory have the clock checked _____.
5. Why did the Big Ben slow down?
 Because a painter who had been working on the tower hung a pot of paint _____.

Humor and Jokes

The boss found a boy in the stock room just standing around doing nothing. "How much do you get paid a week?" he asked the boy. The boy replied, "Twenty dollars." Taking a twenty-dollar bill out of his wallet, the boss gave it to the boy and said, "Here, take this. Now get



out of here and don't come back." As the boy walked out the door, the boss said to the manager, "How long has that lazy kid been working for us?" "He doesn't work for us," replied the manager. "He just delivered a package."

Part Two Speaking Comprehension

Dialogue I

Celebration of Mother's Day

Michael: Billy, can you cover for me for about an hour?
 Billy: Sure. I will tell the boss you are in the library if he asks.
 Michael: Thanks, mate! I owe you a favor.
 Billy: Why do you need to leave for an hour?
 Michael: I forgot to buy my Mom a gift for Mother's Day.
 Billy: I can't believe you forgot your own Mother's birthday!
 Michael: It's not her birthday I forgot! Today is Mother's Day.
 Billy: And what is Mother's Day?
 Michael: A special day when we remember our mothers and all they have done for us.
 Billy: After you come back, can you cover for me for a while and I go and buy something for my Mom?
 Michael: No problem. I would hate to be your Mom, Billy!

Notes:

cover for some one 撒一个善意的谎言（来解释为什么某人没来上班或上课）

mate n. 好朋友，伴侣，老兄

Mother's Day 母亲节

Dialogue II

Mother's Care

Jimmy: Mom!
 Mom: What are you doing?
 Jimmy: I'm playing with my new basketball! Watch this!
 Mom: You are sick, young man. Get back in bed! I called you in sick today, so you're



going to lie down and fight that flu.

Jimmy: But I feel better now.

Mom: Then maybe you should go to school. If you're feeling so much better, you'll ace that English test, right?

Jimmy: OK. I'll get it. I'm getting back into bed...

Mom: Come to think of it, you should get out your English books and catch up on your reading assignments.

Jimmy: But I don't have any reading assignments.

Mom: Then review your test. You'll do even better. And maybe reading will help you get to sleep.

Jimmy: Aw, Mom—you're such a drag.

Mom: You say that now, Jimmy, but you'll thank me later. I'm your mom, and mother knows best.

Notes:

call someone in sick 打电话请病假

ace v. 得到最高分, 考得很好

come to think of it 说起这个, 想想这事

catch up on something 赶上某事

① “用额外的时间来做某事, 来弥补所耽误的时间”。

e.g. I've got a lot of work to catch up on 我有很多工作赶着做。

② “事后了解对某事物的情况”

e.g. Come over for a chat so we can catch up on each other's news. 过来聊聊, 说说彼此的近况。

to be a drag 你真费事! 真哆嗦! (累赘的或者让人讨厌的人或事物)

Mother knows best. 妈妈知道什么对你最好。/妈妈是为你好。

Activities

I. Direction: Answer the following questions from your own experience.

1. Have you ever bought your mother presents?
2. Do you have generation gap with your parents? Give some examples.

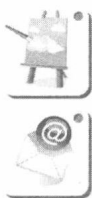
II. Direction: Create dialogues with your partner.

Suppose student A has quarreled with his/her parents, and he/she is telling this to student B. Student B will give him/her some suggestions. Now they are communicating with each other.

新鲜活泼的英语成语

1. a bad apple 坏蛋, 混蛋





A: Oh, my God! What happened? Why are you black and blue?

哇，天哪！怎么啦？身上青一块紫一块的？

B: I got bitten by Peter's brother.

让彼得的弟弟给打了。

A: That's a bad apple! Let's think up a way and teach him a lesson.

这个混蛋，咱们给他点颜色瞧瞧。

2. fat cat 大款

A: Where are those popular actresses in our school time?

咱们上学时的那些女影星都哪儿去了？

B: Get into marriage.

结婚了呗。

A: Can everyone find a fat cat?

人人都能找到大款吗？

B: Everyone wants to, but not everyone succeeds.

想是想，可并非人人都能找到呀。

3. big shot 要人，大人物

A: Do you know Mr. Smith?

你认识史密斯先生吗？

B: No, but I know of him. He is a big shot in the local politics.

不认识。只是听说，是当地政界的要人。

A: I'm told he's a yes-man.

有人对我说，他是个唯唯诺诺的人。

B: Yes, I hate him. At present, what we want is a strong, independent leader, not a bunch of yes-man.

不错。我不喜欢他。我目前需要的是强有力的，有独立见解的领导人，而不是一帮好好先生。

4. bosom friend 知心朋友，哥们儿

A: Is Jack a friend of yours?

杰克是你的朋友？

B: Yes, he's one of my bosom friends.

是呀！他是我哥们儿。

A: He's a nice guy as far as I know.

我知道他挺好的。

B: You can be certain.

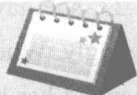
当然。



智慧人生

四大传统美德 (The Four Classical Virtues)

谨慎 (prudence)、公正 (justice)、坚韧 (fortitude) 和节制 (temperance), 是古希腊哲学家亚里士多德所倡导的四大传统美德。这四大美德虽有好几百年的历史, 但在今天仍旧具有很强的吸引力, 尽管需要对它们加以现代的解释: 谨慎不是精打细算而是实际的智慧——在特定的情形下洞察并做出正确的决策。它是实现其它美德的中心美德; 公正包括公平、诚实和信守诺言; 坚韧即勇敢, 它不仅表现在战斗中, 也表现在临危不惧对正义的追求中; 节制包括的远不止饮酒方面的节制, 它包括自我约束, 对个人感情, 如发怒和沮丧及对感观享乐, 如饮食男女的控制。一个品行端庄的人就是在生活中不断善行, 使得这些美德平衡发展的人。



Part Three Intensive Reading

A. Lead-in questions

1. What's your reaction when your mother asks you to do something you hate?
2. How do you behave to show your love to your mother?

Mother

When you were 1 year old, she fed you and bathed you. You thanked her by crying all night long. When you were 2 years old, she taught you to walk. You thanked her by running away when she called. When you were 3 years old, she made all your meals with love. You thanked her by tossing your plate on the floor. When you were 4 years old, she gave you some crayons. You thanked her by colouring the dining room table. When you were 5 years old, she dressed you for the holidays. You thanked her by popping into the nearest pile of mud. When you were 6 years old, she walked you to school. You thanked her by screaming, "I'M NOT GOING!" When you were 7 years old, she bought you a baseball. You thanked her by throwing it through the next-door-neighbor's window. When you were 8 years old, she handed you an ice cream. You thanked her by dripping it all over your lap. When you were 9 years old, she paid for piano lessons. You thanked her by never even bothering to practice. When you were 10 years old, she drove you all day, from soccer to gymnastics to one birthday party after another. You thanked her by jumping out of the car and never looking back.

When you were 11 years old, she took you and your friends to the movies. You thanked her by asking to sit in the different row. When you were 12 years old, she warned you not to watch certain



TV shows. You thanked her by waiting until she left the house. When you were 13, she suggested a haircut that was becoming. You thanked her by telling her she had no taste. When you were 14, she paid for a month away at summer camp. You thanked her by forgetting to write a single letter. When you were 15, she came home from work, looking for a hug. You thanked her by having your bedroom door locked. When you were 16, she taught you how to drive her car. You thanked her by taking it every chance you could. When you were 17, she was expecting an important call. You thanked her by being on the phone all night. When you were 18, she cried at your high school graduation. You thanked her by staying out partying until dawn. When you were 19, she paid for your college tuition, drove you to campus, carried your bags. You thanked her by saying good-bye outside the dorm so you wouldn't be embarrassed in front of your friends. When you were 20, she asked whether you were seeing anyone. You thanked her by saying, "It's none of your business."

When you were 21, she suggested certain careers for your future. You thanked her by saying, "I don't want to be like you." When you were 22, she hugged you at your college graduation. You thanked her by asking whether she could pay for a trip to Europe. When you were 23, she gave you furniture for your first apartment. You thanked her by telling your friends it was ugly. When you were 24, she met your fiancé and asked about your plans for the future. You thanked her by glaring and growling, "Muuhhther, please!" When you were 25, she helped to pay for your wedding, and she cried and told you how deeply she loved you. You thanked her by moving halfway across the country. When you were 30, she called with some advice on the baby. You thanked her by telling her, "Things are different now." When you were 50, she fell ill and needed you to take care of her. You thanked her by reading about the burden parents become to their children. And then, one day, she quietly died. And everything you never did came crashing down like thunder on your heart. If she's still around, never forget to love her more than ever. And if she's not, remember her unconditional love pass it on.

B. Vocabulary and Expressions

bathe	v.	[beɪð]	to sit in a bath and wash your body	洗澡
crayon	n.	['kreɪən]	a stick of colored wax, or a pencil containing colored wax, used for writing or drawing on paper	彩色蜡笔或粉笔
color	v.	['kʌlə]	to cause something to have color, especially a picture or something in a picture	为（某物）着色
pop	v.	[pɒp]	to make a short sharp sound	发出噼啪的一声
mud	n.	[mʌd]	very wet earth in a sticky mass, or the same substance when it has dried on something	烂泥，泥浆
scream	v.	[skri:m]	to cry out loudly on a high note, in fear, pain, or excitement	（因恐惧、疼痛或激动而）尖声喊叫；惊呼

hand	v.	[hænd]	to pass something to someone	把(某物)递给或交给(某人)
drip	v.	[drip]	to let liquid fall in drops	滴出液体; 滴水
lap	n.	[læp]	the part of your body between your waist and your knees when you are sitting down	(人坐着时腰以下到膝为止的)大腿部; 膝上
bother	v.	['bɒðə]	to annoy or worry someone	打扰, 烦扰(某人)
gymnastics	n.	[dʒim'næstik]	exercises to develop your physical strength and ability to move quickly and easily	体操; 体育
haircut	n.	['heə,kʌt]	the style your hair is cut in	发型; 发式
hug	v.&n.	[hʌg]	to hold someone tightly in your arms because you love them	拥抱(某人)
party	v.	['pɑ:ti]	take part in social events at which people eat, drink, and enjoy themselves	参加社交聚会
tuition	n.	[tju:'iʃən]	the money you pay for being taught	学费
embarrass	v.	[im'bærəs]	to make someone feel ashamed or uncomfortable in front of other people	使窘迫
career	n.	[kə'riə]	a job or profession in a particular area of work for which you are trained and in which you get more	职业, 事业
furniture	n.	['fə:nitʃə]	large objects that are used in houses, like beds, tables, or chairs	家具
glare	v.	[glɛə]	to look at someone in an angry way	怒目而视
growl	v.	[graʊl]	to say something in a rough, angry voice	咆哮着说
burden	n.	['bɜ:dən]	something which continually worries you or is difficult to bear	(困扰人的)重担, 负担
thunder	n.	['θʌndə]	the loud explosive noise that follows a flash of lightning	雷声
unconditional	adj.	['ʌnkən'diʃənəl]	completely without conditions or limitations	无条件的; 无限制的

C. Text Understanding

I. Direction: Understand the main idea, and then use some specific word in the text to fill the blanks.

After you were born, your mother fed and bathed you. She taught you to walk, 1) ____ all your meals with love, dressed you, walked you to school and bought you everything you needed. When you become older, she taught you how to drive car, paid for your college 2) ____, suggested choosing careers and called with some 3) ____ on the baby. When your mother was old and needed you to 4) ____ her, you just treated her as a 5) _____. One day, she quietly died. And



everything you never did came 6) _____ down like 7) _____ on your heart. If she's still around, never forget to love her more than ever. And if she's not, remember her 8) _____ love.

II. Direction: Answer the following questions with the information you get from the passage.

1. How old were you when your mother taught you to walk?

2. According to the passage, what would you do when your mother gave you some crayons?

3. When you were a teenager, what did your mother do to you?

4. When you brought your fiancé home, what's your mother's reaction?

5. What would you be supposed to do when your mother died?

III. Reading Comprehension

1. When you were a teenager, you always did the following to thank your mother except _____.
 A. you thanked her by telling her she had no taste
 B. you thanked her by forgetting to write a single letter
 C. you thanked her by taking it every chance you could
 D. you thanked her by saying, "It's none of your business"
2. According to the passage, how old were you when you thanked her by telling your friends it was ugly? _____.
 A. 10 B. 15 C. 20 D. 30
3. According to the passage, mother gave you some advice on _____.
 A. haircut B. career
 C. your baby D. all of the above
4. Which of the following statement is true? _____.
 A. Children can easily understand mother's love at their early age.
 B. Mother's love is a kind of unconditional love.
 C. Mother always made choices for her children's career.
 D. Mother is as fashionable as her children.
5. According to the passage, children take _____ attitude to their mothers' death.
 A. positive B. neutral
 C. regretful D. depressed