

# Unit 1

## Vocabulary

### Section A

**I. For every word or phrase in Column A, find its explanation in Column B.**

A	B
1. expect	a. to give somebody an advantage or help him
2. concern	b. the series of jobs that a person has in a particular area of work, usually involving more responsibility as time passes
3. decision	c. to be waiting for somebody/something to arrive, as this has been arranged
4. situation	d. all the circumstances and things that are happening at a particular time and in a particular place
5. master	e. lack of success in doing or achieving something
6. career	f. a desire to protect and help somebody/something
7. in one's favor	g. a choice or judgement that you make after thinking and talking about what is the best thing to do
8. failure	h. a person who is able to control something
9. make the most of	i. a new or difficult task that tests somebody's ability and skill
10. challenge	j. make full use of

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

- My car is in the \_\_\_\_\_ of repair.  
A. procedure      B. procession      C. proceed      D. process
- Some unexpected difficulties \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. rose      B. arose      C. raised      D. aroused

3. He \_\_\_\_\_ the climate very quickly.  
A. adjusted to                      B. adapted                      C. adopted                      D. affected
4. He experienced his \_\_\_\_\_ during his whole life.  
A. ups and downs                      B. up and down                      C. tops and downs                      D. out and down
5. Since you are an adult now, you should \_\_\_\_\_ yourself.  
A. count down                      B. count out                      C. count on                      D. count up to
6. Some English adverbs \_\_\_\_\_ as adjectives.  
A. take                      B. function                      C. treat                      D. seem
7. He should take full \_\_\_\_\_ for the accident.  
A. duty                      B. responsibility                      C. right                      D. responsible
8. The police \_\_\_\_\_ each other by radio.  
A. communicate with                      B. convey                      C. exchange                      D. get in touch
9. We \_\_\_\_\_ to get to the airport in time.  
A. managed                      B. regretted                      C. considered                      D. devoted
10. I bought him a drink \_\_\_\_\_ for his help.  
A. by return                      B. in return                      C. in turn                      D. by turns

## Section B

### I. For every change in Column A, find the corresponding word formation in Column B.

- | A  | B         |
|--|-----------|
| 1. middle + aged → middle-aged           | a. 前缀法    |
| 2. refrigerator → fridge                 | b. 后缀法    |
| 3. possible → impossible                 | c. 转化法    |
| 4. care → careless                       | d. 合成法    |
| 5. smoke + fog → smog                    | e. 截短法    |
| 6. Voice of America → VOA                | f. 混合法    |
| 7. drink water (n.) → water (v.) flowers | g. 反转法    |
| 8. editor → edit                         | h. 首字母缩略法 |

### II. Match the words in column A with the words in column B to form new words (compounds).

A: kilo sun home south no moon week rain book loud hard take grand tooth get

B: work body cake coat seller light east end speaker off working children ache metre together

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## Grammar

### I. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

- A group of \_\_\_\_\_ are talking with two \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Frenchmen, Germans                      B. Frenchmen, German  
C. German, Frenchmen                      D. Germans, Frenchmans
- The committee \_\_\_\_\_ been arguing about the problem among themselves for many hours.  
A. could have                      B. has                      C. have                      D. can have
- The girl talking to Mary is a friend of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Mary's sister                      B. Mary sister's                      C. Mary's sister's                      D. sister of Mary's
- There are forty \_\_\_\_\_ in our school.  
A. women's teachers                      B. women teachers  
C. woman teachers                      D. women teacher
- My father has been in \_\_\_\_\_ for ten years.  
A. city Beijing                      B. Beijing city  
C. Beijing of city                      D. the city of Beijing
- Is that Mike's \_\_\_\_\_ car over there?  
A. sister's-in-law's                      B. sister's-in-law                      C. sister-in-law's                      D. sister-in-laws'
- The young couple bought \_\_\_\_\_ for their living room.  
A. many new furnitures                      B. some new furnitures  
C. many new furniture                      D. some new furniture
- My brother is always careless. He always makes \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. mistake                      B. mistakes                      C. much mistake                      D. few mistakes
- He is very tired. He needs \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a night's rest                      B. rest of a night                      C. a rest night                      D. night rest
- Ann took two suitcases and a shoulder bag. She took a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ on her trip.  
A. luggages                      B. luggage                      C. the luggage                      D. the luggages

### II. Decide which of the following sentences in each group is right. You should mark "✓" in the brackets before the right sentence, and "×" otherwise.

- 我家里有五口人。  
(       ) There are five people in my family.  
(       ) There are five people in my families.

2. 这个盆子是铁做的。  
(     ) This basin is made of an iron.  
(     ) This basin is made of iron.
3. 数学很容易学。  
(     ) Mathematics is easy to learn.  
(     ) Mathematics are easy to learn.
4. 他在森林里看到很多鹿。  
(     ) He saw lots of deers in the forest.  
(     ) He saw lots of deer in the forest.
5. 地上覆盖着厚厚的雪。  
(     ) The earths' surface is covered with heavy snow.  
(     ) The earth's surface is covered with heavy snow.
6. 十年后, 这些少年都长大成人了。  
(     ) After ten years, all those youngsters became grown-ups.  
(     ) After ten years, all those youngsters became grows-up.
7. 那边那位女士是玛丽和露西的妈妈。  
(     ) The lady over there is Mary and Lucy's mother.  
(     ) The lady over there is Mary's and Lucy's mother.
8. 妈妈给了我一些很好的建议。  
(     ) My mother gave me some good advice.  
(     ) My mother gave me some good advices.
9. 他为我切了几块很好的鸡肉。  
(     ) He carves me some very nice piece of chickens.  
(     ) He carves me some very nice pieces of chicken.
10. 这两个学生现在在老师的办公室。  
(     ) The two students are in teachers' office now.  
(     ) The two students are in teacher's office now.

## ***Reading Comprehension***

- 1. After reading the following passage, you will find 5 unfinished statements numbered 1 through 5. You should make the best choice from the choices marked A, B, C and D.***

建议用时: 9 mins

Why don't birds get lost on their long flights from one place to another? Scientists have puzzled over this question for many years. Now they are beginning to fill in the blanks.

Not long ago, experiments showed that birds depend on the sun to guide them during day-flight hours. But what about birds that fly at night? Tests with man-made stars have proved that certain night-flying birds are able to follow the stars in their long-distance flights.

A dove spent its lifetime in a cage and had never flown under a natural sky. Yet it showed an inborn ability to use the stars for guidance. The bird's cage was placed under a man-made star-filled sky. The bird tried to fly in the same direction as that taken by its outdoor cousins. Any change in the position of the make-believe stars caused a change in the direction of its flight.

Scientists think that doves, flying in daylight, use the sun for guidance. But the stars are obviously their most important means of navigation (or flying). What do they do when the stars are hidden by clouds? Obviously, they find their way by such landmarks as mountain ranges, coastlines and river courses. But when it is too dark to see these, the doves circle helplessly, unable to get their bearings.

1. The reason why birds don't get lost on long flights \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. still remains a mystery
  - B. is known by everybody
  - C. has been discovered recently
  - D. has been known to scientists for years
2. Experiments showed that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. birds depend on the sun to guide them
  - B. day-flying birds depend on the sun while night-flying birds depend on the stars
  - C. birds are likely to get lost if there aren't man-made stars
  - D. birds depend on the stars to guide them
3. The experiment with the dove indicated that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. some birds seem to follow the stars when they fly at night
  - B. a bird that has been caged will not fly long distances
  - C. birds can fly in the same direction as that taken by their cousins
  - D. a bird having spent its lifetime in a cage has to be taught how to navigate
4. Under man-made stars, the bird in the cage \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. wouldn't fly well
  - B. changed direction when the position of the stars was changed
  - C. tried to fly in the opposite direction of birds not caged
  - D. stayed where it was
5. In total darkness, doves \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. find their way by clouds
  - B. use landmarks
  - C. circle helplessly
  - D. fly back home

**II. The following is an e-mail. After reading it, you should complete the information by filling in the blanks marked 1 through 5 in no more than 3 words in the table below.**

建议用时: 7 mins

Date: Mon, 6 May 2010, 14:30:28

From: Zhangyangyin1983@hotmail.com

To: anna1977@hotmail.com

Subject: Settlement of the Claim

Dear Miss Anna Brown,

As a result of the e-mails exchanged between us, we have pleasure in informing you that we have reached an agreement regarding your claim for late delivery.

We have advised you this morning by e-mail of our appreciation that this matter has been settled. You'll soon receive our check in the amount of \$5 000 as final and complete settlement of this claim.

It is our hope to express again our satisfaction that this mishap has been settled and look forward to promoting our business relationship with your company.

Sincerely,  
Zhang Yangyin  
General Manager

**Information about the E-mail**

Receiver of the e-mail: 1

Subject of the e-mail: 2

Reason for claim: 3

The value of the check sent as the settlement of the claim: 4

Position of the sender of the e-mail: 5

## ***Translation***

**I. Choose the best translation for the sentences marked 1 through 4. And write your translation of the paragraph marked 5 in the corresponding space.**

1. You will have to adjust to your new surroundings and learn to stand on your own two feet.

A. 你需要适应新的环境并且学会站在自己的双脚之上。

B. 你需要调整新的环境并且学会依赖自己。

- C. 你需要适应新的环境并且学会自立。  
D. 你需要调整你的新的环境并且学会自立。
2. You won't win every prize and you won't be popular with all your classmates all the time.  
A. 你不会每次都获奖, 你也不会一直受所有同学的欢迎。  
B. 你不会赢得一次奖, 你也不会一直受所有同学的欢迎。  
C. 你不会每次都获奖, 你也不会一直喜欢所有的同学。  
D. 你不会赢得一次奖, 你也不会一直喜欢所有的同学。
3. Don't count on others to make decisions or plans for you.  
A. 不要计算能给你作决定或是制订计划的人的数量。  
B. 不要指望别人给你作决定或是制订计划。  
C. 不要指望其他人, 让他们给你作决定或是制订计划。  
D. 不要计算别人, 让他们给你作决定或是制订计划。
4. You can adjust these suggestions to best suit your needs.  
A. 你可以适应一下这些建议, 找到最适合你需要的方法。  
B. 你可以根据这些建议调整一下, 使其跟你的需要最相符。  
C. 你可以根据这些建议调整一下, 找到最适合你需要的方法。  
D. 你可以适应一下这些建议, 使其跟你的需要最相符。
5. At college you will learn as much from the real world as you will from textbooks, as much from practice as theory. If you pay attention, you will acquire precious knowledge, good sense, social experience and determination.

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## II. Translate the following phrases into English.

- |           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| 1. 与……交谈  | _____ |
| 与……吵架     | _____ |
| 与……合作     | _____ |
| 2. 作为回报   | _____ |
| 作为交换      | _____ |
| 作为例外      | _____ |
| 作为开始      | _____ |
| 3. 充分利用时间 | _____ |
| 充分利用这次机会  | _____ |

充分利用这次访问

4. 一直

随时

有时, 间或

每次

5. 依靠, 指望

盼望

依据

## Writing

**Rearrange the order of the words to form simple sentences and tell which sentence patterns they belong to.**

1. Mrs. Brown, healthy, looks, very

2. interesting story, told, an, grandma, me, last night

3. Alice, we, call, her

4. the plan, have carried out, they, successfully

5. Mr. Johnson, German, taught, us, last year

6. college students, my brothers, are

7. we, our school, make, more beautiful, will

8. every day, begin, classes, at eight

9. wrote, I, a letter, last night

10. should, you, hard, study

## Hot Words and Phrases

### 🕒 *indoorsman* (宅男)

*indoorsman* 是指把大部分时间花在网上、睡觉、看电视等室内活动的人。由此类推，“宅女”就可以用 *indoorswoman* 这个词来表达。

### 🕒 *lookism* (容貌歧视)

*lookism* 是指因为外貌对别人产生歧视或偏见。在文化研究领域，容貌歧视与“美丽”固有的概念以及性别角色和期待等有关。

### 🕒 *nano nap* (打盹儿)

*nano nap* 指持续时间在 15 ~ 30 秒之间的小睡状态。这种睡眠状态通常是无意识的，多数是在人们极度疲劳和无聊的时候出现的，比如在开会或上课的时候。

### 🕒 *a slap on the wrist* (很轻的处罚)

我们常听说 *a slap on the face*，这可是盛怒之下的行为了；而打在 *wrist* (手腕) 上的巴掌就不那么疼了。该短语引申的意思就是“很轻的处罚”，即只是做做样子而已。

### 🕒 *chip on one's shoulder* (好斗的情绪)

很早以前，美国的男人会在自己的肩头放一个 *chip* (小碎片)，向别人挑衅，看谁敢把这个小碎片碰掉。现在，如果我们说有人 *has a chip on his shoulder*，就表明这个人因为心中愤愤不平而喜欢到处找别人的麻烦。