

Vocabulary

Section A

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

A	B
1. delight	a. a group of people, or nations who have combined for a particular purpose
2. truly	b. to chase wild animals or birds in order to catch or kill them for food, sport or to make money
3. flock	c. the regular way in which something happens or is done
4. league	d. used to emphasize a particular quality
5. hunt	e. to enjoy doing something very much
6. pattern	f. to go or gather together somewhere in large numbers
7. religion	g. a person who competes in sports
8. community	h. a specially prepared flat surface of ice, where you can ice-skate
9. athlete	i. all the people who live in a particular area, country, etc. when talked about as a group
10. rink	j. a particular interest or influence that is very important in your life

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

- His career as an international journalist is _____.
A. competitive B. competition C. contest D. rival
- The students received a wider _____ of awards this year than in previous years.
A. vary B. varied C. various D. variety
- The disease spread _____ the country.

- A. though B. throughout C. although D. thorough
4. The result is _____ different from what we expected.
A. fully B. total C. completely D. complete
5. The actress _____ in all the attention she gets from the media.
A. gives B. involves C. believes D. reveals
6. His brother inspired him to _____ for the football team.
A. try on B. try C. try out D. try it
7. After the crisis, the government cancelled many sports _____ and closed countryside to visitors.
A. cases B. matters C. issues D. events
8. The boy got into the _____ school after a special test.
A. athlete B. activity C. addition D. athletic
9. Skiing club members get ready to hit the _____ after snowfall.
A. slopes B. ball C. bed D. spot
10. The _____ of basketball can be traced back to an American sports educator, Dr. James Naismith.
A. project B. origin C. cause D. review

Section B

I. For every suffix in Column A, find its meaning in Column B.

- | A | B |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. -or, -eer | a. 女人或雌性动物 |
| 2. -ee | b. 从事……（职业）的人 |
| 3. -ess | c. 动作承受者 |
| 4. -an | d. 从事……活动的人 |
| 5. -ist | e. 从事……职业的人 |
| 6. -ian | f. ……家/者/能手 |
| 7. -ese | g. ……国的人 |
| 8. -ant, -ent | h. ……国/地方的人 |

II. Complete each sentence with the correct derivative form of the root given in the box, changing the word form if necessary.

- | | | | | |
|--------|----------|----------|-----------|--------|
| Libya | mountain | nominate | Japan | engine |
| direct | lion | politics | chemistry | attend |

1. The man was the year's _____ to the important post.
2. The mountain-climbing team includes senior _____ and less-experienced junior-level ones.
3. His parents expected him to become a great _____.
4. She can speak _____ as well as English.
5. Many _____ who lived under Italy's domination find it difficult to forget.
6. The managing _____ took responsibility for the project.
7. The _____ took part in the meeting and pretended to be focused.
8. A _____ should be a servant of the people.
9. The Nobel Prize is awarded in honor of Nobel, the great _____.
10. The little _____ is the princess in the lion group.

Grammar

I. Complete the following unfinished English sentences according to the Chinese ones.

1. 我在美国芭蕾舞剧团当秘书。
I _____ as a secretary at American Ballet Theatre.
2. 我把捡钱包的事情告诉了她，并拿出了那封信。
I _____ her about finding the wallet and _____ her the letter.
3. 大热天鱼很容易坏。
Fish soon _____ in hot weather.
4. 汤姆将在你那呆两三天。
Tom _____ stay with you for two or three days.
5. 如果我现在不走，就赶不上火车了。
If I _____ go now, I _____ the train.
6. 他打电话来的时候，我正在忙。
I _____ in the middle of my work when he _____.
7. 对这件事没有人了解得比我多。
No one _____ more about it than myself.
8. 看起来好像很快就要选举了。
It seems as though there _____ an election soon.
9. 他曾梦想到遥远的南海诸岛去旅游。
He _____ of traveling to the remote South Sea Islands.
10. 我走进办公室时，经理正在与一位顾客通话。
When I _____ into the office, the manager _____ on the phone with a customer.

II. Fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in the brackets.

Right now, Liam 1. _____ (sit) with the owner of the inn. I 2. _____ (not, know) the real name of the owner, but everybody just 3. _____ (call) him Tam. They 4. _____ (discuss) the differences between life in England and in Nepal. Tam says that when he 5. _____ (live) in Nepal, most people there 6. _____ (have) little or no property, and illiteracy (文盲) 7. _____ (be) more the rule than an exception. But now, his son 8. _____ (go) to UCLA and his business 9. _____ (expand). He just 10. _____ (hope) he doesn't get lost in the new country.

Reading Comprehension

I. After reading the following passage, you will find 5 questions or 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

When the early settlers, especially the English, arrived in the New World, the hardships, and dangers awaiting them were totally unexpected. Had it not been for some friendly Indians, the colonists would never have survived the terrible winters. They knew nothing about planting crops, hunting animals, building solid houses, or making clothing from animal skins. Life in England had been much simpler, and this new life was not like what the Spanish explorers had reported. The settlers did introduce iron tools, muskets (步枪) for hunting, domesticated animals, and political way to the Indians. In exchange, the settlers learned to build canoes (独木舟) for water transportation and snowshoes for winter traveling. The Indians also taught them to penetrate through the forest, to hunt large animals and trap smaller ones, and to catch fish in the lakes and streams. The natives also introduced to the settlers typical local food. Everything possible was done in order to make their new settlement resemble the homes they had left behind.

- Which of the following did the new settlers teach the Indians?
 - New means of water travel.
 - How to trap animals.
 - New methods of fishing.
 - New political ways.
- What can we learn about some local food in the new land from the passage?
 - They were preferred to eat raw.
 - The settlers learned to make local food.
 - They were the main food for Indians.

- D. They were also common in England.
3. The Indians mainly taught the settlers to _____.
- A. survive on the new land
 - B. change their former habits
 - C. cooperate with them
 - D. live a better life
4. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- A. The settlers had difficulty making friends with the Indians.
 - B. The settlers soon became accustomed to the New World.
 - C. The settlers evidently found the winters severe.
 - D. The settlers were well prepared to encounter hardships.
5. From the last sentence of the passage we can learn that _____.
- A. the settlers hated to live in the new land
 - B. the settlers had a deep love for their old homes
 - C. the settlers would like to forget their old life
 - D. the settlers made every effort to improve their new life

II. The following is a brief introduction to Apple Inc. After reading it, you should answer the questions marked 1 through 5 by filling in each blank in no more than 3 words.

建议用时：8 mins

Apple Inc. , formerly Apple Computer, Inc. , is an American manufacturer of personal computers, computer peripherals, and computer software. It was the first successful personal computer company and the popularizer of the graphical user interface. Established on April 1, 1976 in Cupertino, California, the company was called Apple Computer, Inc. for its first 30 years, but removed the word “Computer” on January 9, 2007, to reflect the company’s ongoing expansion into the consumer electronics market in addition to its traditional focus on personal computers.

The company’s best-known hardware products include Macintosh computers, the iPod, the iPhone and the iPad. Apple software includes the Mac OS X operating system, the iTunes media browser, the iLife suite of multimedia and creativity software, the iWork suite of productivity software, etc. As of January 2010 the company operates 284 retail stores in ten countries and an online store and is one of the largest technological corporations in the world by revenue.

Apple has established a unique reputation in the consumer electronics industry. This includes a customer base that is devoted to the company and its brand, particularly in the United States. *Fortune* magazine named Apple the most admired company in the United States in 2008, and in the world in 2008, 2009, and 2010.

1. Why did Apple Computer, Inc. change its name for Apple Inc. ?

- To reflect the company's ongoing expansion into the _____.
2. What are the company's best-known hardware products?
Its best-known hardware products include _____, the iPod, the iPhone and the iPad.
 3. How many retail stores has the company operated by January 2010?
_____ in ten countries.
 4. In what way is Apple different from others in the same field?
It has established _____ that is devoted to the company and its brand.
 5. How many years has Apple Inc. been established by 2010?
_____ years.

Translation

1. 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. Would you like to have people waiting on you hand and foot?
A. 你希望有人无微不至地等待你吗?
B. 你想要有人无微不至地服侍你吗?
C. 你想要有人手脚并用为你服务吗?
D. 你希望有人全身心招待你吗?
2. The American idea of customer service is to make each customer the center of attention.
A. 美式客户服务的理念就是使每一位顾客成为关注的焦点。
B. 美式客户服务的理念就是使每一位顾客成为服务的中心。
C. 美国人服务顾客的观点就是使每一位顾客成为关注的焦点。
D. 美国人服务顾客的观点就是使每一位顾客成为服务的中心。
3. People going shopping in America can expect to be treated with respect from the very beginning.
A. 在美国, 顾客从一开始就能预料会受到尊重。
B. 在美国, 顾客从一开始就会期望受到尊重。
C. 在美国, 顾客购物时从一开始就会受到尊重。
D. 在美国, 顾客购物时从一开始就会受到尊敬的服务。
4. In most stores, the signs that label each department make shopping a breeze.
A. 在大部分商店里, 每个商品分类区都有明显的标识, 这使购物像一阵风似的。
B. 在大部分商店里, 标识每个商品分类区的标签, 使购物成为一件潇洒自如的事。

C. 在大部分商店里，标识每个商品分类区的标签，使购物成为一件轻松的乐事。

D. 在大部分商店里，每个商品分类区都有明显的标识，这使购物成为一件轻松的乐事。

5. Besides “the big three sports”, Americans play a variety of other sports. In warm weather, people enjoy water sports. Lovers of surfing, sailing and diving flock to the ocean. Swimmers and water skiers also revel in the wet stuff. Fishermen try their luck in ponds, lakes and rivers. In winter, sportsmen delight in freezing fun.

II. Translate the following phrases into English.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 1. 碰运气 | _____ |
| 相信命运 | _____ |
| 走运 | _____ |
| 运气不好 | _____ |
| 2. 造福整个社区 | _____ |
| 造福人类和科学 | _____ |
| 造福子孙 | _____ |
| 3. 家喻户晓 | _____ |
| 举世闻名 | _____ |
| 声名大噪 | _____ |
| 4. 结账 | _____ |
| 还债 | _____ |
| 贷款 | _____ |
| 5. 合资企业 | _____ |
| 外企 | _____ |
| 国企 | _____ |

Writing

Design a business card with the following information for Mr. Donovan William. Pay attention to the format of business cards.

Information	
First Name	Donovan
Last Name	William
Title	President
Company	Donovan Brothers Inc.
Address	1012 Hillendale Ct.
City	Walnut Creek
State/Province	California
Postal Code/Zip	94596
Country	USA
Telephone	510-486-4000
Fax	510-486-4000
E-mail	dgh@hillpetro. com
URL	www. brothersoft. com

Hot Words and Phrases

◎ *blooper* (花絮)

blooper 是指影视作品中被删减的片断，通常包括演员们表演失误的一些镜头。这些花絮经常被作为电视节目的素材，有时也会放在喜剧电影结尾时播放。

◎ *zero drag* (零阻力员工)

从物理学的角度，*drag* 指物体在穿过某种流体媒介（如空气）时受到的阻力，而 *zero drag* 则是描述物体不受任何阻力的理想状态。这种零阻力的状态就像工作热情极高又没有太多家庭负担的员工，可以长时间工作，频繁出差，有任务随叫随到。

◎ *eye candy* (养眼花瓶)

eye candy 这个词指代颇具吸引力、能引起强烈视觉效果的人或物，一般用来比喻有魅力但没有智慧的人或者华而不实的东西。

◎ *icing on the cake* (锦上添花)

制作西式糕点的最后一道工序，就是在糕点上撒上或涂上一层白色的冰淇淋，叫做 *icing on the cake*。在俚语中，*icing on the cake* 指使原本已经很好的事物变得更加美好，即锦上添花。

◎ *go on the block* (拍卖)

拍卖会上，拍卖师一锤定音，拍卖物品就名花有主了。这个小锤子的角色不容忽视，在英语中，它被称为 *block*。如果你听说某位名人的物品 *go on the block* 了，意思就是被拿去拍卖了。

Vocabulary

Section A

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

A	B
1. conduct	a. one's good characteristics that are part of his nature
2. quality	b. having the qualities that are needed to succeed as an entrepreneur
3. honesty	c. displaying negation or denial or opposition or resistance
4. instinctive	d. to direct the course of; manage or control
5. negative	e. indicating exactness or preciseness
6. entrepreneurial	f. the quality of being honest
7. identify	g. without regard to specific details or exceptions
8. suspect	h. unthinking; prompted by (or as if by) instinct
9. exactly	i. to discover or notice its existence
10. broadly	j. to imagine to be the case or true or probable

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

- Have you had any _____ experience, or is this kind of work new to you?
A. before B. formerly C. previous D. last
- By firing a few _____ we can surprise them into revealing their position.
A. shots B. goals C. aims D. hits

3. He was admitted to the hospital _____ from burns.
A. enduring B. suffering C. undertaking D. offering
4. This dispute has scared away _____ investors.
A. typical B. potential C. flexible D. probably
5. The police tried to _____ the crowd but failed.
A. hold out B. hold to C. hold back D. hold on
6. The window in the kitchen was _____ and there was rubbish everywhere.
A. reduced B. smashed C. rushed D. spotted
7. If you go on like this you'll _____ in prison.
A. end up B. end in C. end with D. end by
8. We need someone with real _____ to lead the team.
A. vain B. vocation C. vision D. version
9. We have failed to meet this year's production _____ of 40 000 cars.
A. purpose B. intention C. tendency D. target
10. He was awarded a _____ for his bravery.
A. model B. metal C. medal D. medical

Section B

I. For every suffix in Column A, find its meaning in Column B.

- | A | B |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. -ful | a. ……物, 行业 |
| 2. -age | b. 用以做原动作的物 |
| 3. -ism | c. 场地, 工作场所 |
| 4. -th | d. 充满……的 |
| 5. -ing | e. 主义, 宗教, 流派 |
| 6. -er | f. 从事……活动的人 |
| 7. -ery, -ry | g. 住所, 地点; 费用 |
| 8. -ant | h. 构成抽象名词 |

II. Complete each sentence by adding an appropriate suffix given above to each of the word or root in the box, changing the word form if necessary.

cloth	assist	mouth	fish	impression
hand	water	grow	nurse	clean

1. Do you know where I can get a second-hand carpet _____?
2. Manet is a painter of _____.
3. Lack of demand will slow down our economic _____.
4. Agriculture and _____ are important to this island country.
5. He took another _____ of whisky.
6. The factory didn't pay the shipping company _____.
7. She sent her little son to a _____ when she was working.
8. Children depend on their parents for food and _____.
9. He dipped into the bag and brought out a _____ of sample wheat.
10. The shop _____ was not in the least afraid of the trouble.

Grammar

I. Complete the following unfinished English sentences according to the Chinese ones.

1. 天要黑了，这队人朝着村庄走去。
It _____ dark as the team made its way to the village.
2. 我将无法通过电视看这场音乐会，因为那个时候我在做作业。
I won't be able to watch the concert on TV because I _____ my homework at that time.
3. 她现在在夜校上计算机课。
She _____ evening classes in computer studies now.
4. 他告诉我无论发生什么，他都会为之做好准备。
He told me that whatever might happen, he was _____ it.
5. 这些科学家应该由政府邀请正在进行访问。
The scientists _____ this country as guests of the government.
6. 三年前我第一次遇见丽莎时，她在一家鞋店工作。
Three years ago when I first met Lisa, she _____ at a shoe store.
7. 我找的书其实就在我面前。
The book I was looking for _____ me in the face.
8. 下星期这个时候我就会躺在沙滩上了。
This time next week I'll _____ on the beach.
9. 昨天上午 10 点的时候我在等父亲从澳大利亚打来的长途电话。
I _____ for a long-distance call from my father in Australia at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.
10. 钥匙挂在门边的一根绳子上。

The key _____ on a string by the door.

II. Decide which of the following sentences in each group is right. You should mark “√” in the brackets before the right sentence, and “×” otherwise.

1. 快点! 火车马上就要进站啦!
 - () Hurry up! The train is just coming in.
 - () Hurry up! The train comes in.
2. 昨天晚上6点, 我在读一本英文小说。
 - () At six o'clock last night, I read an English novel.
 - () At six o'clock last night, I was reading an English novel.
3. 我不知道他明天这个时候将做什么。
 - () I wonder what he will be doing at this time tomorrow.
 - () I wonder what he is doing at this time tomorrow.
4. 玛丽写信时, 孩子们在外面玩耍。
 - () While Mary was writing a letter, the children were playing outside.
 - () While Mary was writing a letter, the children played outside.
5. 我们在考虑本周末组织一次郊游。
 - () We have considered organizing an outing this weekend.
 - () We are considering organizing an outing this weekend.
6. 她今晚会穿一件红色的T恤和一条白色的裙子。
 - () She is wearing a red T-shirt and a white skirt tonight.
 - () She will be wearing a red T-shirt and a white skirt tonight.
7. 警方正密切注意嫌疑犯的行动。
 - () The police are watching out for the suspect.
 - () The police will be watching out for the suspect.
8. 那使我想起我们在杭州旅游的那段时光。
 - () That reminds me of the time we are traveling in Hangzhou.
 - () That reminds me of the time we were traveling in Hangzhou.
9. 约翰学习非常努力。事实上, 我想他现在正在学习呢。
 - () John works very hard. In fact, I think he is studying right now.
 - () John works very hard. In fact, I think he studies right now.
10. 当时这个小男孩并没有看我, 他在看盆里的金鱼。
 - () The little boy didn't look at me then, he was watching a golden fish in a basin.
 - () The little boy didn't look at me then, he is watching a golden fish in a basin.

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: 10 mins

There are some problem areas for international students and immigrants studying in the United States. Making friends is a challenge. Many colleges and universities offer a variety of student clubs and organizations where both foreign-born and native American students have a greater chance of meeting people with shared interests. Information about these out-of-class activities is often posted in the student center and listed in the student newspaper. Sometimes foreign students and immigrant students find Americans to be “cliquish (分派系的)”. If people feel separated from the social aspects of American college life, they should actively seek people with shared interests. It is unlikely that students will make friends just by passing people on the campus.

Foreign or immigrant students may feel confused during the first few weeks at a new school because they do not understand the system and are not willing to ask questions. Many students do not take advantage of the numerous services offered on campus that assist students in developing new skills and social groups. Some colleges offer students tutorial (辅导的) support in such subjects as writing, language study, computer skills, and other basic subjects. Students who appear to be most successful in “learning the ropes” are those who can solve problems by taking the initiative to ask questions, locate resources, and experience new social situations.

- In the United States, students can find friends with the same interests _____.
 - by passing people on the campus
 - by reading the student newspaper
 - by visiting the student center
 - by joining the student clubs
- The sentence “people feel separated from the social aspects of American college life” (Line 6, Para. 1) means they have difficulty in _____.
 - joining social activities within the university
 - being easily accepted by the university
 - finding people with shared interests
 - getting a job in American society
- When they first come to college, some foreign students may feel confused because _____.
 - they are denied any help from people around
 - they are provided with few services

- C. they are faced with an unfamiliar education system
 D. they don't know how to adapt themselves to a new environment
4. The phrase "learning the ropes" (Line 6, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. finding the way to develop new skills
 B. having the skills to operate computers
 C. learning how to answer questions
 D. knowing how to handle problems
5. From the passage we may conclude that foreign students _____.
- A. may face some problems in adjusting to college life
 B. are unlikely to be successful in American college life
 C. are not good at developing friendship and social groups
 D. can hardly make friends when they enter an American college

II. There is a washing machine instruction. After reading it, you should answer the questions marked 1 through 5 by filling in each blank in no more than 3 words.

建议用时：8 mins

To effectively use this washing machine, you must complete four steps carefully: loading (装载) the clothes, pouring in the detergent (洗涤剂), adjusting the water temperature, and putting in the coins. First, throw clothes of similar color into the machine; for example, whites, colored clothes, and towels should be washed separately. While completing this step, you must be careful not to overload the machine. Second, you should read the directions on your detergent box to find out the correct amount for your particular load. Next, select one of three possible water temperatures: hot, warm, or cold. Generally, hot temperature is used for dark or brightly colored clothes. Finally, after closing the door of the washing machine, put in the proper amount of money.

In summary, by following these simple directions, the washer will give you a clean load of wet clothes.

1. Why should you follow the directions carefully when using the machine?

To use the washing machine in an _____ way.

2. What is the first step for using the machine to wash your clothes?

To throw the clothes of _____ into the machine.

3. How do you know the correct amount of the detergent to be used?

You can read the directions on the _____.

4. What temperature is recommended for washing brightly colored clothes?

_____.

5. When should you put in the money?

After _____ of the washing machine.

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. That entrepreneurial quality often results in successful people working “on” their business, not “in” their business.
 - A. 这种企业家的素质往往使成功人士将自己的工作建立在超越于自己的企业之上，但这绝非脱离企业内部。
 - B. 这种企业家的素质往往使成功人士将自己的工作建立在超越于自己的企业之上，而不仅仅是局限于企业内部。
 - C. 将自己的工作建立在超越于自己的企业之上，而不仅仅是局限于企业内部，这种企业家的素质造就了成功人士。
 - D. 将自己的工作建立在超越于自己的企业之上，而不仅仅是局限于企业内部，只有成功人士才有这种企业家的素质。

2. The seller shall send by airmail to the buyer for their acceptance a certificate of the accident.
 - A. 卖方须以空邮方式向买方提供事故发生的证明文件。
 - B. 买方须以空邮方式向卖方提供事故发生的证明文件。
 - C. 卖方须以电邮方式向买方提供事故发生的证明文件。
 - D. 买方须以电邮方式向卖方提供事故发生的证明文件。

3. All disputes in connection with the execution of this letter of intent shall be settled friendly through negotiation.
 - A. 凡影响本意向书执行的一切争议，应通过友好协商解决。
 - B. 凡影响本判决书执行的一切争议，应通过友好协商解决。
 - C. 凡与本判决书执行有关的一切争议，应通过友好协商解决。
 - D. 凡与本意向书执行有关的一切争议，应通过友好协商解决。

4. Tell a public servant that a bridge is about to be built across the river.
 - A. 告诉一位服务员，让其在那条河上造一座桥。
 - B. 告诉一位公务员，让其在那条河上造一座桥。
 - C. 告诉一位公务员那条河上将造一座桥。
 - D. 告诉一位服务员那条河上将造一座桥。

5. So, in answer to your question “what makes a good businessman”, and broadly speaking, I think you just look for people who work “on” their business rather than “in” their business. They are the ones with the best entrepreneurial minds and most likely to succeed.

II. Translate the following phrases into English.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 1. 横跨河流 | _____ |
| 遇见 | _____ |
| 明了, 洞悉 | _____ |
| 2. 独特之处 | _____ |
| 一位才智超群的女子 | _____ |
| 无与伦比的天才 | _____ |
| 3. 思维方式 | _____ |
| 妨碍, 挡道 | _____ |
| 屈服 | _____ |
| 4. 解决 | _____ |
| 着手工作 | _____ |
| 渐渐消除 | _____ |
| 5. 意向书 | _____ |
| 感谢信 | _____ |
| 道歉信 | _____ |

Writing

Write a business greeting card to your business partner according to the following instructions given in Chinese.

假如你是利华公司的经理李阳, 请给 David Copper 先生写一张商务贺卡。

内容: 已获悉他最近在上海开设了一家分支机构; 向他表示祝贺; 感谢他一直以来的业务支持与合作; 祝愿他来年事业更加发达, 财源广进。

Hot Words and Phrases

◎ *pendulum clan* (钟摆族)

pendulum clan 是指“工作在此城，生活在别处”的跨城际就业人群。这个群体的生活模式被形象地称为“5+2”，即每周在一个城市工作5天，一到周末便赶回另一个城市的家中。

◎ *alpha earner* (养家太太)

alpha earner 描述的是妻子挣钱养家，而丈夫在家里看孩子、做家务这样一种“女主外，男主内”的家庭模式。*alpha earner* 专用来形容这类担负家庭经济重任的女性。据调查，美国大约有11%的家庭是由养家太太来维持的。

◎ *sandwich class* (夹心阶层)

sandwich class 用来形容那些收入远高于申请福利房的条件，但又不足以购置自己房屋的打工一族。在房价走势不断攀高的今天，夹心阶层的住房问题日益突出。

◎ *a square meal* (丰盛的、营养均衡的一餐)

a square meal 这种说法来自英国皇家海军，因为海军官兵们吃饭用的盘子是木制的、方形的。官兵们吃的饭绝对是有营养的，这样才有力气保卫国家。

◎ *go pear-shaped* (搞砸了)

俚语 *go pear-shaped* 源自英国皇家空军，最早出现在20世纪60年代。空军飞行员学特技飞行时，其中有一项训练项目叫“翻圈飞行”。对于新手来说，这个“圈”不好掌握，一般新手翻的圈都不太圆，呈梨形。这时，地面上的队友就会说 *It's all gone pear-shaped*。后来，人们用 *go pear-shaped* 泛指“没把事情做好”。