



普通高等教育大学英语系列教材

INNOVATION
COLLEGE ENGLISH

创新大学英语

一册 自主学习用书

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华东师范大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

创新大学英语一册自主学习用书 / 李海, 宋冰, 徐中怡主编(傅勇林总主编). - 上海: 华东师范大学出版社, 2008.8

ISBN 978-7-5617-6001-7

(普通高等教育大学英语系列教材)

I. 创... II ①李... ②宋... ③徐... III. 英语-高等学校-教材-IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 054039 号

普通高等教育大学英语系列教材
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装帧设计 创图文化

出版发行 华东师范大学出版社
社 址 上海市中山北路 3663 号 邮 编 200062
电话总机 021-62450163 转各部门 行政传真 021-62572105
客服电话 021-62865537(兼传真)
门市(邮购)电话 021-62869887
门市地址 上海市中山北路 3663 号华东师范大学校内先锋路口
网 址 www.ecnupress.com.cn

印 刷 者 成都蜀雅印务有限公司
开 本 787×1092 16 开
印 张 19.5
字 数 402 千字
版 次 2008 年 8 月第 1 版
印 次 2009 年 5 月第 2 次
书 号 ISBN 978-7-5617-6001-7/H·386
定 价 32.80 元

出 版 人 朱杰人

(如发现本版图书有印订质量问题,请寄回本社市场部调换或电话 021-62865537 联系)

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UNIT 1

New Life, New Beginning

Part One Text Analysis and Exercises

Word Study

1. concern

n. 1) (~ for/about/over sth./sb.) a feeling of worry, especially one that is shared by many people 担心, 忧虑

e.g. There is now considerable concern for their safety.

人们现在对他们的安全非常担心。

Our main concern is that they are not receiving enough help.

我们最担忧的是,他们没有得到足够的帮助。

2) sth. that is important or interesting to sb. 重要的或感兴趣的事

e.g. How much money I earn is none of your concern.

我挣多少钱与你无关。

v. (often passive) to involve sb.; to affect sb. 涉及, 影响

e.g. Don't interfere in what doesn't concern you.

别管与自己无关的事。

To whom it may concern ...(used at the beginning of a public notice or of a job reference about sb.'s character and ability) 敬启者……

【短语】as/so far as sb./sth. is concerned 就某人(某事物)而言
be concerned with... 与……有关

2. face

v. to confront with complete awareness; to overcome by confronting boldly or bravely 面对(临)

e.g. The company is facing a financial crisis.

公司正面临着一场经济危机。

【短语】face up to sth. 勇于面对(困难或不愉快的事情)

e.g. She had to face up to the fact that she would never walk again.

她不得不正视自己将永远不能行走这一事实。

be faced with... 面对(临)

e.g. She's faced with a difficult decision.

她面临着一个困难的抉择。

3. related

adj. 1) being a relative of sb. 有(亲属)关系的

e.g. She and I are related.

她和我亲戚。

2) (~ to sth./sb.) connected with sth./sb. 与(某人或某物)有关的,相联系的

e.g. Much of the crime in this area is related to drug abuse.

这一地区的许多犯罪都与吸毒有关。

Education levels are strongly related to income.

教育程度与收入密切相关。

【扩展】relate v. (~ sth. to/with sth.) to show or make a connection between two or more things 将……联系起来

e.g. The report relates high wages to/with labor shortages.

该报告认为高薪与劳动力短缺有关。

4. take advantage of

1) to make use of sth. well; to make use of an opportunity 充分利用

e.g. She took advantage of the children's absence to tidy their rooms.

她利用孩子们不在的时候收拾他们的房间。

2) to make use of sb./sth. in a way that is unfair or dishonest (不正当或不诚实地)利用某人或某事(物)

e.g. Don't lend them the car — they're taking advantage of you!

别借车给他们——他们在利用你!

【扩展】advantage n. 优势

e.g. Her French upbringing gives her certain advantages over other students in her class.

她在法国所受的教育使她与班上其他同学相比,有了一定优势。

5. handle

v. 1) to deal with a situation, a person, an area of work or a strong emotion 应对(付),处理

e.g. A new man was appointed to handle the crisis.

一个新人被指派来处理这场危机。

2) to touch, hold or move sth. with hands (用手)触摸,拿

e.g. The label on the box said, "Fragile. Handle with Care."

盒子上的标签写着:“易碎品,小心轻放。”

3) to control a vehicle, an animal, a tool, etc. 操作,操控

e.g. I wasn't sure if I could handle such a powerful car.

我不确定能否操控这辆动力十足的汽车。

n. the part of an object, such as a cup, a bag, or a tool that you use to hold it, or carry it
柄,把手

6. accompany

- v.** 1) to happen or appear with sth. else 与某事物同时出现或发生

e.g. strong winds accompanied by heavy rain

狂风夹着暴雨

The text is accompanied by illustrations.

正文附有插图。

- 2) to travel or go somewhere with sb. 伴随, 陪伴

e.g. His wife accompanied him on the trip.

他这次旅行有妻子陪同。

7. constant

- adj.** 1) happening all the time or repeatedly 经常的, 不断发生的

e.g. This entrance is in constant use. Do not block it.

这个入口经常使用, 请勿堵塞。

He kept in constant contact with his family while he was in Australia.

在澳大利亚期间, 他与家里人一直保持联系。

- 2) unchanging; fixed 不变的, 恒定的

e.g. Pressure in the container remains constant.

容器中的压力保持恒定不变。

8. (all) on one's own

- 1) alone; without anyone else 独自

e.g. I'm all on my own today.

今天我是独自一人。

- 2) without help or supervision 独立地, 单独地

e.g. Although her father is in the firm she got the job all on her own.

尽管她父亲在那公司里, 但她是靠自己得到那份工作的。

9. staff

- n.** all the workers employed in an organization 全体职员

e.g. Our department has a staff of seven.

我们部门有七名员工。

The school's staff is / are excellent.

该校的员工都很出色。

10. make sure (of sth./that...)

- 1) to check that sth. is true or has been done 核实, 查明

e.g. I think the door's locked, but I'll just go and make sure.

我想门已经锁了, 但我最好还是去查看一下。

First, make sure the printer has enough paper in it.

首先, 确定打印机里面是否有足够的打印纸。

- 2) to do sth. so that you can be certain of the result 确保

e.g. They scored another goal and made sure of victory.

他们又进一球,确保了胜利。

11. affect

v. 1) to produce a change in sb./sth. 影响

e.g. The south of the country was worst affected by the drought.

这个国家的南部地区受旱灾影响最为严重。

2) (*often passive*) (of a disease) to attack sb. or a part of the body; to make sb. become ill/sick
(疾病)侵袭,感染

e.g. Cancer had affected his lungs.

癌已侵及他的肺脏。

【扩展】**affection** **n.** (~ for/towards sb./sth.) 喜爱,友爱,爱情

12. available

adj. 1) (of things) that you can get, buy or find (指物)可用的,可得到的

e.g. You will be informed when the book becomes available.

这本书有货时就通知你。

2) (of a person) free to see or talk to people (指人)可会见的,有空的

e.g. The Prime Minister was not available for comment.

首相无暇评论。

【扩展】**avail** **v.** (~ oneself of sth.) 使用,利用(某事物)

e.g. You must avail yourself of every opportunity to speak English.

你要利用一切机会说英语。

13. isolation

n. the state of being alone or lonely 孤独(立)

e.g. Many unemployed people experience feelings of isolation and depression.

很多失业者感到孤独和沮丧。

【扩展】**isolate** **v.** to separate sb./sth. physically or socially from other people or things(使)
隔离,孤立,脱离

e.g. Patients with an infectious disease should be isolated.

患传染病的病人应予以隔离。

He was immediately isolated from the other prisoners.

他被立刻与其他囚犯隔离开来。

14. persist

vi. 1) to continue to exist 持续,保持

e.g. If the symptoms persist, consult your doctor.

如果症状持续,就去看医生。

The belief that the earth was flat persisted for many centuries.

好多世纪以来,人们一直认定地球是平的。

2) to continue to do sth. despite difficulties or opposition, in a way that can sometimes seem

unreasonable 坚持,执著地做

e.g. She persisted in her search for the truth.

她执著地追求真理。

Why do you persist in blaming yourself for what happened?

你何必为已经发生的事没完没了地自责呢?

【扩展】 **persistent** *adj.*

a persistent salesman 执著的推销员

persistent rain 连绵不断的雨

15. as a result (of)

because of 由于,作为……的结果

e.g. She died as a result of her injuries.

她由于受伤严重而死亡。

As a result of the pilots' strike, all flights have had to be cancelled.

由于飞行员罢工,所有的航班都不得不取消了。

16. anxiety

n. worry or fear about sth. 忧虑,焦急

e.g. If you're worried about your health, share your anxieties with your doctor.

要是你担心自己的健康,就把你的担忧告诉医生吧。

Some hospital patients experience high levels of anxiety.

有些住院的病人十分焦虑不安。

【扩展】 **anxious** *adj.* 焦虑的,忧虑的

e.g. He was a bit anxious about the safety of the machinery.

他有点担心机器设备的安全。

17. approach

n. 1) movement nearer to sb./sth. in distance or time (距离和时间上的)靠(接)近

e.g. the approach of spring

春天的临近

She hadn't heard his approach and jumped as the door opened.

她没听见他走近的声音,所以门开时吓了一跳。

2) a way of dealing with sb./sth.; a way of doing or thinking about sth. such as a problem or a task 方式(法),途径

e.g. He decided to adopt a new approach to teaching English.

他决定采用一种新的方法来教授英语。

v. to come near to sb./sth. in distance or time (在距离或时间上)靠近,接近

e.g. As you approach the town, you'll see the college on the left.

快到市镇时,你会看到左边有一所学院。

18. lie in

(of ideas, qualities, problems, etc.) to exist or be found 存在,在于

- e.g.* The problem lies in deciding when to start.
问题在于决定何时开始。
The difficulty lies in providing sufficient evidence.
困难在于得提供足够的证据。

19. figure out

- 1) to think about sb./sth. until you understand 理解, 领会到
e.g. We've never been able to figure her out.
我们一直没能看透她。
I can't figure out how to do this.
我弄不懂怎么做这件事。
- 2) to calculate an amount or the cost of sth. 计算出
e.g. Have you figured out how much the trip will cost?
旅行要花多少费用, 你算出来没有?

20. item

- n.* 1) one thing on a list of things to buy, do, talk about, etc. (清单上的)项目
e.g. What's the next item on the agenda?
议程的下一项是什么?
- 2) a single article or object 一件商品(或物品)
e.g. The store is having a sale on furniture and household items.
这家商店正在廉价销售家具和日用品。
- 3) a single piece of news in a newspaper, on television, etc. 一则, 一条(新闻)
e.g. an item of news/a news item 一则新闻

21. essential

- n.* 1) sth. that is needed in a particular situation or in order to do a particular thing 必需
e.g. The studio had all the essentials like heating and running water.
工作室里备有基本设施, 如暖气装置和自来水。
- 2) an important basic fact or piece of knowledge about a subject 要点, 要素, 实质
e.g. the essentials of English grammar 英语语法基础
- adj.* 1) extremely important in a particular situation or for a particular activity 必不可少的, 极其重要的
e.g. Money is not essential to happiness.
金钱对于幸福而言, 并非必不可少。
e.g. It is essential that you (should) have some experience.
你必须具备一定的经验。
- 2) connected with the most important aspect or basic nature of sb./sth. 本质的, 基本的
e.g. The essential difference between Sara and me is in our attitude to money.
我与萨拉的根本区别在于我们对金钱的态度。

22. due

adj. 1) (*not before noun*) arranged or expected (to happen or arrive at a particular time) 到期的, 预期的

e.g. My essay's due next Friday.

我的论文定于下周五交。

The band's first album is due for release later this month.

这支乐队的第一张专辑定于本月晚些时候发行。

2) (~ **to sth./sb.**) caused by sb./sth.; because of sb./sth. 由于, 因为

e.g. Most of the problems were due to human error.

多数问题都是人为失误造成的。

【扩展】**in due course** at the right time and not before 在适当的时候

e.g. Your request will be dealt with in due course.

你的要求将在适当时候予以处理。

23. discipline

vt. to control the way you behave and make yourself do things that you believe you should do
自我控制, 严格要求(自己)

e.g. He disciplined himself to exercise at least three times a week.

他规定自己每周至少锻炼三次。

Dieting is a matter of disciplining yourself.

节食是自我控制的问题。

n. the practice of training people to obey rules and orders and punishing them if they do not;
the controlled behavior or situation that results from this training 训练, 训导, 纪律

e.g. She keeps good discipline in class.

她严格遵守课堂纪律。

24. be/get/become involved in

take part in sth.; to be part of sth. or connected with sth. 参与, 介入, 卷入

e.g. More than 30 software firms were involved in the project.

三十多家软件公司参加了这个项目。

I am afraid your son has been involved in the crime.

恐怕你儿子卷入了这起罪案。

Difficult Sentences

1 (Para.1) **What if you don't get along:** If you can't have a friendly relationship with somebody, what would happen?

【译文】要是彼此合不来怎么办?

“What if” here means “What would happen if...” (要是……又怎样?)

e.g. What if it rains when we can't get under shelter?

What if the rumor is true?

get along (with sb.): have a friendly relationship with sb. (与某人)合得来

e.g. Do you get along with your boss?

We get along just fine.

- 2** (Para.2) **You're certainly not alone — chances are that every other freshman in the dorms will have the same fears and concerns:** It is likely that every first year student in the dorms will have the same anxieties as you do.

【译文】并不是你一个人感觉如此——宿舍里其他的新生可能会同样地焦虑不安。

“**chances are that...**” here means “it is likely that...” (有可能……)

e.g. Chances are that she'll be coming.

Chances are that we will win the championship.

freshman: student in his/her first year at college or university 大学一年级学生

sophomore: student in his/her second year at college or university 大学二年级学生

junior: student in his/her third year at college or university 大学三年级学生

senior: student in his/her fourth year at college or university 大学四年级学生

- 3** (Para.3) **On the one hand, there are no more curfews, no constant reminders to do your homework, no questions about where you're going, or whom you're going to be with:** You are not troubled by any rules about when you must stay indoors; no one will remind you to do your homework; no one will ask you where you are going or whom you are going to be with.

【译文】一方面,不用再按时熄灯就寝,也没人再不时提醒你做作业,问你要去哪里,或跟什么人在一起了。

“**on the one hand**”与“**on the other hand**”搭配使用,以引导出同一问题的两个方面或相互矛盾的观点、意见等,表示“一方面……,而另一方面……”。

e.g. While on the one hand society provides them with better educational facilities, on the other hand it does its best to exclude them from the jobs that really matter.

On the one hand, I'd like more money. But on the other hand, I'm not prepared to work the extra hours in order to get it.

- 4** (Para.3) **On the other hand, you're on your own for what might be the first time in your life:** Instead, you are alone this time which might be for the first time in your life.

【译文】而另一方面,兴许是第一次,你开始了独立生活。

Note that “**what**” in “... for what might be the first time in your life” refers to “that time which...”

- 5** (Para.3) **No one's cooking your meals, except maybe the cafeteria staff. No one's making sure your homework gets done, or that you get up for class on time. No one's washing your clothes.**

【译文】除自助餐厅的员工外,可能没人再为你做饭了。没人再督促你完成作业,按时起床上课了。也没人再为你洗衣服了。

Note that in the sentences “**No one... No one... No one...**” is a parallel structure.

e.g. Music is the medicine for the breaking heart. Music washes from the soul the dust of everyday life. Music expresses that which cannot be said and on which it is impossible to be silent. Music is well said to be the speech of angels.

- 6** (Para.4) **Finding an inexpensive way to keep in touch with family and friends can be a**

great way to smooth the transition into college dorm life: Find a cheap way to contact your family and friends and this will make it easy for you to adapt yourself to college dorm life.

【译文】寻找一种经济的方式与家人和朋友保持联系,这样你可以更顺利地适应大学宿舍生活。

doing sth. ...: 动名词词组做主语。

e.g. Driving a car during the rush hour is tiring.

Working in these conditions is not a pleasure but a suffering.

并列结构的动名词词组作主语,谓语动词的单复数视表达的内容而定,如果表示同一事件用单数;如果表示两个不同的事件用复数。

e.g. Turning these pages and studying the pictures is really a wonderful thing.

Doing housework and working in a company are two different tasks for me.

- 7 (Para.5) **Sharing your exciting and trying experiences with people from home can help dispel feelings of isolation and loneliness:** Exchanging exciting and difficult experiences with people from home can help you get rid of the feelings of isolation and loneliness.

【译文】与家人分享你的激动心情和烦恼经历,可以帮助你排遣孤独和寂寞。

- 8 (Para.6) **One of the anxieties that come with the approach to college dorm life lies in the preparation:** Going to live in a college dorm will bring a lot of anxieties. One of them is how to prepare for it.

【译文】临近开学,焦虑之一缘自做准备。

come with: be associated with 伴随……发生

e.g. The heavy rain came with thunder and lightning last night.

- 9 (Para.7) **Remember, one of the biggest adjustments to college dorm life that you'll have to make is to be disciplined, to put yourself in charge of getting your homework done and preparing for tests:** Remember, one thing about adjusting yourself to college dorm life is learning to be self-disciplined, to finish your homework and prepare for tests on your own.

【译文】记住,要适应大学宿舍生活,首先得学会自律,学会约束自己完成作业,适时备考。

- 10 (Para.8) **... the more you get out of your dorm room, the more you'll get out of college life:** The more you step out of your dorm, the more benefits you will reap from college life.

The more..., the more...: 越……越……

e.g. It seems like the more I earn, the more I spend.

The more I try to exercise, the better I feel.

Vocabulary Exercises

1. Directions: Both the prefix *en-* and the suffix *-en* can be used to form verbs, meaning “to make someone or something be in a particular state or have a particular quality”. Study the following models and complete the table with appropriate words.

Models: broad → broaden
courage → encourage

deep → deepen
able → enable

Adjectives or Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives or Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives or Nouns	Verbs
deaf		rich		sad	
strength		large		short	
danger		sharp		wide	
quick		live		roll	

2. Directions: Fill in each of the blanks in the following sentences with a suitable preposition or adverb.

- 1) He can be left to work _____ his own.
- 2) She had to share a bedroom _____ her sister.
- 3) Is unemployment causally related _____ crime?
- 4) These actions were taken _____ a direct result of the strike.
- 5) I can't figure _____ why he quit his job.
- 6) We took full advantage _____ the hotel facilities.
- 7) There was too much work for our computer to cope _____.
- 8) The body quickly adjusts itself _____ changes in temperature.
- 9) She got heavily involved _____ politics.
- 10) The plane crashed during its approach _____ the runway.

Structure Exercises

1. Directions: Write sentences of your own, using the given words.

- 1) you, pass, exams, if, what, don't

- 2) chance, they, will, late, for the meeting, that, are

- 3) want, I, find, what, out, how, first, long, it, take, was going to

- 4) really, concern, was, what, how, unhappy, child, the, her

- 5) on the one hand, on the other hand, they'd, want to, but, love to, they don't give up, have kids, their freedom

2. Directions: Translate the Chinese in brackets into English using the structures learned in this unit.

- 1) She is no longer _____ (五年前的她).
- 2) Our income is now _____ (十年前的两倍).
- 3) _____ (100 个毕业

生中有 70 个人可能) will go to college.

4) _____ (要是下起雨来怎么办)
when we can't get under shelter?

5) _____ (一方面她的脾气很容易惹麻烦), but on the other hand we needed her advice.

Comprehensive Exercises

1. Directions: *There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the one that best completes the passage.*

Real life, unlike reel life (电影人生), has no script. You can't predict when you will be called upon to speak. But this doesn't mean you can't prepare in 1) _____ for your role.

When you are meeting someone for the first time or are 2) _____ a meeting, you should prepare ideas for topics. Conversational readiness helps to put you, and others, 3) _____ ease by eliminating (消除) awkward silences. It doesn't take long — you can think on the drive to the airport 4) _____ you want to say when you 5) _____ your district manager. Also, the 6) _____ you do it, the more naturally it comes. When you later 7) _____ a similar situation, you may even be able to borrow a few lines from an old script.



How do you find things to talk about?
Read 8) _____ one newspaper a day and several magazines a month to keep up with 9) _____ events. It's an especially good idea to read the local newspapers of any cities you visit. Observe the world around you. A traffic jam, new buildings 10) _____ construction and the opening of an art exhibition are all possible topics.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1) A) head | B) heart | C) advance | D) time |
| 2) A) joining | B) doing | C) attending | D) finishing |
| 3) A) at | B) on | C) to | D) for |
| 4) A) that | B) which | C) what | D) whichever |
| 5) A) send for | B) pick up | C) walk with | D) drive with |
| 6) A) often | B) less | C) more | D) one |
| 7) A) face to | B) face with | C) face up to | D) face |
| 8) A) at best | B) at least | C) at most | D) at worst |
| 9) A) current | B) new | C) good | D) old |
| 10) A) of | B) in | C) during | D) under |

2. Directions: Translate the following sentences into English using the given words in the brackets.

1) 你应该利用这次难得的机会练习英语口语。(take advantage of)

2) 这种鞋子没有你要的尺码。(available)

3) 你为何执意认为自己不需要任何帮助呢?(persist)

4) 过了好几天,约翰才弄明白他不在的时候这里发生了什么事情。(figure out)

5) 众所周知,他成功的关键在于坚持不懈。(lie in, perseverance)

6) 我想买本书,帮助自己应对随工作而来的压力。(cope with)



Part Two
Extensive Reading

Reading Comprehension

A. Reading in Depth

Passage 1

Peer Group Pressure

- ① As children grow older, they become increasingly involved with their peer group, a group whose members are about the same age and have similar interests. The peer group is very different from the family and the school. Whereas parents and teachers have more power than children and students, the

peer group is made up of equals.

2 The adolescent peer group teaches its members several important things. First, it teaches them to be independent from adult authorities. Sometimes this can mean that a peer group can teach its members to go against authorities and adults — to ignore home and school rules and even to break the law. Most teenagers, though, rebel only by making fun of older people in a 10 harmless way. Second, it teaches social skills — how to get along with other people. Third, the peer group teaches its members the value of friendship among equals.

3 Peer groups often develop distinctive subcultures with their own values, language, music, dress, and heroes. Adolescents, in particular, tend to believe 15 in the same things as their friends, talk the same way, dress the same way, listen to the same music, and like and dislike the same TV stars and other celebrities. There may be a considerable difference between these interests, behaviors, and values and those of their parents and teachers.

4 Adolescent peer groups frequently differ from parents and teachers in 20 what they value. Whereas parents and teachers tend to place great importance on academic achievement, peer groups are likely to think that popularity, social leadership, and athletic achievement are most important. These



differences do not necessarily mean that parents and teenagers 25 will fight and argue. In fact, most youngsters are friendly with their mothers and fathers. They simply engage in different types of activities — work and 30 task activities with parents but play and recreation with peers. They are inclined to seek advice from parents on financial,

educational, career, and other serious matters. With their peers they are more 35
likely to discuss social activities such as which boy or girl to date and what
clubs to join.

- 5 Peer group members look to each other for approval instead of relying on
their own personal beliefs. Doing what everyone else is doing is more
important than being independent and individual. Early adolescents are most 40
willing to accept this conformity and so they are most deeply involved with
peer groups. As young people grow into middle and late adolescence, their
involvement with peers gradually declines because of their growing
independence. When they reach the final year of high school, they tend more
to adopt adult values, such as wanting to get good grades and good jobs. 45

(439 words)

New Words and Expressions

peer	/piə/	<i>n.</i>	a person who has equal standing with another or others, as in rank, class, or age 同辈, 同等的人
		<i>v.</i>	to look intently, searchingly, or with difficulty 凝视
whereas	/weər'æz/	<i>conj.</i>	while on the contrary; but on the other hand 然而, 但是
equal	/'i:kwəl/	<i>n.</i>	sb. who is your equal has the same ability, status, or rights as you have 同级别(辈)的人
adolescent	/,ædəʊ'lesnt/	<i>n.</i>	a young person who is no longer a child but who has not yet become an adult 青少年
authority	/ɔ:'θɒrɪti/	<i>n.</i>	a person or body that has the power or right to enforce obedience; an individual cited or appealed to as an expert 权威, 专家
ignore	/ɪg'nɔ:/	<i>v.</i>	to pay no attention to, disregard 无视, 不理睬
rebel	/rɪ'bel/ /'rebəl/	<i>v.</i> <i>n.</i>	to oppose or disobey one in authority or control 反叛, 反抗 one who rebels or is in rebellion 反叛者
distinctive	/dɪs'tɪŋktɪv/	<i>adj.</i>	distinguishing, characteristic 与众不同的, 有特色的
particular	/pə'tɪkjələ/	<i>adj.</i>	separate and distinct from others of the same group or category 特别的, 独有的
in particular			especially 特别, 尤其

New Words and Expressions

tend	/tend/	v.	to have a tendency or disposition to do or be sth. 有某种倾向; to be inclined 有某种倾向,易于,倾向于
celebrity	/sɪ'lebrɪtɪ/	n.	sb. who is famous, especially in areas of entertainment such as films, music, writing, or sport 名人
considerable	/kən'sɪdərəbl/	adj.	great in amount or degree 相当大(多)的
frequently	/'frɪ:kwəntli/	adv.	occurring often or in close succession 频繁地,常常
popularity	/'pɒpjʊ'lærɪtɪ/	n.	the quality or state of being popular 受欢迎,声望,流行
athletic	/æθ'letɪk/	adj.	of or relating to athletics or athletes 运动的
engage	/m'geɪdʒ/	v.	to carry out or participate in an activity; to be involved in 忙碌,从事
recreation	/'rekri'eɪʃ(ə)n/	n.	activity that refreshes and is done for relaxation or fun 消遣,娱乐
inclined	/m'klaɪnd/	adj.	having a preference, disposition, or tendency 有……爱好(性情、倾向)的
financial	/faɪ'nænʃəl/	adj.	relating to or involving money 金融的
approval	/ə'pru:vəl/	n.	a favorable opinion 赞同; a formal or official statement that sth. is acceptable 批准
rely	/rɪ'laɪ/	v.	to be dependent for support, help, or supply 依靠,依赖
individual	/'ɪndɪ'vɪdʒʊəl/	adj. n.	single; particular; having a distinct character; a single human being 个别的,单独的,个人的 a single human being considered apart from a society or community 个人,个体
conformity	/kən'fɔ:mɪtɪ/	n.	action or behavior in accordance with established practice 遵守,顺(服)从,遵奉
adopt	/ə'dɒpt/	v.	to take and follow (a course of action, for example) by choice or assent 采纳(用)

Sentence Study

- 1** (Para.1) **Whereas** parents and teachers have more power than children and students, the peer group is made up of equals.

【译文】父母师长比孩子和学生拥有更多的权威,而同龄群体却由平等的同龄人组成。

本句为复合句,其从句由连词 **whereas** 引导。

whereas: while on the contrary, but on the other hand

e.g. They want a house, whereas we would rather live in a flat.

他们想要一座房子,而我们宁愿住在一套房间里。

- 2** (Para.3) Peer groups often develop distinctive **subcultures** with their own values, language, music, dress, and heroes.

【译文】同龄群体常常形成其独特的亚文化,有自身的价值观、语言、音乐、着装及推崇的英雄人物。

subculture: the ideas, art, and way of life of a group of people within a society, which are different from the ideas, art, and way of life of the rest of the society. 亚文化

sub-: (前缀)从属于;低于,次于,副;亚

e.g. subcommittee, subtitle, sub-editor, submarine, subway, substandard

- 3** (Para.3) Adolescents, in particular, tend to believe in the same things **as** their friends, talk the same way, dress the same way, listen to the same music, and like and dislike the same TV stars and other celebrities.

【译文】青少年尤其愿意信其朋辈所信,以同样的方式交谈、着装,听同样的音乐,对电视明星、社会名流等流露出相同的好恶。

本句为省略句。**as** 为连词,其完整句子应是 “Adolescents, in particular, tend to believe in the same things as their friends, tend to talk the same way as their friends, tend to dress the same way as their friends, tend to listen to the same music as their friends, and tend to like and dislike the same TV stars and other celebrities as their friends.”

- 4** (Para.4) Adolescent peer groups frequently **differ** from parents and teachers in what they value.

【译文】青少年群体与父母师长的价值观往往相去甚远。

此句为复合句。句中的 **what** 关系代词,意为 *the thing which*,引导的从句充当介词 *in* 的宾语。

differ: A differs from B in C

A 在 C 方面不同于 B

e.g. News magazines differ from newspapers in layout and news coverage.

新闻杂志在布局和所述新闻方面不同于报纸。

- 5** (Para.4) With their peers they are more likely to discuss social activities **such as** which boy or girl to date and what clubs to join.

【译文】……而和同龄人讨论诸如该与谁约会,加入哪个俱乐部之类的社交活动。

短语 **such as** 引导同位语,是正式用语,常用于法律文件及合同等正式文书。口语或非正式文书中可用介词 *like* 或副词短语 *for example* 替代。

e.g. He knows four foreign languages besides English, such as French and German.

除英语之外,他还懂得四门外语,如法语、德语等。

They visited eight cities, for example, London and Paris.

他们访问了八座城市,例如伦敦、巴黎。

- 6** (Para.5) Peer group members look to each other for approval **instead of relying on** their own personal beliefs.

【译文】同龄群体成员依赖于彼此的认同而非个人信念。

instead of: 代替, 而不是

e.g. Instead of cutting costs, they raised prices.

他们不是降低成本而是提高价格。

rely on sb./sth.: 依赖

e.g. She relies on her parents for tuition.

她靠父母帮她交学费。

- 7** (Para.5) Early adolescents are most willing to accept **this** conformity and so they are most deeply involved with peer groups.

【译文】刚刚步入青春期的人最愿接纳这种一致, 因而与同龄群体的关系也最紧密。

“**this**”修饰名词“conformity”, 名词短语“this conformity”替代了本段第二句的动名词短语“doing what everyone else is doing”, 这种替换使得句子更简练, 文章更连贯一致。

Practice

- 1. Directions:** Fill in the blanks using the words or phrases given below. Change the form where necessary.

increasingly	involve	decline	ignore	necessarily
approval	considerable	recreation	authority	distinctive
adopt	engage in	make fun of	tend to	in particular

- Sport and _____ have always been part of university life.
- This essay represents a(n) _____ improvement on your recent work.
- You don't have any _____ to enter this house. It's private.
- If your rates meet with our _____, we will sign a contract with your company.
- The contradictions are becoming _____ acute.
- The constitution of a primitive society is not _____ simple.
- Is there anything _____ you'd like for dinner?
- Politicians should not _____ business affairs that might affect their political judgment.
- The number of robberies in the area is on the _____.
- I _____ believe that he will be opposed to the plan.

- 2. Directions:** Choose the best answer to each of the questions or unfinished statements according to the passage.

- The peer group is different from the family and the school in that _____.
 A) its members are more involved B) its members are more powerful
 C) its members are about the same age D) its members share different values
- Why does the author in Paragraph 2 mention a peer group teaching its members to ignore home and school rules?

- A) To show a peer group teaches its members to go against authorities and adults.
B) To show a peer group teaches its members to be independent from adult authorities.
C) To show a peer group teaches its members to rebel against authorities in a harmless way.
D) To show a peer group teaches its members to make fun of older people.
- 3) According to the passage, which of the following will the peer group value most?
A) Friendship and social leadership. B) Academic achievement and popularity.
C) Social leadership and athletic achievement. D) Independence and individuality.
- 4) The word “conformity” in Line 4, Paragraph 5 refers to _____.
A) relying on their own personal beliefs B) doing what everyone else is doing
C) being involved in peer groups D) seeking approval from peers
- 5) The author’s attitude toward peer group pressure is _____.
A) positive B) negative C) neutral D) indifferent

3. Directions: Translate the following sentences taken from the passage into Chinese.

- 1) As children grow older, they become increasingly involved with their peer group, a group whose members are about the same age and have similar interests.

- 2) Most teenagers rebel only by making fun of older people in a harmless way.

- 3) Third, the peer group teaches its members the values of friendship among equals.

- 4) There may be a considerable difference between these interests, behaviors, and values and those of their parents and teachers.

- 5) When they reach the final year of high school, they tend more to adopt adult values, such as wanting to get good grades and good jobs.

附:课文参考译文

同龄群体的压力

随着孩子年龄的增长,他们会逐渐融入与其年纪相当、兴趣相似的同龄群体。同龄群体与家庭和学校有很大区别。父母、老师比孩子和学生拥有更多的权威,而同龄群体则由平等的同龄人构成。

青少年群体能教会其成员一些重要的事情：第一，独立于成年人权威之外。有时，这意味着同龄群体可能教唆其成员反抗权威和成年人——无视家庭和学校的条条框框，乃至触犯法律。不过，大多数青少年仅以取笑长者这种无伤大雅的方式来表达他们的反叛。第二，掌握社交技能——学会如何与他人相处。第三，珍视同龄人之间的友情。

同龄群体逐渐形成其独特的亚文化，有自身的价值观、语言、音乐、着装特色及推崇的英雄人物。青少年尤其愿意信其朋辈所信，以同样的方式交谈、着装，听同样的音乐，对电视明星、社会名流等流露出相同的好恶。而他们的兴趣、行为、价值观可能与父母师长大相径庭。青少年群体与父母师长的价值观往往相去甚远。父母与老师很可能会看重学业，而同龄群体则可能更看重声望、社会领导才能和体育成就。但这些差异的存在并不意味着父母与青少年就得吵架争斗。事实上，大多数年青人与父母相处融洽。他们只是和不同的人做不同的事——与父母一起完成工作和任务，与同龄人一起玩耍和娱乐。他们倾向于从父母那里听取关于理财、教育、事业及其他重要事情的建议，而和同龄人一起时则更可能讨论诸如该与谁约会，加入哪个俱乐部之类的社交活动。

同龄群体成员会寻求彼此间的相互认同，而非依赖自己的个人信念。随大流比特立独行更为重要。刚刚步入青春期中、后段，随着独立性的日益增强，他们与同伴的联系也逐渐减少。到了中学最后一年，他们常常更愿接受成年人的价值观，如渴望取到好成绩，找到好工作等等。

Passage 2 (Time: 8 minutes)

Friends of Friends

Back in 1967, social psychologist Stanley Milgram had an idea. Everybody knows at least a few other people, he reasoned, and those people know another 5 people. Therefore, just going through the people you know, you should be able to contact any person on earth.

Milgram conducted experiments by sending letters to random acquaintances, asking them to pass the letter on through their friends to an unknown person. His experiments, confirmed later with e-mail tests, showed that we're all connected by no more than "six degrees of separation".

That is, you can reach any person in the world through a chain of six people.

It might be comforting to know that your friend's friend's friend's friend's friend knows Bill Gates or Jennifer Lopez, but it's not really that useful. Tracing the chain is time-consuming and inconvenient.

But that's changing now, thanks to the development of online databases. While many people use their PCs to keep track of their contacts and address books,



new services like Friendster and Spoke combine these address books together. This way you're not only in touch with your own friends, but with their friends and their friends' friends. Looking for someone who works in marketing at Sony Music in Tokyo? Going to Paris for the weekend and looking for someone to have dinner with? Just check the Friendster files — there's sure to be a friend of a friend of a friend in there.

So what's the catch? If you want to use *Friendster* or similar services, you need to build a profile including your real name, where you work, your job, where you went to school and who your friends are. This lack of anonymity might seem likely to scare users off, but apparently people are hungry for contact with real people: in less than nine months, *Friendster* has already signed up over four million users.

(310 words)

1. Directions: Choose the best answer to each of the questions or unfinished statements according to the passage.

- 1) The experiments conducted by Stanley Milgram are intended to _____.
A) show the law of "six degrees of separation" B) test his reasoning
C) reach any person in the world D) ask his friends to pass the letter on
- 2) The first sentence in the fifth paragraph can be replaced by "_____".
A) So what's the problem? B) So what gets your attention?
C) So what's the discovery? D) So what can you take?
- 3) The passage mainly discusses _____.
A) the theory of "six degrees of separation"
B) the results caused by Stanley Milgram's experiments
C) the way to trace a chain of six people
D) online services like *Friendster*
- 4) According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
A) E-mail tests by Stanley Milgram revealed that we are able to reach any person.
B) Through a chain of six people, you can know Bill Gates.
C) Online databases enable people to keep track of their address books.
D) The lack of anonymity drives people to contact real people.
- 5) The passage most probably is _____.
A) an official document B) a research report
C) a news report D) an advertisement

2. Directions: Translate the following sentences taken from the passage into Chinese.

- 1) Therefore, just going through the people you know, you should be able to contact any person on earth.
