

# College Life

# 1

## Extended Reading Skills and Practice

### Reading with a Purpose

**阅**读目的直接决定阅读方式和阅读策略，不同的阅读目的所采用的阅读策略不尽相同。我们应该带着真实的阅读目的进行英语阅读。

#### 1. Skimming (略读)

这是一种快速浏览文章的策略，是对文章进行整体把握而非细节性了解。在真实的阅读中，我们会经常通过略读对阅读材料进行初步筛选，快速地阅读文章来了解该文章是否符合自己的阅读要求，是否可能包含自己所寻找的有用信息。略读时，要注意文章的标题、重复的观点或词语、段落的首尾句和长篇文章的首尾段落。略读时应避免逐词逐句地阅读或遇到不认识的字就查词典。

#### 2. Scanning (查读)

查读与略读都是快速阅读，但有所不同，查读侧重快速扫描文章寻找特定细节，如例子、原因或定义，而不是文章的主旨。在实际生活中，我们经常使用查读，例如在机场的航班时刻表中寻找某一航班的起降时间和登机口等信息。查读时应注意大写字母或人名、数字、日期及各级标题中的关键词或词组。

### Practice for reading with a purpose.



#### The Power of First Impressions

1. When people meet for the first time, they make first impressions of one another in a few seconds. To do this, they notice clothes, body shape, the way a person talks, and expressions he or she makes. Research shows that first impressions are very important because they have a strong impact on forming relationships.
2. Studies show that the primacy effect is an important part of first impressions. The primacy effect is

the idea that the first impression is very difficult to change. After the first meeting, two people may interact again and learn more about each other, but the early impressions they formed will influence their feelings about each other in the future. For example, if a person has a good first impression of someone, he or she probably will not notice bad things about the person later. However, if that person has a bad first impression, he or she will probably notice mostly bad things in the future.

3. Another interesting part of first impressions is that people act how others expect them to act. This is called a *self-fulfilling prophecy*. Research by Snyder and Swan supports this idea (1978). In that study, partners played a game together. The partners did not know one another, so the researchers told each player about his partner. Sometimes they said positive, or good things about a partner. Sometimes they said negative, or bad things. The result of the study showed that players acted friendly when they expected their partners to be friendly, but they acted unfriendly when they expected their partners to be unfriendly. The players' expectations influenced how they acted toward one another.
4. A related study by Michael Sunnafrank (2004) showed that when people first meet, they quickly make predictions about what kind of relationship they will have. Sunnafrank found that these predictions had a strong impact on future relationships. In his study of 164 first-year college students, Sunnafrank found that when students predicted they could be friends, they sat closer together in class and interacted more. As a result, they actually became friends. In other words, they made their predictions come true.
5. Clearly, first impressions are very important in forming relationships, because they influence the expectations people have of one another and how they behave toward one another.

1. Skim each paragraph. Match each paragraph with its main idea. (Note: Two paragraphs have the same main idea.)

_____ Paragraph 1	a. People's expectations can influence how a person acts.
_____ Paragraph 2	b. First impressions are very important in forming relationships.
_____ Paragraph 3	c. A first impression is not easy to change.
_____ Paragraph 4	d. People act on their predictions to make the relationship they expect.
_____ Paragraph 5	

2. Scan the passage again and answer the questions.

- 1) How long does it take to make a first impression?
- 2) What are four things people notice when they first meet someone?
- 3) When did Snyder and Swan complete their study?
- 4) Who studied people's predictions about relationships?
- 5) How many first-year college students were in Sunnafrank's study?

## Forming Compound and Complex Sentences

从结构上说，英语句子可分为三类：简单句（Simple Sentences）、并列句（Compound Sentences）和复合句（Complex Sentences）。

## ① 简单句（Simple Sentences）

句子成分都由单词或短语担任，且只有一个主谓结构。

- The students have made better grades in the past few months.

## ② 并列句（Compound Sentences）

句子成分都由单词或短语担任，但有两个或更多互不依从的主谓结构。互不依从的主谓结构可称为分句，分句可由不同的连词连起来：

表示并列连词：and, or

- He had plenty of money and he spent it freely.
- Don't drive so fast or you'll have an accident.

表示意义转折的连词：but, yet

- She has written them three times, but she still hasn't received a reply.
- They are ugly and expensive, yet people buy them.

表示因果关系的连词：for, so

- The days were long, for it was now June.
- I'll be seeing her tomorrow, so I will mention it to her then.

其他并列连词：either ... or, neither ... nor, both ... and, not only ... but also

- Either you must improve your work or I shall dismiss you.

## ③ 复合句（Complex Sentences）

一个主句和一个或一个以上从句构成的句子。

- The students would have made better grades if they had studied hard.（状语从句担任）
- He had informed us that the purpose of the conference was to elect a new president.（宾语从句担任）

复合句的类型有：

主语从句: What I want is a new laptop.

表语从句: His opinion is that the plane won't work.

宾语从句: He reminded me that I hadn't written to father.

定语从句: I'm retiring at the end of the year, and the teacher who will be taking my place is Mr. Williams.

同位语从句: There was no doubt that he was an honest man.

状语从句: All things are difficult before they are easy.

### Forming compound and complex sentences.



1. They climbed to the top of the building. They could get a bird's-eye view of the city. (in order that)
2. The book store announced a special sale on textbook yesterday. We are rushed to the store to buy the books we needed. (since)
3. I'm in this country to study. I also hope to do some sight-seeing. (while)
4. Air traffic is closely controlled. Flying is relatively safe. (if)
5. I met with any difficulty. He came to my help. (whenever)

### Correct errors in the following sentences.



1. Give him an inch, or he'll take a mile.
2. Mr. Smith is president of the university, moreover he is an expert in linguistics.
3. My winter's social practice proved not only interesting but also I learned much from it.
4. She told us to read the paper carefully, and that we should write a short review of it.
5. The students are not only organizing social activities but also are interested in political questions.

## Review and Test (1)

## Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the topic **How to Manage Time in College?** You should write at least 100 words but no more than 150 words following the outline given below. Write your essay on Answer Sheet 1.

1. 时间管理和学业表现密不可分;
2. 时间管理需要规划与执行;
3. 我的看法。

## Part II Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

## Section A



**Directions:** In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

**Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.**

- |                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. A) Education.         | C) Technology.            |
| B) Business.             | D) Agriculture.           |
| 2. A) Academic learning. | C) Cultural activities.   |
| B) Scientific research.  | D) Industrial production. |

**Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.**

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 3. A) The December 9 <sup>th</sup> Movement. | C) The May 4 <sup>th</sup> Movement. |
| B) The May Thirtieth Movement.               | D) The Glorious Revolution.          |
| 4. A) Chen Duxiu.                            | C) Mao Ze-dong.                      |
| B) Li Dazhao.                                | D) Lu Xun.                           |

**Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.**

5. A) Use for their schoolwork.  
B) Use them on trains and airplanes.

- C) Use them in airports and hotels.
- D) Use them to connect with their family members.
- 6. A) Students will be able to use computers without going to computer labs.
- B) Students with laptops will have access to the Internet.
- C) Students will be able to use e-mail to “speak” with others.
- D) None of the above reasons is correct.
- 7. A) All teachers use computers.
- B) 1,500 students have laptops.
- C) It is an old college in America.
- D) Students there can do everything.

## Section B



**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.*

**Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

- 8. A) Both a final examination and a term paper.
- B) Only a final examination.
- C) Only a term paper.
- D) Either a final examination or a term paper.
- 9. A) A report.
- B) A book review.
- C) A research study.
- D) A five-page composition.
- 10. A) It should relate to current trends in United States foreign policy.
- B) It should relate to current trends in United States financial policy.
- C) It should relate to current trends in United States population policy.
- D) It should relate to current trends in United States environmental policies.
- 11. A) An essay examination.
- B) An objective examination.
- C) An open-book examination.
- D) A take-home examination.

**Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

- 12. A) He prefers the smaller evening classes.
- B) He has signed up for a day course.
- C) He has to work during the day.
- D) He finds the evening course cheaper.
- 13. A) Learn a computer language.
- B) Learn data processing.
- C) Buy some computer software.
- D) Buy a few course-books.

14. A) Thursday evening, from 7:00 to 9:45. C) Every Monday, lasting for 12 weeks.  
B) From September 1 to New Year's eve. D) Three hours a week, 45 hours in total.
15. A) What to bring for registration. C) How he can get to Frost Hall.  
B) Where to attend the class. D) Whether he can use a check.

## Section C



**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.*

**Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

16. A) The layout of the laboratory.  
B) A laboratory experiment.  
C) The workbook for the laboratory course.  
D) A piece of equipment.
17. A) Homework must be handed in on time.  
B) The students must follow all instructions exactly.  
C) The students will be able to make choices about the laboratory work.  
D) A great deal of equipment is available.
18. A) At the beginning of the semester.  
B) When the students need to be motivated  
C) After the first laboratory session.  
D) When the students have done good work.

**Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

19. A) Courses in British history. C) Courses in sports.  
B) Language courses. D) Teacher training courses.
20. A) To attract more students.  
B) To make the courses suitable for students of all levels.  
C) To let the students have a good rest.  
D) To make the summer school more like a holiday.
21. A) Because they all work very hard.  
B) Because their teachers are all native speakers of English.  
C) Because they learn not only in but also out of class.  
D) Because their teachers are all friendly.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 22. A) 1663.                             | C) 1363.                              |
| B) 1636.                                 | D) 1336.                              |
| 23. A) Men only.                         | C) Young men only.                    |
| B) Young men and women.                  | D) Women only.                        |
| 24. A) Latin and Greek.                  | C) Latin and Roman.                   |
| B) Roman and Greek.                      | D) Roman and English.                 |
| 25. A) They became monitors or teachers. | C) They became ministers or teachers. |
| B) They became ministers or preachers.   | D) They became monitors or preachers. |

### Part III Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

#### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

As a kid, many people get asked 26 variations of the same question: "What has been your best experience?" As a matter of fact, it is not until your adult life that you go 27 many of your most valuable events. Personally though, I 28 my time in college as my most valuable experience.

My experience in college, particularly the English program, has also allowed me to 29 more knowledge about a variety of literary authors and types of 30. Had I not decided to attend Carthage, I would never have known about classic writers like Katherine Anne Porter, Kate Chopin and the many different plays from William Shakespeare. I have also 31 more about what fables, short stories and poems are and how to tell between them. Also, reading those classic pieces has given me 32 into what it was like to live in the author's time 33 and what the oppressed female writers had to go through. Not only is this knowledge interesting to learn but 34 the differences between various methods of story-writing will also help me to be more versatile as a writer, thus 35 my future career.



- |            |               |                |
|------------|---------------|----------------|
| A) afford  | F) different  | K) consider    |
| B) learned | G) literature | L) through     |
| C) manage  | H) improving  | M) gain        |
| D) same    | I) pass       | N) insight     |
| E) era     | J) lost       | O) recognizing |

## Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2.

### How to Excel in All the Subjects in College

- [A] Truth be told, time is a commodity, and if you want to use it to do the best you can as a student, you're going to need some time management skills. It takes time and practices as all things do, but time management also takes self-discipline. Don't play that video game or watch that movie or go out on Friday night. It's hard, isn't it? It's not meant to be easy, it's meant to be worth it in the end. We will look over some things you can do to get started on developing your own schedule and use your time to excel in all the subjects in school or college. These apply for whatever you're doing; whether it's studying for a math quiz or working on a thesis; it's just a matter of having an open mind.
- [B] Get a notebook and break down each day of the week. What are the things you absolutely have to do? Write them all down. Fill out the blanks in between with studying or working on projects. Be sure to have some breaks and free time so that you won't go coo-coo. Add a little reward for each day you manage to complete according to the plan.
- [C] Whether it's studying or writing an essay, try carrying it in your bag whenever you go out. You will feel relaxed knowing your work is just a hand's reach away, and not miles away from you. Thus, you can always get something done when there is a free minute.
- [D] Something might be tough at first but it gets easier every time. Your friends are going out and asking you to come with? If you have work or studying, just say "No." If they care, they will understand. After all, a night of partying is not worth the regret of getting a bad mark in school as a result.
- [E] You will soon find out if you're a morning or a night person. Studying at some point during the day will feel just right. This is your zone, your time to shine and be

productive. Don't be afraid to plan your day according to your own preferences.

- [F] Plan a few hours in a day in which you'll do nothing but study, write or work. Don't check e-mails, your phone, and the mail box outside, nothing. Just you and your work. Set an alarm if you want to be extra organized on top of that.
- [G] Give it a few weeks for your plan to develop. You will soon discover how much time it takes for you to study or get something done. You don't have to plan three hours for something that takes just one. Use the extra time to relax or do something else as well.
- [H] You will find yourself losing focus, or doing something completely at random. This is when you stop and breathe. Take a look at your schedule and get back on track. Take some time to relax if you need to. The name of the game is "time management" not "losing your mind."
- [I] A favorite among students that somehow always ends up overlooked. You need good eight hours of sleep at night, without exceptions. You need energy to do everything you listed on that busy schedule you have; what's the point if you fall asleep half-way through the day?
- [J] Whenever you do end up making a to-do list and start using it, it will take time for you to realize that it's actually working. Be patient, and above all, remember why you made the list in the first place. Getting that first high mark in school or college and being commended for your organizational skills will be the first indication that you're doing well, and that your time is not being wasted any more.

- 36. We can try to create a period in which we can dedicate ourselves.
- 37. Patience is a virtue.
- 38. We should manage the sands of time and make our own schedule.
- 39. Sometimes we have to learn to say "No."
- 40. To fill out the blanks of a day, we have to make a To-Do List.
- 41. Try to develop your plan and make your plan more suitable for your life.
- 42. Getting a good night's sleep is very important.
- 43. It's a good idea to find your productive time.
- 44. Don't lose focus.
- 45. We should try to keep our work close.

## Section C

**Directions:** *There are two passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

46. According to the writer, going to college is similar to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) going to the heaven C) going abroad  
B) going traveling D) being alone
47. A student is expected \_\_\_\_\_ in college.  
A) to use every opportunity C) to make everything ready  
B) to be independent D) to be a mean person
48. "College is a place to be greedy" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) going to college is helpful for you to earn money  
B) going to college can change your character  
C) going to college makes you spend more than you earn  
D) you can benefit a lot by getting more experiences

49. The reason why one should not limit the college experience is one can \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) spare time to enjoy life  
B) focus his attention on his major  
C) take all he can get from educational opportunities  
D) save more money
50. According to the writer, in what way should a student learn?  
A) Going to college for getting a degree.  
B) Discipline oneself to make learning fun.  
C) Learning something funny.  
D) With "only to pass" in mind.

**Passage Two**

**Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.**

The traditional pattern of classroom at the college level brings the professor and a group of 20 to 30 students together for a 45-to-50-minute class session two or three times a week. The most common method of instruction is the lecture. When lectures are the main method of instruction in larger classes, regular periods may be set aside of a small group discussion. In cases where a small class size encourages informality, lectures may be combined with discussion sessions based on assigned readings, required textbooks and the other materials.

Accurate notes are good aids to the student who is taking a lecture course. Notes should be taken during lectures, and when the student is reading the texts before each session. The key to good note-taking is to be able to listen a lot and to write only as much as needed to record the essence of a point or idea. Thus, students should make efforts to identify only the main points and ideas being presented and write them down in outline form. They should also try their best to take good notes the first time and not try to recopy notes.

However, many students find the experience of attending university lectures to be a confusing experience. The new student sees the other students continuously writing on notebooks and wonders what to write. Very often the student leaves the lecture with notes which do not catch the main points. So it is important to provide courses which help new students to develop the skills they need to be effective listeners and also note-takers.

Finally they should review their notes for about five minutes on the same day that they take them, and go over them again for half an hour at least once a week, according to a regular schedule. No course syllabus need be reviewed; the examinations will be based on the materials discussed in the lectures and textbooks.

51. According to the passage, which is the major method of instruction in college?  
A) Taking note. C) One on one discussion.  
B) Giving lectures. D) Small group discussions.
52. Where can lectures and discussions be combined together?  
A) In a class where textbooks are read. C) In a small class.  
B) In a large class. D) In a regular class.
53. Write notes down in outline form probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) write down the main idea C) write down something useful  
B) write down everything D) write down as much as possible
54. In order to take good notes, students should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) try to make good notes the first time  
B) try to write continuously  
C) try to listen and write at the same time  
D) try to copy others' notes
55. How should student prepare for examinations?  
A) Students need to prepare the course syllabus.  
B) Students need to prepare nothing.  
C) Students need to review the material in the textbooks and in the lectures.  
D) Students need to review the notes only.

**Part IV Translation**

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on Answer Sheet 2.

男生节是清华校内的传统特色学生节日之一。自2002年起, 每年11月12日, 学生都会庆祝男生节, 以表达女生对男生“早日脱离单身, 找到属于自己的爱情”的美好祝愿。在清华学生眼中, 男生节是重视度仅次于女生节的大型学生节日, 全体学生都会积极参与, 以增进男女生之间的情感交流。参照女生节, 学生们将“光棍节”后一天定为男生节来庆祝, 女生会在这一天为男生额外做很多事情以表关爱。“男生节”倡导了一种健康向上的生活方式, 给清华男生的大学生生活增添了色彩。

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Number

## Part I Writing (30 minutes)

[illegible]

## Part II Listening Comprehension (25 minutes)

- |                    |                     |                     |                     |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 6. [A] [B] [C] [D]  | 11. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 16. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 21. [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 2. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 7. [A] [B] [C] [D]  | 12. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 17. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 22. [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 3. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 8. [A] [B] [C] [D]  | 13. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 18. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 23. [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 4. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 9. [A] [B] [C] [D]  | 14. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 19. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 24. [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 5. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 10. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 15. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 20. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 25. [A] [B] [C] [D] |

## Answer Sheet 2 高等教育出版社样章

Class .....

Name .....

Number .....

## Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

26. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]

27. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]

28. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]

29. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]

30. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]

31. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]

32. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]

33. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]

34. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]

35. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]

36. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S]

37. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S]

38. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S]

39. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S]

40. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S]

41. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S]

42. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S]

43. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S]

44. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S]

45. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S]

46. [A] [B] [C] [D]

51. [A] [B] [C] [D]

47. [A] [B] [C] [D]

52. [A] [B] [C] [D]

48. [A] [B] [C] [D]

53. [A] [B] [C] [D]

49. [A] [B] [C] [D]

54. [A] [B] [C] [D]

50. [A] [B] [C] [D]

55. [A] [B] [C] [D]

## Part IV Translation (30 minutes)

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# Education the Right Way

# 2

## Extended Reading Skills and Practice

### Making Predictions

一个善于阅读的英语学习者在阅读文章前会在理解已知信息的基础上对文章进行积极预测，包括根据对主题的了解对文章内容进行预测，根据文章体裁和目的对文章结构进行预测，根据对作者的了解对文章风格、词汇和内容进行预测等。

阅读文章前，读者应学会借助文章题目、主题句、关键词、关联词语等信息来提高预测的准确性。阅读文章的过程中，可以验证预测的准确性，检验预测技巧是否对理解文章有所帮助。

例

例如有一篇短文以这样一个句子作为开头：

Many people believe the glare from snow causes snow blindness. Yet ...

这里根据表示转折的关联词 **Yet**，预测到下面可能出现的是主题句，又必然要否定本句中许多人的观点，即 **snow blindness**（雪盲）可能由 **glare from snow** 以外的其他原因引起。原文紧接着的是：**dark glasses or not, they find themselves suffering from headaches and watering eyes, and even snow blindness, when exposed to several hours of “snow light”.**

据此主题，我们可以比较有把握地预测到下文将着重于引起“雪盲”的真正原因，原文如下：

The United States Army has now determined that glare from snow does not cause snow blindness in troops in a snow-covered country. Rather, a man's eyes frequently find nothing to focus on in a broad expanse of barren snow-covered terrain. So his gaze continually shifts and jumps back and forth over the entire landscape in search of something to look at. Finding nothing hour after hour, the eyes never stop searching and the eyeballs become sore and the eye muscles ache. Nature offsets this irritation by producing more and more fluid which covers the eyeball. The fluid covers the eyeball in increasing quantity until vision blurs, then is obscured, and the result is total, even though temporary, snow blindness.



但预测不一定总是正确的，它需要在继续阅读中予以肯定、否定或修正。主例中原文的内容与预测相近，说明理解过程正确。如预测与原文不一致，则可能有如下原因：1. 对前面内容的理解有偏差；2. 对已预测的那部分语言信息可能有多种不同理解，因而可以做出多种不同的预测。

预测有顺向预测和逆向预测两种，上面提到的为顺向预测。所谓逆向预测，实为预测的一种特殊形式，用于已知下文要推知上文的场合。阅读中积极运用顺向预测和逆向预测，不仅可以帮助读者理解本来难以读懂的章节，还可以提高读者对篇章理解的深度。

## Extended Writing Skills and Practice

### Nominalization

**名**词化 (Nominalization)，根据《现代语言学词典》（戴维·克里斯特尔，2000：240）的界定，名词化是指“从其他某个词类形成名词的过程或从一个底层小句得出一个名词短语的派生过程”。

名词化结构的出现主要是为了解决句子冗长、结构臃肿的问题，它可以避免人称主语，从而简化句子结构和成分。在英语语篇中恰当地使用名词化结构，有利于突出主题，避免或减少了动作实施者的参与，使文章更为精炼。名词化是英语书面语的一个主要特征，巧妙合适地运用这一手段可以大大提高英语写作水平。例如：

- 1a. The bomb exploded in this city.
- 1b. The explosion of the bomb occurred in this city.
- 2a. Opponents to the Three Gorges Dam argue that the new reservoir will flood many cities and village.
- 2b. People who object to the Three Gorges Dam argue that the new reservoir will flood many cities and village.

Rewrite the following sentences with more nouns or noun phrases.



- 1. The witness described the suspect in great detail.
- 2. Thus hundreds of thousands of people who commute in the rush hours are greatly affected.
- 3. It is important to listen to other's opinions, to be sensitive toward other's need, and to take criticism well.
- 4. He walked very slowly.
- 5. When the hero appeared, the audience became very excited.
- 6. He finished the paper splendidly and the professor was pleased.

## Review and Test (2)

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### Part I Writing (30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the topic **The Value of School Education**. You should write at least 100 words but no more than 150 words following the outline given below. Write your essay on Answer Sheet 1.

1. 学校教育是人类传承文明的重要途径;
2. 学校教育可以激发创造能力, 从而使人类进一步探索未知领域;
3. 你对学校教育价值的认识。

### Part II Listening Comprehension (25 minutes)

#### Section A



**Directions:** In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

**Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.**

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A) 25.       | C) 20.          |
| B) 50.          | D) 10.          |
| 2. A) Medicine. | C) Engineering. |
| B) Science.     | D) Literature.  |

**Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.**

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| 3. A) Children fail to learn the significance of making an effort. |                  |
| B) Children's confidence would be weakened.                        |                  |
| C) Children's intellectual development would be prevented.         |                  |
| D) Children would be frustrated.                                   |                  |
| 4. A) Supportive.  | C) Approving.    |
| B) Respectful.   | D) Disapproving. |

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.

5. A) Parents are allowed to set up their own school.  
B) The school has to follow the national courses.  
C) The school has to have at least 27 pupils.  
D) All of the above choices are correct.
6. A) What we should do is teaching in the classroom, not sitting in the office.  
B) Children should do more homework at home, not just sit in class to listen to the teachers.  
C) Children should learn by themselves not rely on teachers.  
D) Children should learn through practice not just from books.
7. A) Yoga, cooking, knitting, kite-making, music, fishing, drama and environmental river studies, except reading, writing, math and science.  
B) Either yoga, cooking, knitting, kite-making, music, fishing, drama and environmental river studies, or reading, writing, math and science.  
C) Not only reading, writing, math and science but also yoga, cooking knitting, kite making, music, fishing, drama and environmental river studies.  
D) Mainly yoga, cooking, knitting, kite-making, music, fishing, drama and environmental river studies, and supplemental ( 补充的 ) reading, writing, math and science.

## Section B



**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.*

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

8. A) Meeting with his professors.  
B) Writing papers for his classes.
9. A) Spend more time in the library.  
B) Write just one paper for all his classes.
10. A) She once wrote about it.  
B) She's been studying it recently.  
C) She thinks the man should write about it.  
D) She particularly likes Romantic poetry.
11. A) He doesn't know enough chemistry.  
B) She knows he's very busy.
- C) Doing extra work in the chemistry lab.  
D) Working overtime as a librarian.
- C) Drop one of his courses.  
D) Do his research on closely related topics.
- C) He's already helped her enough.  
D) She doesn't need any help.

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**Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

12. A) Because the woman is helping the man study for his class.  
B) Because they are visiting a factory Kahn designed.  
C) Because the woman is deciding whether to take the history of architecture.  
D) Because the woman is researching Kahn's work.
13. A) Inventing the assembly line.  
B) Building modern factories.  
C) Designing early automobiles.  
D) Reviving classical architecture.
14. A) Steel manufacturing. C) Textiles.  
B) Coal mining. D) Industrial design.
15. A) There were fire hazards.  
B) They were too sturdy.  
C) They were designed for efficiency rather than for beauty.  
D) They were difficult to heat.

**Section C**

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.*

**Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

16. A) The course material. C) Discussion topics.  
B) Others' misuse of technology. D) The teacher's class rule.
17. A) It may keep students from doing independent thinking.  
B) It may encourage students to have in-depth conversations.  
C) It may help students to better understand complex themes.  
D) It may affect students' concentration on course evaluation.
18. A) The author is anti-technology.  
B) The author will give up teaching history.  
C) He will change his teaching plan soon.  
D) The technology-free teaching proves to be satisfactory.

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Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A) Science and engineering courses seem to be varied and interesting.  
B) Arts courses seem to be varied and interesting.  
C) Science and engineering courses seem to be more demanding than arts courses.  
D) Arts courses seem to be more demanding than science and engineering courses.
20. A) In laboratory classes. C) In lectures and tutorials.  
B) In seminars and tutorials. D) In a variety of ways.
21. A) 1 hour. C) 3 hours.  
B) 2 hours. D) 15 hours.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. A) The final test will be more difficult.  
B) The mid-term test is more difficult.  
C) The final test includes multiple-choices.  
D) The mid-term test only includes articles.
23. A) In the classroom. C) In the teacher's office.  
B) In the examination room. D) On the playground.
24. A) The textbook. C) The research project.  
B) The mid-term exam. D) Personal class notes.
25. A) There will be a lot of multiple-choices.  
B) There will be no articles.  
C) Students will have to respond to all the questions in the exam.  
D) Students will be tested on all the topics discussed in class.

## Part III Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the mark in the bank more than once.

In New York, there is now a school with no daily 26, no class teachers, not even a school building! The "school" is a new project. It is called "City-as-School" and the name

means just that: the city itself is the 27 where 350 students, between the ages of 15 and 18, learn their lessons.

Students choose areas of work which 28 them and then they help to do that work. For 29, one girl spends her week in the 30 of a Congresswoman, helping the public with problems such as pensions, housing, etc.... Then she goes to help in a theater for a day and she spends one day a week 31 first-year courses at college.

City-as-School is six years old. The 32 system in New York accepts it now, as an alternative to final years at school. But can it 33 ordinary lessons? Students have to pass math and science exams before they enter the "school." These subjects are not easy to provide for in "City-as-School." Teachers 34 the progress of the students. 80% to 85% of the students go to college after their time at "City-as-School." The success rate is high. And the students are 35 about their "school." They like the responsibility of their work, and the sense of purpose it gives them. And they do know a lot about different kinds of work in the city!

- |             |                 |              |
|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| A) instance | F) government   | K) taking    |
| B) monitor  | G) depressed    | L) refuse    |
| C) lessons  | H) place        | M) education |
| D) office   | I) enthusiastic | N) learning  |
| E) spot     | J) interest     | O) replace   |

## Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2.

### A New Education System—Education as a way of life

- [A] Evidently the education system of the future will be fundamentally different from what we have today. We will have to start with redefining the basics elements of our education system today namely the School, the Teacher, the Student and the Book.
- [B] The new school, as envisioned (预期的), will be a platform hosted remotely accessible anytime over the internet. The hosted platform will act as the meeting ground for teachers, students and others (such as tutors, content developers, parents, and administrators), facilitating many-to-many interactions. This platform will be available across a country and possibly across the world, it will be open to impart knowledge on

anything teachable.

- [C] The envisioned system is open to anyone who wants to teach. Anyone based on his/her knowledge can create a lesson and host in the platform; or just choose to tutor/assist students in the online platform. Anyone may choose to teach part-time or full-time or irregularly as his/her convenience. For example, if I am good at mobile repairing and I am able to create a course on it, I should be able to release it in the system to attract students. Therefore, through this platform I can reach my students living anywhere and train them in what I am best at.
- [D] As anyone can be a teacher, the future system effectively will crowd-source teaching reducing the requirement of government-employed teachers. Career of a teacher can start with being an online tutor and based on result of his efforts, the person can progress in a career, developing into roles such as Topic Expert, Lesson Expert, Book Expert, Subject Matter expert, Teachers of Teachers etc. As all tutoring, teaching, test taking and evaluation will be undertaken through the online system, the performance of the students can be tracked and thus the efficacy of the teacher.
- [E] The required number of teachers can be further reduced by incentivizing (以物质鼓励的) peer-to-peer teaching or grading. For example, we can create an incentive system wherein a student can earn by teaching or grading peers or juniors. This way the system will reduce the requirement for teachers and enable a student to earn while learning or teaching. Maybe one day it will be possible for a student to earn for the family or to finance his or her higher education through such a system.
- [F] The education system should not be closed to anyone. Anyone with intent to learn anything can access the material. Our current system is open only to registered students who attend the classes. This definition of student keeps a majority of the population out of the education system thus stagnating their learning and growth.
- [G] The medium of imparting education should be kept open and not limit to books. If a mobile app is better at teaching a concept or idea, we should be open to take it up as a lesson in the future school system. Only the efficacy (功效) should be a judge of the tools of learning. The system should contain a system to measure efficacy of a tool and transparently present it to everyone.
- [H] In the new system, anyone can create lessons or content and submit to authorities to upload into the platform. The developers can submit games, video lectures, or E-book mapping against the various topics in the knowledge matrix of the curriculum. Proper check and balance can be put in way for ensuring appropriateness of content and quality. Once any content is uploaded, it will have to compete with existing contents in the system to survive. Any content or lesson getting higher approval ratings from students and showing effect on learning will have better visibility in the platform.

- [I] The online platform, our new school, will also have modules wherein students can do self-study, practice learning and undertake tests. Similar to Khan Academy's, such a system will have automated web-based practice or test system generating personalized problems for students based on their skill level and past performance. Content generators will be responsible for generation of the tests as well. The performance and learning of a student will be tracked over-time enabling identification of the exact problem area that a student is facing, and auto-suggest practice areas.
- [J] Tutors are available 24×7 in the online platform to assist students. A student can approach a tutor asking assistance on a particular topic or join an ongoing class of a tutor in the online platform on the same topic. As everything can be documented, we can see and measure who taught what to whom and how effectively. This tutor and teacher performance will be linked to his or her compensation. The system will have features that enable a person to take or conduct private tuition in the platform itself.
- [K] Active classroom: Regular classes are to be taken up by select teachers. The live stream of the class is to be available in the Internet and students can login and join the classes from anywhere. Student can access the classroom videos later as well. The online platform will provide unit tests to assess the understanding of the student. Passive classroom: Anyone can search and access archived videos of past classes. Besides, there can be other materials where the students can learn from. Tutors will be present to assist students in the passive classrooms.
36. Whether the App for learning is good or not, it depends on the efficacy.
37. The new school will be a platform that is available across a country and possibly across the world.
38. The education system should be open to anyone who is willing to learn.
39. One can choose to teach students according to his skill.
40. The platform can execute some test programs and evaluate students' skills and performance.
41. If the lesson can attract students' attention and show high efficiency on learning, it will be well noticed on the platform.
42. Students can participate in the active classroom on the Internet at anytime and anywhere.
43. In future, the government can reduce the number of employed teachers and make an appeal to the public on the Internet to be a tutor due to their gift.
44. We can create such a system in which students are encouraged to make money by teaching or scoring.
45. In the online platform, everything can be documented, we can see most of the details of teaching and learning.



## Section C

**Directions:** *There are two passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

### Passage One

**Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.**

In our great grandparents' time, a high school education was considered enough, but those days are over. These days, a college degree is a goal that an increasing number of people are pursuing. The job market is more advanced and competitive than ever. An individual with job skills has the best chance of landing the most desired position.

College graduates are also less likely to be unemployed than those with less education. The need for college-educated employees is also expected to remain high. In 2006, the US Bureau of Labor Statistics predicted that between the years 2004 and 2014, 55 million jobs will be filled by college-educated workers. The Bureau of Labor Statistics also predicts that positions for college-educated workers will increase at a faster pace than positions for non-college graduates.

According to the US Census Bureau, an individual with a college degree can expect to earn an average of \$2.1 million throughout his working life, while people with only a high school education can earn \$1.2 million. This important difference in earning potential is predicted to widen, as more jobs require some college education. People with a master's degree can predict to earn \$2.5 million throughout their lifetime, while those with a doctor's degree can foresee earning \$3.4 million.

There is also evidence that proves that education benefits the brain's physical health. Studies have showed that highly educated people are less likely to develop various forms of disease. For several older adults, returning to college for fun has brought joy to their golden years.

46. According to the writer, who are more likely to find the job they prefer?
- A) Those with doctor degrees.
  - B) Individuals with college degrees.
  - C) Individuals with a high school degree.
  - D) Those who have a variety of job skills.
47. Higher education is more important because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) it is becoming less expensive
  - B) there are more and more high school graduates

- C) graduates can be more competitive in the job market  
D) it is satisfying the need of everyone
48. There will be a greater increase in positions for \_\_\_\_\_ between the years 2004 and 2014.  
A) graduates with a master's degree                      C) entry-level workers  
B) non-college graduates                                      D) college-educated workers
49. Studies showed that highly educated aging adults are more likely to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) make more friends    C) improve their memory  
B) learn new skills    D) enjoy their golden years
50. Which statement is true according to the passage?  
A) Students can get a good job if they have a college degree now.  
B) People with a higher degree are expected to earn more money.  
C) Good jobs are only given to the people who have college degrees.  
D) There are fewer good jobs in recent years.

**Passage Two**

**Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.**

In our system of education today, examination is a common practice. Our present education system has often been criticized as too examination-focused. However, one must remember that in offices and other areas of work, examinations still feature clearly. There is no doubt that the fear of examination causes much preparation work. So it therefore appears that examinations, whether considered good or bad, would stay for a while as a test of human knowledge.

Examinations are used to test the intellect of a person, how much he knows or how he has learnt from a course. It is designed to make students study, which should be their immediate mission. In our competitive world of today, examinations have a highly selecting role. In the university, students have to pass examinations before they are allowed to continue, or study a harder course. Moreover, for entrance into a university, examination results would provide a guide as to whether a student has the minimum qualifications necessary.

In offices either government or private ones, examination results show clearly whether a person is fit for promotion. The results indicate how much he knows about the work.

In all these cases, examinations show a spirit of hard work and competition. Students or office workers can refresh their mind again and again.

51. In our present education system, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) examination is a test of human knowledge  
B) examinations are less important  
C) examinations have more disadvantages  
D) one will take fewer examinations

52. The function of examinations in offices is that their results \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) show clearly whether a person should be fired
  - B) show clearly whether a person can be promoted
  - C) suggest which job fit the person
  - D) show whether an employee is qualified
53. Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- A) Examinations can motivate people to work hard and to be competitive.
  - B) Examinations involve much preparation work.
  - C) Through examinations, excellent people can be selected.
  - D) Examinations have produced many incapable people.
54. The author's attitude to examination seems to be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) biased
  - B) neutral
  - C) positive
  - D) negative
55. The purpose of examinations is NOT to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) know how much students have learnt from a particular course
  - B) select who can finish hard missions in life
  - C) allow students to continue, or study a harder course
  - D) decide whether a student can enter into a university

## Part IV Translation

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on Answer Sheet 2.

中国于1986年实施九年制义务教育（nine-year compulsory education）。凡年满6周岁的儿童，不分性别、民族，都必须入学接受规定（prescribed）年限的义务教育。国家、社会、学校和家庭都要依法保障适龄（school-age）儿童、少年接受义务教育的权利。国家对接受义务教育的学生免收学费。父母或者其他监护人必须使适龄的子女或者被监护人（guardians）按时入学，接受规定年限的义务教育。

- |                    |                     |                     |                     |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 6. [A] [B] [C] [D]  | 11. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 16. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 21. [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 2. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 7. [A] [B] [C] [D]  | 12. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 17. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 22. [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 3. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 8. [A] [B] [C] [D]  | 13. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 18. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 23. [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 4. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 9. [A] [B] [C] [D]  | 14. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 19. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 24. [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 5. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 10. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 15. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 20. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 25. [A] [B] [C] [D] |

## Answer Sheet 2 高等教育出版社样章

Class .....

Name .....

Number .....

## Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

26. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]

27. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]

28. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]

29. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]

30. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]

31. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]

32. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]

33. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]

34. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]

35. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]

36. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S]

37. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S]

38. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S]

39. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S]

40. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S]

41. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S]

42. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S]

43. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S]

44. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S]

45. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S]

46. [A] [B] [C] [D]

51. [A] [B] [C] [D]

47. [A] [B] [C] [D]

52. [A] [B] [C] [D]

48. [A] [B] [C] [D]

53. [A] [B] [C] [D]

49. [A] [B] [C] [D]

54. [A] [B] [C] [D]

50. [A] [B] [C] [D]

55. [A] [B] [C] [D]

## Part IV Translation (30 minutes)

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