

# Unit

# 1

# Symbols of Culture

## Vocabulary Practice

### Ex. 1

Find the appropriate definition in Column B for each word in Column A.

A	B
1. defeat	A. a position or place
2. destroy	B. failure to win or to be successful
3. location	C. look closely at something or someone
4. deny	D. spoil; kill
5. afford	E. disagree strongly and try to change it or prevent it from succeeding
6. oppose	F. refuse to believe; reject
7. amount	G. have enough money or time to buy or to do something
8. inspect	H. a number; a sum

### Ex. 2

Fill in the blanks with the words given below and change the form if necessary.

public	damage	inspect	deny
claim	afford	defeat	explanation

- Health food gained popularity when the \_\_\_\_\_ began to think more seriously about their physical well-being.
- We need a bigger house, but we just can't \_\_\_\_\_ the rent.
- The customer was angry at being kept waiting, and he refused to listen to the waiter's \_\_\_\_\_.
- Some people believe that fast food may \_\_\_\_\_ their health.

5. A group of health officials have arrived in the city, \_\_\_\_\_ restaurants, bars, hotels and other public places.
6. More and more experts \_\_\_\_\_ that chicken hamburger contains too much fat which may do harm to people's health.
7. The man was arrested although he still \_\_\_\_\_ destroying that historic building on purpose.
8. The football team finally had to admit \_\_\_\_\_.

### Ex. 3

*Fill in the blanks with the phrases and expressions given below and change the form if necessary.*

tear down	in danger of	make sense	anything but
agree with	add... to	close down	do some repairs

1. How many factory workers are \_\_\_\_\_ losing their jobs?
2. Because the factory was \_\_\_\_\_, his parents lost their jobs.
3. I think this sentence doesn't \_\_\_\_\_.
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ these old houses to make room for a playground.
5. The hotel was \_\_\_\_\_ cheap, and we couldn't afford to stay in it.
6. Shall we \_\_\_\_\_ your name \_\_\_\_\_ the list?
7. There is something wrong with the heating system in our apartment. So I've asked its owner to \_\_\_\_\_ this Sunday.
8. What you've said about the accident does not \_\_\_\_\_ what she's said about it.

### Ex. 4

*Choose the best item to complete each of the following sentences.*

1. The climate in London doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ with me, and therefore, I've decided to move to New York.  
A. suit            B. apply            C. fit            D. agree
2. As soon as you decide on the \_\_\_\_\_ of the new building, please let us know.  
A. location        B. area            C. region        D. situation
3. Coca-Cola has become a cultural \_\_\_\_\_ of the USA, recognized by 94% of the world's population.  
A. symbol        B. signal            C. mark            D. sign

4. This decision to give up the plan is likely to make a lot of people \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. impossible    B. upset    C. damaged    D. denied
5. Since the final examination is coming soon, he can hardly \_\_\_\_\_ to miss another day at school.
- A. afford    B. offer    C. cost    D. charge
6. Who would send me all these flowers? It makes no \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. benefit    B. sense    C. help    D. meaning
7. The music of the time \_\_\_\_\_ the feeling of the people in the country.
- A. mirrored    B. admitted    C. inspected    D. claimed
8. It is important to give children \_\_\_\_\_ to think for themselves.
- A. location    B. place    C. room    D. position

## Ex. 5

*Study the following words to see how they are formed and then complete each of the following sentences with the proper form of the word given.*

manage + *er* → manager, meaning “the person who manages affairs”

inspect + *or* → inspector, meaning “the person who inspects something”

*im* + possible → impossible, meaning “not possible”

Example: She's a wonderful (sing) \_\_\_\_\_.

She's a wonderful singer.

- On seeing the advertisement in the newspaper, I decided to apply for the post of the department (manage) \_\_\_\_\_ of this company.
- Many young people are crazy about this handsome (act) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Liu Xiang, the famous (run) \_\_\_\_\_ in China, accepted the interview after the race.
- Some people think it is (polite) \_\_\_\_\_ to ask about a lady's age.
- A team of British officials were sent as (observe) \_\_\_\_\_ to the conference.
- All our items on sale are slightly (perfect) \_\_\_\_\_.
- We are one of the largest (provide) \_\_\_\_\_ of employment in this area.
- He is a famous musical (direct) \_\_\_\_\_.

## Ex. 6

*Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word given.*

1. Professor Smith has soon discovered the (culture) \_\_\_\_\_ differences between the two communities.
2. He drove so fast that I really felt my life was in (dangerous) \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Could you give me a quick (explain) \_\_\_\_\_ of how it works?
4. The government failed to reach a(n) (agree) \_\_\_\_\_ with the local residents on this point, and therefore, this plan was delayed.
5. The boss asked his secretary to put that into (write) \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Necessity is the mother of (invent) \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The (actually) \_\_\_\_\_ cost was much higher than we had expected.
8. Art, when (oppose) \_\_\_\_\_ to science, is often romantic.

## Grammar Review

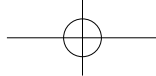
### 形容词和副词 (Adjectives and Adverbs) (1) 比较级 (The Comparative Degree)

#### 1. 比较级的构成

- 1) 单音节词：后加 -er，如：old—older。
- 2) 闭音节单音节词若末尾只有一个辅音字母，双写这一字母，再加 -er，如：fat—fatter。
- 3) 以 -y 结尾的词，若 -y 前面是辅音字母，则变 -y 为 -i 再加 -er，如：busy—busier。
- 4) 多音节和部分双音节词在其前面加 more，如：  
brightly—more brightly, interesting—more interesting。
- 5) 有些词的形式变化不规则，如：  
bad—worse, good—better, much—more, far—farther/further。

#### 2. 比较级的用法

- 1) 助动词常用在 than 后面的主语之后，也可省略不用，如：  
He works harder than I do. 本句中 than I do 等于 than I work。
- 2) 比较级前可用 much, a lot 或者 far 表程度。常用的修饰词还有 a little, a little bit 等，如：  
Tom is much/a lot/far older than I am.  
Mary is a little (bit) older than I.



3) 用 as... as 进行比较, 表示比较的两个部分在某些方面相同或相等, 如:

Linda is as old as Tom.

She runs as quickly as she could.

否定式为: not as... as 或 not so... as。

## Ex. 7

*Fill in the blanks with the adjectives and adverbs given below and put them into comparative degrees.*

1. He used to be sad because of his painful experiences, but now he's a lot (happy) \_\_\_\_\_ about his life than he used to be.
2. If you and your roommates learn to respect each other's differences, you can live together (happily) \_\_\_\_\_.
3. It's the common sense that sunlight is much (bright) \_\_\_\_\_ than moonlight.
4. The new mayor is (responsible) \_\_\_\_\_ than the ex-mayor.
5. When she was thirteen, Mary was not self-confident. And she thought most of the other girls in school are far (popular) \_\_\_\_\_ than she.
6. You can live (inexpensively) \_\_\_\_\_ in student housing than in a rented apartment.
7. Some people like to live in a town because they think that life in a small town is (peaceful) \_\_\_\_\_ than that in a city.
8. My doctor tells me I am healthy, and this is much (important) \_\_\_\_\_ than being thin.

## Ex. 8

*Rewrite the following sentences using "as... as" or "not as (so)... as" structure.*

Example 1: Actually, a mother is important in raising children. (a father)

Actually, a mother is as important in raising children as a father.

Example 2: The test was difficult. (I had expected)

The test was as difficult as I had expected.

1. More and more people realize that health is important. (money)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. You should forgive Tom's behavior, since children are not patient. (adults)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. In my opinion, reading novels is relaxing. (listening to music)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. She doesn't dance well. (her sister)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. We can't go any farther. This is far. (we can go)

\_\_\_\_\_

6. The task is not easy. (you think)

\_\_\_\_\_

7. The story is not funny. (you said)

\_\_\_\_\_

8. The doctor told Tom to drink much water. (he can)

\_\_\_\_\_

### Ex. 9

*Choose the best item to complete each sentence.*

1. I prefer tea to coffee. I find drinking tea is \_\_\_\_\_, or better than, drinking coffee.

- A. as good as      B. as good      C. good      D. good as

2. The Nile is \_\_\_\_\_ the Thames.

- A. more longer than      B. a lot longer as  
C. much longer than      D. as longer as

3. The weather in Manchester is \_\_\_\_\_ here.

- A. as better than      B. as good as      C. as better as      D. better as

4. Let's go by car. It's \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a lot more cheaper      B. much more cheaper  
C. more cheaper      D. much cheaper

5. Let's walk. It's just \_\_\_\_\_ taking the bus.

- A. as quick as      B. as quickly as  
C. more quick as      D. so quicker than

6. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ as you do.

- A. so more people      B. as many people  
C. more people      D. far more people

7. The city center wasn't as crowded this morning \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. as it usually crowded      B. as it usually does  
C. as it usually is      D. than it usually does

8. Their house is about \_\_\_\_\_ as ours.  
 A. three times as big  
 B. as big three times  
 C. three times bigger  
 D. more than three times

## Error Correction

### Ex. 10

*In each sentence below, there are four underlined parts marked A, B, C and D. There is one error in these parts. Identify it and then correct it.*

- They've lived here for quite a long time but we've lived here more longer.  
 A                      B                      C                      D
- You're telling a lie because your story does not agree to what I have already heard.  
 A                      B                      C                      D
- This factory produced as twice many goods last year as in 1991.  
 A                      B                      C D
- You're standing too near the camera. Can you move bit further away?  
 A                      B                      C                      D
- I've been told that Peter's exam result is better than Jim.  
 A                      B                      C                      D
- These people are angry that the building is now in danger of destroyed.  
 A                      B                      C                      D
- Some think that it's real reason has nothing to do with money.  
 A                      B                      C                      D
- It is considered rude for other women to dress more beautiful than the bride.  
 A                      B                      C                      D

## Translation Practice

### Ex. 11

*Translate the following phrases and sentences into Chinese or vice versa.*

- be in danger of being destroyed \_\_\_\_\_  
 be in danger of losing one's job \_\_\_\_\_  
 His life is in danger. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

有输掉这场战斗的危险

2. become anything but small  
anything but cheap  
He is anything but polite.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

这地方一点也不安全。

3. This explanation makes sense.  
This explanation makes no sense.  
It makes sense to do that.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

你觉得那样做有道理吗?

4. have good memories of that old McDonald's  
have good memories of one's school life  
have a good/poor memory

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

他对大学生活有愉快的回忆。

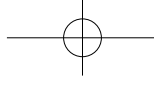
## Writing Practice

### Ex. 12

Read the following invitation and complete the information by filling in the blanks below.

Mr. Kemmons Wilson  
Chairman of the Board of Holiday Inns Inc.  
And  
Mr. Ben Smith  
Chairman of the Board of Hotels United  
Request the presence of  
  
***Mr. and Mrs. Barrington***  
  
On the occasion of the opening ceremony of





The first Thai Holiday Inn and Restaurant at Bangkok Airport  
 (Holiday Inn, Bangkok International Airport)  
 In the presence of Mr. Frank S. Wile  
 Consul General of the United States of America  
 On Wednesday, May 7th, 2008

18:30—19:30 Cocktails  
 19:45 Dinner  
 (Dark suit)

R.S.V.P. Secretary to Ben Smith, 108 Sulom Road, Bangkok

1. The persons who invited Mr. and Mrs. Barrington are \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The reason for holding the ceremony is that \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The person who would attend the occasion is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The place of the ceremony to be held is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The ceremony is to be held on \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The person to reply to is \_\_\_\_\_.

***Rearrange the sentences in the proper order in the following letter of invitation.***

Dear Mr. Jackson,

1. We think you will find this discussion interesting and hope you can attend.
2. Following lunch, our guests will be available to answer specific questions you may have.
3. Paul S. Proctor
4. Senior Vice-President
5. On September 21st we are giving a luncheon for Mr. Stewart O'Neill, Chairman and President of Far East Telecommunications Corp. and Mr. Warren Morgan, Director of Investment Relations.
6. The luncheon will be held at the Hotel Europe Scotts Road, Singapore at 12:00. Your prompt reply would be very much appreciated.

7. Sincerely yours,
8. Mr. O'Neill will speak about the developments taking place in data processing and electronic communications, and Northern Telecommunications' role in these industries.

*Write an invitation card in English with the information given below.*

McMillan 投资公司董事会定于2008年9月18日（星期四）下午7点半在芝加哥市密歇根大道744号举行晚宴，邀请有关人士参加。

投资公司：Investment Company

董事会：the Board of Directors

芝加哥市：Chicago

密歇根大道：Michigan Avenue

## Reading Practice

### Ex. 13

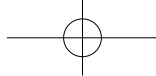
*Read the following passage and choose the best answers.*

Time spent in a bookshop can be most enjoyable, whether you are a book-lover or merely there to buy a book as a present. You may even have entered the shop just to be kept from a sudden shower of rain.

You are careless of your surroundings. The desire to pick up a book with an attractive dust-jacket (书的护封皮) is great, although you might end up with a rather dull book.

This opportunity to escape the realities of everyday life is, I think, the main attraction of a bookshop. You can wander round such places to your heart's content. If it is a good shop, no assistant will come to you with the "necessary" greeting: "Can I help you, Sir?"

You needn't buy anything you don't want. In a bookshop an assistant should remain in the background until you have finished browsing (浏览). Then, and only then, are his services necessary. Of course, you may want to find out where a particular section is, but when he has led you there, the assistant goes away carefully and looks as if he is not interested in selling a single book.



It is very easy to enter the shop looking for a book on ancient coins and to come out carrying a copy of the latest best-selling novel. Apart from running up a huge account, you can waste a great deal of time wandering from section to section.

(Words: 253)

1. According to the author, a bookshop is popular mainly because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. people can often be kept from the rain
  - B. most people are book-lovers
  - C. people might have opportunities to escape the realities of everyday life
  - D. people can choose a book as a gift
2. The assistant should remain “in the background” (Paragraph 4) so as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. not to interfere with (妨碍) people reading books
  - B. to have time to take a rest
  - C. to be able to take care of the books
  - D. to watch the book-lovers
3. According to the passage, a good assistant in a bookshop should \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. greet people friendly as soon as they enter the shop
  - B. stand by the door to greet people
  - C. offer help only when people need it
  - D. lead people while they are wandering about
4. In the last paragraph, the author wants to show that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. sometimes it is very dangerous to go to a bookshop
  - B. interesting novels are in fact not worth buying
  - C. people should spend less time reading novels
  - D. people sometimes waste time and money in a bookshop
5. Which of the following statements is NOT true, according to the author?
  - A. You will always buy something in a bookshop.
  - B. A bookshop assistant should not appear too eager to sell books.
  - C. A book with an attractive dust-jacket is not always an interesting one.
  - D. You are likely to buy a book you didn't intend to.

### Ex. 14

Read the following advertisement and then complete the information by filling in the blanks in the table below.

#### Jinjiang Great Hotel

Jinjiang Great Hotel, the only four-star Sino-foreign joint-venture (中外合资) hotel in Jiangsu Province, is located in Zhenjiang, the famous historic city. The hotel is also a model in the tourism trade of Jiangsu Province.

Since its opening in 1997, the hotel has been highly appraised by guests both from home and abroad for its selected facilities, considerate services and modern hotel management.

At present, the Jinjiang Great Hotel has developed into the Jinjiang Industrial Group Corporation with eight branches combining tourism, hotel, entertainment, food and beverage.

Add: 16 Jiefang Donglu, Zhenjiang 212013, China

Tel: (0511) 8780221 Fax: (0511) 8780559

#### Information about Jinjiang Great Hotel

It is located in \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ (city), \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (province).

It opened the business in \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_.

The customers of the hotel are \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_.

Jinjiang Industrial Group Corporation combines \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_, accommodation, entertainment, food and beverage.

### Ex. 15

Read the following passage as fast as you can and then decide whether the statements that follow are TRUE or FALSE according to the passage.

Reading Time Starting Time: \_\_\_\_\_ Finishing Time: \_\_\_\_\_

Lawn tennis (草地网球) is a good sport, being based on the ancient game of court

tennis, which probably came up in Egypt or Persia some 2,500 years ago. Major Walter Wingfield thought that something like court tennis could be played outdoors on lawns, and in December 1873, he introduced his new game, which he called Sphairistike, at a lawn party in Wales. The sport became popular very rapidly, but the strange, difficult name disappeared almost at once, being replaced by the very simple term “lawn tennis”.

By 1874 the game was being played by British soldiers in Bermuda, and in the early months of that year a young lady named Mary Outerbridge returned from Bermuda to New York, bringing with her the equipment (器材) necessary to play the new game. With the help of one of her brothers, she laid out a court on the grounds of the Staten Island (斯塔滕岛) Cricket and Baseball Club, and there, in the spring of 1874, Miss Outerbridge and some of her friends played the first game of lawn tennis in the United States. And just two years later, in 1876, the first National Lawn Tennis Tournament (锦标赛) was held— at Nahant near Boston.

(Words: 201)

(True/False) 1. Lawn tennis probably came from the idea of an ancient game played in Egypt or Persia.

(True/False) 2. Major Walter Wingfield introduced his new game and called it lawn tennis.

(True/False) 3. Mary Outerbridge introduced the new game to the United States.

(True/False) 4. Lawn tennis was introduced to the United States in 1874.

(True/False) 5. The first United States lawn tennis game was played in Boston.

## Practice for Practical English Test for Colleges (Level B)

### Ex. 16

*There are 10 incomplete statements here. You are required to complete each statement by choosing the appropriate answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D.*

- It's very kind \_\_\_\_\_ you to help us when we are in such a trouble.  
A. to                      B. of                      C. with                      D. by
- It was wise of him to \_\_\_\_\_ your advice, or he might have lost the game.  
A. hear                      B. make                      C. follow                      D. carry

3. It's a waste of time \_\_\_\_\_ to make the old man give up his own idea.  
A. try                      B. trying                      C. have tried                      D. tried
4. I didn't go to his party because I had to attend an \_\_\_\_\_ lecture.  
A. important              B. impatient                      C. immediate                      D. impossible
5. It was because of the heavy rain \_\_\_\_\_ he didn't go to the concert.  
A. that                      B. while                      C. why                      D. since
6. We all know that the front door is the main \_\_\_\_\_ to the house.  
A. input                      B. way                      C. entrance                      D. path
7. Robert is said \_\_\_\_\_ in a Japanese company as a salesman for many years.  
A. to have worked                      B. to work  
C. be working                      D. having worked
8. I strongly \_\_\_\_\_ the proposals they put forward at the meeting.  
A. adjust to                      B. point to                      C. aim to                      D. object to
9. If you \_\_\_\_\_ to see Bob, please tell him that I am looking for him.  
A. occur                      B. happen                      C. appear                      D. contact
10. He was looking forward to the time \_\_\_\_\_ he would have to attend the interview.  
A. where                      B. that                      C. why                      D. when

### *Words of Wisdom*

If you work just for money, you'll never make it, but if you love what you're doing and you always put the customer first, success will be yours.

—Ray Kroc, founder of McDonald's

All our dreams can come true, if we have the courage to pursue them.

—Walt Disney

It's kinda fun to do the impossible.

—Walt Disney