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Unit 1 Half a Day

Part I Vocabulary and Grammar

Directions: In this part there are 30 incomplete sentences, each with four suggested answers. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

- I don't think it's wise of you to show _____ your greater knowledge in front of the director, for it may offend him.
A. up
B. off
C. out
D. in
- That statement, if not properly explained, might _____ misunderstanding.
A. get ready for
B. go in for
C. go back on
D. give rise to
- Scholars maintain that social developments can easily bring _____ language changes.
A. up
B. about
C. out
D. forward
- I have gotten my work done _____ today, but I'd feel guilty going home while everybody else is still working.
A. ahead of time a little
B. a little time ahead
C. a little ahead of time
D. ahead of a little time
- Generally, it is only when animals are trapped that they _____ to violence in order to escape.
A. proceed
B. appeal
C. resort
D. incline
- Hundreds of people have _____ the waste land in the hope that they will be allowed to stay.
A. intruded
B. invaded
C. gathered
D. aggressed
- He took _____ of the manager's hospitalization and did his own business during his office hours.
A. benefit
B. advantage
C. use
D. good
- Ever since the earliest days of AI, there have been concerns that some day software will _____ the world, leaving the fate of human beings unknown.
A. take off
B. take over
C. take down
D. take out

Part II Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 哈林是那种动不动就在同学面前炫耀自己的孩子。(show off)

2. 研究人员正在利用遗传学和计算机方面的新技术, 以便更好地监测和预测环境变化给疾病暴发带来的可能影响。(take advantage of)

3. 有时候诗人在他们的作品里使用奇怪的语言来表达他们的感情。(resort to)

4. 时至今日, 我还是不理解为什么他不考虑事情的严重后果就做这样的决定。(make out)

5. 在这些国家, 有些“新闻”是在报社办公室里编出来的。(make up)

6. 他们每一课都仔细准备, 以弥补自己经验的不足。(make up for)

7. 很显然, 是他父母的努力使他成长为一个诚实可信的人。(make ... out of)

8. 史密斯太太发现她丈夫在这次交通事故中没有受伤, 这使她大感宽慰。(to one's relief)

9. 尽管我们已进入 21 世纪, 但有些人仍然墨守旧习惯和信仰。(cling to)

10. 那些漂亮、舒适的房间俯瞰着一个花团锦簇的花园。(overlook)

Part III Cloze

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, choose the best answer from the choices given below.

Have you ever asked yourself why children go to school? You will 1 say that they go to learn their own language and other languages, arithmetic, history, science, and all the other 2.

That is quite true; but why do they learn these things? And are these things 3 that they learn at school?

We send our children to school to 4 them for the time when they will be big and will have to work for themselves. Nearly all they study at school has some 5 use in their life, but is that the only reason why they go to school?

There is more in education than just learning facts. We go to school 6 all to learn how to learn, so that when we have 7 school we can continue to learn. A man who really knows how to learn will always be successful, because 8 he has to do something new which he has never had to do before, he will rapidly teach himself how to do it in the best way. The uneducated person, on the other 9, is probably unable to do something new, or does it badly. The purpose of schools, therefore, is not just to teach language, arithmetic, etc., 10 to teach pupils the way to learn.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. probably | B. properly | C. easily | D. hardly |
| 2. A. problems | B. subjects | C. topics | D. issues |
| 3. A. those | B. ones | C. every | D. all |
| 4. A. rely | B. make | C. get | D. prepare |
| 5. A. true | B. fortunate | C. lucky | D. practical |
| 6. A. above | B. over | C. on | D. in |
| 7. A. remained | B. left | C. stayed | D. sent |
| 8. A. whenever | B. whichever | C. whatever | D. however |
| 9. A. way | B. hand | C. method | D. side |
| 10. A. and | B. that | C. but | D. so |

Part IV Reading Comprehension

Section A Multiple Choice Questions

Directions: In this section there are two passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that you think is the best answer.

Passage 1

How often one hears children wishing they were grown up, and old people wishing they were young again. Each age has its pleasures and its pains, and the happiest person is the one who enjoys what each age gives him without wasting his time in useless regrets.

Childhood is a time when there are few responsibilities to make life difficult. If a child has good parents, he is fed, looked after and loved, whatever he may do. It is impossible that he will ever again in his life be given so much without having to do anything in return. In addition, life is always presenting new things to the child—things that have lost their interest for older people because **they** are too well-known. But a child has his pains: He is not so free to do what he wishes to do; he is continually being told not to do things, or being punished for what he has done wrong.

When the young man starts to earn his own living, he can no longer expect others to pay for his food, his clothes and his room, but has to work if he wants to live comfortably. If he spends most of his time playing about in the way that he used to as a child, he will go hungry. And if he breaks the laws of society as he used to break the laws of his parents, he may go to prison. If, however, he works hard, keeps out of trouble and has good health, he can have the great happiness of building up for himself his own position in society.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - A. Life is not enjoyable since each age has some pains.
 - B. Young men can have the greatest happiness if they work hard.
 - C. Childhood is the most enjoyable time in one's life.
 - D. One is the happiest if he can make good use of each age in his life.
2. It can be inferred from Para. 2 that _____.
 - A. life for adults is more difficult than that for children
 - B. a child is always loved whatever he does
 - C. if much is given to a child, he must do something in return
 - D. only children are interested in life

3. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
 - A. People aren't often satisfied with their life.
 - B. Life is less interesting to older people.
 - C. Adults are free to do whatever they want.
 - D. Adults should no longer rely on others.
4. What does the word "they" in Para. 2 refer to?
 - A. Older people.
 - B. Children.
 - C. Things.
 - D. Pains.
5. The paragraph following the passage will most probably discuss _____.
 - A. examples of successful young men
 - B. how to build up one's position in society
 - C. joys and pains of the old
 - D. what to do when one has problems in life

Passage 2

From the time we are born, most of the simple decisions are taken away from us. We are constantly told what to do and what not to do. In childhood, how often have we not at some stage heard, "Eat your dinner now, because it's dinner time. If you don't eat it now, don't ask for food later when you're hungry." These experiences mould the child into the ways of society rather than allowing him or her to grow up relatively free from social constraints. The mealtime example serves to underline the conditions under which children are born and bred to conform to the ways of society and the group. By its very nature society is inherently hostile to individuality. **It** has an inbuilt resistance to allowing the individual to flower in his or her own way.

All social institutions, whether medical, religious, social or economic, demand a high degree of mental conformity as the price of membership. By the age of around seven most children are already *indoctrinated* (灌输) into a conformist mode. Whilst there are certainly advantages to social conformity, there is also a price that is not immediately apparent. In internalizing and adopting society's conceptual models and structures, the individual is induced into acting in violation of his or her own nature.

Society conditions us to such an extent that we tend to conform not only in the way that we think, but also in the way that we live, especially with regard to eating habits. Instead of discovering our **uniqueness** and living according to our own inner dictates, most of us follow instead the dictates of parents, politicians, clergy, the media, and peer groups. In obeying these **external voices**—which may even be the original cause of some of our worst illnesses—we deny our essential nature.

1. Why are most of the simple decisions taken away from us since we are born?
 - A. Because we have to obey parents in order to get food.
 - B. Because social constrains prevent us from developing individuality.
 - C. Because we have to obey our nature so as to grow up healthily.
 - D. Because the ways of society and the group encourage us to behave like our parents.
2. What does the word “it” in the last sentence of the first paragraph refer to?
 - A. Nature.
 - B. Resistance.
 - C. Individual.
 - D. Society.
3. Which of the following does NOT belong to the “external voices” described by the author in Para. 3?
 - A. Friends.
 - B. Internet.
 - C. Loud speaker.
 - D. Priests.
4. Which of the following statements is supported by the passage?
 - A. If we don't follow our basic nature, we may even get sick.
 - B. Social institutions allow us to flower in our own way.
 - C. We pay high price to have a better life in modern society.
 - D. At mealtime, we eat as much as possible in case we get hungry later.
5. What does the word “uniqueness” in the last paragraph mean?
 - A. Commonness.
 - B. Difference.
 - C. Similarity.
 - D. Singleness.

Section B Short Answer Questions

Directions: In this section, there are three short answer questions based on the passages in Section A. Answer the questions with **NO MORE THAN TEN WORDS**.

Passage 1

1. Why is life for children comparatively easy?

2. What should a child do when he or she grows up?

Passage 2

3. According to the passage, what do we need to do when we become a member of society?
