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Part one**Vocabulary and structure****Word building**

1 Complete the following sentences with the proper form of the words given in brackets.

- 1 Due to a sudden physical discomfort, the lecturer had to _____ his speech to half its original length. (condensation)
- 2 The whole world _____ at the tremendous achievements accomplished by China in recent years. (marvelous)
- 3 The new IT engineer showed great _____ in designing software and operating programs. (competent)
- 4 The young man was _____ for lacking a sense of responsibility for his family. (criticism)
- 5 At your suggestion, I have made a few _____ to my final plan for the project. (adjust)
- 6 The CEO is fully aware that the future _____ of the business calls for two new factories. (expand)
- 7 Neither of the parties has given up hope for conducting more _____ and reaching an agreement on the contract. (negotiate)
- 8 China contributes to the world's _____ by following its own path to modernization through hard work. (civilize)
- 9 The professor tells his students that every scientific experiment demands a high degree of _____. (precise)

- 10 During the excellent speech, the scholar _____ a series of examples to back up his ideas. (quotation)
- 11 There is a growing concern among scholars and experts about the accuracy and _____ of food labeling. (adequate)
- 12 The country has made significant progress in improving its _____ rate according to internationally recognized standards. (literate)
- 13 After being told of the heroic deeds of his mysterious uncle, Mathew uttered a(n) _____ of admiration. (exclaim)
- 14 The new driver got completely _____ by the different road signs on the highway. (confusion)
- 15 The poor middle-aged parents stood in the ward and watched their daughter in _____. (desperate)

Phrases and expressions

2 Fill in the blanks with the expressions given below. Change the form where necessary.

be absorbed in	be equipped with	distinguish between	end up
feel obliged to	focus on	from scratch	in a bid to
leave behind	run into		

- 1 After working his way through college, he _____ teaching French as a foreign teacher.
- 2 It's quite unbelievable that the giant company was built _____.
- 3 _____ a large vocabulary and great language skills, the student representative gave an excellent performance in the speech contest.
- 4 Much to his delight, he _____ the famous playwright at the subway station yesterday.
- 5 Many parents _____ pay for at least part of their children's weddings.
- 6 These are some key features that can help _____ written and spoken English.
- 7 The Japanese swimmer was _____ in the women's 100-meter freestyle final.
- 8 The book _____ a detailed analysis of the rise and fall of the Roman Empire.

- 9 The little girl _____ the beautiful piano music and didn't hear the doorbell ring at all.
- 10 The local companies have used location-based networks _____ attract customers.

Collocation

3 Complete the sentences with suitable words from the collocation box. Change the form where necessary. Sometimes more than one collocation is possible.

Verbs frequently used with *distress*:

cause, conceal, ease, feel, relieve, suffer

- 1 The misleading article in the magazine _____ considerable distress to the actress and her family.
- 2 He tried to _____ his distress, but his trembling voice gave him away.
- 3 We tried to _____ the boy's distress by advising him to think about the misfortune in a positive way.
- 4 It is believed that wild animals _____ great pain and distress when they are hunted.
- 5 She _____ excessive distress at the death of her beloved pet when she was a little girl.

Prepositions frequently used with *horizon*:

above, below, beyond, on, over

- 6 We were taking a walk by the riverside when the sun sank swiftly _____ the horizon.
- 7 Chinese scientists are exploring far _____ the horizon, making great contributions to global science and technology.
- 8 There is no doubt that even more new weapons are just _____ the horizon.
- 9 The sun slowly rose _____ the horizon and lighted up the sky.
- 10 They have become aware of the various possibilities _____ their limited horizons.

Part two

Grammar study

强调句

强调句 (emphatic sentence) 是一种凸显说话人主观意愿或情感、表示强调的句子形式。强调句通常由两种句式来表达: 一种是 It is / was ... that / who ..., 另一种是 What ... is / was ...。这里重点学习后者。What ... is / was ... 强调句可以用来强调不同的句法成分, 如主语、谓语和宾语。当特别强调某一事物时, 可以用 all 代替 what。

注意以下例句中的 What / All ... is / was ... 结构:

- Her left eye got hurt.
→ What got hurt was her left eye. (强调主语)
- Mia visited all the mountains and rivers of her motherland.
→ What Mia did was (to) visit all the mountains and rivers of her motherland.
(强调谓语)
- The children need their parents' company and encouragement.
→ What / All the children need is their parents' company and encouragement.
(强调宾语)
- I want seafood dumplings for supper.
→ What I want for supper is seafood dumplings. (强调宾语)

倒装句

倒装 (inversion) 是一种语法手段, 用以表示一定的句子结构和强调某一句子成分。倒装句中最基本的结构是颠倒主语和谓语的语序: 将谓语的一部分 (如助动词、情态动词等) 移至主语之前叫作部分倒装; 将谓语全部移至主语之前叫作全部倒装。这里主要学习以下几种:

1 由 hardly ... when、no sooner ... than、little、under no circumstances、seldom 等引导的部分倒装。例如:

Hardly had the storm started when all the lights went out.

No sooner had they arrived at the airport than it started to rain heavily.

Little did I know that she had already left.

Under no circumstances will we separate from each other.

Seldom has a historic moment been greeted with so little joy.

- 2 在 so ... that 句型中, so 位于句首时, 主句倒装, that 从句不用倒装。例如:
So deeply did the TV program touch the audience that they all shed tears with hearty applause.
So dark was it that he couldn't see the faces of his companions.
- 3 only 位于句首修饰状语从句时, 主句倒装。例如:
Only when you are clear about your goal can you find the true value of life.
Only if Michelle goes to the cinema will I go.

1 Rewrite the following sentences with "what-clause" to emphasize the parts as indicated in brackets.

1 A well-known banking firm on Wall Street was listed last week. (强调主语)

2 The student submits her essay through a website after class. (强调谓语)

3 She kept her promise of getting up at six o'clock each day for the whole semester. (强调谓语)

4 The engineer designed a new machine that works well in difficult conditions. (强调宾语)

5 I have been looking for the *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*. (强调宾语)

2 Complete the following sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets with "what-clause".

1 _____ (毁了这场篮球决赛的) was the unexpected heavy rain.

2 _____ (这位交通警察所做的) is (to) direct the traffic whenever there is traffic congestion.

3 _____ (这位消防员现在想做的) is (to) save the citizens as quickly as he can.

4 _____ (她所需要的) are some constructive suggestions from experienced workers.

5 _____ (关于这部歌剧我最欣赏的) are the marvelous stage effects and the actors' great performance.

3 Complete the following sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets with inverted structures.

- 1 _____ (他几乎不知道) that the man he talked to just now was a well-known actor.
- 2 _____ (我刚洗了车) than it began to rain heavily.
- 3 They will not complain about it anymore; _____ (他们也不会告诉别人) what they have gone through.
- 4 Only when you stick to your original aspiration _____ (你才能实现自己的梦想).
- 5 Only if Peter agrees to handle the packaging problems _____ (我才会继续进行这项具有挑战性的研究).

Part three

Translation

1 Complete the following sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

- 1 They built huge houses in the 17th century _____ (以传统的俄国建筑风格).
- 2 _____ (如果你在这次竞争中调整了自己的策略), you would have made a greater achievement than this.
- 3 The annual Chinese speech contest for foreigners is held _____ (以促进中国与世界其他地区的文化交流).
- 4 For tourists at home and abroad, Lijiang _____ (被视为爱情的天堂).
- 5 Chinese college students have the responsibility of _____ (讲好中国故事, 传播好中国声音).
- 6 Red in Chinese culture _____ (通常象征着好运、长寿和幸福).

- 7 Experts say that five-year-old kids can _____
_____ (流利地说母语).
- 8 I looked at his photo album in his drawer _____
_____ (仅仅是出于好奇).
- 9 Mount Tai has witnessed many writers who travel there _____
_____ (获取写诗作文的灵感).
- 10 I was surprised when I _____ (在街
角的杂货店偶然遇见了他).

2 Translate the following paragraph into English.

作为二十四节气之首，立春标志着春季的开始，代表寒冷的冬日已经过去，天气逐渐回暖，日照时间越来越长。对于农民而言，立春意味着春耕播种的开始。早在3,000年前，中国人就有了在立春这一天举行特殊仪式的习俗。到了清朝，迎春已经成为一项重要的民间活动。在中国的许多地方，人们会在立春这天吃春饼、春卷或咬几口胡萝卜，俗称“咬春”（Biting the Spring）。

Part four

Reading comprehension

Banked cloze

1 Fill in the blanks by selecting suitable words from the word bank. You may not use any of the words more than once.

Let's compare two English learners, Lora and Julie. Lora is a typical English learner with an evidently low level of motivation. To be specific, she is ___ 1 ___ to all English homework and has just occasional moments of high motivation. She only studies English the day before her test or when she feels ___ 2 ___ by the inability to communicate freely with an English speaker. In other words, her ___ 3 ___ pushes her to improve her English. However, this never lasts long. Even when she spends two whole days before an exam studying with a(n) ___ 4 ___ effort, it's still inadequate. She forgets 90 percent of the things she has learned within a month, which means she hasn't ___ 5 ___ the knowledge. This is not at all surprising because the ___ 6 ___ of our short-term memory is short, and we need to review lessons all the time; otherwise, we just forget them.

Now let's look at another English learner, Julie. She has been reading abundant English stories written in ___ 7 ___ versions, believing it will be beneficial. She reads different stories almost every day for 30 minutes to ___ 8 ___ her vocabulary. She has bought an English dictionary and uses it to look up English words whose ___ 9 ___ meanings are unfamiliar to her. It was hard for her to study regularly at the beginning since every sentence was a challenge. Fortunately, now she can read much faster. Because she reads regularly, she forgets less than other English learners, and her English ___ 10 ___ keeps increasing. She will soon be able to read newspapers and other materials written for native speakers.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| A absent | B absorbed | C accuracy |
| D allergic | E appealing | F condensed |
| G duration | H earnest | I expand |
| J frustrated | K incompetence | L precise |
| M proficiency | N range | O swell |

Multiple choice questions

2 There are three passages followed by several multiple choice questions. Read the passages and choose the best answer to each question.

Passage 1

Recently, 16 Chinese web novels have been added to the collection of the British Library. Covering genres of science fiction, history, reality, and fantasy, these works are considered the classics of Chinese web literature over the past 20 years.

As one of the largest research libraries in the world, the British Library houses more than 170 million items, including cultural relics of different civilizations around the world. The library usually selects works based on their popularity or value. Readers can check the information about the 16 Chinese web novels on the library's website and borrow printed copies.

As one of the current pillars of the country's mass culture, the Chinese web literature industry has quickly matured during its fast development over the last two decades. In recent years, it has received increasing recognition at home. In 2019, 10 Chinese web novels were added to the collection of the Shanghai Library, and between 2020 and 2022, over 100 Chinese web novels entered into the collection of the National Library of China.

The writer of one of the 16 novels says, "It's a surprise to me that my web fiction can be added to the collection of a foreign library. When my novel entered into the collection of the National Library of China, I was delighted. It marked a milestone for my creation. Today, when I heard that the British Library is collecting Chinese web literature, I'm happy for myself and the industry. It feels like the prospects of writing web novels are becoming brighter than ever."

In recent years, Chinese web literature has also attracted an increasing number of readers from overseas. One of China's largest web literature platforms has granted digital and print copyrights of more than 800 web novels to overseas markets. Another Chinese literature portal has seen nearly 100 million readers access its library of more than 2,600 works translated from Chinese into English. Globally, more than 300,000 writers have created over 420,000 original works online.

- 1 What can we learn about the British Library?
 - A It is one of the largest digital libraries in the world.
 - B It usually selects works based on their sales volume.
 - C It has added 20 popular Chinese web novels recently.
 - D It keeps over 170 million items including cultural relics.

- 2 What does the author say about the Chinese web literature industry?
 - A It is one of the current pillars of China's mass culture.
 - B It has witnessed rapid growth and matured over the past 30 years.
 - C It has developed rapidly and gained recognition over the last 10 years.
 - D It has not gained international acceptance despite its huge success at home.

- 3 What does the writer mean by saying "milestone"?
 - A Her novel included in the British Library helped her receive some awards.
 - B Her novel included in the British Library has become popular in other countries.
 - C The addition of her novel to the British Library was an important event for her.
 - D The addition of her novel to the British Library has brought her much popularity.

- 4 What information can we get from the last paragraph?
 - A Around 800 Chinese web novels are sold in overseas markets annually.
 - B Over 300,000 writers all over the world are creating original works online.
 - C Nearly 100 million foreign readers are attracted by Chinese web literature.
 - D More than 420,000 Chinese web works are translated into English each year.

- 5 What does the author mainly talk about in the passage?
 - A The rapid development of China's mass culture.
 - B The overseas markets for popular Chinese web literature.
 - C The worldwide acknowledgment of Chinese web literature.
 - D The rapid development of the Chinese web literature industry.

Passage 2

There was pin-drop silence in a crowded classroom of a government primary school in Patna, the capital of the northern Indian state of Bihar. The students curiously looked at a radio set placed on a plastic chair in the middle of the classroom, waiting for a new English lesson to begin – on the radio. The lesson was called "English Is Fun" and taught primary school students the basics of the language. The kids thought it was easy to learn English by listening to the radio. Every day they eagerly waited for the radio lesson.

Interestingly, despite being an underdeveloped and poverty-stricken region, Bihar appeared to be a trendsetter here. A federal government report found that school students in Bihar were faring better in English and mathematics than anywhere else in India. This was a state where only 47 percent of people were literate, as against the then national average of nearly 65 percent.

So, four days a week, millions of primary students in Bihar learned English through this half-hour radio lesson, which became an instant hit among them ever since it began. Four regional state-run radio stations broadcast these year-long interactive radio lessons, covering seven million students attending 65,000 primary schools in all 38 districts of the state. The state government allocated funds to each primary school to purchase radio sets for this English learning program.

The program started with songs called *Good Morning* and *Goodbye*, teaching the alphabet and basic words. Interactive lessons gave students useful tips about traffic rules, health, and hygiene (卫生). Teachers found the lessons helpful, as they believed the program provided an opportunity for lower-income students in government schools to learn English and refine their grammar skills.

- 1 What does the author say about students from the government primary school in Patna?
 - A They disliked the English program from the beginning.
 - B They learned English through radio lessons each school day.
 - C They performed better in English and art than kids in other states.
 - D They found it easy to learn the basics of English by listening to the radio.

- 2 What do we learn about the English learning radio program?
 - A About 65,000 students took these English radio lessons.
 - B The program was not very popular at the very beginning.
 - C Every district of Bihar had access to the English program.
 - D Around seven million primary schools in Bihar had radio lessons.

- 3 According to the passage, which of the following was taught in the radio program?
 - A English letters and vocabulary.
 - B Suggestions for self-improvement.
 - C Helpful advice about finding a job.
 - D Skills of writing introductory essays.

- 4 What can we infer about India from the passage?
- A The education system in India was quite up-to-date.
 - B Indian students normally learned English by listening to the radio.
 - C There weren't enough English teachers in India's primary schools.
 - D On average, about 35 percent of India's population was illiterate back then.
- 5 What information does the passage mainly convey about English learning in India?
- A Indian primary school students had various difficulties in learning English.
 - B Both students and teachers improved their English through a radio program.
 - C English learning was becoming increasingly popular in all the states of India.
 - D An English learning radio program was popular among primary school students.

Passage 3

Researcher David Graddol says about a third of people on the planet will be learning English as it truly becomes a “world language”. This growth will see French declining internationally, while German is set to expand, particularly in Asia. But Charles Clarke, UK's former Secretary of State for Education, has warned against the “arrogance” of English speakers who fail to learn other languages.

The Future of English?, a book commissioned by the British Council and written by researcher David Graddol, has used computer modeling to predict the emergence of a “wave” of English learning around the world. The research has examined the worldwide population of young people receiving education and the number of countries incorporating English learning into their school systems.

Speaking earlier at a conference on international education, Mr. Clarke argues that the British need to improve their language skills and concedes that the country is still lagging behind in learning languages. He acknowledges it is dangerous to say that English is the world language and that British people don't need to worry about it.

The book's author Mr. Graddol agrees that English speakers should not be complacent (自满的) simply because they can speak this language which is increasingly used globally. He says Chinese, Arabic, and Spanish are also going to be key international languages. He thinks the fact that the world is learning English is not particularly good news for native speakers who cannot speak another language. The world is rapidly becoming multi-lingual, and English is only one of the languages people from non-English-speaking countries are learning.

He also says that the number of English learners will decline as English becomes a “basic skill” taught to primary-age children, rather than something that older children or adults might want to acquire later in life.

- 1 What information can we get from David Graddol?
 - A The number of French learners worldwide will probably increase.
 - B The number of German learners will decrease particularly in Asia.
 - C More people around the world will be learning French and English.
 - D About one-third of people all over the world will be learning English.

- 2 *The Future of English?* has predicted _____.
 - A the duration of a global surge in English learning
 - B the arrival of a wave of worldwide English learning
 - C a steady upward trend in worldwide English learning
 - D a steady downward trend in worldwide English learning

- 3 What is Mr. Clarke’s suggestion to the British?
 - A They need to catch up in English writing.
 - B They need to improve their language skills.
 - C They should raise their awareness of learning Chinese.
 - D They do not need to learn French and German in the future.

- 4 What does the passage say about the English language?
 - A There will be another round of spread of English around the world.
 - B English has been used more and more widely by speakers around the world.
 - C English will be favored more by adults than primary-aged children in the future.
 - D The further spread of English will be welcomed by people from all over the world.

- 5 What can we infer from the passage?
 - A English learning is becoming increasingly popular in Asian countries.
 - B English learning will probably see a backlash in the next few decades.
 - C English-speaking countries should promote worldwide English learning.
 - D People from English-speaking countries should improve their language skills.

Part five

Writing

General writing

1 Write a composition based on the following outline by using as many of the useful words and expressions given in the box as possible. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

Learning English in college

- 1 英语学习的重要性
- 2 我的英语学习状况
- 3 对英语学习的建议

Useful words and expressions		
• globalization	• be essential for	• shoulder responsibility
• be aware of	• spare no effort	• competence
• English corner	• outside of class	• put ... into practice

Practical writing

Writing a résumé

When you are applying for a job, a résumé is often required. It is a short introduction of yourself. A standard résumé usually has the following elements:

Personal information: your name, address, telephone number, etc.

Career objective: a statement of your career goals. Do not be too specific, lest you should exclude possible opportunities; do not be too broad, in case it is not informative enough.

Education: List the information either in chronological order or in order of importance for the job you are seeking.

Work experience: Start with your most recent work experience. Include your position / title, the name of the company, and your main responsibilities.

Additional information: Your qualifications, skills and hobbies, as well as references can also be included in your résumé if needed.

Sample

NAME: Michael Lee

ADDRESS: XX District, Beijing, China

TELEPHONE: 19800XXXXXX

EMAIL: Michael@163.com

CAREER OBJECTIVE:

I am seeking a position where I can fully utilize the skills I have learned in the field of business administration.

EDUCATION:

2020-2023, XX University, Beijing

- Master of Business Administration

2016-2020, XXX University, Beijing

- Bachelor of Business Administration

WORK EXPERIENCE:

2021-2022 Administrative Assistant at the Sales Department of XXX Company

- Responsible for public relations, correspondence, expense reports, and inventory management

2019-2020 Intern at the Sales Department of XXX Company

- Responsible for sorting orders, shipping arrangements, and deliveries

SKILLS AND HOBBIES:

- Proficient in Microsoft Word, Excel, Access, PowerPoint, and Photoshop
- Interested in designing and traveling

2 Suppose you are applying for a job. Prepare a résumé for it.
