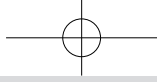


自学单元主要内容一览表

单 元	读、写、译	听与说	词 汇	语 法
UNIT 1	1. British Universities 2. The Successful Language Learner 3. The Organization of a Lecture 4. How to Read Effectively	Introducing people	Words of schooling and words for learning	used to / would
UNIT 2	1. Local Night Out 2. Folk Music 3. Music of the United States 4. Bob Dylan	Going out for entertainment	Words of culture	Relative clause
UNIT 3	1. Trade and Specialization 2. Money Is Necessary 3. The Internet Is Sick 4. Stock Exchange	Making / Accepting offers	Words of trade	Quantity modifiers
UNIT 4	1. Being on Time 2. Hobbies 3. Life 100 Years Ago 4. Adam and Eve	1. Asking ways 2. Attending a party	Words of manners	Subjunctives in certain clauses
UNIT 5	1. People Helping People 2. Culture Shock 3. Suburbs in the United States 4. Help!	Asking for information	1. Word formation 2. Word puzzle	V-ing, V-ed as noun modifier
UNIT 6	1. A Slice of Life 2. Leisure Activities 3. The Pressure of Competition 4. Go Abroad	Telling experience of schooling	1. Grouping words 2. Negative forms of words	Comparative and superlative degrees
UNIT 7	1. Travel by Air 2. Unemployment 3. English Required by CAAC 4. Travel Across the International Date Line	Showing praise and admiration	Words of trip	Multiples
UNIT 8	1. How to Read Newspapers 2. American Family 3. Non-verbal Communication 4. Polite to Women?	1. Ordering food 2. Describing daily life	Words of news and language learning	Passive voice in perfect and progressive tenses

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UNIT

1

I. Reading, Writing & Translating

1. Practice through reading

Passage 1

Pre-reading

1. How many universities and colleges are there in China?
2. Which of them are the most famous ones? Why?
3. What are the major differences between universities and colleges in China?

The following is a short passage with some information about British universities you will probably be interested in. At the end of this passage there are five questions you should answer briefly according to the passage.



Are you ready to read? Don't forget your starting time: ___ h ___ m ___ s

British Universities

British universities can be divided roughly into three groups.

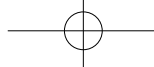
The old universities: Oxford (牛津) and Cambridge (剑桥) are the oldest universities.

In the 15th and 16th centuries, four universities were founded in Scotland: St. Andrews (1413), Glasgow (1451), Aberdeen (1494) and Edinburgh (1583).

The redbrick universities: These include all the provincial (地方的) universities of the period 1850–1930, as well as London University. The term “redbrick” is not much used today, but it is a useful way of describing this group of universities, many of which were built in the favorite (最受喜爱的) building material of the time—red brick.

The new universities: These are all the universities founded since the Second World War.





Practical English

Because of their more modern approach (方法) to university courses, some students choose the new universities in preference to other universities. But Oxford and Cambridge are still the main attraction.

The number of new universities also jumped considerably in 1992, when polytechnics (综合性工
艺学校) and some other higher educational establishments were given the freedom to become universities
and chose to exercise it. Altogether, there are now more than 100 universities, including the Open
University in the United Kingdom.

(175 words)

Ending Time: ___ h ___ m ___ s

Total Time: ___ m ___ s



If you have spent

- a) less than 3 minutes, you are a wonderful reader.
- b) around 3.5 minutes, you are OK at reading.
- c) more than 4 minutes, you need more practice in reading.

Comprehension

Try to answer the following questions briefly in accordance with the passage.

1. What are the three main groups of universities in Great Britain?
2. Where is Aberdeen University located, in England, Scotland or Wales?
3. Why is London University called a “redbrick” university?
4. Why do some students prefer to go to the new universities?
5. Why did the number of universities jump considerably in 1992?

Passage 2

Pre-reading

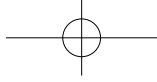
1. Are you a successful language learner?
2. What techniques do you think make language learning easier?



Are you ready to read? Don't forget your starting time: ___ h ___ m ___ s

The Successful Language Learner

Some people seem to have the ability to learn language. They can pick up new vocabulary, master rules and grammar, and learn to write in the new language more quickly than others. They do not seem to be anymore intelligent than others, so what makes language learning so much easier for them? Perhaps if we take a close look at these successful language learners, we may discover a few of the



techniques which make language learning easier for them.

First of all, successful language learners are independent learners. They do not depend on the book or the teacher; they discover their own way to learn the language. Instead of waiting for the teacher to explain, they try to find the patterns and the rules for themselves. They are good guessers who look for clues and form their own conclusions. When they guess wrong, they guess again. They try to learn from their mistakes.

Successful language learning is active learning. Therefore, successful learners do not wait for a chance to use the language; they look for such a chance. They find people who speak the language and they ask these people to correct them when they make a mistake. They will try anything to communicate. They are not afraid to repeat what they hear or to say strange things. They are willing to make mistakes and try again. When communication is difficult, they can accept information that is inexact or incomplete. It is more important for them to learn to think in the language than to know the meaning of every word.

Finally, successful language learners are learners with a purpose. They want to learn the language because they are interested in the language and the people who speak it. It is necessary for them to learn the language in order to communicate with these people and to learn from them. They find it easy to practice using the language regularly because they want to learn with it.

(327 words)

Ending Time: ___ h ___ m ___ s

Total Time: ___ m ___ s



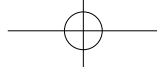
If you have spent

- a) less than 4 minutes, you are a wonderful reader.
- b) around 4.5 minutes, you are OK at reading.
- c) more than 5 minutes, you need more practice in reading.

Comprehension

Make the best choices according to the passage.

1. Independent learners _____.
 - A) do not need teachers while learning
 - B) depend on their own way to succeed
 - C) do not make mistakes
 - D) only learn patterns and rules from books
2. Active learning means _____.
 - A) talking with native speakers
 - B) communicating actively
 - C) looking for a chance to practice the language
 - D) trying to understand the meaning of every word



Practical English

3. How could a successful learner learn with the language?
 - A) In class.
 - B) From a teacher.
 - C) Using it as a tool of communication.
 - D) Using it correctly.
4. The techniques discussed in the passage are _____.
 - A) learning the language from mistakes
 - B) seeking for a chance to use the language
 - C) communicating actively with people who speak the language
 - D) all of the above
5. The author mainly tells us _____.
 - A) the different ways of language learning
 - B) how to succeed in language learning
 - C) something about language learning
 - D) what a successful language learner looks like

Writing practice

Write a short paragraph about the techniques that can lead language learners to success.

Passage 3

Pre-reading

Do you have any idea about the organization of a lecture (讲课)? The following passage can help you learn something about it.



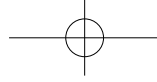
Are you ready to read? Don't forget your starting time: ____ h ____ m ____ s

The Organization of a Lecture

In most lectures, several main ideas are presented. These are the concepts (思想) the lecturer wants the students to remember. Often the lecturer has a general idea that serves as an “umbrella” covering the other main concepts. The students’ job, then, is to pick out (挑选出) the main concepts, including the “umbrella” idea.

Lecturers usually begin with an introduction. Sometimes the main concepts and the “umbrella” idea are briefly presented in the introduction; other times they are not. Next comes the body of the lecture. It is here that the several main concepts are presented. The final part of a lecture, the conclusion, is traditionally (依据传统) a summary of the main concepts. This





is also the place where the “umbrella” idea can most easily be repeated, restated, or even introduced for the first time.

When a lecture is well-organized, with a clear-cut (轮廓清楚的) beginning, middle, and end, the main ideas are usually easy to be picked out. When a lecture is not well-organized, getting the gist (要点) of what is being said is quite difficult. Some lecturers are “long-winded” (冗长的), taking a long time to come to the point. Others ramble on (杂乱无章地漫谈) and never seem to come to the point at all.

(203 words)

Ending Time: ___ h ___ m ___ s

Total Time: ___ m ___ s



If you have spent

- a) less than 3.5 minutes, you are a wonderful reader.
- b) around 4 minutes, you are OK at reading.
- c) more than 4.5 minutes, you need more practice in reading.

Comprehension

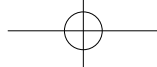
Have you got any idea about the organization of a lecture from the passage now? If you have, please decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) according to the passage.

- () 1. A lecture is usually made up of three parts—the introduction, the body and the conclusion—according to this passage.
- () 2. While listening to a lecture, the students are expected to get the general idea only.
- () 3. In most cases, both the main ideas and the general idea of a lecture are put forward in the introduction.
- () 4. A lecture with a neatly-planned beginning, middle, and end, is said to be a well-organized lecture.
- () 5. The summary is the most important part of a lecture because it is also the place where the “umbrella” idea is mostly mentioned again.

Translation

Translate the underlined parts in the following sentences into Chinese.

- 1. Often the lecturer has a general idea that serves as an “umbrella” covering the other main concepts.
- 2. Sometimes the main concepts and the “umbrella” idea are briefly presented in the introduction.
- 3. This is also the place where the “umbrella” idea can most easily be repeated, restated, or even introduced for the first time.
- 4. When a lecture is not well-organized, getting the gist of what is being said is quite difficult.



Practical English

5. Some lecturers are “long-winded”, taking a long time to come to the point.

2. Test of reading comprehension

You have done enough practice in reading for this unit. Let's see how well you can read now. You are given 5 minutes to read the following passage. The passage is followed by five questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A), B), C) and D). After reading, you should choose the best answers.

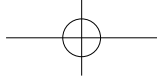
How to Read Effectively

When a teacher or lecturer recommends a student to read a book, it is usually for a particular purpose. In many cases, the teacher doesn't suggest that the whole book should be read. In fact, he may just refer to a few pages which have a direct bearing on the matter being discussed.

Unfortunately, when many students pick up a book to read they tend to have no particular purpose in mind other than simply to “read the book”. Often they open the book and start reading, page by page, line by line, word by word; in other words, slowly and in great detail. The result is that students frequently don't have an overall view of what they are reading; also, they tend to forget fairly soon what they've been reading.

Students can make their reading much more effective by adopting a strategy (策略) aimed at helping them to understand and to remember what they read. Firstly, they should decide precisely why they're reading the book: perhaps it's to find some information that'll answer a question; perhaps it's to understand a difficult idea or argument, and so on. Then the students should decide exactly what they are going to read; it's seldom necessary to read the whole book. A good starting point is the contents page, the chapter headings, and even the index (索引) at the back of the book. They are very useful in helping to pinpoint the exact pages that need to be read carefully for particular pieces of information.

1. According to the passage, it is rare for a teacher _____.
A) to recommend a whole book for students to read
B) to require students to read carefully
C) to assign reading with a certain purpose
D) to locate books for students to find
2. What is the writer's attitude towards reading slowly and in detail?
A) Positive.
B) Critical.
C) Neutral.
D) Indifferent.



3. The result of reading word by word is that _____.
A) students have to read the whole book
B) students have not enough time to finish the book
C) students often fail to get the main idea of the book
D) students usually get more useless information
4. Contents page, chapter headings and index are important for a reader to start his reading with because _____.
A) they cover major points of the book in detail
B) they may help the reader to better understand the book
C) they can take readers a lot of time to read every part of the book
D) they may help the readers find the important parts of the book
5. The passage is mainly about _____.
A) the importance of reading
B) the effective ways of reading
C) the difficulties in reading
D) the incorrect habits of reading

II. Listening In & Speaking Out

1. Dictation

Word dictation

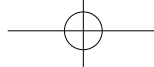
In this part, you will hear 20 words or phrases. You have learned all of them. The words will be read twice. Let's see how many you can write out correctly. Now let's begin.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ | 3. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 6. _____ | 7. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 10. _____ | 11. _____ | 12. _____ |
| 13. _____ | 14. _____ | 15. _____ | 16. _____ |
| 17. _____ | 18. _____ | 19. _____ | 20. _____ |

Sentence dictation

In this part, you will hear 10 sentences. The sentences will be read twice. You may find them easy to understand, but not so easy to write out. Write down or complete the following sentences. Now let's begin.

1. I'm away from home, _____.



Practical English

2. _____ is to skim over the chapter to be read.
3. You should make a definite plan _____.
4. _____, so I am going to the park.
5. My work goes well, _____.
6. In the darkness _____.
7. Independent learners do not depend on the book or the teacher, _____.
8. A yellow room makes most people _____.
9. Light and bright colors _____.
10. _____.

Spot dictation

In this part, you will hear a short passage. The passage will be read three times. Listen to it and fill in the following blanks.

Hello, boys and girls! Welcome to my English class!

Now you've come here to study at 1) _____. You are away from 2) _____ and have been living on the campus (校园) for a 3) _____ days. What do you think of 4) _____ here? Is college different from 5) _____? Have you 6) _____ here yet? It's a new and different experience for you, isn't it?

2. Dialogue practice

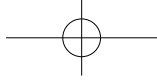
In this part you will hear 5 short dialogues. After each dialogue, there will be a question. Simply answer each question by filling in the blank with what you have learned from the dialogue. Now let's begin.

1. She has _____.
2. He asks her not to leave and _____.
3. He is going for _____.
4. The chair is _____.
5. They are _____.

3. Conversation practice

Pre-listening

How do you introduce yourself to someone? How do you introduce another person? What can you say when you are introduced to somebody? Write more expressions in the



following table.

Introducing yourself	Introducing another person	Being introduced
1. My name is ... 2. I'm from ... 3. I study ... 4. I like ... 5. Call me ... 6. ...	1. This is ... 2. He comes from ... 3. He teaches ... 4. He enjoys ... 5. ...	1. Nice to meet you. 2. How do you do? 3. Pleased to meet you. 4. ...

Listening in

Now you will hear a conversation between three people. They are greeting one another in the conversation. The conversation will be read twice. While listening, complete the conversation with what you hear. Now let's begin.

Alice: Hello, John. Good to see you again. How are you?

John: _____?

Alice: Oh, not too bad. John, do you know Jeff William? Jeff, _____. He's from England. He _____.

Jeff: _____, Mr. Brown.

John: Please _____.

Jeff: And I'm Jeff.

Alice: Have a seat, John.

John: _____.

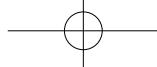
Alice: _____, John?

John: Yes, please. Black with sugar, please.

Speaking out

Try to introduce yourself to your schoolmates with the help of the following.

Hello, my name is ... I'm from ... I am a freshman here. I came to this college just a few days ago. I study in the Department of ... I live in Room ... on the ... floor of the ... students' dorm. I like the college life here because ...



Practical English

4. Passage practice

Listening in

In this part, you will hear a short passage. After the passage, there will be five questions. Both the passage and the questions will be read twice. You should answer each question with the information from the passage. Now let's begin.

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.

Speaking out

Describe your daily life in the college according to the following time table.

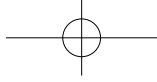
Time	Activity	Time	Activity
7:00 a.m.	get up	4:30 – 5:30 p.m.	sports
7:10 a.m.	morning exercise	5:30 p.m.	supper
7:30 a.m.	breakfast	6:00 – 7:30 p.m.	read newspaper and watch TV
8:00 – 12:00 a.m.	classes	7:30 – 10:00 p.m.	review and prepare lessons
12:00 – 2:30 p.m.	lunch and rest	10:30 p.m.	go to bed
2:30 – 4:30 p.m.	classes		

5. Test of listening comprehension

Section A

In this section, you will hear five short dialogues. At the end of each dialogue, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the dialogue and the question will be spoken twice. After you hear each question, choose the best answer from the four given choices.

1. A) George.
C) John.
2. A) Fred.
C) Grand.
- B) Mary.
D) Hull.
B) Frank.
D) Glan.



3. A) With whom Jane is leaving.
C) With whom Janet is living.
4. A) He walked more than three hours a day.
C) He watered trees and flowers every day.
5. A) He has had more fruit now.
C) He has already had enough.
- B) With whom Janet is leaving.
D) With whom Jane is living.
B) He had to work very hard every day.
D) He watched TV for three hours every day.
B) He has become a fool now.
D) He has bought more food now.

Section B

In this section, you will hear two conversations. At the end of each conversation, there will be two or three questions. Both the conversations and the questions will be read twice. Choose the best answers from the four given choices. Now let's begin.

Conversation 1

6. A) Mary Snow.
C) Mary Grace.
7. A) To have a look at the great places.
C) To take a walk around the school.
- B) Jane Snow.
D) Jane Grace.
B) To find some of their classrooms.
D) To see some of their classmates.

Conversation 2

8. A) Last year.
C) A few months ago.
9. A) Three days.
C) Five days.
10. A) David and Henry live in the same dormitory.
B) David and Henry study in the same university.
C) Both David and Henry study quite hard.
D) Both David and Henry like to have a day off.
- B) Last fall.
D) Several days ago.
B) Four days.
D) Six days.

III. Vocabulary & Structure

1. Word study

Word formation

Write the noun of the following words as in the models.

Model A: assign → assignment

pay _____ move _____ measure _____

Practical English

equip _____ judge _____ improve _____
treat _____

Model B: concentrate → concentration

direct _____ invent _____ promote _____
dictate _____ translate _____

Now complete the sentences with the appropriate words formed from the verbs given below.

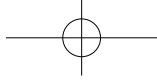
assign educate concentrate agree manage develop

- We should spend more money on _____.
- Your _____ is to write a summary in your own words.
- You mustn't sign the _____ until you have looked it through.
- Engineers play an important part in the _____ of industry.
- He didn't allow his son to take over the _____ of his business.
- Whenever Professor Smith gives a lecture, she always listens with _____.

Word translation

What are the English for the following Chinese words and phrases?

A.	B.	C.	D.
托儿所 _____	教室 _____	单词 _____	阅读 _____
幼儿园 _____	寝室 _____	短语 _____	略读 _____
小学 _____	宿舍 _____	词组 _____	寻读 _____
初中 _____	公寓 _____	课文 _____	细读 _____
高中 _____	食堂 _____	章 _____	快读 _____
职业学校 _____	实验室 _____	节 _____	理解 _____
大学 _____	图书馆 _____	段 _____	
学院 _____	会议厅 _____	标题 _____	
		引言 _____	
		正文 _____	
		小结 _____	
		结论 _____	
		要点 _____	
		主题 _____	
		主题句 _____	



Matching

Find the definition in Column B which matches the word or phrase in Column A.

A	B
1. add to	a. independent(ly); by oneself
2. assignment	b. since
3. comprehension	c. review; exam
4. get in	d. deal with
5. go over	e. read quickly to get the main idea
6. handle	f. a piece of work given to the students
7. have (two days) off	g. be away or free from regular work (for two days)
8. now that	h. the ability of the mind to understand
9. on one's own	i. increase
10. skim	j. come back home

Translation

Translate the following sentences into English by using the given words or expressions in the brackets.

- 这次列车应该何时到达本站? (to be supposed to ...)
- 那天他课前没有备好课。(to prepare)
- 我们已查清谁拿走了那本英汉词典。(to find out)
- 他坚信做早操有好处。(to believe in)
- 万一下雨你怎么办? (in case of)
- 我对这两个词的区别感到有点分不清。(confused)
- 我们作为大学生应有一种责任感。(a sense of responsibility)
- 他们的宿舍位于学校的西部。(to be located)
- 你最好在学校附近的那所银行开个储蓄账户。(to open a savings account)
- 我能够对付得了连续 5 天的上课。(cope with; in a row)

2. Structure review

used to/would

They used to live in Australia.

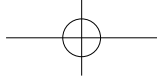
He would go to see her on Sundays.

I didn't use to have Western food.

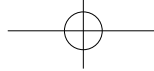
Did your parents use to read your bedtime stories?



14-10-31 上午9:47



2. I am a newcomer here. I don't know where the library is _____.
A) located B) standing
C) lied D) situating
3. If you are not careful enough, you may _____ black with white.
A) contrast B) compare
C) confuse D) contract
4. When we were children, we _____ for a swim, if the weather was fine.
A) will go B) was going
C) would go D) had gone
5. _____ you are on your own, you can make your own decisions.
A) Now that B) Though
C) As D) Because
6. Jack _____ to go out very often until he met Jill.
A) used not B) didn't use
C) not used D) was not used
7. As students we should _____ all our time and energy on our study.
A) concentrate B) cost
C) put D) have
8. When I was a child, I _____ ice cream, but I don't like it now.
A) used to like B) was liking
C) use to like D) used to liking
9. You are supposed to write a _____ of the text after studying it.
A) account B) sum
C) description D) summary
10. We don't understand how the manager could try to escape his _____.
A) tasks B) responsibility
C) duty D) work
11. A _____ (Mr., Mrs. or Miss) and family name are used when speaking to someone we don't know very well.
A) name B) title
C) surname D) nickname
12. Here is a four-step _____ for reading.
A) way B) approach
C) method D) path
13. She has a high _____ in life.
A) aim B) purpose
C) ambition D) intention



Practical English

14. Milk _____ health.
- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| A) improve | B) causes |
| C) promotes | D) increases |
15. Too much work and too little rest often _____ illness.
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| A) result in | B) leads to |
| C) affects | D) runs to |