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Unit

1

Education in the Air



Integrated Skills Development



Passage

A

Open Education

In **traditional** education, the teacher may feel that the students are not very grown up. Usually, teachers are older than students, and teachers feel that students are young and do not know very much about the world. The teachers feel that they must tell the students what to do most of the time, and that they must make the students study specific things. In open education, the teacher's **feelings** are very different. These teachers feel that the students are individuals first, and students second. They expect the students to **be responsible for** the things that they do. The teacher **allows** the students to decide what they want to do, and does not make them study specific subjects or things. The teacher lets them decide what to study and how much to study.

The second part of the idea of open education **has to do with** what the

传统的

感觉
对...负责
允许

与...有关

teacher does in the classroom. In the traditional classroom, the students are told what to do. There is a list of things that the students must do to finish the class. There are rules made by the teacher that the students must follow, **even if** the students **see no reason for** the rules. In open education, the teacher allows the students to choose what to do. There are no specific things for the students to do. There are no traditional rules made by the teacher. The students are allowed to discover subjects in the open classroom, instead of being made to study them.

There are some very good things about open education. This way of teaching allows the students to grow as people, and to develop their own interests in many subjects. Open education allows students to be responsible for their own education. Some students do badly in a traditional classroom. The open classroom may allow them to enjoy learning. Some students will be happier in an open education school. They will not have to worry about grades or rules.

But many students will not do well in an open classroom. They will not **make good use of** open education. Because open education is so different from traditional education, these students may **have a problem** getting used to making so many choices. For many students it is important to have some rules in the classroom. They worry about the rules even when there are no rules. Even a few rules will help this kind of student.

So far some of the good points and bad points of open education have been explained. The **writer** thinks that open education is a good idea, but only in **theory**. What do you think?

即使
认为(做)某事
毫无理由

充分利用

做某事有困难

迄今为止
作者
理论



Check your understanding

1 Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

1. In open education, the students are grown-ups.
2. In traditional education, a student's ideas and feelings are considered as important as the teacher's.
3. In the traditional classroom, the students must follow any rule made by the teacher.
4. In open education, the students may study, or talk, or do nothing at all if they so choose.
5. The students are allowed to discover subjects in the traditional classroom.
6. A great majority of students will do well in an open education classroom.
7. When there are too few rules, some students will do little in school.
8. The writer thinks that open education is a good idea and can be put into practice.

2 Give brief answers to the following questions.

1. What do the teachers feel about the students in traditional education?

2. What are the students supposed to do in open education?

3. What does the teacher do in open education ?

4. What does the teacher do that distinguishes open education from traditional education?

5. What are the good points of open education?

6. Why do some students dislike open education?



Build up your language stock

3 Fill in the blanks with the suitable words or expressions given below. Change the form if necessary.

develop
large

university
college

education
beautiful

be responsible for
admit

British higher 1 _____ has a long history. The world famous 2 _____, Oxford and Cambridge date from 1167 and 1284. Oxford has 23 ordinary colleges for men and 5 for women. The university is governed (管理) by a governing council, while each 3 _____ is governed by its Fellows (the members of the governing body) who 4 _____ teaching their own students and who elect the head of the college. Cambridge is more 5 _____ than Oxford in scientific studies and will perhaps appear more 6 _____. Admission (录取) to these two universities is mainly by academic merit (长处), but some colleges tend to 7 _____ sons of former students or of millionaires. The number of students whose parents are wealthy is still much 8 _____ at Oxford and Cambridge than that in the other universities.

4 Translate the following sentences into Chinese, paying attention to the underlined words and expressions.

1. John feels that he must tell his parents the truth.

2. There is a list of things that she must do to meet the requirements.

3. We have to follow the rule even if we see no reason for it.

4. Don's expect others to do what they can't.

5. All pilots are responsible for their passengers' safety.

6. My landlord doesn't allow me to use the telephone.

7. Lillian makes good use of every chance she gets.

8. The student has a problem getting used to the new environment.

5 Translate the following words or expressions.

1. education

2. individual

3. responsible

4. specific

5. discover

6. 期望

7. 允许

8. 充分利用

9. 迄今为止

10. 解释

6 Translate the following sentences into English, using the given words and expressions.

1. 在传统式教育中，教师可能会觉得学生就是学生，而不是充满个性的人。
(may feel that, instead of)
2. 在传统课堂上，教师通常会告诉学生该做些什么。(most of the time)
3. 学期结束时，教师要求学生在暑假里做一系列的事。(a list of things)
4. 在一些学校，即使当学生认为老师要他们做的事毫无道理，他们也必须去做。
(even if, see no reason for)
5. 当你相信学生能对自己所做的事负责时，你就很可能会允许他们自己决定该做什么。
(be responsible for, allow them to decide)
6. 学生应该充分利用大学四年时间努力学习。(make good use of)
7. 他总是不知如何作出选择。(a problem making choices)
8. 你很快会习惯这里的生活的。(get used to)

7 Read the following English sentences, paying attention to the italicized parts and translate the Chinese sentences by imitating their structure.

1. In traditional education, the teacher *may feel that* the students are not very grown up.
In university, the students *may feel that* everything is not the same as when they were at high school.
 - a. 在美国出生的中国人可能会感到他们很难进入美国的主流社会。(mainstream of the American society)
 - b. 工作中，雇员会感到他们的生活并不是那么丰富多彩。
2. The teachers *feel that they must* tell the students what to do *most of the time*, and that they *make* the students study *specific* things.
The bosses *feel that they must* tell their employees what to do *most of the time*, and that they *make* their employees follow *specific* instructions.
 - a. 家长们感到在大部分时间里他们必须告诉孩子们做什么，而且他们还要孩子们做一些具体的事情。
 - b. 这些军官认为在大部分时间里他们必须告诉士兵做什么，而且他们还要士兵服从他们的命令。
3. There is *a list of* things that the students *must* do to finish the class.
There is *a list of* terms that the students *must* learn to understand the book.
 - a. 孩子们还有很多事情必须了解才能参加比赛。
 - b. 研究人员还有很多工作要做才能让机器人取代工人。
4. There are rules made by the teacher that the students must follow, *even if* the students *see no reason for* the rules.

There are solutions passed by the board meeting that the managers must fulfill, *even if they see no reason for* these solutions.

- a. 还有些老师推荐资料要求学生必须购买，即使学生认为买这些资料没什么必要。
 - b. 还有些传统的就餐规矩家长要求孩子必须遵守，即使孩子们看不出遵守这些礼仪有什么必要。
5. They *expect* the students *to be responsible for* the things that they do.
The teachers *expect* children *to be responsible for* the things that they do.
- a. 社会要求每个成年人对自己的行为负责。
 - b. 作者应该对自己的作品负责。
6. The teacher *allows* the students *to decide* what they want to do, and does not make them study specific subjects or things.
The boss *allows* the engineers *to decide* what new product they want to design, and does not make them follow his own decision.
- a. 这些家长允许他们的孩子自己决定课余时间要做什么，而且他们也不迫使孩子做他们不愿意做的事情。
 - b. 学校允许学生自己决定选学什么课程，而且也不迫使学生遵守统一的时刻表。
7. They will not *make good use of* open education.
They will not *make good use of* the present policy.
- a. 他们还不能充分利用这些机会。
 - b. 他们还不能充分利用手机的这些功能。
8. These students may *have a problem getting used to making* so many choices.
These workers may *have a problem getting used to making* their own decisions.
- a. 这些雇员也许还不习惯于别人超过他们。
 - b. 这些学生也许还不习惯于用英语表达自己的想法。



Passage

B

Do Some Majors Have a Gender Bias?

Some majors attract more women, and some attract more men. Perhaps it's **genetically predisposed** or a result of **gender-biased** education. As a **journalism** major at Temple University, the majority of my classmates were women. It wasn't an overwhelming percentage, but close to 65%.

The curriculum was challenging, and the professors were all **lifers** in the journalism field. From the basic **introductory** classes to the upper-level courses, each professor pushed for higher-quality writing, more attention to accuracy and detail, and a healthy respect for the grammar police.

By my senior year, I had forged close relationships with the professors in the department. I was a conscientious student. I completed my homework on the

从遗传学角度 / 有倾向性的 / 性别偏见的 / 新闻终生从事一种工作的人 / 介绍性的

subway, and sometimes in the few minutes before class started, usually with an A result every time.

One of my professors had conferences with each student to discuss their strengths and weaknesses, and my conference was nothing but a glowing review. I was asked to tutor other students and I gladly complied. Someone in the journalism department had decided that I was the most promising student. I 'm not sure which professor, but I had a guardian angel.

Then, I noticed that several women in my classes also were experiencing a similar phenomenon. But the men in my classes were struggling, barely **making the grade**. Was it gender **discrimination** or were the female students simply superior writers? I think a combination of both was at play.

While my friends who were majoring in biology and engineering **lamented** that professors held the male students in higher regard, I experienced the opposite situation. My professors, both men and women, **consistently** made comments about the superiority of the female students. I wasn 't about to argue, but the bias was obvious. If I had been a conscientious **defender** of truth, I suppose I could have gone to the department chairman and complained about the bias resulting in my elevated grade. But being the **opportunist** that I was, I enjoyed the ride. I didn't **slack off**, but I developed a sort of cocky confidence that I had never experienced in my first three years of college.

达到标准
歧视

抱怨

一致地

辩护者

机会主义者
懈怠



Check your understanding

8 Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

1. According to the passage, the overwhelming majority of female students chose journalism as their major at Temple University.
2. Most male students didn't like journalism because it was too difficult.
3. All the professors at Temple University required their students to hand in well-written homework.
4. The author of the article usually got high scores for her homework, although she sometimes did her homework quickly.
5. The professor discussed the strengths and weaknesses with the author.
6. All the professors at Temple University agreed that the author was the most promising student.

- 7. No students majoring in journalism could make the grade except the author.
- 8. Male students majoring in biology and engineering were held in higher regard.
- 9. The author agreed that female students have superiority in journalism.
- 10. Although the author thought she was lucky, she worked very hard at Temple University.



Build up your language stock

9 Read the following English sentences, paying attention to the italicized parts and translate the Chinese sentences by imitating their structure.

1. As a journalism major at Temple University, *the majority* of my classmates were women. It wasn't *an overwhelming percentage*, but *close to 65%*.
As a teacher at Zhonghua High School, *the majority* of my colleagues were university graduates. It wasn't *an overwhelming percentage*, but *close to 70%*.
 - a. 我是中华大学计算机专业的学生，我们班大多数同学都来自南方。这虽然不是绝大多数，但是接近70%。
 - b. 我是东方大学英语专业的学生，我们班大多数同学都是女生。这虽然不是绝大多数，但是接近65%。
2. By my senior year, I had *forged close relationships with* the professors in the department.
By my second week, I had *forged close relationships with* other basketball players of our university.
 - a. 到了第三个星期，我已经和全班同学建立了良好的关系。
 - b. 到了第五年，她和公司所有的员工都建立了良好的关系。
3. I *was asked to* tutor other students and I *gladly complied*.
I *was asked to* teach other classes and I *gladly complied*.
 - a. 他们要我明天到北京去，我很高兴地同意了。
 - b. 他们要我休息两天，我很高兴地同意了。
4. I *noticed that* several women in my classes also *were experiencing a similar phenomenon*.
I *noticed that* other colleagues also *were experiencing a similar phenomenon*.
 - a. 我注意到我们班级的其他同学也经历了类似的现象。
 - b. 我注意到其他物质在高温下也有类似现象。
5. But the men in my classes were *struggling*, barely *making the grade*.
But the other students in my class were also *struggling*, barely *making the grade* for some other courses.
 - a. 但是我们学校的其他同学都在艰难地学习，勉强能拿到及格分。
 - b. 但是这家公司的其他人都在艰难地奋斗着，勉强达到要求。

6. *While* my friends who were majoring in biology and engineering *lamented that* professors held the male students in higher regard, I *experienced the opposite situation*.
While students who were majoring in other fields *lamented that* professors held the female students in higher regard, I *experienced the opposite situation*.
- a. 学习其他专业的人抱怨说，他们要上的课程很多，而我的情况却与他们相反。
 b. 从事其他行业的朋友抱怨说，他们的收入很少，而我的情况却与他们相反。



Practise your language skills

10 Listen to the MP3 and fill in the following blanks.

A university is 1 _____ than a college. It is larger for two 2 _____. First, a university in the United States usually has 3 _____ different colleges in it. Each college within the university has a 4 _____ subject area. There may be 5 _____ of liberal arts where humanities, social science, natural science, and mathematics are taught. There may be a college of business where business subjects are 6 _____. All of these colleges may be part of one 7 _____. Sometimes, in a university, each college is called a “school” : “The School of Liberal Arts”, “The School of Business”, or “The School of Education”. Secondly, the university always has programs for 8 _____ or graduate study in a variety of subjects. There may be a medical school, a law school, and other advanced programs.



11 Read and practise the following dialogue about English study with your partner.

- Sam: How are you getting on with your English study, Wang?
 Wang: Not very well, I'm afraid. I'm worried, to tell the truth.
 Sam: What's your problem?
 Wang: I'm not used to so many seminars. And there seems to be so much reading to do.
 Sam: Maybe your load is too heavy.
 Wang: But most of the others are taking the same number of hours.
 Sam: Why don't you have a talk with your adviser?
 Wang: I think I will.

Finding the Main Idea

(如何寻找段落大意)

寻找段落大意就是找出作者在段落中想要表达的中心思想。中心思想一般体现在某个句子(即主题句)中。主题句表达的意思比较笼统概括,句子结构比较简单,多数不采用长难句形式。主题句通常位于段首,但也可位于段尾、段中或者在段首和段尾前后呼应。

12 Read the following paragraphs and choose the statements that best express the main idea in them.

1. Everybody knows that tomatoes are grown for food, yet there was time when they were grown only to be admired in a garden. They had many colours — yellow, pink and red. They looked bright and so pretty that they were known as “love apples”.
 - a. Tomatoes are grown mainly for food.
 - b. Tomatoes were once grown in the garden for people to admire.
 - c. Tomatoes had many colours.
 - d. Tomatoes were known as “love apples”.
2. English is spoken by pilots and airport control operators on all the airways of the world. Over 70 percent of the world’s mail is written in English. More than 60 percent of the world’s radio programs are in English. Clearly English is an international language.
 - a. English is very important for pilots.
 - b. English is spoken by airport control operators.
 - c. English is used more in the world’s mail than in radio programs.
 - d. English is used everywhere in the world.
3. Language, too, is the product of labour. In farming and hunting and in war, people had to work in groups. They had to say something to one another. This led to the use of speech organs. The organs of the mouth learned to produce different speech sounds, and gradually man learned to speak.
 - a. Man learned to speak a long time ago.
 - b. People used to work in groups.
 - c. Language comes from labour.
 - d. Man could only say simple things at the beginning.

Choice of Lexical Meaning

(词义选择)

英汉两种语言都有一词多类、一词多义现象。在英汉翻译过程中,我们在弄

清原句结构后就要善于选择和确定原句中关键词的词义。首先要判明这个词在原句中属于哪一种词类，然后再进一步确定其词义，即应根据上下文及词在句中的搭配关系来选择和确定词义。

Examples:

- 1) She *likes* music more than history.
她喜欢音乐甚于历史。(动词)
- 2) We'll go for a walk if you feel *like* it.
如果你想散步，我们就去吧。(介词)
- 3) I never heard the *like* of it.
我从未听说过这种事。(名词)
- 4) He is the *last* man to do it.
他决不会干那件事。(形容词)
- 5) When did you *last* get a letter from her?
你上次是什么时候接到她的信的?(副词)
- 6) I hope we've seen the *last* of her, that we shall never see her again.
我希望这是我们最后一次见她，以后我们永远不要再见到她。(名词)

13 Translate the following sentences, paying attention to the skills you're just learned.

1. The new manager is very inexperienced — I doubt if he'll last long.

2. This is the last place where I expected to meet you.

3. The plane was right above our heads.

4. She tried her best to right her husband from the charge of robbery.

5. He is ill that accounts for his absence.

6. I want you to account for every cent you spent.

7. Half the roads in the region are still to be made up.

8. We have to drive fast to make up the hour we lost in Nanjing.

6. Birthplace: _____ / _____
(city) (country)
7. Country of Citizenship: _____
8. Country of Legal Permanent Residence: _____
9. Position/Occupation in that country: _____
(title)
10. Name of Employer in that Country: _____
11. UCSB Address, c/o Academic Department: _____

12. Current Mailing Address: _____

13. This request covers the PERIOD from _____ to _____
(month/day/year) (month/day/year)
14. Category: Student _____ Teacher _____ Professor _____ Research
Scholar / Specialist _____
15. Describe the Activity to be engaged in: _____



Grammar Focus

Comparative Degree of Adjectives and Adverbs (形容词和副词的比较级)

1. 形式

有程度差别的形容词和副词有原级(positive degree)、比较级(comparative degree)和最高级(superlative degree)。原级就用原形表示,比较级和最高级是通过原形的规则与不规则变化来构成的。

1.1 比较级规则变化

形容词、副词类型	原级	比较级
普通单音节词	great	greater
	near	nearer
以-e结尾的单音节词	nice	nicer
	wide	wider
以一个辅音字母结尾的单音节词	big	bigger
	sad	sadder
以-y结尾的词	easy	easier
	windy	windier
双音节词和多音节词	difficult	more difficult
	quickly	more quickly

1.2 比较级不规则变化

原级	比较级
good	better
well	
bad	worse
badly	
many	more
much	
little	less
far	farther (指距离) further (进一步; 此外; 再者)

1.3 形容词或副词前如加less, 则表示“较不”。

interesting 有趣

less interesting 较没有趣, 不如...有趣

likely 可能

less likely 不大可能

2. 用法

2.1 比较级用于两者程度差异的比较。较高程度的比较用-er/more +than结构来表示, 较低程度的比较用 less + than结构来表示。(在表示“和...一样...”和“不及...”这类概念时, 可用as ... as ... 和 not so (as) ... as这样的结构, 注意连词用as而不用than。)

Examples:

a) There is nothing more important to life than the sun.

对于生命来说, 没有什么东西比太阳更重要了。

- b) This story is less interesting than that one.
这个故事不如那个有趣。
- c) They speak English less fluently but more correctly than we do.
他们英语讲得不如我们流利，但比我们正确。
- d) He plays tennis better than I.
他网球打得比我好。
- e) He is as busy as before.
他还是像以前那样忙。
- f) My handwriting is not so(as) good as yours.
我的书法不及你的好。
- 2.2 比较级前一般不用冠词，但用下述结构表示两者的比较时要用冠词。

Examples:

- a) He is the taller and the stronger of the two brothers.
他是弟兄俩中个子较高、身体较壮的那一位。
- b) The thinner book is mine.
这本薄些的书是我的。
- 2.3 “the + 比较级…，the + 比较级…”结构表示“越…，越…”。

Examples:

- a) The sooner, the better.
越快越好。
- b) Actually, the busier she is, the happier she feels.
事实上，她越忙越高兴。

1 Complete the following sentences using the comparative form.

- He is much _____ (tall) than his brother.
- They are _____ (friendly) than my other neighbors.
- The children all say that their father needs a holiday _____ (much) than they do.
- She makes _____ (few) mistakes than you do.
- It is _____ (nice) to go with someone than to go alone.
- This apartment is _____ (big) than any other one in the building.
- This is _____ (good) of the two.
- The weather is getting _____ and _____ (cold).
- _____ (early) you start, _____ (soon) you'll be back.
- _____ (much) you practice your English, _____ (fast) you'll learn.

2 Rewrite the following sentences according to the model.**Model:**

The sentence “He is less stupid than I thought he was. (clever)” is better expressed by:

- a. He is not as/so stupid as I thought he was.
 - b. He is cleverer than I thought he was.
1. The sea was less smooth than I had hoped. (rough)
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 2. Mary is much less young than she looks. (old)
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 3. She is less proud than her sister. (humble)
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 4. The film was less interesting than the play. (boring)
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 5. Richard is much less ugly than Michael. (handsome)
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 6. The river was less shallow than he expected. (deep)
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 7. John is less intelligent than his sister. (dull)
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 8. A cigarette is less strong than a cigar. (mild)
 - a. _____
 - b. _____



Merry Learning

Funny Answers

1. How can a reader become rich?
By making notes of everything he reads.
2. Why isn't the stadium air-conditioned?
Because it's full of football fans.
3. Why do you like the river so much?
Because there is a bank on either side of it.
4. Why are all table tennis matches held after 7 p.m.?
Because the bats come out only at night.



Words & Phrases

allow /ə'laʊ/ *v.*

feeling /'fi:lɪŋ/ *n.*

theory /'θiəri/ *n.*

traditional /trə'dɪʃənəl/ *a.*

writer /'raɪtə(r)/ *n.*

consistently /kən'sɪstəntli/ *ad.*

defender /dɪ'fendə(r)/ *n.*

discrimination /dɪ'skrɪmɪ'neɪʃən/ *n.*

gender-biased /,dʒendə-'baɪəst/ *a.*

genetically /dʒɪ'netɪkəli/ *ad.*

introductory /,ɪntrə'dʌktəri/ *a.*

journalism /'dʒɜ:nəlizəm/ *n.*

允许

感觉

理论

传统的

作者

一致地

辩护者

歧视

性别偏见的

从遗传学角度

介绍性的

新闻

Passage A

Passage A

Passage A

Passage A

Passage A

Passage B

lament /lə'ment/ *v.*
 lifer /'laɪfə(r)/ *n.*
 opportunist /'ɒpətʃu:nɪst/ *n.*
 predisposed /,prɪ:dɪ'spəʊzd/ *a.*
 accompany /ə'kʌmpəni/ *v.*
 fluent /'flu:ənt/ *a.*
 fund /fʌnd/ *n.*
 indicate /'ɪndɪkeɪt/ *v.*
 level /'levl/ *n.*
 marital /'mæɪrɪl/ *a.*
 native /'neɪtɪv/ *a.*
 non-refundable /'nɒn'rɪfʌndəbl/ *a.*
 payable /'peɪəbl/ *a.*
 portion /'pɔ:ʃən/ *n.*
 profession /prəʊ'feʃən/ *n.*
 refundable /rɪ'fʌndəbl/ *a.*
 registration /,redʒɪ'streɪʃən/ *n.*
 secondary /'sekəndəri/ *a.*
 specimen /'spesəməŋ/ *n.*
 status /'steɪtəs/ *n.*

抱怨
 终生从事一种工作的人
 机会主义者
 有倾向性的
 伴随
 流利的，流畅的
 基金，资金
 表明
 级别
 婚姻的
 本国的
 不可退款的
 可付的
 一部分
 职业
 可退款的
 登记，注册
 中级的
 样本
 状况

Passage B
 Passage B
 Passage B
 Passage B
 Applied Writing
 Applied Writing

be responsible for
 even if
 have a problem doing sth.
 have sth. to do with
 make good use of
 see no reason for sth.
 so far
 make the grade
 slack off

对…负责
 即使
 做某事有困难
 与…有关
 充分利用
 认为（做）某事毫无理由
 迄今为止
 达到标准
 懈怠

Passage A
 Passage B
 Passage B