



Unit

1

Language and Communication



Part One Reading

Passage A Body Language

You may think you know what a common wave means, but what happens when you wave to your European friend and she walks away?

There's a reason for that reaction. It isn't because your friend is tired of your company. While most Americans interpret a wave as a friendly greeting or goodbye, the same motion is likely to communicate the word "no" in parts of Europe and Latin America. The same **dissonance** is true of other signals: showing the number two or a peace sign by holding up two fingers does not cause harm in most of the world, but it's a rude gesture in the United Kingdom and Australia. Curling your pointer finger might summon someone in the U.S., but it is a way of saying "goodbye" in Italy.

Looking at these differences, you may feel body language isn't universal. Why?

Gestures with specific meanings belong to the field of kinesics, an area of study that distinguishes these movements from common actions, such as smiling when happy. Developed by American researcher Ray Birdwhistell in the 1950s, kinesics analyses the smallest units of motion that form kinesic gestures which are called kinemes. The same kineme can communicate different meanings in different cultures. For example, the thumbs-up kineme means a job well done in North America, but it means something very rude in Australia when moved up and down.

There's one more difficulty in understanding body language. Although body

language isn't universal, the emotions behind it may be. In a study performed by American researcher Paul Ekman, subjects from the West, African communities, and New Guinea were shown more than 10,000 pictures showing different facial expressions (a man frowning with a wrinkled brow means anger; the same man frowning with gloomy eyes means sadness). Nearly 90 percent of the subjects, regardless of cultural background, recognized the same emotions in the photos. Therefore, Ekman concluded there were at least seven universal facial expressions: anger, disgust, fear, surprise, happiness, sadness, and contempt.

In real life, body language cannot be understood simply, and its meaning can only be determined in specific conditions. Anyhow, smiling is never wrong.

【 353 words 】

New Words

reaction	/ri'ækʃn/	<i>n.</i>	反应, 回应
company	/'kʌmpəni/	<i>n.</i>	陪伴; 公司
interpret	/ɪn'tɜ:prət/	<i>v.</i>	解释; 口译
greeting	/'gri:tɪŋ/	<i>n.</i>	问候, 招呼
motion	/'məʊʃn/	<i>n.</i>	手势, 动作
dissonance	/'dɪsənəns/	<i>n.</i>	不一致; 不和谐
signal	/'sɪgnəl/	<i>n.</i>	信号; 标志
sign	/saɪn/	<i>n. & v.</i>	标志; 签署
summon	/'sʌmən/	<i>v.</i>	召唤; 传唤
universal	/'ju:ni'vɜ:sl/	<i>adj.</i>	普遍的; 全世界的
specific	/spə'sɪfɪk/	<i>adj.</i>	具体的; 特定的
kinesics	/kɪ'ni:sɪks/	<i>n.</i>	身势学
distinguish	/dɪ'stɪŋɡwɪʃ/	<i>v.</i>	区别, 分清
analyse	/'ænəlaɪz/	<i>v.</i>	分析
form	/fɔ:m/	<i>v.</i>	形成, 构成
kinesic	/kɪ'ni:sɪk/	<i>adj.</i>	身势语的
kineme	/'kai:ni:m/	<i>n.</i>	势素
perform	/pə'fɔ:m/	<i>v.</i>	履行; 表演
subject	/'sʌbdʒɪkt/	<i>n.</i>	实验对象
facial	/'feɪʃ(ə)l/	<i>adj.</i>	面部的
expression	/'ɪk'spreʃ(ə)n/	<i>n.</i>	表情; 表达
frown	/fraʊn/	<i>v.</i>	皱眉

wrinkle	/'rɪŋk(ə)l/	<i>v.</i>	(使脸上)起皱纹
brow	/braʊ/	<i>n.</i>	额; 眉毛
gloomy	/'gluːmi/	<i>adj.</i>	沮丧的; 悲伤的
regardless	/rɪ'gɑːdləs/	<i>adv.</i>	不顾, 不加理会
background	/'bækgraʊnd/	<i>n.</i>	背景
recognize	/'rekəɡnaɪz/	<i>v.</i>	认出, 识别
conclude	/kən'kluːd/	<i>v.</i>	断定, 推断出
disgust	/dɪs'gʌst/	<i>n.</i>	反感, 憎恶
contempt	/kən'tempt/	<i>n.</i>	轻视; 忽视

Phrases & Expressions

be tired of	厌倦, 对……感到疲倦
be true of	对……适用; 符合于
pointer finger	食指
belong to	属于; 是……的一部分
up and down	上上下下
regardless of	不管, 不顾

Proper Names

Latin America	拉丁美洲
Ray Birdwhistell	雷·伯德惠斯尔(身势学之父)
Paul Ekman	保罗·埃克曼(美国心理学家)
New Guinea	新几内亚(太平洋第一大岛屿)

Notes

1. ...the same motion is likely to communicate the word “no” in parts of Europe and Latin America.

……在欧洲和拉丁美洲的部分地区, 同样的动作可能表示“不”。

短语 be likely to do 意为“有可能做某事”。例如:

- 1) She is likely to succeed.
她有可能成功。
- 2) We are likely to go shopping.
我们有可能去购物。

2. The same dissonance is true of other signals: showing the number two or a peace sign by holding up two fingers does not cause harm in most of the world, but it's a rude gesture in the United Kingdom and Australia.

同样的分歧也适用于其他手势：在世界上大多数地方，伸出两个手指表示数字 2 或“和平”不会带来任何伤害。但在英国和澳大利亚，这被认为是一种粗鲁的手势。在本句冒号后面的解释内容中，主干结构为 but 连接的并列句：“Showing the number two or a peace sign does not cause harm, but it's a rude gesture.”。介词短语 by holding up two fingers 进一步说明前面 showing the number two or a peace sign 动作完成的方式。

短语 be true of 意为“对……适用；符合于”。例如：

- 1) The same is true of managers as well as workers.
管理者和工人都是如此。
- 2) The food is good and the same is true of service.
饭菜很好，服务也很好。

3. Developed by American researcher Ray Birdwhistell in the 1950s, kinesics analyses the smallest units of motion that form kinesic gestures which are called kinemes.

身势学由美国研究员雷·伯德惠斯尔于 20 世纪 50 年代创立，主要分析构成身势语姿势的最小动作单位（又称势素）。

本句的主干为：“Kinesics analyses the smallest units of motion.”。过去分词短语 Developed by American researcher Ray Birdwhistell in the 1950s 作状语，表示被动和完成，说明身势学是由谁在什么时间创立的。定语从句 that form kinesic gestures which are called kinemes 修饰先行词 the smallest units of motion。其中，which are called kinemes 是嵌在该定语从句中的另一个定语从句，修饰 kinesic gestures。

4. ...but it means something very rude in Australia when moved up and down.

……但在澳大利亚，上下移动大拇指则是非常粗鲁的动作。

本句中，when 引导的状语从句省略了主语和助动词 be。一般情况下，如果 when 引导的从句中的主语和主句中的主语一致，并且从句的谓语动词是“be + 分词”，则 be 动词及其主语经常省略。例如：

- 1) When (he was) asked why he was late, he made no answer.
当问到为什么迟到时，他没有回答。
- 2) When (I am) sleeping, I never hear a thing.
睡觉的时候，我什么也听不到。

5. Nearly 90 percent of the subjects, regardless of cultural background, recognized the same emotions in the photos.

（其中）近 90% 的参与者都从照片中识别出相同的情感，无论他们的文化背景如何。

短语 regardless of 意为“不管，不顾”，通常用于引导让步状语，强调某事不受特定因素的影响，无论如何都会发生。该短语后面要跟名词、名词短语或名词性从句作介词宾语。例如：

- 1) We will continue the race, regardless of the weather.
不管天气如何，我们将继续比赛。
- 2) Everyone has the right to good medical care regardless of their ability to pay.
无论支付能力如何，每个人都有权得到良好的医疗服务。
- 3) The amount will be paid to everyone regardless of whether they have children or not.
不管有没有孩子，每个人都会得到相同的金额。

Reading Comprehension

I. Choose an appropriate answer to each of the following questions or unfinished statements.

1. According to the passage, a wave is often regarded as a kind gesture of goodbye or greeting by _____.
A. Europeans B. Australians C. Americans D. Latin Americans
2. The word “dissonance” in Paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. discovery B. discussion C. disagreement D. distance
3. What do we know about kinesics according to the passage?
A. It studies common actions, such as smiling when happy.
B. It analyses the smallest units of body language.
C. It distinguishes different body languages.
D. It studies different cultures or contexts we are in.
4. Which one is NOT true about the study done by Paul Ekman?
A. It shows body language may be universal.
B. It concludes with seven universal facial expressions.
C. It suggests the emotions may be universal.
D. It studies people from many different countries.
5. What can we learn from the passage?
A. Your friend's turning away at your wave shows he is surely tired of you.
B. Showing the number two does not cause any harm in Australia.

- C. The same kineme usually carries the same meanings in different countries.
D. The meaning of body languages is related to specific contexts.

II. Complete the outline of the text with the choices in the box.



- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| A) your pointer finger | B) the same emotions |
| C) with specific meanings | D) related to |
| E) cultural backgrounds | F) means refusal |
| G) isn't universal | H) a rude gesture |
| I) units of motion | J) walk away |

Para. 1: When you wave to your European friend, she may 1) ____.

Para. 2: The reason for this reaction is that this motion 2) ____ in parts of Europe. A peace sign is 3) ____ in the United Kingdom but a neutral sign in other countries. Meanwhile, curling 4) ____ means “goodbye” in Italy, which means differently in the U.S.

Para. 3: We can definitely say body language 5) ____.

Para. 4: Kinesics distinguishes gestures 6) ____ from common actions. Kinemes are the smallest 7) ____.

Para. 5: The emotions behind body language may be universal. In spite of diverse 8) ____, subjects of the research recognized 9) ____ in the photos.

Para. 6: The understanding of body language must be 10) ____ specific conditions.

Words and Phrases

III. Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

1. It's wrong to judge people only according to their family _____. 【2018年11月】

- A. basis B. area C. task D. background

【知识点】 Nearly 90 percent of the subjects, regardless of cultural background, recognized the same emotions in the photos.

2. I immediately _____ Luke's father from the crowd because they two looked like each other so much. 【2015年11月】

A. researched B. recognized C. reported D. reduced

【知识点】 Nearly 90 percent of the subjects, regardless of cultural background, recognized the same emotions in the photos.

3. —What has _____ the boy who fell off the bike?

—Nothing serious. The doctor says that he can come back to school in a day or two. 【2018年11月】

A. become of B. happened with C. occurred of D. become with

【知识点】 ...but what happens when you wave to your European friend and she walks away?

4. It was difficult to guess what her _____ to the news would be. 【2023年11月】

A. impression B. comment C. reaction D. opinion

【知识点】 There's a reason for that reaction, and it isn't because your friend is tired of your company.

5. When there are cordial relations between the two countries, we mean there exists a _____ relationship between them. 【2010年11月】

A. friendly B. hostile C. fertile D. complicated

【知识点】 While most Americans interpret a wave as a friendly greeting or goodbye...

6. She is very _____ to ring me tonight. I can sense that. 【2007年4月】

A. liable B. possible C. likely D. likeable

【知识点】 ...the same motion is likely to communicate the word "no" in parts of Europe and Latin America.

7. _____ the weather, the sports meet will be held on time. 【2022年9月】

A. In favor of B. Regardless of C. Apart from D. Due to

【知识点】 Nearly 90 percent of the subjects, regardless of cultural background, recognized the same emotions in the photos.

8. In road rules the red light is a _____ for traffic to stop. 【2012年11月】

A. sign B. sight C. site D. size

【知识点】 ...showing the number two or a peace sign by holding up two fingers does not cause harm in most of the world...

9. You should be able to _____ right from wrong. 【2002年6月】

A. perceive B. distinguish C. sight D. observe

【知识点】 ...an area of study that distinguishes these movements from common actions...

10. They hid themselves _____ a tree. 【2019年5月】

A. off

B. after

C. behind

D. before

【知识点】 Although body language isn't universal, the emotions behind it may be.

IV. Complete the sentences with the words given in their proper forms.

1. Her eyes were filled with _____ as she looked at the empty chair. (sad)
2. Her first _____ was surprise, but she quickly calmed down. (react)
3. His face turned red with _____ when he heard the news. (angry)
4. We must try to _____ the causes of the accident. (analysis)
5. He _____ ignored my advice and went ahead with his plan. (simple)
6. When I entered the room, I was met with a warm _____ from my colleagues. (greet)
7. I'll take the job _____ of the pay. (regard)
8. Money does not always bring _____. (happy)
9. Smiling is much more than just a _____ expression. (face)
10. I had no _____ in getting in touch with him. (difficult)

Passage

B

Listening Strategies



When we're learning a foreign language, making sense of what we hear is the first step towards fluency. It sounds obvious, but until recently, we didn't know much about how listening works. New research demonstrates that effective listening involves more than simply hearing the words that float past our ears. Rather, it's an active process of receiving information and making meaning. This kind of engaged listening is a skill that's as critical for learning a range of subjects at school and work as it is for learning to understand a foreign tongue.

Studies of skilled language learners have identified specific listening strategies that lead to superior comprehension. Last year, for example, University of Ottawa researcher Larry Vandergrift published his study of 106 undergraduates who

were learning French as a second language. Half of the students were taught in a conventional fashion, listening to and practicing texts spoken aloud. The other half, possessing the same initial skill level and taught by the same teacher, were given detailed instructions on how to listen. It turned out that the second group “significantly outperformed” the first one on a test of comprehension.

So, what are these listening strategies? Skilled learners go into a listening class with a sense of what they want to get of it. They set a goal for their listening, and they generate predictions about what the speaker will say. Before the talking begins, they mentally review what they already know about the subject and form an intention to “listen out for” what’s important or relevant. Once they begin listening, these learners maintain their focus: If their attention wanders, they bring it back to the words being spoken. They don’t allow themselves to be **thrown off** by confusing or unfamiliar details. Instead, they take note of what they don’t understand and make inferences about what those things might mean, based on other clues available to them: their previous knowledge of the subject, the context of the talk, the identity of the speaker, and so on.

【334 words】【2012年11月】

New Words

strategy	/ˈstrætədʒi/	<i>n.</i>	策略, 行动计划
sense	/sens/	<i>n.</i>	意义, 含义
fluency	/ˈflu:ənsi/	<i>n.</i>	流利, 流畅
demonstrate	/ˈdemənstreɪt/	<i>v.</i>	证明; 示范
involve	/ɪnˈvɒlv/	<i>v.</i>	牵涉, 涉及
float	/fləʊt/	<i>v.</i>	(使)漂浮, (使)浮动
rather	/ˈrɑ:ðə(r)/	<i>adv.</i>	更确切地说
engaged	/ɪnˈɡeɪdʒd/	<i>adj.</i>	参与的; 忙于……的
critical	/ˈkrɪtɪkl/	<i>adj.</i>	极其重要的; 关键的
identify	/aɪˈdentɪfaɪ/	<i>v.</i>	认出, 识别
superior	/suːˈpɪəriə(r)/	<i>adj.</i>	更好的, 更优质的
comprehension	/ˌkɒmprɪˈhenʃn/	<i>n.</i>	理解力, 领悟力
undergraduate	/ˌʌndəˈɡrædʒuət/	<i>n.</i>	大学本科生
conventional	/kənˈvenʃənəl/	<i>adj.</i>	依照惯例的, 遵循习俗的
fashion	/ˈfæʃn/	<i>n.</i>	(做事的)方式; 时尚
possess	/pəˈzes/	<i>v.</i>	拥有, 持有
initial	/ɪˈnɪʃl/	<i>adj.</i>	开始的, 最初的
detailed	/ˈdi:teɪld/	<i>adj.</i>	详尽的, 详细的

instruction	/ɪn'strʌkʃn/	<i>n.</i>	指示；指导
significantly	/sɪg'nɪfɪkəntli/	<i>adv.</i>	显著地；相当数量地
outperform	/ˌaʊtpə'fɔ:m/	<i>v.</i>	胜过；做得比……好
generate	/'dʒenəreɪt/	<i>v.</i>	产生，引起
prediction	/prɪ'dɪkʃn/	<i>n.</i>	预测
review	/rɪ'vju:/	<i>v.</i>	回顾，复习
intention	/ɪn'tenʃn/	<i>n.</i>	意图，目的
wander	/'wɒndə(r)/	<i>v.</i>	神志恍惚；流浪
inference	/'ɪnfərəns/	<i>n.</i>	推断，推理
context	/'kɒntekst/	<i>n.</i>	语境；背景
identity	/aɪ'dentəti/	<i>n.</i>	身份

Phrases & Expressions

make sense of	理解，明白
a process of	一个过程
a range of	一系列
lead to	导致
in a...fashion	以……的方式
turn out	结果是
set a goal for	为……设定目标
throw off	扔开；摆脱
take note of	记录；注意

Proper Names

University of Ottawa	渥太华大学
Larry Vandergrift	拉里·范德格拉夫（2023 全球前 2% 顶尖科学家）

Notes

1. When we're learning a foreign language, making sense of what we hear is the first step towards fluency.

当学习一门外语时，理解我们所听到的内容是通向流利程度的第一步。

本句中的 when 引导一个时间状语从句，主句中 making sense of...是动名词复合结构，在句子中作主语；what we hear 是名词性从句，作介词 of 的宾语。

动词短语 make sense of sth. 意为“理解某事”。例如：

- 1) Can you make any sense of this article at all?
你究竟能不能理解这篇文章的意思？
- 2) I can't make sense of this difficult math problem.
我无法理解这道数学难题。

另外，与 sense 相关的常用表达有很多。例如：

common sense 常识	sixth sense 第六感
sense of direction 方向感	sense of purpose 目标感
sense of belonging 归属感	sense of humor 幽默感
sense of style 审美观	sense of responsibility 责任感
in a sense 在某种意义上	in no sense 决不

2. New research demonstrates that effective listening involves more than simply hearing the words that float past our ears.

新的研究表明，高效的听力不仅仅是听到那些从我们耳边掠过的话语。

在本句中第一个 that 引导的宾语从句作谓语动词 demonstrate 的宾语；effective listening 作宾语从句中的主语，动名词复合结构 hearing the words 作 involve 的宾语；第二个 that 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 words。

短语 more than 意为“不仅仅；非常”。例如：

- 1) Jason is more than a lecturer.
杰森不仅仅是一个讲师。
- 2) I assure you I am more than glad to help you.
我向你保证，我非常乐意帮助你。

3. This kind of engaged listening is a skill that's as critical for learning a range of subjects at school and work as it is for learning to understand a foreign tongue.

这种专注的倾听是一种技能，它对于在学校和工作中学习各类学科，以及学习理解一门外语来说都同样至关重要。

本句的主干为：“This kind of engaged listening is a skill.”。关系代词 that 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 skill。

短语 as...as...是一个比较结构，意为“像……一样”，中间加形容词或副词的原级形式，用于表示两个事物在某种程度或特征上相同或相似。例如：

- 1) That is as true for your work as it is for your lovers.
你的工作是如此，你的爱人也是如此。
- 2) I would make it as hard for you to leave me now as it is for me to leave you.
我会让你难以离开我，就像我难以离开你一样。

4. The other half, possessing the same initial skill level and taught by the same teacher, were given detailed instructions on how to listen.

另一半学生在听力基础相当、由同一位教师授课的前提下，接受了有关听力策略的详细指导。

本句的主干为：“The other half were given detailed instructions on how to listen.”。句中 The other half 指代的是 The other half of the students，在句中作主语，也是后面现在分词 possessing 以及过去分词 taught 的逻辑主语。

5. It turned out that the second group “significantly outperformed” the first one on a test of comprehension.

结果显示，第二组学生在听力理解测试中“明显优于”第一组学生。

本句中 it 是形式主语，that 引导的主语从句是真正的主语。

短语 turn out 意为“结果是；证明是”，后面可以连接句子，亦可连接不定式短语。例如：

1) We were worried about the weather, but it turns out that the rain stopped just in time for the outdoor event.

我们很担心天气，结果雨在户外活动开始前就停了。

2) He turned out to be a thief.

他竟然是个小偷。

6. If their attention wanders, they bring it back to the words being spoken.

如果走神了，他们会让自己重新专注于所听到的话语。

本句中 it 指代 attention；现在分词被动式 being spoken 作后置定语修饰 words，表示正在被说的话。例如：

1) The meeting being held now is of great importance.

现在正在开的会很重要。

2) The house being built will be our library.

正在被建造的这座房子将成为我们的图书馆。



Reading Comprehension

I. Choose an appropriate answer to each of the following questions or unfinished statements.

1. What is the main idea of this passage?*

A. Effective listening means hearing the words that float past our ears.

B. Developing your listening skills is the first step toward developing fluency.

C. Skilled listeners use specific strategies to get the most out of what they hear.

D. Listening is one of the most powerful tools we have to gain information.

* 本套教程各单元的第二篇文章均为真题，原文没有标题。为了保持各篇章在形式上的统一，编者给真题文章均添加了标题。读者在做主旨大意类的阅读理解题时，请不要受文章标题的影响。

2. What does Vandergrift's research show?
 - A. Learners who adopt specific listening strategies become better listeners.
 - B. Learners taught in the traditional way are better at reinforcing what they learn.
 - C. Learners are more confident if they make fewer mistakes.
 - D. Learners who listen on a regular basis improve faster.
3. Which of the following statements about Vandergrift's research is true?
 - A. The subjects were postgraduates learning French as a second language.
 - B. All the subjects were taught using the conventional method, with the focus on listening strategies.
 - C. The two groups were taught by different teachers.
 - D. The subjects were at the same initial skill level.
4. The expression "thrown off" in Paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. infected B. confused C. ruined D. informed
5. According to the passage, which of the following strategies is NOT used by skilled learners?
 - A. Review their prior knowledge of the subject.
 - B. Concentrate on the speaker's words.
 - C. Translate into their native language.
 - D. Predict what the speaker will say.

Words and Phrases

II. Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

1. Don't worry if you can't understand everything. The teacher will _____ the main points at the end. 【2009年11月】
 - A. recover B. review C. require D. remember
2. Taken in time, the medicine can be quite _____. 【2015年11月】
 - A. effective B. affected C. efficient D. sufficient

【知识点】 Before the talking begins, they mentally review what they already know about the subject...

【知识点】 New research demonstrates that effective listening involves more than simply hearing the words that float past our ears.

3. In the dead man's bedroom the police found several important _____ which pointed to Blake as the murderer. 【2014 年 5 月】

A. careers B. clues C. challenges D. dreams

【知识点】...based on other clues available to them...

4. There is only one boat _____ for hire. I'm afraid you have to wait for the next one. 【2013 年 5 月】

A. superior B. capable C. complicated D. available

【知识点】...based on other clues available to them...

5. The police are trying to find out the _____ of the woman killed in the traffic accident. 【2010 年 5 月】

A. evidence B. recognition C. identity D. status

【知识点】...based on other clues available to them: ...the identity of the speaker, and so on.

Language in Use

III. Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked A, B, C, and D. Identify the mistaken one and correct it.

- When we are learning a foreign language, make sense of what we hear is the first step.
A B C D
- Rather, it's an active process of receiving informations and making meaning.
A B C D
- Studies of skilled language learners have identified specific listening strategies that leads to superior comprehension.
A B C D
- If their attention wanders, they bring them back to the words being spoken.
A B C D
- They don't allow themselves to throw off by confusing or unfamiliar details.
A B C D

IV. Read the passage carefully, choose the best answer from each group of the four choices and fill it in the corresponding blank.

Conversation begins almost the moment we come into contact with another and continues throughout the day 1) _____ the aid of cell phones and computers. However, we are so often absorbed in conversation that we 2) _____ sight of its true purpose and value.

One important 3) _____ of a good conversation is that the words are 4) _____ used to express thoughts and feelings. We are 5) _____ deep thoughts and strong emotions, yet our vocabularies are not 6) _____ for this expression, and many 7) _____ little effort to expand that. Perhaps you see a movie that 8) _____ you deeply, yet you have the following conversation: "So, what did you think of the film?" "Oh, my God, it was so sad, I swear. I went through 9) _____ a box of tissues. I was in tears," This dialog is 10) _____ an effective way of expressing feelings. It gives no 11) _____ of how or why the movie truly 12) _____ you. Such commonly-used phrases are certainly not enough to describe a deeply moving experience. However, not only 13) _____ try to avoid overused words, you must 14) _____ be careful in your selection. The purpose of expanding vocabulary is not to use the 15) _____ or most impressive words, but to find those best suited.

What is lacking in many conversations is the ability to talk to another rather than just talking with that person. A(n) 16) _____ person will find that even in the most ordinary conversations, there are a thousand questions 17) _____ to be asked if you have courage and a desire for exchange. Good conversations should not be 18) _____ nonsense, but of a meeting of two 19) _____ the human condition. It should bring a better understanding of others and offer a release of emotions more than drive away 20) _____ thoughts or kill time. 【2009年5月】

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. A. for | B. at | C. under | D. with |
| 2. A. lose | B. have | C. win | D. miss |
| 3. A. issue | B. problem | C. aspect | D. question |
| 4. A. funny | B. careful | C. only | D. properly |
| 5. A. lack of | B. short of | C. fond of | D. full of |
| 6. A. short | B. enough | C. much | D. bad |
| 7. A. take | B. make | C. get | D. try |
| 8. A. teaches | B. pushes | C. touches | D. directs |
| 9. A. using up | B. to use | C. used up | D. using off |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 10. A. partly | B. actually | C. hardly | D. truly |
| 11. A. sign | B. model | C. pattern | D. fact |
| 12. A. infected | B. infects | C. affects | D. affected |
| 13. A. you will | B. must you | C. you must | D. will you |
| 14. A. too | B. never | C. also | D. yet |
| 15. A. bigger | B. biggest | C. big | D. important |
| 16. A. careless | B. efficient | C. thoughtful | D. able |
| 17. A. waiting | B. wait | C. waited | D. waits |
| 18. A. make up for | B. made up of | C. make up of | D. made up for |
| 19. A. are sharing | B. shared | C. sharing | D. shares |
| 20. A. clever | B. pleasant | C. unpleasant | D. happy |



Part Two

Chinese Culture Appreciation

Modern Chinese Language

Chinese language belongs to the Sino-Tibetan language family. It exists in a number of varieties that are popularly called dialects but that are usually classified as separate languages by scholars. More people speak a variety of Chinese as a native language than any other language in the world.



The spoken varieties of Chinese are **unintelligible** to their respective speakers. They differ from each other to about the same extent as the modern Romance languages. Most of the differences among them occur in pronunciation and vocabulary; there are few grammatical differences.

All the Chinese languages share a common literary language (wenyan), written in characters. This literary language has no single standard of pronunciation; a speaker of a language reads texts according to the pronunciation of his own language. Before 1917, wenyan was used for almost all writing; since then, it has become increasingly acceptable to write in common style (baihua) instead, and the old literary language is dying out. (Its use continues in certain literary and scholarly circles.)

In the early 1900s a program for the unification of the national language, which is based on Mandarin, was launched; this resulted in Modern Standard Chinese. In 1956, a new system called Pinyin, based on the pronunciation of the characters in the Beijing dialect, was adopted as an educational instrument to help the spread of

the modern standard language. Modified in 1958, the system was formally decided (1979) for use in all formal documents. Meanwhile, in 1956 a simplification of the characters was introduced that made them easier to learn and faster to write. Most of the simplified characters were well-known unofficial variants, used in handwriting but previously not in printing; some were innovations. These two systems are widely taught in schools. Pinyin, however, is not intended to replace the Chinese characters but to help teach pronunciation and popularize Putonghua.

The modern Chinese we are using now is a dynamic language, which constantly absorbs foreign words and expands its meaning. It not only reflects the history, culture and values of the Chinese nation, but also plays an important role in international exchanges.

【 349 words 】

New Words

variety	/və'raɪəti/	<i>n.</i>	变体；变种
dialect	/'daɪəlekt/	<i>n.</i>	方言，土话
separate	/'seprət/	<i>adj.</i>	单独的，分开的
scholar	/'skɒlə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	学者；有学问的人
native	/native/	<i>adj.</i>	母语的；本地的
unintelligible	/ˌʌnɪn'telɪdʒəbl/	<i>adj.</i>	无法了解的
respective	/rɪ'spektɪv/	<i>adj.</i>	分别的，各自的
grammatical	/grə'mætɪkl/	<i>adj.</i>	语法的，和语法有关的
literary	/'lɪtərəri/	<i>adj.</i>	书面的；文学的
character	/'kærəktə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	文字；字体
scholarly	/'skɒləli/	<i>adj.</i>	学术的，学术性的
unification	/ˌjuːnɪfɪ'keɪʃn/	<i>n.</i>	统一；联合
launch	/lɔːntʃ/	<i>v.</i>	发起；上市
adopt	/ə'dɒpt/	<i>v.</i>	采纳；收养
instrument	/'ɪnstərəmənt/	<i>n.</i>	工具；乐器
modify	/'mɒdɪfaɪ/	<i>v.</i>	修改，调整
document	/'dɒkjumənt/	<i>n.</i>	文献，文件
simplification	/ˌsɪmplɪfɪ'keɪʃn/	<i>n.</i>	简化
unofficial	/ˌʌnə'fɪʃl/	<i>adj.</i>	非官方的；非正式的
variant	/'veəriənt/	<i>n.</i>	变体；变种
innovation	/ˌɪnə'veɪʃn/	<i>n.</i>	革新，创新
popularize	/'pɒpjələraɪz/	<i>v.</i>	普及，推广
dynamic	/daɪ'næmɪk/	<i>adj.</i>	充满活力的；动态的

constantly	/'kɒnstəntli/	<i>adv.</i>	经常地，不断地
absorb	/əb'zɔ:b/	<i>v.</i>	吸收；使并入
reflect	/rɪ'flekt/	<i>v.</i>	反映，表明

Phrases & Expressions

a number of	大量
be classified as	被归类为
a variety of	各种各样的
differ from	与……不同
be used for	被用于
die out	消亡
be based on	基于，根据
result in	导致
simplified character	简体字
intend to	打算，计划
play an important role in	在……中扮演重要角色

Proper Names

Sino-Tibetan language family	汉藏语系
Romance languages	罗曼语族
Mandarin	普通话
Modern Standard Chinese	现代标准汉语

Notes

1. It exists in a number of varieties that are popularly called dialects but that are usually classified as separate languages by scholars.

汉语存在许多变体，这些变体被通俗地称作方言，但学者们通常把它们归为不同的语言。

本句的主干为：“It exists in a number of varieties.”。其后是 but 连接的两个定语从句，均由关系代词 that 引导，同时修饰先行词 varieties。

短语 a number of 意为“大量”，后接可数名词的复数形式。例如：

- 1) A number of students are playing football.

许多学生在踢足球。

- 2) A number of students are absent today.

今天有很多学生缺席。

动词短语 classify...as...意为“将……分类为……”。例如：

- 1) These books are classified as science fiction.

这些书被归为科幻小说。

- 2) They classify it as a junk food.

他们把它归为垃圾食品。

2. They differ from each other to about the same extent as the modern Romance languages.

它们彼此之间的差异程度，与现代罗曼语族诸语言之间的差异程度相当。

动词短语 differ from 意为“与……不同”。例如：

- 1) People differ from one another in their ability to handle stress.

在应对压力方面人们的能力各不相同。

- 2) I cannot see where they differ from each other.

我看不出他们有什么不同。

短语 to...extent 意为“在……程度上”。例如：

- 1) To a certain extent, it's easier for men to get work.

在某种程度上，男性更容易找到工作。

- 2) To some extent, what she argues is true.

在某种程度上，她的论点是正确的。

3. Most of the differences among them occur in pronunciation and vocabulary.

这些差异主要体现在发音和词汇方面。

occur 和 happen 两个动词都是“发生”的意思，都不能使用被动语态。例如：

- 1) When exactly did the incident occur?

这事件究竟是什么时候发生的？

- 2) The story happened in 1998.

这个故事发生在 1998 年。

4. Most of the simplified characters were well-known unofficial variants, used in handwriting but previously not in printing.

大多数简体字都是广为人知的非官方异体字，这些字在手写体中使用，但以前在印刷体中并不使用。

句中 used in handwriting but previously not in printing 为过去分词短语作后置定语，修饰 variants。其中 but 连接两个并列成分，not in printing 是 not used in printing 的省略形式。

本句中的复合形容词 well-known 是由副词 + 过去分词构成的，类似的词有：

deeply-loved 深爱的

much-needed 急需的

newly-invented 新发明的

well-attended 多人参加的

beautifully-made 制作精美的

highly-developed 高度发达的

5. It not only reflects the history, culture and values of the Chinese nation, but also plays an important role in international exchanges.

汉语不仅反映了中华民族的历史、文化和价值观，而且在国际交流中发挥着重要作用。短语 not only...but also...用于连接两个表示并列关系的成分，着重强调后者，意为“不仅……而且……”。例如：

- 1) He is not only a writer, but also an inventor.

他不仅是一位作家，而且还是一位发明家。

- 2) Not only I but also my parents are his fans.

不仅我，而且我的父母也都是他的粉丝。

当连接两个主语时，句中谓语动词通常与临近的主语在人称和数上保持一致。例如：

- 1) Not only the students but also their teacher is enjoying the film.

不仅学生们在欣赏这部影片，他们的老师也在欣赏这部影片。

- 2) Not only you but also he has to leave.

不只是你，他也得离开。

当 not only 连接两个句子，并且置于句首时，一般句子要倒装。例如：

- 1) Not only did he speak more correctly, but also he spoke more easily.

他不仅说得更正确，而且说得更轻松自如。

- 2) Not only is she thoughtful, but also she sacrifices her own interests for those of others.

她不仅体贴入微，还会为了他人的利益而牺牲自己的利益。

短语 play an important role in...意为“（在……中）扮演重要角色”。例如：

- 1) Social organizations play an important role in public management innovation.

社会组织在公共管理创新中发挥着重要作用。

- 2) We can play an important role in your overseas trade.

我们能在贵方海外贸易中起重要作用。

Reading Comprehension

I. Choose an appropriate answer to each of the following questions or unfinished statements.

1. Which statement is NOT true about Chinese varieties?

- A. Scholars often regard them as different languages.
- B. People speaking different Chinese varieties can't understand each other.
- C. They are different from each other in pronunciation and vocabulary.
- D. They are usually different from each other in terms of grammar.

2. The word “unintelligible” in Paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. not understandable B. not available
C. not practical D. not logical
3. What do we know about the Chinese literary language?
A. The pronunciation of literary language has no difference at all.
B. More and more people are using literary language in writing nowadays.
C. It was popular to write in literary language before 1917 in China.
D. Literary language cannot be used for almost all writing nowadays.
4. What can we infer from Paragraph 4?
A. Most of the simplified characters were difficult to learn and write.
B. The aim of introducing Pinyin is to replace Chinese characters.
C. The role that Pinyin plays in spreading Mandarin cannot be ignored.
D. Pinyin and simplified characters were introduced at different times.
5. What is this passage mainly about?
A. The development of Chinese language.
B. The writing system of Chinese language.
C. The pronunciation of Chinese language.
D. The varieties of Chinese language.

Words and Phrases

II. Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

1. The American and the British _____ a large number of social customs.
【2017 年 5 月】
A. join B. take C. share D. make
【知识点】 All the Chinese languages share a common literary language (wenyan), ...
2. _____ the former president's supporters went out in streets to express their anger and dissatisfaction. 【2012 年 5 月】
A. A small amount of B. A large number of
C. A little bit of D. A great deal of

【知识点】 It exists in a number of varieties...

3. I agree with you to a certain _____ but not entirely. 【2024 年 5 月】

A. part B. level C. extent D. way

【知识点】 They differ from each other to about the same extent as the modern Romance languages.

4. Many in the credit industry expect that credit cards will eventually _____ paper money. 【2023 年 11 月】

A. exchange B. decrease C. replace D. trade

【知识点】 Pinyin, however, is not intended to replace the Chinese characters...

5. Sean's strong love for his country is _____ in his recently published poems. 【2010 年 5 月】

A. reflected B. relieved C. responded D. recovered

【知识点】 It not only reflects the history, culture and values of the Chinese nation...

Language in Use

III. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. There's a reason for that reaction, and it isn't because your friend is tired of your company.

2. Although body language isn't universal, the emotions behind it may be.

3. Rather, it's an active process of receiving information and making meaning.

4. It sounds obvious, but until recently, we didn't know much about how listening works.

5. Most of the differences among them occur in pronunciation and vocabulary.

IV. Translate the following sentences into English. 【2012 年 5 月】

1. 昨天，我在办公室写报告时，小明从英国打电话过来了。

2. 想去图书馆的人必须在这里签名。

3. 他专心致志地看书，所以没有听到电话响。

4. 去年，我在伦敦过的暑假。

5. 我学习英语大概有十年了。

V. Translate the following paragraph into English.

汉字的起源至今仍是谜。很多学者认为汉字是从图画和符号演变而来的。很久以前，人们把字写在动物骨头上用来交流，慢慢演变成今天的文字。作为一种古老而复杂的书写系统，汉字是人类历史上最伟大的文化成就之一，也是中华文明和中国历史的载体。

Part Three Grammar

句子结构与分类 (Sentence Composition and Classification)

英语句子按结构可分为简单句、并列句和复合句三类。按照用途可分为陈述句、疑问句、祈使句和感叹句四种。



一、句子成分

英语句子成分主要有七种：主语、谓语、宾语、表语、定语、状语和补语。

句子成分	意义	充当该成分的词类	例句
主语	表明句子所讨论的人或事物	名词、代词或相当于名词的词或短语	I am a teacher.
谓语	说明主语做什么，是什么或怎么样	动词或动词词组	He runs in the park.
宾语	表示动作行为的对象	名词、代词或相当于名词的词或短语	I like apples .
表语	与系动词连用，一起构成谓语，说明主语的性质或特征	形容词、名词、代词、副词等	You are students . Your words sound reasonable .
定语	用来修饰名词或代词	形容词、名词、代词、介词短语等	This is an interesting book.
状语	修饰动词、形容词、副词，表示动作发生的时间、地点、原因、目的、方式、结果等	副词、介词短语等	He works very hard .

(续表)

句子成分	意义	充当该成分的词类	例句
补语	补充说明主语或宾语的性质、状态等	形容词、名词、介词短语等	She always keeps the house clean .

二、简单句、并列句和复合句

1. 简单句

简单句只有一个主语和谓语，是最小的句子单位。简单句有五种基本句型。

A. 主语 + 谓语（不及物动词）

特点：谓语是不及物动词，本身能表达完整的意思，后面不接宾语。

主语	谓语
1) Time	flies.
2) The sun	sets.
3) The fire	is burning.
4) My wife	cried.
5) He	came.

B. 主语 + 谓语（及物动词）+ 宾语

特点：谓语是及物动词，具有实际意义，但不能表达完整的意思，必须接一个宾语，即动作的承受者，才能使意思完整。

主语	谓语	宾语
1) John	likes	oranges.
2) His uncle	wrote	letters.
3) The children	are playing	football.
4) We	like	English.
5) She	eats	an apple.

C. 主语 + 系动词 + 表语

特点：谓语是系动词，不能表达完整的意思，其后必须接一个表明主语特征、身份、状态的表语。常见的系动词有 be、become、get、turn、grow、look、feel、smell、taste、sound、seem、keep、stay 等。

主语	系动词	表语
1) She	is	happy.
2) The cake	smells	delicious.
3) He	is	a teacher.
4) The soup	tastes	salty.
5) She	looks	sad.

D. 主语 + 谓语（双宾动词）+ 间接宾语 + 直接宾语

特点：谓语是可以接双宾语的动词，这两个宾语都是动作的对象或承受者，其中指人的是间接宾语，指物的是直接宾语。

主语	谓语	间接宾语 (多指人)	直接宾语 (多指物)
1) They	teach	me	English.
2) I	bought	Mary	sugar.
3) She	gave	me	a book.
4) He	sent	her	a letter.
5) I	cooked	my family	a delicious meal.

E. 主语 + 谓语（宾补动词）+ 宾语 + 补语

特点：谓语是可以接复合宾语的及物动词。该动词虽然已经接有一个宾语，但意思还不完整，必须再加上另外一个成分（宾语补足语）对宾语进行补充说明。可以用作宾语补足语的有名词、形容词、不定式、动名词、分词、介词短语等。

主语	谓语	宾语	宾补
1) We	made	him	king.
2) She	left	the house	dirty.
3) I	saw	him	walking in the park.
4) I	find	the movie	too long.
5) My work	keeps	me	busy.

2. 并列句

由并列连词或分号把两个或两个以上的简单句连在一起构成并列句。各简单句意思同等重要，地位平等，没有主次之分。例如：

- 1) The future is bright; the road is tortuous.
前途是光明的，道路是曲折的。
- 2) You help him and he helps you.
你帮他，他也帮你。
- 3) I admire his gifts, but I distrust his judgment.
我钦佩他的天赋，但不相信他的判断力。
- 4) He was ill, so he didn't go to school.
他病了，所以没去上学。

- 5) Hurry up, or you'll miss the train.

快点，否则你会错过火车。

3. 复合句

用从属连词将两个或两个以上简单句连接在一起构成复合句。各简单句地位不平等，有主次之分。主句是一个完整的句子，是全句的主体，可以独立存在。从句是一个不完整的句子，它充当主句某个成分，不能独立存在。从属连词所引导的从句起形容词、名词、副词的作用，因此复合句的从句分为形容词性从句、名词性从句和副词性从句。例如：

- 1) She is the girl who sings best in my class. (形容词性从句)

她是我们班唱歌最好的女孩。

- 2) I believe that everything is going on well. (名词性从句)

我相信一切进展顺利。

- 3) She was reading a novel when I came in. (副词性从句)

我进来的时候她正在读小说。

三、陈述句、疑问句、祈使句和感叹句

1. 陈述句

用来陈述一件事情或某种事实、观点的句子。陈述句可分为肯定句和否定句两种形式。例如：

- 1) I go to school by bus.

我坐公交去上学。

- 2) I don't like winter at all.

我一点也不喜欢冬天。

2. 疑问句

用来提出疑问的句子。通常包括一般疑问句、特殊疑问句、选择疑问句和反义疑问句四种类型。例如：

- 1) —Are you a student? —Yes, I am.

——你是学生吗？——是的，我是。

- 2) —Where are you from? —I'm from China.

——你来自哪里？——我来自中国。

3) —Shall we play basketball or football? —We'll play basketball.

——我们打篮球还是踢足球? ——我们打篮球。

4) —She can't swim, can she? —Yes, she can.

——她不会游泳, 是吗? ——不, 她会游泳。

3. 祈使句

用来表示请求、命令、劝告、建议等语气的句子。例如:

1) Don't be angry, my dear.

亲爱的, 不要生气。

2) Close the door, please.

请关门。

4. 感叹句

表示喜怒哀乐等强烈感情的句子。例如:

1) How beautiful the princess is!

公主多么漂亮啊!

2) What beautiful dresses they are!

那些裙子多漂亮呀!

真题操练

I. Analyze the following sentences by identifying their components.

1. We always work hard at English.

2. He said he would come.

3. You look worried.

4. She watched her daughter playing the piano.

5. He handed me the newspaper.

II. Choose the best answer to make each sentence right in grammar.

1. _____ is our new English teacher.

A. They

B. He

C. Him

D. It

2. The sun _____ early in the summer.
A. rising B. rise C. rises D. rose
3. I found _____ in the library.
A. her B. she C. her's D. she's
4. They _____ after a long day of work.
A. were B. tired C. did tired D. were tired
5. The _____ girl with long black hair is my neighbor.
A. beautiful B. beautifully C. beauty D. more beauty
6. The children were playing _____ in the park all afternoon.
A. happy B. happily C. quick D. quickly
7. The music made us _____.
A. feel relaxedly B. feel relaxed C. feel D. relaxedly
8. My father bought _____.
A. me a car B. me with a car C. a car me D. a car with me
9. She studied hard for the exam, _____ passed with high score.
A. she B. but she C. so she D. so her
10. Although _____ raining, we went for a walk.
A. it did B. it C. it is D. it was
11. He always _____ his day with a healthy breakfast.
A. start B. starts C. started D. starting
12. _____ you tell me how to get to the nearest subway station?
A. Can B. Do C. Did D. Does
13. Please _____ to lock all the windows before going to bed.
A. remember B. remembering C. remembered D. to remember
14. _____ speak loudly, and do not disturb others while they are working.
A. Do not B. Please not C. Not D. No
15. _____ a delicious meal you've prepared!
A. Why B. Where C. What D. How

III. Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked A, B, C, and D. Identify the mistaken one and correct it.

1. Them found her very happy that day.
A B C D
2. Her uncle gave she a very lovely doll yesterday.
A B C D
3. The teacher often telling these students interesting stories.
A B C D
4. The problem was solved by the team quick.
A B C D
5. He bought a nice gift with his mother.
A B C D
6. The children were excite about the trip.
A B C D
7. There was only one correctly answer to the question.
A B C D
8. He found the final exam quite difficulty.
A B C D
9. Open the windows or let the fresh air in.
A B C D
10. How a beautiful Chinese painting it is!
A B C D