**Unit 1 – Section A**

* **Language Focus – Words in Use**

1. As the gender barriers

(crumbled) , the number of women working as lawyers, doctors, or bankers began to increase significantly from the mid-20th century.

2. With the data collected each year, the owner of the shop can

(discern) customer trends and how things like weather and economic indicators affect sales performance.

3. His supervisor pushes and motivates him in such a positive manner that he is not only able to reach but to

(surpass) his personal goals.

4. He is a man with a(n)

(shrewd) business sense. He has built his initial investment into a substantial and even excessively large fortune.

5. The

(conversion) of nuclear radiation directly into electricity was an exciting possibility that was being vigorously explored in many laboratories in the 1950s.

6. I was not only shocked but also disgusted that the report tried to

(distort) the scientific facts in such a manner that even some highly-educated people were fooled.

7. Sixty-two and blessed with his mother's skin, the fisherman had withstood a lifetime of exposure to the sun and looked as

(radiant) as a man in his forties.

8. French educator Louis Braille invented a simple but

(ingenious) code which has had an impact on the lives of generations of people who are blind.

9. The senators didn't expect us to ask such tough questions, and when we finally did, they got

(stumped) and didn't know what to say.

10. This newly established university supports the

(proposition) that a more diverse higher education system is desirable since it would enhance opportunities for lifelong learning.

* **Word Building**

1. delicate
2. bankrupt
3. accountant
4. secret
5. vacant
6. urgent
7. atmosphere
8. magnetic
9. metal
10. gloomy
11. guilty
12. master
13. delicacy
14. bankruptcy
15. accountancy
16. secrecy
17. vacancy
18. urgency
19. atmospheric
20. magnet
21. metallic
22. gloom
23. guilt
24. mastery

1. Contrary to the predictions of some local economists, who always warned that higher wages and benefits would lead to slower growth and business

(bankruptcies) , these policies had exactly the opposite effect.

2. There are growing concerns about the climate effects, such as melting ice caps, droughts, floods, etc., due to rising

(atmospheric) greenhouse gas concentrations.

3. Long considered one of the great

(delicacies) , goose liver most commonly appears on the menu of French dishes in high-end restaurants.

4. For the sake of the world's future prosperity and for its elimination of hunger and disease, reforms and innovations must be pursued with

(urgency) .

5. Many smart people became accountants instead of scientists because the science they were exposed to in school made

(accountancy) seem more attractive by comparison.

6. Despite the deepening economic

(gloom) , he believes automobile sales will likely grow vigorously over the next three years as long as loan interest rates remain low.

7. The nearby high-tech park helps the university become a(n)

(magnet) for some of the most ambitious young business minds from around the country.

8. Photographs of this quality are rare among UFO photographs, but in this particular shot you can clearly see a disc-shaped

(metallic) object.

9. Since the scope of agriculture is wide, the administrators and information personnel involved in it must have a good

(mastery) of the field.

10. Employers decide to create a(n)

(vacancy) only when the expected profit of a filled job exceeds the hiring costs for a new employee.

11. Parents often suffer deep feelings of

(guilt) if their children fail to succeed, or don't turn into responsible and law-abiding members of society.

12. I respect the need for

(secrecy) at a particular point in family life. But I do believe that family members do better when they can speak openly about things that really matter.

* **Banked Cloze**

Have you ever heard people say that they tend to be more of a right-brain or left-brain thinker? From books to television programs, you have probably heard the term (1)

(mentioned) numerous times, or perhaps you have even taken an online test to (2)

(determine) which type best describes you.

Do different parts of the brain really control different bodily and mental functions? Over the years, a theory that has (3)

(gained) in popularity is that the right brain and the left brain are (4)

(responsible) for different modes of thought and that the way in which a person thinks will depend on which side of his brain works more actively.

People who rely more (5)

(heavily) on the right half of their brain tend to be more imaginative and spontaneous. They are interested in patterns, shapes and sizes, for the right brain is associated with (6)

(artistic) ability like singing, painting, writing poetry, etc. Left-brain dominated people are quite (7)

(opposite) in the way they think. They tend to be more logical and (8)

(analytical) in their thinking and usually stand out in mathematics and word skills.

While the different functions of the two brain parts may have been (9)

(distorted) and exaggerated by popular psychology, understanding your strengths and weaknesses in certain areas can help you develop better ways to learn and study. For example, if you are usually (10)

(stumped) in trying to follow verbal instructions, an activity often cited as a right-brain characteristic, you can benefit from writing down directions and developing better organizational skills.

* **Language Focus – Expressions in Use**

1. The brick walls of the ruined buildings

(were dripping with) green mold and moisture, and she shivered involuntarily, looking down to avoid the sight.

2. As urban populations exported finished goods

(in exchange for) raw materials from neighboring populations, organized trade grew substantially.

3. Knowing just how quickly a wildfire can spread, some residents of the village decided to leave their homes after the flames

(flared up) nearby.

4. Biology teachers often

(make an analogy between) the heart and a pump in order to help students understand how the heart works.

5. They would like to

(set a date for) their wedding and announce their engagement to their families and friends as soon as possible.

6. He was determined not to sour a perfectly good day with the memory of one jealous classmate trying to (1)

(make) a fool (2)

(out of) him in front of the entire class.

7. The couple

(made a pact) never to work at the same time, so that one of them was always on full-time parenting duty, and their child wouldn't have to be looked after by strangers.

8. The president said that it's the worst earthquake ever to hit the country, and that he

(had appealed to) the world for help, asking in particular for heavy-lift helicopters able to carry relief supplies into the isolated mountain areas.

* **Translation**
* 英译汉

Aristotle was an ancient Greek philosopher and scientist. His writings cover many subjects, including physics, biology, zoology, logic, ethics, poetry, theater, music, linguistics, politics and government, and constitute the first comprehensive system of Western philosophy. Aristotle was the first to classify areas of human knowledge into distinct disciplines such as mathematics, biology, and ethics. He believed all people's concepts and all their knowledge were ultimately based on perception. His views on natural sciences laid the groundwork for many of his works. He contributed to almost every field of human knowledge in his era. His works contain the earliest known formal study of logic, and even today all aspects of Aristotle's philosophy continue to be the important subject of academic study. His philosophy had a long-lasting influence on the development of all Western philosophical theories. More than 2,300 years after his death, Aristotle remains one of the most influential philosophers and scientists.

亚里士多德是古希腊的哲学家和科学家。他的作品涵盖了许多学科，包括物理学、生物学、动物学、逻辑学、伦理学、诗歌、戏剧、音乐、语言学、政治和政府，构成了第一个综合的西方哲学体系。亚里士多德是第一个将人类的知识领域划分为不同学科的人，如数学，生物学和伦理学。他相信人所有的观念和所有的知识在根本上都是基于感知能力。他对自然科学的看法构成了他许多作品的基础。他几乎对他所处时期的每一个人类知识领域都作出了贡献。他的作品包含了人们所知的最早的关于逻辑的正式研究，即使在今天，亚里士多德哲学所涵盖的方方面面仍是学术研究的重要课题。他的哲学对所有的西方哲学理论的发展有着经久不衰的影响。在去世2,300多年后，亚里士多德仍是最有影响力的哲学家和科学家之一。

* 汉译英

中庸思想（Doctrine of the Mean）是儒家思想的核心内容。孔子所谓的"中"不是指"折中"，而是指在认识和处理客观事物时的一种"适度"和"恰如其分"的方法。孔子主张不仅要把这种思想作为一种认识和处理事物的方法来看待，而且还应该通过自身修养和锻炼，把它融入自己的日常行为当中，使之成为一种美德。中庸思想是儒家思想的核心，也是中国传统文化的重要组成部分。从它形成到现在，一直为民族精神的构建、民族智慧的传播、民族文化的发展发挥着不可估量的作用。

The Doctrine of the Mean is the core of Confucianism. The so-called "mean" by Confucius doesn't mean "compromise" but a "moderate" and "just-right" way when understanding and handling objective things. Confucius advocated that this thought should not only be treated as a way to understand and deal with things but also be integrated into one's daily conduct to make it a virtue through self-cultivation and training. The Doctrine of the Mean is not only the core of Confucianism but also an important component of traditional Chinese culture. From the time it came into being to the present, it has played an invaluable role in the construction of national spirit, the transmission of national wisdom, and the development of national culture.

**Unit 1 – Section B**

* **Language Focus – Words in Use**

1. Hundreds of endangered sea turtles were found dead along the coast last week,

(triggering) concerns about pollution and local fishing practices.

2. During World War Ⅱ, very often heavy clouds would completely

(obscure) the target area, causing the bombs to be dropped in quite the wrong places sometimes.

3. After the experiment, scientists will wait to see what will happen in these children when they grow up and to see whether the result will support their

(hypothesis) .

4. At present, it is difficult to

(formulate) an appropriate plan that is systematic and can be widely accepted by economists in the market place.

5. As one of the youngest professors in the university, Mr. Brown is certainly on the

(threshold) of a brilliant career.

6. The officials of the university should issue a stricter rule to curb the

(incidence) of violence and bullying among students.

7. It is still not possible to confirm or to

(refute) the claim that there is a casual relationship between the amount of fat we eat and the incidence of heart attacks.

8. Since writing is one of the primary means of assessment in the academic

(realm) , it is important that students be trained to think critically and write effectively.

9. Every year the leaves fall from the trees and

(decay) ; in other words, they turn dark and gradually fall to pieces and become part of the soil.

10. According to the

(testimony) of your neighbors, you were not at home the night when the crime was committed; so, be sure to tell us where you were.

Answer

* **Language Focus – Expressions in Use**

1. They don't know if their decision will work, but they do know that over time they will succeed more often if they continue to

(play the odds) .

2. Aging is a factor that correlates with loss of flexibility. However, how much of that loss is due to our changing lifestyle as opposed to the actual aging process is

(subject to) debate.

3. He (1)

(attributes / attributed) his troubles (2)

(to) his own endless drive for achievement and the pressures to live up to his parents' ambitions for him.

4. Projects requiring skills not possessed by the workers are more difficult to accomplish; so, time must

(be factored into) the project to allow these workers to obtain the needed skills.

5. The results of the study

(call for) further investigation into whether athletes from different team sports experienced anxiety in similar types of situations.

6.

(By virtue of) its smallness, the house remains extremely inexpensive with respect to energy consumption even if it is not perfectly positioned for solar harnessing.

7. If you do

(get stuck on) a word, you can ask your teacher what it means, or look it up in the dictionary or online.

8. His knowledge of these waters and his skill in sailing must

(come into play) now to keep the boat heading west against the strong currents.

* [**Sentence structure**](http://learn.unipus.cn/book/book138/uyu68text.php?UnitID=1&SectionID=6&SisterID=8)

1. These reports differ from his earlier work

(因为它们对公共养老金问题提出了解决办法).

Reference: in that they offer solutions to public pension problems

2. These forums are unique

(因为它们给视角不同的人提供了一个进行公开、真诚交流的场所).

Reference: in that they provide a venue for those with varying perspectives to have an open and honest dialog

3. Social support has been found to act as a stress reducer

(因为它使得处在危难中的人们免遭身体及心理问题的困扰).

Reference: in that it protects people in crisis from both physical and psychological problems

**Unit 2 – Section A**

* **Language Focus – Words in Use**

1. We need to improve the quality of education so that our children will not leave school

(deficient) in literary and reasoning skills.

2. In a society governed by the rule of law, every citizen is subject to possible

(prosecution) if he violates the law.

3. The pay gap between average workers and top corporate officers has led to pubic

(outrage) as executives receive large packages despite falling share prices.

4. The delicious meal

(appeased) our hunger and made us feel warm again after having walked in the snow all day.

5. The military insists on

(conformity) in many areas, for example, dress and haircut, with the primary objective of promoting group unity.

6. My daughter used to play with the dog by taking a(n)

(strand) of its hair and then spending a long time rubbing, combing and twisting it.

7. When she left for the party, she took great care to make her necklace and shoes

(complement) her dress.

8. It was necessary to provide living places for

(transient) immigrants passing through the area on their way to more permanent dwellings.

9. They had just moved in, so they needed to buy a number of kitchen

(appliances) , including a microwave oven, a toaster, and a coffee maker.

10. She wanted a beautiful and elegant

(outfit) to attend the wedding of a friend, but couldn't find anything satisfactory in the nearby shops.

* **Word Building**

1. dominate
2. orient
3. confront
4. compose
5. bind
6. scan
7. manufacture
8. eraser
9. imperial
10. left
11. terror
12. humane
13. domination
14. orientation
15. confrontation
16. composer
17. binder
18. scanner
19. manufacturer
20. erase
21. imperialist
22. leftist
23. terrorist
24. humanist

1. The Internet challenges the

(domination) of traditional media such as newspapers and television as the main sources of news in modern society.

2. Some scientists warn that the X-ray

(scanners) now being used to screen passengers at many airports may be harmful to the human body.

3. Many people think that a(n)

(humanist) should have very strong morals, in addition to beliefs in a philosophy that focuses on human values and concerns.

4. The police interviewed all six witnesses, but none of them could describe clearly how the

(confrontation) began and who opened fire first.

5. In politics,

(leftists) are people who generally support social changes to create a more equal society and show concern for those who suffer disadvantages.

6. A study of mid-level administrators' career

(orientation) showed that many of these managers view their current position as a temporary step on an upward path.

7. The idea that the United States is a melting pot implies that racial differences are to be

(erased) and that immigrants should give up their own cultural traditions.

8. Effective measures should be taken to prevent

(terrorists) from attacking civilians, people who have no power to defend themselves from bombs and guns.

9. Toyota is one of the world's largest

(manufacturers) of cars, with more than 50 plants across the globe outside Japan.

10. He sent his parents some of his recent news articles in a(n)

(binder) , arranged according to their publication dates.

11. This island became a colony after European

(imperialists) decided to use it as their trading port in the 19th century.

12. The concert to be held next month promotes music by

(composers) from Africa and South America.

* **Banked Cloze**

I was once in a relationship with a woman who was the most brilliant, creative and driven person I'd ever known. I told her these things often because she didn't see herself this way, despite (1)

(achieving) great success and acclaim (称赞) in her professional field. She was also (2)

(gorgeous) and sexy, though she seemed not to realize this either, so I told her these things too. But while I thought it was more important to praise her brilliance, it seemed to mean more to her that she was (3)

(considered) attractive.

My experience with this girlfriend exemplifies a common phenomenon in life — when it comes to complimenting a woman, men often walk a very difficult line. Of course, (4)

(context) matters. In a professional setting, talking about appearance is often inappropriate, but at a singles club, it may be important. She will be very pleased if a man thinks her clothes and (5)

(accessories) are pretty, or her hair looks wonderful. However, things in between these two cases are unclear. Women have every right to be recognized and (6)

(appreciated) for their intelligence and creativity. But at the same time, they want to be admired for their looks as well, for example, their perfect skin (7)

(complexion) and elegant outfits.

Unfortunately, most guys don't understand this. If we receive compliments from women, they're usually about our achievements, not our looks. Most of us don't expect a woman to tell us how (8)

(handsome) or sexy we are, and some of us would find it hard to regard such a(n) (9)

(comment) as sincere. I'm not saying it's very hard to be a guy these days. It is important for every man to understand how to treat women with both respect and (10)

(admiration). But as far as the right balance of these two is concerned, we really have no frame of reference, especially when it comes to looks.

* **Language Focus – Expressions in Use**

1. Every month, the Community Services Center offers several lectures on health and fitness

(in hopes of) introducing people to healthier lifestyles.

2. Do you know who

(came up with) the idea of having cheesecake for dessert yesterday? It was delicious and made everyone happy.

3. The pain medication left Claudia feeling rather dull and sleepy, and soon after dinner she apologized for being such poor company and

(excused herself) to bed.

4. When I was young, I

(was obsessed with) maps, and I sometimes spent the whole day charting land routes from one point to another.

5. To make immigrants comfortable

(reaching out to) police for help, more than 70 cities now bar police from asking them to prove their legal status.

6. Mary was often accused of "having a strong personality" because she was not afraid to

(voice an opinion on) subjects about which she was knowledgeable.

7. At the end of his term in office, the governor was criticized for failure to

(live up to) his campaign promise.

8. Results of a survey revealed that of the top 10 automobile makers

(in terms of) customer satisfaction, six were Japanese and two were German.

* **Translation**
* 英译汉

William Shakespeare is widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's pre-eminent (杰出的) dramatist. His plays have been translated into a vast number of languages and are performed more often than those of any other playwright. Shakespeare's early works were mostly comedies and histories, which have the reputation of being among the finest masterpieces produced in these genres (体裁) even today. Later on, Shakespeare wrote mainly tragedies, some of which, like Hamlet and King Lear, earned him fame in the entire Western literature. The most striking features of Shakespeare are his brilliant use of language and his universal themes. He contributed thousands of words to English, many of which have become embedded in the language. His themes are so universal that they transcend generations to stir the imaginations of readers and audiences worldwide. Shakespeare has influenced and inspired many writers over the centuries. His writings remain highly popular today, and they are constantly studied, performed, and reinterpreted in diverse cultures throughout the world. Shakespeare will continue to have an enormous impact on future playwrights, novelists, poets, actors, and scholars.

人们普遍认为，威廉•莎士比亚是最伟大的英语作家和世界杰出的戏剧家。他的剧本被译成多种语言，并且比其他任何剧作家的作品都上演得多。莎士比亚的早期作品大多是喜剧和历史剧。即使在今天，这些作品仍是同类作品中的杰作，享有绝佳声望。后来莎士比亚的创作主要是悲剧，其中一些作品，如《哈姆雷特》和《李尔王》，为其在整个西方文学界赢得了声誉。莎士比亚最显著的特点是其精彩的语言运用及具有普遍意义的主题。他创造了数千个英语词汇，其中许多已经深植于英语中。他的作品主题具有普遍意义，所以能够数代流传，激发世界各地读者和观众的想象力。数世纪以来，莎士比亚影响和激励了许多作家。其作品至今依旧广受欢迎，在世界各地的文化中被不断地研究、上演和诠释。莎士比亚将继续对未来的剧作家、小说家、诗人、演员和学者产生巨大影响。

* 汉译英

中国的四大名著是指《三国演义》（Romance of the Three Kingdoms）、《水浒传》（Outlaws of the Marsh）、《西游记》（Journey to the West）和《红楼梦》（A Dream of Red Mansions）四部著名小说。它们的创作时间均处于元末明初至清代期间，其内容反映了中国古代的政治和军事斗争、社会矛盾、文化信仰等各个方面。四大名著具有很高的艺术水平，代表了中国古典小说的高峰。书中的许多人物和场景在中国家喻户晓，并且已经深深地影响了整个民族的思想观念和价值取向。四本著作在中国古代民俗、封建制度、社会生活等多个领域皆有巨大的研究价值，是中国乃至全人类的宝贵文化遗产。

The four great classic Chinese novels are Romance of the Three Kingdoms, Outlaws of the Marsh, Journey to the West and A Dream of Red Mansions. All the four novels were written during the period from the late Yuan and early Ming dynasties to the Qing Dynasty. They all reflect various aspects of ancient China, including political and military strife, social conflicts and cultural beliefs. The four novels are of supreme artistic standards, representing the peak of China's classic novels. Lots of the characters and scenes in the books are well-known in China and have exerted profound influences on the ideology and values of the entire nation. Highly valuable for the research of China's ancient customs, feudal system, and social life, the four classic novels are precious cultural relics of China as well as the human society as a whole.

**Unit 2 – Section B**

* **Language Focus – Words in Use**

1. Once the divers went deep down under the sea, the lack of sunlight

(hampered) their visibility, making them unable to see the sunken boat.

2. It was a miracle that he survived the

(mortal) wound in his chest although doctors thought he would certainly die.

3. Twice divorced, Layne says she knows all too well about how money troubles can

(corrode) the bond of marriage.

4. Before the interview started, she said, "Let me

(preface) our discussion by reminding our listeners of the title of your book."

5. The audience loves the movie because the main character

(embodies) core American values of self-reliance and hard work.

6. As the author of the book argues, genders, races, classes, and even nations exist not as sealed entities (实体), but rather as part of a set of

(interwoven) relationships.

7. The railroad, which was about 2,000 kilometers long,

(knit / knitted) the whole country together and made its rapid industrialization possible.

8. The novel tells the story of a young man who struggles hard to accomplish his dreams that

(collide) with reality.

9. What attracted me most in the museum was a stone sculpture of an ancient warrior in a Roman

(costume) , complete with helmet, sword and shield.

10. The

(predominant) color in his paintings is white, whereas other colors such as blue and yellow are only used occasionally.

* **Language Focus – Expressions in Use**

1. He had

(enquired about) the possibility of working in the mailroom at William Morris, but the agency had nothing to offer at that moment.

2. The researchers believe that this study will help them understand climate change and future energy needs (1)

(from a) new (2)

(perspective) .

3. The rate of American women who have sensitive skin seems to be

(on the rise) due to increased use of cosmetics.

4. When you have to

(be accountable to) the people who elected you, it's hard not to think about the consequences of what you are doing.

5. I must save up my money to get a new pair of sports shoes because all of my current ones

(are worn out / are wearing out) .

6. The US Food and Drug Administration regulates only bottled water sold across state lines, but that produced and sold in the same state

(is exempt from) regulation.

7. He wanted to work as a computer engineer after graduation, but his parents did not

(approve of) this idea.

8. Many users of this brand of mobile phones are known for

(being addicted to) their devices, to the point that they even give them various nicknames.

* [**Sentence structure**](http://learn.unipus.cn/book/book138/uyu68text.php?UnitID=1&SectionID=6&SisterID=8)

1. What they were worried about

(不只是机器本身的造价). It would be expensive to keep it up too.

Reference: was more than just the cost of the machine itself

2.

(这个岛屿不仅仅是个游玩的好去处). It is also a center of the shipbuilding industry in this region.

Reference: The island is more than just a place to visit for fun

3. For me and the kids, Mother Earth News

(不仅仅是本介绍各种健康饮食的杂志); it is a friend who gives us comfort!

Reference: is more than just a magazine that introduces various kinds of healthy diets

**Unit 3 – Section A**

* **Language Focus – Words in Use**

1. The curtains changed the atmosphere of the house completely and made it into a place of

(exquisite) beauty.

2. As the sun

(dispersed) the clouds, we enjoyed our afternoon of playing cards in the forest under the clear sky and observing the most spectacular view I have ever seen in my life.

3. The big company

(decentralized) their operations last year and opened several regional offices in the country to meet the needs of the market.

4. It is not easy to

(deduce) a trend of growth from the available facts since they are quite scarce and not that convincing.

5. Formerly found only in large industrial applications, microwave ovens now have become a standard

(fixture) of most modern kitchens.

6. He calls on the public to save in everyday life and believes that

(frugality) is the key to battling a culture that rewards mindless consumption.

7. He is suitable for the position as he is young enough to understand what the teenagers think but old enough to

(administrate) their programs.

8. When asked about her whereabouts at 9 o'clock that night, she gave a rather

(disjointed) response, which caught the detective's attention.

9.

(Reviving) the stalled economy and sticking to promises to bring the deficit down next year is proving to be the principal test for the new president.

10. A considerable period of time has to

(elapse) before the effects of such security measures as closed-circuit television cameras and cell-phone monitoring become evident in reducing crimes.

* **Word Building**

1. punctual
2. pure
3. scarce
4. senior
5. sensitive
6. solemn
7. special
8. superior
9. valid
10. visible
11. assure
12. structure
13. punctuality
14. purity
15. scarcity
16. seniority
17. sensitivity
18. solemnity
19. specialty
20. superiority
21. validity
22. visibility
23. reassure
24. restructure

1. The new evaluation policy will base its decisions on workers' efficiency and effectiveness, not simply on

(seniority) or how long one works in the company.

2. The French government has called on its people to defend the

(purity) of their language and fight against foreign cultural invasion.

3. My friend has lived in New York for 10 years and loves Chinese food. He is familiar with all the

(specialties) of Chinatown restaurants.

4. Totally shocked by the sight of the great snowstorm, she closed her eyes, and then opened them again to

(reassure) herself she wasn't dreaming.

5. Her recent book describes parents pressured by circumstances such as the ever-expanding workweek and the

(scarcity) of high-quality childcare.

6. Make sure not to be late for the meeting. You know the boss does expect

(punctuality) from us.

7. Effective communication combined with

(sensitivity) to the concerns of others makes resolution of most disputes possible.

8. An experienced manager from the headquarters has been brought in to assist management in

(restructuring) the local branch of the company.

9. The slightly graying hair and piercing eyes of our team leader added to an air of professional

(superiority) and power on his face.

10. Shocked by the results of the elections, many people start to question the process of elections and challenge the

(validity) of the vote.

11. Fog has reduced

(visibility) to under 20 meters and no planes have taken off since early morning.

12. The old gentleman delivered his speech with such grave

(solemnity) that he silenced all the students in the auditorium (礼堂).

* **Banked Cloze**

In some urban centers, workaholism (工作狂) is so common that people do not consider it unusual: They accept the lifestyle as normal. Government workers in Washington D.C., for example, (1)

(frequently) work 60 to 70 hours a week. They don't do this because they have to; they do it because they want to.

Workaholism can be a serious problem. True workaholics, being deeply (2)

(immersed) in their work, allow themselves little or no time to take breaks. They like to work without being (3)

(disrupted), and they probably don't know how to relax.

But is workaholism always bad? Perhaps not. There are people who work well under (4)

(stress). Besides, some studies show that many workaholics have great energy and interest in their own (5)

(sphere). Their work is so pleasurable that they are actually very happy. For most workaholics, work and entertainment are the same thing. Their work (6)

(challenges) them, keeping them busy and genuinely engaged.

Why do workaholics enjoy doing their jobs so much? Of course they get paychecks from it, but it is hard to (7)

(quantify) the pleasure with money. It offers more than (8)

(financial) security. Psychologists claim that work gives people an identity and provides them with self-confidence. People have a feeling of satisfaction when they (9)

(administrate) a business well or complete a challenging piece of work. In addition, most jobs provide a socially acceptable way for people to meet others. So, though some people are compulsive (强迫性的) about their work, their (10)

(addiction) seems to be a safe or even an advantageous one. They feel empty and incomplete when they are involved in activities not related to work.

* **Language Focus – Expressions in Use**

1. Because of his quiet personality, many people said they would not elect him president of the institute though they (1)

(held) him (2)

(in high regard) .

2. Peter graduated from college in June and started his work in the auto company in August.

(In the interim) , he took a trip around the country.

3. When his advertisement using the new digital technique drew as many as 5,000 responses overnight, he knew he

(was onto something) .

4. When students are more involved in their academic and extracurricular activities, they will experience a richer campus life, which

(in turn) benefits their development.

5. The scientists of the research center keep the good habit of summing up their experience

(from time to time) .

6. Whenever the older kids in school tried to

(pick on) her brother, she would not be afraid to stand up for him.

7. If he doesn't try to get a ticket now, he's probably not going to get one. So, he might want to

(take a stab at) it one more time.

8. There are a lot of reasons for replacing your hard drive or adding a new one to your old computer, but they all

(boil down to) the need for more space.

* **Translation**
* 英译汉

With the development of computer science and the Internet technology, social networking services (SNS) have come to be a widely popular platform to build social networks or social relations among people in recent years. SNS are web-based services that allow individuals to create a public profile, create a list of users with whom to share connection, and view and cross the connections within the system. Social networking sites are varied and they incorporate new information and communication tools, allowing users to share ideas, pictures, posts, activities, events, interests with people in their network. SNS have affected the social life and activity of people in various ways. With its availability on many mobile devices, a social networking service allows the users to continuously stay in touch with friends, relatives and other acquaintances wherever they are in the world, as long as there is access to the Internet. A social networking service can also unite people with common interests and beliefs through groups and other pages, and has been known to reunite lost family members and friends because of the widespread reach of its network.

近年来，随着计算机科学和互联网技术的发展，社交网络服务（SNS）已经成为人们构建社交网络和社会关系的一个广受欢迎的平台。SNS是基于网页的服务，允许个人创建面向公众的个人简介，创建用户名单以分享社会联系，并对系统内的关系网进行浏览和交叉连接。社交网站多种多样，可整合各种新的信息及通讯工具，并允许用户跟网络中的其他人分享观点、图片、帖子、活动、事件以及兴趣爱好等。 SNS已通过各种方式影响到人们的社会生活以及社交活动。随着各种移动设备对SNS访问的实现，只要能连接上互联网，用户在世界上的任何地方都能一直与朋友、亲戚及其他认识的人保持联络。 SNS还可让拥有相同兴趣和信念的人通过群组或其他页面建立联系，同时，由于其网络分布广阔，还能让失散的家庭成员或朋友重新团聚，这点早已为人所知。

* 汉译英

近年来，随着互联网技术的迅猛发展，互联网经济已成为一个热门话题。以蓬勃发展的电子商务为代表的互联网经济已成为经济发展的重要引擎。我国政府高度重视发展互联网经济，提出了“互联网+”的概念，以推动互联网与医疗、交通、教育、金融、公共服务等领域的结合。这将为互联网经济的发展提供极大的发展潜力和更广阔的发展空间。随着“互联网+”战略的深入实施，互联网必将与更多传统行业进一步融合，助力打造“中国经济升级版”。

In recent years, with the rapid development of Internet technology, the Internet economy has become a hot issue. As represented by the promising E-commerce, the Internet economy has become a strong driving force for the economic development. Our government attaches great importance to developing the Internet economy and proposes the concept of "Internet Plus", aiming to integrate Internet with other industries, such as health care, transportation, education, finance, and public service. This will create great potential and broad prospects for the development of the Internet economy. With the implementation of the "Internet Plus" strategy, the Internet is certain to be integrated with more traditional industries and help build "the upgraded version of the Chinese economy".

**Unit 3 – Section B**

* **Language Focus – Words in Use**

1. Sales promotion not only aims at increasing demand at the consumer level, but also is used as a(n)

(stimulus) to attract business people's support.

2. The war brought problems of great

(magnitude) to the country, with the economy stalled and millions of people left homeless.

3. Wild winds were sweeping through the area at extreme

(velocity) , destroying houses and erasing any landmark in their way.

4. The food company promised to provide its small retail outlets and local restaurants with free refrigerators if this year's sales

(quota) was met.

5. It is

(stipulated) by the board of directors that bonuses exceeding $100 from subordinate enterprises be handed over to the board.

6. The host of the television program likes to

(tease) his guests about their fancy clothes and ask them some critical questions, which always attracts the viewers.

7. At this forum, students discussed topics such as lowering the legal drinking age and increasing the age at which one would be

(eligible) to obtain a driver's license.

8. The explosion of luxury and

(premium) brands in China during the last decade has been the result of its strong economic growth and people's increased brand awareness.

9. The speech given by the 80-year-old professor was filled with an unusual mixture of personal reflection and

(reminiscence) .

10. Dissatisfied with the abundance of violence on TV, the public television committee has issued a(n)

(decree) for great changes in television and radio programs.

* **Language Focus – Expressions in Use**

1. Owing to poor information security, the Information Awareness Office emphasizes that the importance of data privacy should

(be embedded in) the formal education process.

2. As a teacher, he enjoys being with students who are able to express their views openly — without

(a trace of) fear on their faces or in their voices.

3. Most people spend up to 90 percent of their time indoors, therefore indoor air quality

(is critical to) their health condition.

4. The national park has acquired an additional 7,300 acres, mostly

(adjacent to) the coast, where it has been restoring the native habitat of some wild birds.

5. Our society should try to help those unfortunate people live an independent and productive life rather than (1)

(beat) them (2)

(down) with the notion that they are not competent.

6. Despite the harsh economic conditions of recent years, the local government still

(remains committed to) offering generous benefits to its people.

7. With the growing popularity of the Internet, it is possible to

(conceive of) a society where people live where they want, with their jobs following them.

8. To

(be eligible for) a patent, an invention must be new, useful, original, and not easily discovered or created.

* [**Sentence structure**](http://learn.unipus.cn/book/book138/uyu68text.php?UnitID=1&SectionID=6&SisterID=8)

1. If he goes on taking everything passively like this,

(他永远也不会有足够的信心对喜欢戏弄他的坏孩子们说不).

Reference: he will never be confident enough to say NO to those bad kids who are fond of teasing him

2. I know I'm already 80, but with a heart like mine,

(我永远也不会衰老到听到好笑的话时都不会笑的地步).

Reference: I will never be old enough to stop laughing at funny words

3.

(虽然我从未有幸见到你祖母), I've enjoyed hearing you tell stories about her and seeing your face light up when talking about her.

Reference: Although I was never fortunate enough to meet your grandmother

**Unit 4 – Section A**

* **Language Focus – Words in Use**

1. I will conduct a top-to-bottom review of the state departments, agencies, and commissions, and seek to

(consolidate) or to eliminate them where appropriate.

2. To a 10-year-old girl, you need to offer understanding about her wishes and help her

(differentiate) between fantasy and reality.

3. When we heard about the

(dreadful) suffering of the children and adults, our primary instinct, like millions of others, was to shed tears.

4. It was when we started living together that we found, to our sadness and surprise, that we were

(incompatible) .

5. It was

(alleged) that he had taken a $50,000 bribe before the project was transferred to another company.

6. The budget proposal has been described as "

(bizarre) " and "inappropriate" by people objecting to it.

7. It seems that what people believe and what researchers have found out about the

(correlation) between wealth and happiness are more different than overlapping.

8. Current expenditure in this museum is

(negligible) in comparison with the huge amount which foreign museums of similar standing spend.

9. The air and rivers in this area are getting cleaner, and attempts to preserve animal species and their

(habitats) have been mainly successful.

10. If you can provide rational and

(intelligible) debates from an unbiased point of view, maybe we will all learn something.

* **Word Building**

1. harmony
2. disaster
3. space
4. hazard
5. virtue
6. victory
7. desire
8. adventure
9. even
10. routine
11. consequently
12. respective
13. harmonious
14. disastrous
15. spacious
16. hazardous
17. virtuous
18. victorious
19. desirous
20. adventurous
21. evenly
22. routinely
23. consequent
24. respectively

1. After 24 hours of desperate fighting against the enemy, the native tribe emerged

(victorious) , but the cost was dear.

2. The study makes clear that air emissions even at levels below those commonly held to be acceptable are potentially

(hazardous) to the health of inner-city residents.

3. The study showed that higher sea level would severely erode the country's beaches, with the

(consequent) loss of recreational opportunities and recreation-dependent business.

4. Ever since he was a small boy he has been dreaming of becoming a cowboy and leading a romantic

(adventurous) life.

5. According to a recent report, the radiation leak from the damaged nuclear reactor has had a(n)

(disastrous) effect on the environment.

6. Freshwater is not

(evenly) distributed across the globe. From the statistics here, we can see that the Americas have the largest amount of fresh water and Oceania the smallest.

7. This is a large and

(spacious) modern hotel offering high standards of accommodation and service.

8. Iron deficiency is very common among women in general, affecting one in four female teenagers and one in five women aged 18 to 45,

(respectively) .

9. Many schools today stress academic achievement but don't always identify and reinforce the notion that students need to become

(virtuous) .

10. Only about 15 percent of car thefts result in an arrest, because few police departments

(routinely) conduct in-depth auto theft investigations.

11. This all sounds

(harmonious) , yet there was disorder, tension and conflict in our household.

12. My reason for leaving the present employer is that I am

(desirous) of getting broader experience in marketing.

* **Banked Cloze**

Farming invariably interferes with the habitats of plants and animals. However, this does not necessarily mean that agriculture and biodiversity are (1)

(incompatible). In fact, quite the opposite is true. The sustainable cultivation of plants for food and feed actually enables us to (2)

(preserve) biodiversity.

By 2007, there were more than twice as many people living on the planet as there were in 1961. Over the same period, the total amount of (3)

(available) arable (可耕的) land grew by just 10 percent. In comparison with population growth, the expansion of arable land was small. And there are limits to further expansion. A large (4)

(proportion) of the earth's surface — like deserts — is not suitable for cultivation, and other areas are (5)

(utilized) by humans for roads and buildings. Some land that is rich in biodiversity needs to be preserved and thus should not be (6)

(converted) into arable land. The tropical rain forests, for example, have the highest species density in the world, and changing this land for crop cultivation would be (7)

(dreadful) to these species' habitats and, indeed, existence.

By 2050, global demand for food will have risen by 70 percent. But the expansion of land available for cultivation has its limits. This is one of the greatest challenges facing agriculture today: How do we (8)

(balance) the increased demand for food with the need to maintain biological diversity, now and in the future?

Efficient and (9)

(sane) use of land will be key to preserving natural animal and plant habitats. To achieve this aim will depend to a(n) (10)

(considerable) extent on the use of modern agricultural methods. If these methods are successfully applied, we believe that agriculture and biodiversity can coexist in harmony.

* **Language Focus – Expressions in Use**

1. After the painter's move to Paris in 1904, Picasso's Rose Period paintings

(took on) a warmer and more optimistic mood than the previous Blue Period.

2. There are a number of different occasions when you might be

(called upon) to make a speech. Therefore, you need to practice how to speak to a large audience.

3. Schools in the US believe that cheating in examinations

(runs against the grain) of the "honor system" proposed by Tomas Jefferson hundreds of years ago.

4. Being a major global concern, rapid population growth is believed by many to

(be incompatible with) sustainable management of the environment.

5. It seems that many people have

(come through) periods of stress, with more physical and mental vigor than they had before.

6. More and more native plants disappear every year. Saving them is important because our own survival

(is bound up) with their fate.

7. It's up to you to

(differentiate between) those who have your interests at heart and those who would take advantage of you.

8. Although J. K. Rowling's Harry Potter novels are written for "ages 9-12", they

(have struck a chord with) many older readers.

* **Translation**
* 英译汉

Baroque architecture is a building style that flourished in Europe between the late 16th and mid-18th century. It evolved out of Renaissance architecture in Italy, when the Renaissance architects began to get bored of the symmetry (对称) and same old forms they had been using for the past 200 years, and started to make bold, curving and not at all symmetrical buildings called the Baroque buildings. Baroque-style buildings share some common characteristics. Marble, gilt (镀金) and bronze were the materials the Baroque architects used in abundance. Oval was the most distinct and a very common shape incorporated into Baroque architecture. Dramatic use of light is important, and is achieved either through strong light-and-shade contrasts or uniform lighting by means of windows. Opulent use of color and ornaments is prevalent, as can be seen in the large-scale frescoes (湿壁画) painted on the ceilings. There is usually a central projection that is quite large and juts outward, and domes erected in a pear shape are often seen. The most well-known Baroque buildings include the St. Paul's Cathedral in the UK and the Palace of Versailles in France. Gian Lorenzo Bernini and Francesco Borromini were the two main architects of the Baroque era.

巴洛克建筑是一种建筑风格，兴盛于16世纪晚期至18世纪中期的欧洲。它由意大利文艺复兴时期的建筑发展而来，当时文艺复兴建筑师开始对过去200多年来一直沿用的对称的、一成不变的旧建筑形式感到厌倦，开始建造醒目的、具有曲线性而非对称的巴洛克建筑。巴洛克风格的建筑有一些共同特征。大理石、镀金、青铜是巴洛克建筑师大量使用的材料。椭圆形是巴洛克建筑最鲜明且十分常见的形状。戏剧性的光照运用也是其重要特征，主要是通过强烈的光影对比或由窗户进入的均匀光线来实现。丰富的色彩和装饰运用也很常见，这从天花板上的大幅壁画中可以看出。巴洛克建筑通常正中还有一个相当大并且向外突出的部分，梨形的拱顶也十分常见。最著名的巴洛克建筑包括英国的圣保罗大教堂和法国的凡尔赛宫。杰安•劳伦佐•贝尼尼和弗朗西斯科•博罗米尼是巴洛克时期两位主要的建筑师。

* 汉译英

苏州园林是中国古典园林最杰出的代表，大部分为私家所有。苏州园林始于春秋，兴于宋元，盛于明清。清末苏州已有各色园林170余处，为其赢得了"园林之城"的称号。现保存完好的园林有60多处，对外开放的有十余处。其中沧浪亭、狮子林、拙政园和留园分别代表着宋、元、明、清四个朝代的艺术风格，被称为"苏州四大名园"。苏州园林宅园合一，可赏，可游，可居，其建筑规制反映了中国古代江南民间的生活方式和礼仪习俗。苏州园林不仅是历史文化的产物，同时也是中国传统思想文化的载体。1997年，苏州园林被联合国教科文组织列入"世界遗产名录"。

Suzhou gardens are the most outstanding representatives of classical Chinese gardens. Most of them were privately-owned. The gardens first appeared in the Spring and Autumn Period, developed in the Song and Yuan dynasties, and flourished in the Ming and Qing dynasties. By the late Qing Dynasty, Suzhou had got as many as over 170 gardens of diverse styles, winning it the name "The City of Gardens". Now, over 60 gardens are kept in good condition, of which more than 10 are open to the public. The Surging Wave Pavilion, the Lion Grove Garden, the Humble Administrator's Garden and the Lingering Garden are called the four most famous gardens in Suzhou, representing the artistic styles of the Song, Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties respectively. Suzhou gardens are assemblies of residences and gardens, which makes them suitable places for living, visiting and appreciating. The architectural principles of the gardens are a demonstration of the lifestyles and social customs of the ancient Chinese people in the south of the Lower Yangtze River. Suzhou gardens are not only a product of Chinese history and culture, but also a carrier of traditional Chinese ideology and culture. In 1997, Suzhou gardens were inscribed on the World Heritage List by UNESCO.

**Unit 4 – Section B**

* **Language Focus – Words in Use**

1. If these different assessment methods

(converge) on the same conclusion, then we can have greater confidence in their outcome.

2. There is little doubt that the effectiveness of the reform was greatly

(impaired) by its internal difficulties and external opposition.

3. The pollution from the factories continues to

(contaminate) the river and also poses a serious health threat to people living nearby.

4. Indeed, the

(vulgar) behavior popularized by music videos, reality television, and violent movies indicated that authority, standards, and personal responsibility all had declined.

5. The clinic was terribly expensive because the cost of a typical 20-day stay in it was equivalent to the annual salary of an average city

(dweller) .

6. When Hollywood films deal with controversial social issues, they do so, for the most part, in a way that is designed not to

(alienate) mainstream audiences.

7. Many old residents in the neighborhood prefer

(strolling) along the beach to sitting in front of the television.

8. One way to reduce fear of needles is to explain to patients who need to be

(injected) that they will not feel any pain with modern needles.

9. We

(deplore) the fact that he has shaped his proposals for educational reform while virtually ignoring what is being done along those lines in other regions of the world.

10. They saw factory work as a source of pride rather than low status, and in this way they

(inverted) the ideas of people in traditionally more powerful classes of society.

* **Language Focus – Expressions in Use**

1. In many places of the world, there are still those who encourage women to stay at home and

(be obedient to) their husbands.

2. As the old lady walked toward the door with her grandson, she held on to his arm and

(leaned against) his shoulder for support.

3. We do not

(subscribe to) the view that when the data analysis does not give rise to the expected results, the quality of the data is to blame.

4. She is the first woman to

(preside over) the agency, which, with a staff of 425, regulates all fishing and hunting in the state.

5. When you feel tired, you can try relaxing in a warm bubble bath, listening to music and

(shutting out) the world for a while.

6. When the pop singer first arrived in the city, he

(plunged into) the crowds, who had turned out in their thousands to greet him.

7. On the whole, the less education that people have, the more likely they are to

(be intolerant of) those who differ from them.

8. The main idea of the article is that our reliance on modern technology has created a society where people

(are disconnected from) one another and immersed in their own world.

* [**Sentence structure**](http://learn.unipus.cn/book/book138/uyu68text.php?UnitID=1&SectionID=6&SisterID=8)

1.

(以最近我们校园网上出现的那部自制电影为例). It was so funny that it made me laugh wildly.

Reference: Take the latest self-made film that came out on our campus web.

2. In terms of environmental protection, everyone has the responsibility.

(以当今的热点话题"全球变暖"为例). We would have to start by reducing our carbon emissions.

Reference: Take global warming, a hot issue nowadays.

3.

(以一位38岁、只有高中文凭、收入中等的妇女为例). Do you think her happiness level will vary according to where she lives?

Reference: Take a 38-year-old woman with a high-school diploma and making a medium wage.

**Unit 5 – Section A**

* **Language Focus – Words in Use**

1. Although he was not a legal expert, he knew it would not be proper to

(fabricate) anything to mislead the public.

2. He does not work full time there, but he has been the

(nominal) head of the organization's scholarship program for five years.

3. As Mark walked the sites on that initial trip of the migrants, he found some important

(temporal) clues — dated bus tickets, shopping receipts and calendars.

4. In urban planning, it is important to take into consideration the

(reciprocal) influence between the transportation network and other facilities, for example shopping centers and medical centers.

5. The label "Smart Choices" on the front of food packages usually

(denotes) products that meet criteria for lower fat, sugar and sodium (钠) content.

6. The public high school graduation rates in New Mexico and Arizona have been increasing for three

(consecutive) years, thanks to an online program that helps students earn missing credits.

7. In the accident at the air show last week, a pilot and 10

(spectators) were killed when a fighter plane crashed into the crowd.

8. The mother was not sure where the boys went, but she did hear them

(muttering) something about going out for a movie with friends.

9. This newly released portrait of Planet Earth is actually a

(composite) of several pictures taken earlier this month by a new research satellite.

10. You shouldn't feel insulted. We can assure you he meant to be friendly and there was nothing impolite or

(malicious) in his words.

* **Word Building**

1. assert
2. decide
3. digest
4. imagine
5. consult
6. quality
7. authority
8. conservative
9. quantity
10. button
11. settle
12. veil
13. assertive
14. decisive
15. digestive
16. imaginative
17. consultative
18. qualitative
19. authoritative
20. conserve
21. quantitative
22. unbutton
23. unsettle
24. unveil

1. Some African countries have started a new program to

(conserve) wildlife by giving local people greater control over hunting.

2. She hurt her wrist last week after falling from her bicycle. Now it is swollen, and she has trouble

(unbuttoning) her coat.

3. The author of this book is a(n)

(authoritative) expert, so we believe that he can give a logical and objective description of the event.

4. As an experienced doctor in cancer treatment, she has offered

(consultative) services on drug development to a number of medical companies.

5. The man was not usually so

(imaginative) , and thus his colleagues were all surprised when he proposed this creative use of studio techniques.

6. At the conference, the speaker presented a(n)

(quantitative) analysis of the results from his year-long experiment by using a group of tables and charts that contain detailed statistical data.

7. In this coming week, the finance minister will

(unveil) the budget, the annual report of the country's economy, and the government's plans for tax and spending for the year.

8. As a manager, David likes his employees to be

(assertive) , to state or ask in a calm and direct manner what they want or need.

9. The stock market fluctuated wildly last month, which

(unsettled) investors because they were afraid that the big losses they suffered two years ago would happen again.

10. Parents mostly want their children to attend a good school. Hence, the quality of a school can play a(n)

(decisive) role in helping families choose where to live.

11. After you drink a cup of coffee, it takes about 30 minutes for the caffeine to work its way through your

(digestive) tract and into your bloodstream.

12. There is a general belief that social science is

(qualitative) and therefore not rigorous. However, this may not be true since social scientists also employ rigorous thinking in their research.

* **Banked Cloze**

Stereotypes have some truth mixed in with a few generalizations. Sometimes these generalizations can be misleading as they are often based on observation of the (1)

(exterior) behavior of people in a certain culture. Spaghetti, pasta, mafia (黑手党), gestures, fashion — these are some words commonly used to describe Italians. How much truth is there in the stereotype? As an Italian myself, I will give you some (2)

(insights) into the Italian soul and clarify some misunderstandings that foreigners have about us.

Spaghetti and pasta are sacred. You can't take pasta away from an Italian meal; otherwise it won't be (3)

(complete). A typical Italian meal generally includes pasta as a starter, fish or meat with salad as the main (4)

(course), followed by fruit or dessert, and then coffee. But there are considerable regional differences in Italy, and hence (5)

(inconsistencies) exist between the stereotype and reality. For instance, you might find risotto (加有肉、鱼或蔬菜的调味饭) replacing pasta in some places!

The Mafia is real: We are not proud of it, but it does exist, especially in the South and on the island of Sicily. Obviously, not every Italian is a member of the Mafia, and most will be (6)

(offended) if you use the term, even if you are just joking.

Yes, the way we speak is unique. Italians use (7)

(gestures) a lot in communication. We simply cannot talk without our hands. If the hands are busy doing something else, we start moving shoulders or other parts of the body.

We are also fashion victims. You can recognize Italians by the way they dress from head to toe. We wear stylish clothes and (8)

(ornaments) for every possible occasion. You won't ever see an Italian wearing running shorts combined with long socks: It's simply against our (9)

(sense) of style!

Italy is made up of many regions and provinces which are similar in some ways and (10)

(distinctive) in others. The stereotype contains some truth, but being Italian takes a lot more than that.

* **Language Focus – Expressions in Use**

1. We chatted for half an hour before he finally

(got to the point) : He wanted to work as a business consultant and wondered if I could pass along the names of certain potential clients.

2. Scientists at the research center identified various features that

(are attached to) the commodities purchased by female consumers.

3. The three mountain climbers

(would have starved to death) if the villagers had not found them lying at the bottom of the valley.

4. The boy looked up timidly at his father who was sitting next to him, but he didn't stop crying.

(If anything) , his crying became more intense.

5. Since no one knew how the disease spread, they

(were suspicious of) everything, including mosquitoes, swimming pools, and people from other neighborhoods.

6. At the press conference, the government spokesman avoided answering the question about health-care reform directly. Instead he just

(wandered around) to talk about the harsh economic situation.

7. Mr. Rogers, whom you met in the museum yesterday, works as a software engineer and plays folk music

(on the side) .

8. These schools were selected for our survey because the composition of their student bodies

(was representative of) the district's enrollment, which included a large proportion of children from immigrant families.

* **Translation**
* 英译汉

The Renaissance was an influential cultural movement which brought about a period of scientific revolution and artistic transformation at the dawn of modern European history. It began in Italy and later spread to the rest of Europe, immediately following the Middle Ages and spanning roughly from the 14th to the 17th century. The Renaissance was characterized by a revival of interest in classical learning, wisdom and values from the Ancient Greek and Roman eras. Renaissance scholars employed the humanist method in study and searched for realism and human emotion in art. Scientists no longer accepted the teachings of the Church at face value. Instead, they studied the natural world through their own observation and experimentation. Likewise, artists developed new techniques and achieved more advanced effects by applying mathematics and optics (光学) to paintings, sculpture and other art forms. The Renaissance profoundly changed the European intellectual life in the early modern period. Through the rediscovery of ancient texts, it triggered both a rebirth of classical learning and a rebirth of European culture in general. Its influence was felt in literature, philosophy, art, politics, science, and many other fields.

文艺复兴是一场影响巨大的文化运动。它在现代欧洲史的开端时期开创了一个科学革命和艺术变革时代。它始于意大利，之后蔓延到欧洲其他国家。它紧接在中世纪之后，贯穿14至17世纪。文艺复兴时期的特点是，人们对古希腊和古罗马时期的古典知识、智慧和价值观重新焕发了兴趣。文艺复兴时期的学者在学术中采用人文方法，在艺术上追寻现实主义和人类情感。科学家们不再一味地接受教堂传播的说教。相反，他们通过观察和实验来研究自然世界。同样，艺术家们将数学和光学运用到绘画、雕塑及其他艺术形式中，从而发展出新技术，并取得了更高水平的艺术效果。文艺复兴深刻地改变了现代早期的欧洲知识界。它通过对古代文献的重新发现，触发了古典知识和整个欧洲文化的重生。文学、哲学、艺术、政治、科学及其他许多领域都能感受到它的影响。

* 汉译英

中华文明曾对世界文明产生过重大影响。近年来，随着我国经济的发展和国际地位的提升，历史悠久的中国文化正引起世界新的关注。越来越多的中国元素为当今世界时尚、文学、影视作品等提供了创作灵感，成为热门题材。这一现象表明，世界需要中国文化。在这种背景下，我国决定实施文化"走出去"的战略，以加强中国与世界其他各国的文化交流。经过数年的努力，这项工程已经取得了很大成绩。文化"走出去"大力推动了我国文化产业的发展，正成为提升我国国家形象和综合实力的有效途径。

Chinese civilization once had a significant influence on world civilization. With the development of our country's economy and the rise of her international status in recent years, Chinese culture, which has a long history, is once again attracting global attention. More and more Chinese cultural elements provide inspiration for and become popular subjects of fashions, literature and movies around the world. This shows that the world needs Chinese culture. It was in this context that China decided to implement the "Culture Exporting" strategy so as to enhance her cultural exchanges with the rest of the world. After several years' efforts, great achievements have been made in this respect. "Culture Exporting" has greatly promoted the development of our cultural industries. It is becoming an effective approach through which China enhances her national image and comprehensive strength.

**Unit 5 – Section B**

* **Language Focus – Words in Use**

1. If the product is defective, the customers can ship it to us at our expense, and we will replace it or

(refund) to them the purchase price.

2. Tensions occur in many smaller communities where development pressure and population growth cause

(friction / frictions) between longtime residents and newcomers, who often have different backgrounds and values.

3. The manager had lots of questions about the dispute between the two departments, but he resolved to stay

(mute) until someone told him the whole truth.

4. She had hoped to be home early enough to pick up her son from school, but she was

(detained) by a long meeting at work until late evening.

5. This analytic software enables businesses to

(extract) relevant information about the customers, for example, age and education level, from a large range of documents.

6. Every year the American Association of Poison Control Centers

(compiles) statistics on accidental deaths from drugs, vitamins and other supplements.

7. Although not as practical as cars with fixed metal roofs,

(convertibles) are appealing because they look cool and ready for summer driving fun.

8. The rebels have said that they would not try to take the capital before peace talks

(mediated) by a third party begin next week.

9. She spoke in a(n)

(tactful) yet sincere manner, which made him relaxed and willing to talk about his life: his poorly-paid job and his unhappy marriage.

10. The president delivered an enthusiastic speech, in which he expressed confidence in building national

(cohesion) and unity by improving the life of all citizens.

* **Language Focus – Expressions in Use**

1. Women's attainment in career still

(lags behind) that of men, even in developed countries where women have been participating in the workforce for decades.

2. Talented and diligent, Robert Hume was

(put in charge of) managing the entire Company's accounts when he was only 25.

3. A number of economists have proposed that the government should (1)

(take a) balanced (2)

(approach to) dealing with the nation's tremendous deficits.

4. Over the past few months, Mr. Flake has seen his fame steadily rise, being

(singled out) for praise in a Wall Street Journal article and interviewed by some influential journalists.

5. As soon as the paperwork was done, he left the office and

(headed for) the airport to catch an early afternoon flight to Florida.

6. Some cities have adopted Bus Rapid Transit, a system in which some features of the train, such as speed, reliability and comfort, are

(incorporated into) the bus system.

7. The adverse weather conditions raised safety concerns, so they decided to (1)

(divert) three flights (2)

(to) a nearby airport.

8. According to a study published last month, global warming

(has had an impact on) crop yields since 1980, pushing up prices of wheat and corn worldwide.

* [**Sentence structure**](http://learn.unipus.cn/book/book138/uyu68text.php?UnitID=1&SectionID=6&SisterID=8)

1. If we have enough oil in our own country,

(何必每年从其他地方大量进口呢)?

Reference: why import a large amount from somewhere else every year?

2. Since video communication through the Internet is convenient,

(为何既耗时又费钱地乘飞机去参加会议呢)?

Reference: why a time-consuming and expensive flight trip to attend the conference?

3.

(为何要在一个离家这么远的拥挤的酒吧里呢)? We can just meet at a restaurant close to where we live.

Reference: Why at a crowded bar so far from home?