Unit 3

**Part I Listening Comprehension (15 points, one point for each) 1\*15**

**Section A (5 points)**

1. A. Graduation ceremony. B. Summer vacation plans.

C. School courses. D. Job hunting.

2. A. Because he was making an experiment on sleeping.

B. Because he reset the alarm clock.

C. Because he took some sleeping pills.

D. Because he felt tired after working for a whole day.

3. A. In a hotel. B. At a dinner table.

C. In the street. D. At the man’s house.

4. A. A writer. B. A teacher.

C. A reporter. D. A student.

5. A. Librarian and student. B. Operator and caller.

C. Boss and secretary. D. Customer and repairman.

**Section B (5 points)**

**Conversation 1**

6. A. He has a enjoyable evening.

B. He doesn’t want to have more coffee.

C. He has to get up early the next morning.

D. He has to come again soon.

7. A. In the restaurant. B. In the hotel.

C. In a coffee bar. D. At home.

**Conversation 2**

8. A. Classmates. B. Co-workers.

C. Waiter and diner. D. Strangers.

9. A. At McDonald’s. B. At Kentucky Fried Chicken.

C. At an Italian fast food restaurant. D. At pizza hut.

10. A. Pizza, chicken salad and iced water.

B. Soup, hamburger and cola.

C. Sandwich and red wine.

D. Spaghetti, coffee, Coke and iced water.

**Section C (5 points)**

Mr. and Mrs. Jones very seldom go out in the evening, but last 11 , Mrs. Jones said to her husband, “There’s a good film at the cinema tonight. Can we go and see it?”

They came out of the cinema at 11 o’clock, got into their car and began 12 home. It was quite dark. Then Mrs. Jones said, “Look, Bill. A woman is running along the 13 very fast, and a man’s running after her. Can you see them?”

Mr. Jones said, “Yes, I can.” He drove the car slowly 14 the woman and said to her, “Can we help you?”

“No, thank you,” the woman said, but she did not stop running. “My husband and I 15 run home after the cinema, and the last one washes the dishes at home!”

**Part Ⅲ Reading Comprehension (35 points) 2\*15**

**Task 1**

Today anyone will accept money in exchange for goods and services. People use money to buy food, furniture, books, bicycles and hundreds of others they need or want. When they work, they usually get paid in money.

Most of the money today is made of metal or paper. But people used to use all kinds of things as money. One of the first kinds of money was shells. Shells were not the only things used as money. In China, cloth and knives were used. In the Philippine Islands, rice was used as money. In parts of Africa, cattle were one of the earliest kinds of money. Other animals were used as money, too.

The first metal coins were made in China. They were round and had a square hole in the center. People strung them together and carried them from place to place.

Different countries have used different metals and designs for their money. The first coins in England were made of tin. Sweden and Russia used copper to make their money. Later, other countries began to make coins of gold and silver.

But even gold and silver were inconvenient if you had to buy something expensive. Again the Chinese thought of a way to improve money. They began to use paper money. The first paper money looked more like a note from one person to another than paper money used today.

Money has had an interesting history from the days of shell money until today.

1. Which of the following can be cited as an example of the use of money in exchange for services?

A. To sell a bicycle for $20.

B. To get some money for old books at a garage sale.

C. To buy things you need or want.

D. To get paid for your work.

2. According to the passage, where was rice used as money in history?

A. In the Philippines. B. In China.

C. In Africa. D. In America.

3. According to the passage, why did ancient Chinese coins have a square hole in the center?

A. Because it would be easier to put them together and carry them around.

B. Because it would be lighter for people to carry them from place to place.

C. Because people wanted to make it look nicer.

D. Because people wanted to save the expensive metal they were made from.

4. It can be inferred from the passage that the reason why even gold and silver were inconvenient if you had to buy something expensive is .

A. that they are easy to steal

B. that they are difficult for people to obtain

C. that they are not easy to carry around

D. that they themselves are expensive, too

5. Which do you choose as the best title for this passage?

A. Money and Its Uses B. Different Things Used as Money

C. Different Countries, Different Money D. The History of Money

**Task 2**

In the last 500 years, nothing about people—not their clothes, ideas, or languages—has changed as much as what they eat. The original chocolate drink was made from the seeds of the cocoa tree by South American Indians. The Spanish introduced it to the rest of the world during the 1500s. And although it was very expensive, it quickly became fashionable. In London shops where chocolate drinks were served became important meeting places. Some still exist today.

The potato is also from the New World. Around 1600, the Spanish brought it from Peru to Europe, where it soon was widely grown. Ireland became so dependent on it that thousands of Irish people starved when the crop failed during the “Potato Famine” of 1845～1846, and thousands more were forced to emigrate to America.

There are many other foods that have traveled from South America to the Old World. But some others went in the opposite direction. Brazil is now the World’s largest grower of coffee, and coffee is an important crop in Colombia and other South American countries. But it is native to Ethiopia. It was first made into a drink by Arabs during the 1400s.

According to an Arabic legend, coffee was discovered when a goatherd named Kaldi noticed that his goats were attracted to the red berries on a coffee bush. He tried one and experienced the “wide-awake” feeling that one-third of the world’s population now starts the day with.

6. According to the passage, which of the following has changed the most in the last 500 years?

A. Food. B. Chocolate. C. Potato. D. Coffee.

7. “Some ”in “Some still exist today” (Para. 1, L.6) means.

A. some cocoa trees B. some chocolate drinks

C. some shops D. some South American Indians

8. Thousands of Irish people starved during the “Potato Famine” because \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. they were so dependent on the potato that they refused to eat anything else

B. they were forced to emigrate to America

C. the weather conditions in Ireland were not suitable for growing the potato

D. the potato harvest was bad

9. Coffee originally came from \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Brazil B. Colombia C. Ethiopia D. Arabia

10. The Arabic legend is used to prove that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. coffee was first discovered by Kaldi

B. coffee was first discovered by Kaldi’s goats

C. coffee was first discovered in South American countries

D. coffee drinks were first made by Arabs

**Task 3**

Millions of hamburgers are eaten by people in every corner of the world every day. Together with hot dogs and Coca-Cola, hamburgers have been the most important American contribution(贡献) to international eating habits.

The name “hamburger” has nothing to do with ham(火腿).It is believed that the hamburger was first brought to the United States by Germans from the city of Hamburg sometime in the 1850s.The first known reference to hamburgers was in a newspaper in Washington State in 1889.From then on the hamburger became a kind of popular American fast food.

Now young people in Asia, Europe and South America have learned to eat while on the move; a hamburger in one hand and a soft drink in the other. There have been cries to anger from Italy and Spain about the shortening of the usual lunch break. Instead, young people have discovered a lunch for which they don’t have to stop at all.

However, there are clouds over the hamburger’s world. People who concern about health dislike the high animal fat in the hamburger. They think the time saved seems a high price to pay for poor health. The packages in which hamburgers are usually served are causing serious pollution problems in many large cities. Big hamburger companies(公司) are destroying large areas of South American rainforest to produce the cheap meat they need. So, will the hamburger celebrate its next century?

11. In which way do hamburgers change people’s eating habits?

A. People can have their meals at any time of the day.

B. They can be served in any restaurant.

C. People can have them with soft drinks.

D. Meal time can be greatly reduced.

12. The hamburger, as a kind of popular American fast food, \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. has a history of over one hundred years

B. was brought to Europe in the 1850

C. is usually eaten with the hot dog

D. is better served in Hamburg

13. Which of the following is TRUE, according to the passage?

A. Young people in Europe don’t stop to buy hamburgers.

B. It is suggested that hamburgers be eaten with both hands.

C. Some people in Europe don’t like to reduce their lunch break.

D. Young people in many countries are learning how to eat in their cars.

14. The writer doesn’t believe that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. packages for hamburgers are polluting many big cities

B. hamburgers will remain popular for the following 100 years

C. the meat in hamburgers can cause health problems

D. cattle raising leads to the destroying of rainforest

15. Which the following statements are NOT true?

A. Hamburger is a common food nowadays.

B. The first hamburger in the world was not made in US.

C. People in Italy and Spain used to have longer usual lunch breaks.

D. People love to have hamburger because it is good for health.

**Task 4 1\*5**

20 May, 2005

Kee & Co., Ltd

34 Regent Street

London, UK

Dear Sirs,

Due to the rise in the world price of paper, from 1 January of next year, prices for our products are due to increase by 10% across the board.

Since you are a valued customer of long standing, we wish to give you the opportunity to beat the price increases by ordering now at the current prices.

In addition, we are willing to give you a discount of 5% on all orders of more than GB￡20 000.

We are aware that you do not have sufficient warehousing for large quantities of reserve stock. In this circumstance, we would be prepared to hold paper for you to be delivered at your convenience. There will be no charge for warehousing at this end.

We believe that you will see the advantages of this arrangement, which will save you at least 15% on paper purchases in the coming year.

We look forward to your early reply.

Yours faithfully,

Tony Smith

Chief Seller

16. According to the passage, why are the prices of seller’s products going to rise?

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17. Why does the seller give the buyer the opportunity to buy his products at lower prices?

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18. What suggestion does the seller give to the potential buyer to save cost?

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19. Will extra fee be charged if the buyer uses the seller’s warehouse to store goods he/she has ordered?

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20. How much will the buyer save if they order the products now?

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Part ⅲ Complete the following passage according to what you’ve learnt. 1\*10

When the tourists arrive at the hotel, one of the important tasks for a local guide is to help them \_\_1\_\_\_\_in such as filling in\_\_2\_\_form. After the \_\_\_3\_\_\_\_ arrive at the hotel, the guide should help tour leader or national guide put the room \_\_\_4\_\_\_\_\_ on the luggage and ask \_\_5\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_6\_ the luggage to the tourists’ rooms.If the tourists’ need \_\_7\_\_\_ call service，the guide should\_\_\_8\_\_\_ with hotel staff to confirm the exact time of the morning call.In addition, the tasks of the local guide also include the introduction to hotel\_\_9\_\_\_ and service items and the problem-solving with\_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_\_ attendant.

Part ⅵ Complete the following dialogue according to what you’ve learnt. 2\*5

Situation； A local guide has led his tour group to the hotel, and they have made a reservation by travel service. Now they are checking in at the Front Desk.

(R = receptionist, G = local guide, L= tour leader)

R： Good afternoon! Welcome to our hotel.

G: Good afternoon! I am Wang Ping, the tour guide from CITS, Shanxi Branch. We have reserved four single rooms and three suites for ten tourists from Canada.

R: OK,\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ah, yes, you have reserved four single rooms and three suites for ten tourists from Canada.

G:\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_

R： Here are the registration forms. Could you please help your clients \_\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_?

G:All right. The registration forms . Could you please help your clients \_\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

R: Of course. Here are the keys to your rooms. Your rooms are on the third floor. The bellman will\_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_\_.

G： Thanks!

R： My pleasure.

Part ⅴTranslate the following items into English or Chinese. 1\*10

中国古建筑艺术博物馆

住宿登记表

北方局面建筑史上的一颗明珠

非物质文化遗产

中国婚礼习

The Compound of the Qiaos is a treasure house of artistic structures

study of folk traditions.

7.Paper cutting，a traditional Chinese art form, was authorized to be the first batch of state-study intangible cultural heritage by the State Council on May 20，2006.

8. Residential houses are not only the important type in traditional Chinese architecture but also the key component in ancient folk structure system in China.

9. Shadow puppet play originated during the Han Dynasty, flourishing in the Song Dynasty and culminated in the Yuan Dynasty.

10. Folk customs, a sort of culture with an exotic atmosphere, properly meets the Chinese and overseas travellers’ psychological demands.

Part ⅵWriting 1\*20

features of residential houses.