

# 新时代高职英语学习教程

## (上册)

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## 内 容 提 要

本书以高等职业院校的大学生为教学对象，汲取国内外先进的教学理念与教学方法，以学生的接受能力和实际需求为依据编写。上册内容包括校园生活、美食文化、时尚之物、社交网络、行者轶闻、购物狂欢、中国制造2025，下册内容包括婚姻与家庭、购物与支付、人工智能、人与自然、职业规划、诗与远方、资产配置，共14章。每章又分为听力理解、单词结构、语法、阅读理解、翻译、写作等小栏目。同时，书中配有多媒体素材以丰富课堂教学内容，满足课堂学习与自主学习、线上学习与线下学习相结合的混合式教学需求。

本套教程分为上、下两册，是《新时代高职英语》上册和下册的配套练习，有利于学生加深对教材内容的理解，巩固知识点。

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党的二十大报告对职业教育发展提出新的部署要求，要推动现代职业教育高质量发展。报告指出，“统筹职业教育、高等教育、继续教育协同创新，推进职普融通、产教融合、科教融汇，优化职业教育类型定位。”《新时代高职英语学习教程》以党的二十大精神为指引，适应职业教育发展的新形势、新标准、新思维的改革需求，紧密对接教育部《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》，是一套国际化、网络化、立体化和人文化的高等职业英语教程。

## 一、编写依据

教程全面贯彻《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》，在设计与编写中借鉴近年来高等职业英语教学的成功经验与教学成果，汲取国内外先进的教学理念与教学方法，以学生的接受能力和实际需求为依据，力求将学习内容安排得层次分明、结构紧凑、特点突出。

教程以高等职业院校的大学生为教学对象，针对此类院校的生源特点、培养目标和教学特色，充分挖掘合适的多媒体素材来丰富课堂教学内容，满足课堂学习与自主学习相结合的混合式教学需求。

## 二、教程特色

教程在广泛调研的基础上，根据目前我国高等职业院校大学生的实际英语水平和英语学习条件，突破传统教学模式的局限性，在教学理念、教学内容、教学方法等方面坚持创新，力图体现以学生为中心，“教、学、练”三个环节融为一体的新教学模式。

### 1.注重人本主义教育观

教程以学生为主体，以教师为主导，注重人文教育和素质教育，对学生的素质与能力进行双培养，让学生在了解和学习中西方文化差异的同时，接受思政教育、德育教育和人文熏陶。在选材和练习活动设计中也融入了对外国文化知识的介绍和中国传统价值观念的培养，旨在提升学生的综合文化素养。

### 2.夯实语言基础，激发学习兴趣

教程通过真实的语境、生动的语料、灵活的练习，帮助学生巩固语言基础，提高学生在不同情境下的语言应用能力，综合培养学生的听、说、读、写、译等语言技能，并通过启发性、思辨性的练习设计，启发学生思考，提高其思辨能力。

### 3.思想性、前瞻性突出

教程设置了思政部分的内容，通过中西方文化的互鉴，拓宽学生的国际视野和培养其文化自信。

#### 4. 选材具有鲜明的时代特征

教程主题贴近学生生活，与大学生关注的内容和话题密切相关，关注社会热点，反映时代节奏，每册涵盖七大内容。上册包括校园生活、美食文化、时尚之物、社交网络、行者轶闻、购物狂欢、中国制造2025；下册包括婚姻与家庭、购物与支付、人工智能、人与自然、职业规划、诗与远方、资产配置。兼顾多样性和典型性原则，力求内容丰富、角度新颖、语言地道实用，以期达到寓教于乐、教学相长的目的。

#### 5. 丰富的音频资源

每个单元提供了大量与主题相关的音频，通过鲜活、地道的语言使用情境和练习深化学生对语言内容的理解，丰富学生的语言学习体验。

### 三、单元模块设计

《新时代高职英语学习教程》共两册，每册设有七个主题单元，是《新时代高职英语（上册）》和《新时代高职英语（下册）》的巩固和延伸，建议配套使用。每个单元均由六个模块组成，以听、说、读、写、译的语言技能培养为基础，兼顾跨文化交际知识的输入，让学生对重点知识反复巩固和训练，在轻松愉快的学与练中，提高其语言运用能力、思辨能力和跨文化交际能力。

#### Listening Comprehension

题型包括听问句选择合适的答语、短对话、长对话和段落填空练习，既重视英语听力的基础技能训练，又强化对人文知识和地道英语表达的学习。内容与课文主题相关，精选原汁原味的英语情景对话语料，参考了高等学校英语应用能力考试AB级的常见题型。

#### Vocabulary and Structure

多种形式的词汇练习可以帮助学生学习词汇构成，通过反复练习巩固重点词汇，实现词汇的拓展延伸，从而扩充词汇量。在这个模块中设计了有趣的填词游戏，激发学生的学习兴趣，潜移默化地巩固基础知识，增强其自主学习能力。

#### Grammar

就课文中出现的重点语法进行讲解，并配以精准练习。配套练习有单选题、改错题、填空题等多种题型，旨在通过有针对性的强化训练，加强学生对语法的理解和掌握，巩固所学的语法知识。

#### Reading Comprehension

选取与单元主题相关的三篇文章，注重趣味性、实用性。题型包括选择题、填空题、问答题等，帮助学生拓展相关词汇，深化对主题的理解，提高英语阅读技能和掌握阅读理解答题技巧，同时注重对学生思辨能力、人文素质和道德素质的培养。

#### Translation

基于重点短语和句型，深化对课文的理解，在练习中运用所学词汇、短语及相关句型进行英汉互译，有助于提升语言的综合运用能力。

#### Writing

学练结合，为学生提供切实有效的帮助，巩固提高学生的应用文写作能力。

#### Cross-culture Exploration

通过不同行业跨文化交际知识的拓展学习，有助于深化行业理解，提升跨文化交际能力。

该教程在编写过程中难免存在纰漏，敬请读者和相关院校在使用过程中给予关注和批评指正，以便我们及时对教程进行修订和完善，在此表示真诚的感谢！



编者

2024年5月



# CONTENTS

Unit 1

## A New Start

<b>Part I</b>	Listening Comprehension .....	3
<b>Part II</b>	Vocabulary and Structure .....	5
<b>Part III</b>	Grammar .....	8
<b>Part IV</b>	Reading Comprehension .....	11
<b>Part V</b>	Translation .....	16
<b>Part VI</b>	Writing .....	17

Unit 2

## Yummy Foods

<b>Part I</b>	Listening Comprehension .....	21
<b>Part II</b>	Vocabulary and Structure .....	23
<b>Part III</b>	Grammar .....	26
<b>Part IV</b>	Reading Comprehension .....	30
<b>Part V</b>	Translation .....	34
<b>Part VI</b>	Writing .....	35

Unit 3

## All That Fashion Stuff

<b>Part I</b>	Listening Comprehension .....	39
<b>Part II</b>	Vocabulary and Structure .....	41
<b>Part III</b>	Grammar .....	43
<b>Part IV</b>	Reading Comprehension .....	47
<b>Part V</b>	Translation .....	51
<b>Part VI</b>	Writing .....	53

Unit 4  
**Social Networks**

<b>Part I</b>	Listening Comprehension .....	57
<b>Part II</b>	Vocabulary and Structure .....	59
<b>Part III</b>	Grammar .....	61
<b>Part IV</b>	Reading Comprehension .....	64
<b>Part V</b>	Translation .....	68
<b>Part VI</b>	Writing .....	70

Unit 5  
**World Travelers**

<b>Part I</b>	Listening Comprehension .....	73
<b>Part II</b>	Vocabulary and Structure .....	75
<b>Part III</b>	Grammar .....	78
<b>Part IV</b>	Reading Comprehension .....	81
<b>Part V</b>	Translation .....	85
<b>Part VI</b>	Writing .....	87

Unit 6  
**Shopping Spree**

<b>Part I</b>	Listening Comprehension .....	91
<b>Part II</b>	Vocabulary and Structure .....	93
<b>Part III</b>	Grammar .....	95
<b>Part IV</b>	Reading Comprehension .....	100
<b>Part V</b>	Translation .....	103
<b>Part VI</b>	Writing .....	105

Unit 7  
**Made in China 2025**

<b>Part I</b>	Listening Comprehension .....	109
<b>Part II</b>	Vocabulary and Structure .....	111
<b>Part III</b>	Reading Comprehension .....	114
<b>Part IV</b>	Translation .....	117
<b>Part V</b>	Writing .....	119
<b>Part VI</b>	Cross-culture Exploration .....	119

**Key**

<b>Unit 1</b>	A New Start .....	124
<b>Unit 2</b>	Yummy Foods .....	133
<b>Unit 3</b>	All That Fashion Stuff .....	142
<b>Unit 4</b>	Social Networks .....	151
<b>Unit 5</b>	World Travelers .....	160
<b>Unit 6</b>	Shopping Spree .....	169
<b>Unit 7</b>	Made in China 2025 .....	178



Unit 1



# A New Start

## Learning Objectives

通过本单元的学习，您将达到以下目标：

1. 通过一课一练中的词汇构成 (word formation)、选词填空 (blank filling)、字谜游戏 (word puzzle) 和句子翻译 (translation) 的练习，加强对课文学习中重难点词汇以及句型的理解和运用。
2. 通过生活情景英语听力练习 (listening comprehension) 和对课文重点语法 (grammar) 让步状语从句的讲解及练习，巩固、夯实英语基础，提升学习能力。
3. 通过阅读理解 (reading comprehension) 中与单元主题相关的三篇文章《疾病对大一新生的影响》 (*First-Year College Students Worry What Fall Will Bring*)、《格子铺》 (*Box Store*) 以及《间隔年》 (*Gap Years*) 使学生掌握和拓展与校园生活相关的词汇，对主题内容有更深层次的了解。
4. 通过一课一练中应用文的写作练习 (composition)，进一步掌握并巩固请假条的写作方法。



# Part I / Listening Comprehension



## Section A

**Directions:** Listen to the following recorded questions, then choose the proper responses. After each question, there is a pause. The questions will be read twice.

1. A. Go ahead.      B. It's not far away.      C. It's over there.      D. Tomorrow morning.
2. A. Very good.      B. My pleasure.      C. Enjoy yourself.      D. How do you do?
3. A. Yes, it is.      B. All right.      C. Sure, I will.      D. Never mind.
4. A. Nice.      B. Sure.      C. I think so.      D. Yes, please.
5. A. Take it easy.      B. It's over there.      C. This way, please.      D. That's fine.

## Section B

**Directions:** Listen to the following five short dialogues, then choose the correct answer from A, B, C and D. Both the dialogues and questions will be read twice.

6. A. At 1:40 p.m.      B. At 1:50 p.m.      C. At 2:00 p.m.      D. At 3:50 p.m.
7. A. From a website.      B. From a newspaper.      C. From a TV ad.      D. From a friend.
8. A. Her health.      B. Her exam.      C. Her presentation.      D. Her interview.
9. A. In the city center.      B. Away from the highway.      C. Close to the campus.      D. Near the train station.
10. A. A department manager.      B. A financial expert.      C. A college professor.      D. A fashion designer.



## Section C

**Directions:** Listen to the following two long conversations, then choose the correct answer from A, B, C and D. Both the conversations and questions will be read twice.

### Conversation 1

11. A. 56658381.      B. 56568831.  
C. 56586831.      D. 65568381.  
12. A. She is Mr. Black's wife.  
B. She is a secretary.  
C. She is an operator.  
D. She is his neighbor.

### Conversation 2

13. A. Friends.      B. Colleagues.  
C. Boss and staff.      D. Husband and wife.  
14. A. She is going to stay in the city.  
B. She is going to work with her father at the workshop.  
C. She'll read books.  
D. She'll go to the park with her family.  
15. A. None.      B. Once.  
C. Twice.      D. Four times.



## Section D

**Directions:** Spot dictation. Listen to the following short passage, then fill in the blanks with the missing words and phrases. The passage will be read three times.

When first day I came to University, I really feel that the school is very good, but at 16 of the dormitory, something disappointing come up to me! The condition of the dormitory is really 17 with only one room, no lavatory! I saw something sad in my father's eyes, maybe that time he thought of the poor condition! So with 18 on my face, I told my father, "It doesn't matter, Dad." In this kind of condition, I will 19! My father felt better. But when he was coming back, seeing his back, I just wanted to cry! I felt in this city I was just isolated, from that time, I said to myself, "You have no others who can help you here, just 20 yourself."



## Part II / Vocabulary and Structure

### Section A

**Directions:** Write the noun of the following words.

1. apply	→	_____	6. accept	→	_____
2. motivate	→	_____	7. prefer	→	_____
3. realize	→	_____	8. perform	→	_____
4. concentrate	→	_____	9. improve	→	_____
5. produce	→	_____	10. assign	→	_____

### Section B

**Directions:** Fill in the blanks with the words above. Change the form if necessary.

11. The college he applied to has \_\_\_\_\_ him.
12. Unfortunately, my \_\_\_\_\_ for a grant was rejected.
13. She's very good at \_\_\_\_\_ her students.
14. I don't think you \_\_\_\_\_ how important this is to her.
15. I knew that \_\_\_\_\_ was the first requirement for learning.
16. The drug is known to \_\_\_\_\_ side-effects in women.
17. I \_\_\_\_\_ going to the cinema to watching a film.
18. She gave the greatest \_\_\_\_\_ of her career.
19. You will need to complete three written \_\_\_\_\_ per semester.
20. We expect to see further \_\_\_\_\_ over the coming year.



**Directions:** Fill in the blanks to complete the word with the hint below.

24

A crossword puzzle grid with the following entries:

- 21 Across: a p p (6), c t (4), n (1)
- 25 Across: r c y (4)
- 22 Across: d e (2), d l (3)
- 26 Across: a f (2), e (1), t (1)
- 27 Across: e (1)
- 28 Across: g (1), a (1), e (1)
- 29 Across: i m (2), v (1), e (1)
- 30 Across: p (1), e (1), f (1), r (1)

Down clues:

- 1 Across: a (1)
- 2 Across: r (1)
- 3 Across: (1)
- 4 Across: (1)
- 5 Across: d (1)
- 6 Across: (1)
- 7 Across: m (1)

**Hint:**

21 is a noun that means “a formal (often written) request for sth., such as a job, permission to do sth. or a place at a college or university”.

22 is a noun that means “a point in time by which sth. must be done”.

23 is a verb that means “to produce a change in sb./sth.”.

24 is a verb that means “to say ‘yes’ to an offer or invitation”.

25 is a verb that means “to understand or become aware of a particular fact or situation”.

26 is a noun that means “the right to do or say what you want without anyone stopping you”.

27 is an adjective that means “difficult and not certain to continue or to be successful”.

28 is a noun that means “a mark given in an exam or for a piece of work.”

29 is a verb that means “to become better than before”.

30 is a verb that means “to like one thing or person better than another.”

**Section D**

**Directions:** Fill in the blanks with a proper preposition or adverb.

31. I like to hang \_\_\_\_\_ at mall with my friends.
32. If you fall \_\_\_\_\_, you must keep up with the rest of the class.
33. Do you plan \_\_\_\_\_ staying here another year?
34. He was able to hold \_\_\_\_\_ his anger and avoid a fight.
35. I'm going to live \_\_\_\_\_ campus if I can find somewhere cheap enough.
36. Living at home allows me to save \_\_\_\_\_ some money before I start finding a place.
37. They returned to take part \_\_\_\_\_ the season's opening game.
38. I have a high level of English, but I still have trouble \_\_\_\_\_ my pronunciation.
39. Extra time spent studying now will pay \_\_\_\_\_ in the future.
40. It's an expensive investment but it will benefit the company \_\_\_\_\_ the long run.

**Section E**

**Directions:** Fill in the blanks with the words or phrases in the box to complete the passage.

trouble	stay up late	lecture notes	perform
vacation	plan ahead	recalling	

After the summer 41, you're going back to school. Here are some suggestions you can take: First, you'll be more alert and 42 better in class if you eat a good breakfast. Second, it can be more productive to get enough sleep than it is to 43. Third, get a calendar and mark the dates of midterms, finals, and other tests. Try to 44. Fourth, try not to fall behind. If you have any 45, speak out about the problem with your teacher. Last but not least, actively listening and taking notes during lectures can make 46 information easier. Good 47 are key to studying and doing well.

## 让步状语从句

让步状语从句表示某种与主句相反的条件或情况，但从句所表示的这些不利因素并不能阻止主句动作的发生，即在相反的条件下，主句的情况依然存在。有“退一步说……”的意思。

引导让步状语从句的常用连词有以下几种。

### I **though, although**

这两个连词意思大致相同，都译作“尽管”“虽然”“即使”，一般情况下可互换使用。在口语中，**though**较常使用。**although**比**though**更正式一些，且语气较重，大多置于句首。二者都可与 **yet, still** 或 **nevertheless** 连用，但不能与 **but** 连用。

e.g. I can't find my pen though I've looked everywhere.

我到处找那支钢笔，可就是找不到。

Although it's raining, they are still working in the field.

虽然在下雨，但他们仍在地里干活。

### II **even though, even if**

表示语气更强的让步，常常译为“即使”。**even though**更加强调对“既成事实”的让步，**even if**更强调对“假设”的让步。

e.g. Even though he's 24 now, he is still like a little child.

尽管他现在24岁了，但他仍然像个小孩子。

I'll visit him this evening even if I can stay only a few minutes.

今晚我将去拜访他，即使我只能停留一小会儿。

### III **as**

表示“虽然……但是……”“纵使……”之意。**as**引导让步状语从句必须采用倒装结构。

基本结构为：形容词/副词/名词/动词过去分词 + **as** + 主语 + 谓语的其他部分。若被倒装的部分是没有形容词修饰的单数可数名词或形容词最高级，要省略冠词。

e.g. Ridiculous as it seems, the tale is true.

这个故事看似荒唐，却是真的。

Tired as the workers were, they did not stop.

尽管工人们很累，但并没有停止工作。

Badly wounded as he was, he remained quite optimistic.

尽管伤势严重，他仍然十分乐观。

Teacher as he is, he can't know everything.

虽然他是老师，也不可能什么都懂。

Brave a man as he is, he trembles at the sight of snake.

他尽管很勇敢，可见到蛇还是会发抖。（单数可数名词前形容词与不定冠词连用，形容词放在不定冠词前。）

#### IV no matter + 疑问词 = 疑问词-ever

含义为“……都……”“不管……都……”。引导让步状语从句的时候，两者相同，可以互换。但后者（疑问词-ever）可以引导名词性从句，前者（no matter + 疑问词）则不能。

e.g. No matter what happened, he would not mind. = Whatever happened, he would not mind.

无论发生什么事情，他都不会介意的。

No matter who you are, you must keep the law. = Whoever you are, you must keep the law.

不管你是谁，都要遵纪守法。

I'll eat whatever you give me.

你给我吃什么，我就吃什么。（whatever引导宾语从句，此处不能用no matter what替换。）

#### □ 注意

however用作副词，不可连接句子。可置于第二句句首、句中或句末，但要特别注意标点的使用。

e.g. Alice is a good student. However, she has one shortcoming.

爱丽丝是一个很好的学生，但她仍然有一个缺点。

#### V whether ... or ...

引导让步状语从句时表示“不论是否……”“不管是……还是……”之意。

e.g. This happens whether the children are in two-parent or one-parent families.

不管孩子是生活在双亲还是单亲家庭，这种情况都会发生。

#### VI while

表示“尽管”“虽然”之意。while引导让步状语从句时，只能前置，放在句首。

e.g. While we don't agree, we continue to be friends.  
尽管我们意见不同，我们还是朋友。

## VII 除了以上提到的从句连词外，表示让步的介词（短语）有despite, in spite of, 后接名词

e.g. Despite all these facts, we cannot ignore the advantage of learning through internet.  
尽管有这些事实，我们还是不能忽视通过互联网学习的好处。

### Section A

**Directions:** Complete the following sentences with the most appropriate word from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ it was so cold, he went out without an overcoat.  
A. Since                    B. Although                    C. Until                    D. Before
2. He persuaded her to go to school, \_\_\_\_\_ she did not want to.  
A. ever since              B. now that                    C. even though            D. even as
3. She's going to have problems in finding a job \_\_\_\_\_ she gets her level A.  
A. until                    B. even if                      C. because                    D. as though
4. \_\_\_\_\_, he can't explain the reason very clearly.  
A. A lawyer as he is      B. Lawyer as he is        C. Is a lawyer as he      D. As he is a lawyer
5. \_\_\_\_\_, this thin layer of ice actually keeps the fruit warm.  
A. Strange may as it sound                                    B. As it may sound strange  
C. Strange as it may sound                                    D. As strange it may sound
6. \_\_\_\_\_ you are, you have to obey the orders and there is no exception.  
A. Who                    B. Whatever                    C. No matter who            D. However
7. \_\_\_\_\_ difficulties may arise, we must and can overcome them one by one.  
A. No matter what        B. As                            C. In case                    D. In case of
8. \_\_\_\_\_ I understand what you say, I can't agree with you.  
A. Whenever              B. While                        C. As long as                D. Whichever
9. Search \_\_\_\_\_ they would, they could find nothing in the room.  
A. as                      B. that                            C. in that                    D. although
10. \_\_\_\_\_ room is assigned to him, he will have no objection.  
A. No matter what        B. Whichever                C. Whoever                    D. No matter how

**Section B**

**Directions:** Correct the following sentences.

11. Although most of the earth's surface is covered by water, but fresh water is very rare and precious.

12. A quiet student as he may be, he talks a lot about his favorite singers after class.

13. Franklin was free to do pretty much no matter what he pleased.

14. A child as she is, she knows how to deal with family affairs.

15. Surrounded were as we by the enemy, we managed to march forward.



## Part IV / Reading Comprehension

**Passage 1**

**Directions:** Read the passage and choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

### First-Year College Students Worry What Fall Will Bring

Serra Sowers was a 17-year-old high school student from Florida. She was thinking about what she would do after graduation and had planned to visit seven colleges this spring to help her decide where to continue her education.

In the United States, high school students often visit colleges and universities they might attend before they officially seek admission. But like so many things during Sowers' final year of high school, a new dangerous disease has pushed the process online.



Her mother, Ebru Ural, says she worries how the new disease might affect her daughter's college experience itself in a few short months. "We're dealing with the unknown, and we're trying to make such a huge decision."

The new disease has affected plans for millions of students, both in the United States and overseas. Many are making virtual visits to schools while dealing with concerns about paying for a college education in an economic downturn. They also are wondering whether college campuses will even reopen by late summer.

Earlier this month, Harvard University's president said, "Harvard (哈佛大学) is considering several possible plans of action. Yet the future is still very unclear."

In efforts to keep student enrollment numbers up, colleges are offering interactive one-on-one online meetings, using video services like Zoom (企业视频会议). Hundreds of schools have given families more time to decide by delaying the date of their first required payment from May 1st to June 1st.

In addition, the Associate Press (美联社) reports that the two leading college admissions tests—SAT and ACT (美国大学入学考试)—have been canceled. So a growing number of schools are removing admissions test requirements for students entering college.

But for all the schools' efforts, many families say it is difficult to look forward when students are still finishing high school from home.

About 3.7 million American students are expected to graduate from high school this year. Nearly 70 percent are expected to start college in the late summer.

1. Serra Sowers was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a 19-year-old fresher  
B. a 17-year-old high school student  
C. a 19-year-old from Florida  
D. a 17-year-old from Kansas

2. In the United States, high school students often \_\_\_\_\_ before they officially seek admission.

- A. take gap year to earn enough money
- B. take a break during summer vacation
- C. visit colleges and universities they might attend
- D. go travelling all over the country

3. In efforts to keep student enrollment numbers up, colleges are offering \_\_\_\_\_, using video services like Zoom.

- A. interactive one-on-one online meetings
- B. interactive one-on-one online exams
- C. interactive one-on-one online classes
- D. interactive one-on-one online instructions

4. The Associate Press reports that the two leading college admissions tests— \_\_\_\_\_—have been canceled because of the new dangerous disease.

- A. TOEFL
- B. IELTS
- C. SSAT
- D. SAT and ACT

5. According to the passage, about \_\_\_\_\_ American students are expected to graduate from high school this year.

- A. 8.6 million
- B. 3.7 million
- C. 4.3 million
- D. 2.4 million



## Passage 2

**Directions:** Read the passage and complete the information by filling in the blanks.

### Box Store

In Guangzhou, a new sales mode, the “box store” (格子铺; 箱型商店), has become popular among college students. By paying about a hundred *yuan*, students can rent a small space to sell things and enjoy being a sales manager.

Box stores first appeared in Japan. They were then introduced to Hong Kong and are now popular in Guangzhou. The new business sales mode thrived in Guangzhou’s college town where a lot of young people studied and lived. In October alone, five more box stores were opened in Beiting Square on the north part of the college town. After the first box store appeared in Guangzhou at the end of last September, all the boxes were rented out in just two weeks, said the box store owner.

A reporter from the *Information Daily* (每日信息报) recently visited one of such box stores in Guangzhou. The store, painted in orange color and consisting of five tiers (层), could be easily seen from a distance. In the

store, the sales room was cut in different spaces, like the shape of a box. The length and width of every “box” were less than 50 centimeters (厘米). The reporter counted the number of boxes inside the store—there were 70! The types of goods sold in these box shops varied greatly, from stuffed animals and crystal (水晶) jewelry necklaces to small T-shirts, etc. The goods were usually sold at around 10-20 yuan. In some vacant shops, a memo sticker with a notice that read “for rent” was pasted there.

In these box stores, handcraft articles are sold very quickly. In just a week, my store has received many orders on handcraft items. Since there are many boxes placed side by side in the store, those that are packaged in a unique style will attract customers’ attention very quickly, Amny said.

Most of the people who rent the boxes are college students since they don’t have much fund and money in running business. If they want to rent a box inside the college town, the rent can be as much as 3000 yuan a month. Some box shops win students’ favor because of their cheap rent, Amny noted.

### Box Store

Box stores first appeared in 6. They were then introduced to Hong Kong and are now popular in Guangzhou. In the store, the sales room was cut in different spaces, like the shape 7. The length and width of every “box” were less than 8. The types of goods sold in these box shops varied greatly, from stuffed animals and 9 to small T-shirts, etc. Most of the people who rent the boxes are 10 since they don’t have much fund and money in running business.

### Passage 3

**Directions:** Questions 11-15 are based on the following passage. Read the passage and complete the answers with *no more than three words* for each blank.

### Gap Years

The idea of spending a year away from home is something that appeals to nearly everyone. So why is taking a gap year (间隔年) still considered the wildcard (未知因素) ?

For a teenage student, the prospect of providing for yourself, miles away from home, can be daunting (使人畏惧的). But with an increasing number of gap year companies providing travel and trips abroad to suit any need, it is becoming easier to tailor a dream trip. You can also find gap year companies that cover everything from internships abroad to paid work and volunteering. Such companies offer ideas and inspiration (灵感) to kick start your traveling dream.

But gap years don’t have to be all about travel. You can have a beneficial (有利的) year out of education



and stay right where you are. Stephanie Wood wants to be a mental health nurse, but with health courses being some of the most competitive around, she is taking a year off from education in order to gain an edge (获得优势) through work experience: “My plan is to get a job that directly relates to my course for the next few months, so I can really gain a deeper understanding of the healthcare system. Working there over a stretch of time will both give me an impression and insight into the working world of nursing-knowledge to help me through university when I choose to go.”

Choosing to take a year out can help you gain valuable experience as well as give you the opportunity to save up some funds to help you with accommodation when you get to university, living costs, food—or even just extra cash for fresher’s week.

Gap years aren’t for everyone. Readjusting to an academic (学业的) timetable after spending time abroad can be a shock. You also need to consider the practicalities (实用性), from financing your gap year to surviving without home comforts.

If you do discover that you want to see the world but still go back into education or work in September, you’re in luck—this summer holiday is an extra-long one for school leavers, so there’s still plenty of time to book your ticket.

11. What do gap year companies cover?

Gap year companies cover everything from \_\_\_\_\_ to paid work and volunteering.

12. Why does Stephanie Wood decide to take a year off from education?

She is taking a year off from education in order to \_\_\_\_\_ through work experience.

13. In Stephanie’s opinion, how will taking a gap year benefit her?

Taking a gap year will both give her an \_\_\_\_\_ into the working world of nursing-knowledge to help her through university.

14. What advantages will choosing to take a year out bring to you?

Choosing to take a year out can help you gain \_\_\_\_\_ as well as give you the opportunity to save up some funds to help you with accommodation.

15. According to the passage, why aren’t gap years for everyone?

You need to readjust to \_\_\_\_\_ and consider the practicalities, from financing your gap year to surviving without home comforts.



# Part V / Translation

## Section A

**Directions:** Translate the following sentences into English with the phrases in the bracket.

1. 他六十多岁才买了一套住房，但迟买总比没有好。（better late than never）

2. 我以前总是和妈妈一起熬夜看电影。（stay up late）

3. 我们休息一下吧！已经连续工作六个小时了。（take a break）

4. 每逢我们在学习上遇到困难，老师总是耐心辅导。（have trouble with）

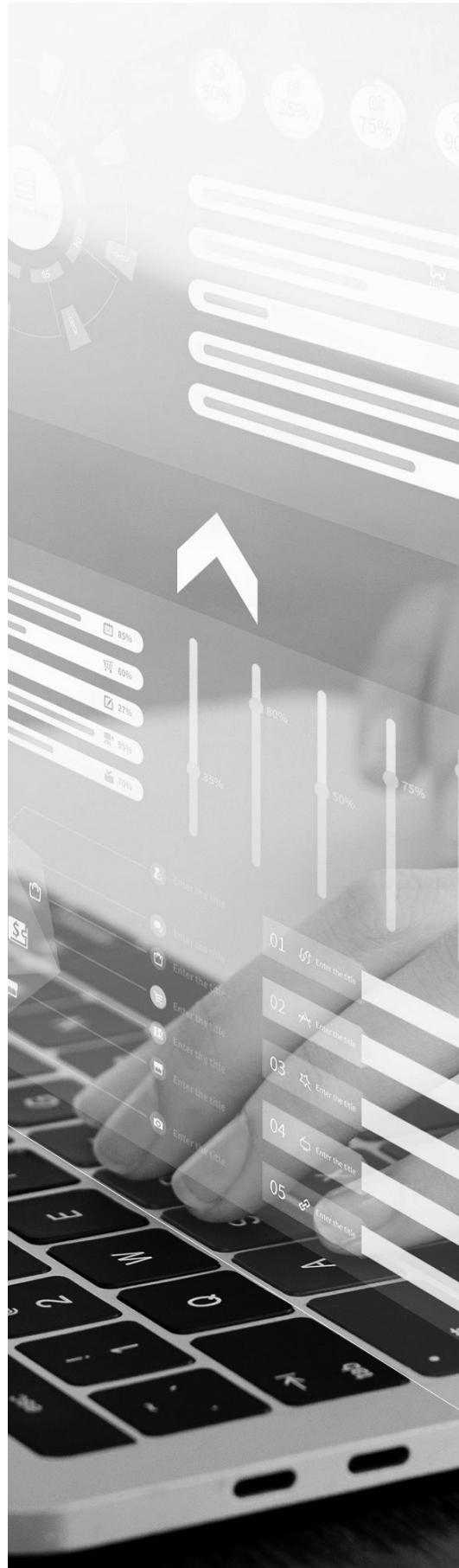
5. 我知道应该戒烟，但说起来容易做起来难。（easier said than done）

## Section B

**Directions:** Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

6. I'd been hanging out with some friends, and my grades weren't high enough for me to be accepted to college.

7. I spent three days there and stayed with my cousin, who lived with four other girls in housing off campus.



8. In the end, I decided to go to a community college in the city for a year, improve my grades, and transfer.

9. Lack of sleep can lead students to fall asleep in class and can also make it hard to concentrate.

10. If you're having trouble with a particular subject or homework project, ask your teacher for extra help after class.



# Part VI / Writing

**Directions:** Write a request for leave according to the information given below.

假如今天（2024年4月22日），你（Mary）因病不能上学，给史密斯老师（Mr. Smith）写个请假条，内容包括以下三点。

1. 请假原因：感觉非常不舒服，昨天开始头疼，身体发热，今天打算去看医生。
2. 请假时间：两天。
3. 对于缺席表示抱歉，承诺一定会补上错过的课程。