Part I stems and suffixes

*You ought to indicate the word’s meanings by observing their stems, suffixes and contexts*

concede

convene

inanimate

vitality

emissary

(Some of my uncertain words and the context is provided)

manipulate

Part 2 understanding through contexts

*Guess the word’s meanings through contexts*

(adapted from the textbook with a little adjustment)

The dusty drawer.

P377-378

Part 3 judge the restatements of sentences

*Judge whether the statements below convey the same meaning of the sentence A and B provided below*

1. Morph’s Law.
2. The poor listeners often think about what they are going to say rather than listening to others.

Part 4 true or false judgement

*Judge whether the statement is true or false by referring to the short passage below*

The differences and contrasts between natural and economic disasters.

Part 5 read the surface, examples and inner meaning of the author

*Read the passage below and answer the questions*

It’s about the liberty and stereotypes of male and female. In which the author suggested two examples about herself and her friend whose husband is determined to stop working and relaxing for a whole year.

Part 6 reading comprehension

Passage 1 (Probably a passage in CET6 before 2005)

To pacific people the coconut palm is the tree of life, and life itself often depends on its presence. this versatile and ubiquitous tree still keeps to itself the mystery of its geographical origins. scientists may have theories, but most pacific islanders believe that the coconut palm is of supernatural origin. stray palms on uninhabited isles or in remote island valleys may appear wild and neglected to stranger, but chances are that some local family is watching and using them.

On the other hand, the material culture of the islands is based on forest products in general, not just the coconut. Melanesian craftsmen fashion their goods from bark, fiber, wood, and other plant parts. stone, shell, and bone are found in great variety, feathers and shell are seen as ornaments. but it is the plants which form the structural materials or architecture and artifacts. among Melanesia’s varied cultures, that of new Guinea’s Sepik River area is one of the richest in artifacts. an important source is the annual festival marking the harvest of the yam crop, a hill-country staple. yams of special size and character represent spirits of the dead, and the quality of a man’s yam crop is a measure of his prestige and his virility. a man and his family may not eat their own produce but must give it to a family of a nonrelated clan. each phase of the growing cycle of the yam is marked with ceremonies and festivities culminating in the great harvest festival when the village square is filled with piles of yams. many of the finest specimens are adorned with painted masks, feather headdresses, and jewelry. each man or the tribe, similarly adorned, extols the virtues of his yams in extravagant oratory, climaxing his presentation by pronouncing the name the family who is to receive his crop.

36. The passage suggests that the coconut palm is thought of by pacific peoples as

A. a divine gift

B. unique to their part of the world

C. the center of their harvest festivals

D. an essentially decorative tree

37. Although the coconut palm grows wild on islands, the Pacific peoples rarely permit

A. strangers to harvest the fruit

B. even an isolated tree to go unharvested

C. young trees to remain in inaccessible locations

D. isolated trees to grow to full maturity

38. According to the passage, which of the following can be inferred about Sepik River culture?

A. It stresses the hostility of the natural world.

B. It is markedly different from other Melanesian cultures.

C. It stresses the kinship of human and plant life.

D. It is organized into clans that are mutually suspicious.

39. The passage indicates that the annual festival takes place.

A. throughout Melanesia.

B. among those tribes that harvest no coconuts.

C. among upland tribes of the River area,

D. among all tribes living on New Guinea.

40. We learn from the passage that a man from the Sepik river area culture will try to grow superior yams principally in order to.

A. show that he works harder than others

B. honor the spirits of the dead

C. provide his family with nourishing food

D. demonstrate his own power and importance

Answer A B C C D

Passage 2

Over the last 25 years, British society has changed a great deal--or at least many parts of it have. In some ways, however, very little has changed, particularly where attitudes are concerned. Ideas about social class--whether a person is "working- class" or "middle-class"--are one area in which changes have been extremely slow.

In the past, the working-class tended to be paid less than middle-class people, such as teachers and doctors. As a result of this and also of the fact that workers' jobs were generally much less secure, distinct differences in life-styles and attitudes came into existence. The typical working man would collect his wages on Friday evening and then, it was widely believed, having given his wife her "housekeeping", would go out and squander the rest on beer and betting.

The stereotype of what a middle-class man did with his money was perhaps nearer the truth. He was—and still is--inclined to take a longer-term view. Not only did he regard buying a house of these provided him and his family with security. Only in very few cases did workers have the opportunity (or the education and training) to make such long-term plans.

Nowadays, a great deal has changed. In a large number of cases factory workers earn as much, if not more, than their middle-class supervisors. Social security and laws to improve century, have made it less necessary than before to worry about "tomorrow". Working-class people seem slowly to be losing the feeling of inferiority they had in the past. In fact there has been a growing tendency in the past few years for the middle-classes to feel slightly ashamed of their position.

The changes in both life-styles and attitudes are probably most easily seen amongst younger people. They generally tend to share very similar tastes in music and clothes, they spend their money in having a good time, and save for holidays or longer-term plans when necessary. There seems to be much less difference than in previous generations. Nevertheless, we still have a wide gap between the well-paid (whatever the type of job they may have and the low-paid. As long as this gap exists, there will always be a possibility that new conflicts and jealousies will emerge, or rather that the old conflicts will reappear, but between different groups.

1. Which of the following is seen as the cause of class differences in the past?

A. Life style and occupation

B. Attitude and income

C. Income and job security

D. Job security and hobbies

2. The writer seems to suggest that the description of \_\_\_\_\_\_ is closer to truth.

A. middle-class ways of spending money

B. working-class ways of spending the weekend

C. working-class drinking habits

D. middle-class attitudes

3. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT a typical feature of the middle-class?

A. Desiring for security

B. Making long term plan

C. Having priorities in life

D. Saving money

4. Working-class people's sense of security increased as a result of the following factor except

A. better social security

B. more job opportunities

C. higher living standard

D. better legal protection

5. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

A. Changes are slowly taking place in all sectors of the British society

B. The gap between working-class and middle-class young people is narrowing

C. Different in income will remain but those in occupation will disappear

D. Middle-class people may sometimes feel inferior to working-class people

Answer C A D B A

Passage 3 (2010 TEM4 Passage A)

What is the nature of the scientific attitude, the attitude of the man or woman who studies and applies physics, biology, chemistry, geology, engineering, medicine or any other science?     We all know that science plays an important role in the societies in which we live. Many people believe, however, that our progress depends on two different aspects of science. The first of these is the application of the machines, products and systems of applied knowledge that scientists and technologists develop. Through technology, science improves the structure of society and helps man to gain increasing control over his environment.

The second aspect is the application by all members of society of the special methods of thought and action that scientists use in their work.

What are these special methods of thinking and acting? First of all, it seems that a successful scientist is full of curiosity - he wants to find out how and why the universe works. He usually directs his attention towards problems which he notices have no satisfactory explanation, and his curiosity makes him look for underlying relationships even if the data available seem to be unconnected. Moreover, he thinks he can improve the existing conditions and enjoys trying to solve the problems which this involves.

 He is a good observer, accurate, patient and objective and applies logical thought to the observations he makes. He utilizes the facts he observes to the fullest extent. For example, trained observers obtain a very large amount of information about a star mainly from the accurate analysis of the simple lines that appear in a spectrum.

He is skeptical - he does not accept statements which are not based on the most complete evidence available - and therefore rejects authority as the sole basis for truth. Scientists always check statements and make experiments carefully and objectively to verify them.

Furthermore, he is not only critical of the work of others, but also of his own, since he knows that man is the least reliable of scientific instruments and that a number of factors tend to disturb objective investigation.

Lastly, he is highly imaginative since he often has to look for relationships in data which are not only complex but also frequently incomplete. Furthermore, he needs imagination if he wants to make hypotheses of how processes work and how events take place.

These seem to be some of the ways in which a successful scientist or technologist thinks and acts.

**81. Many people believe that science helps society to progress through**

  A. applied knowledge.

  B. more than one aspect.

  C. technology only.

  D. the use of machines.

**82. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT about curiosity?**

  A. It gives the scientist confidence and pleasure in work.

  B. It gives rise to interest in problems that are unexplained.

  C. It leads to efforts to investigate potential connections.

  D. It encourages the scientist to look for new ways of acting.

**83. According to the passage, a successful scientist would not**

  A. easily believe in unchecked statements.

  B. easily criticize others' research work.

  C. always use his imagination in work.

  D. always use evidence from observation.

**84. What does the passage mainly discuss?**

  A. Application of technology.

  B. Progress in modem society.

  C. Scientists' ways of thinking and acting.

  D. How to become a successful scientist.

**85. What is the author's attitude towards the topic?**

  A. Critical.

  B. Objective.

  C. Biased.

  D. Unclear.

Answer B D A C B

Passage 4

It’s the worst event in human being’s nautical history, six times more deadly than the Titanic. When the German cruise ship Wilhelm Gustloff was hit by torpedoes fired from a Russian submarine in the final winter of World War II, more than 10,000 people – mostly women, children and old people fleeing the final Red Army push into Nazi Germany – were packed aboard.

An ice storm had turned the decks into frozen sheets that sent hundreds of families sliding into the sea as the ship tilted and began to go down. Others desperately tried to put lifeboats down. Some who succeeded fought off those in the water who had the strength to try to claw their way aboard. Most people froze immediately. “I’ll never forget the screams,” says Christa Ntitzmann, 87, one of the 1,200 survivors. She recalls watching the ship, brightly lit, slipping into its dark grave-and into seeming nothingness, rarely mentioned for more than half a century.

Now Germany’s Nobel Prize-winning author Gtinter Grass has revived the memory of the 9,000 dead, including more than 4,000 children-with his latest novel Crab Walk, published last month. The book, which will be out in English next year, doesn’t dwell on the sinking : its heroine is a pregnant young woman who survives the catastrophe only to say later : “ Nobody wanted to hear about it , not here in the West ( of Germany ) and not at all in the East . ”

The reason was obvious. As Grass put in a recent interview with the weekly Die Woche : “ Because the crimes we Germans are responsible for were and are so dominant , we didn’t have the energy left to tell of our own sufferings . ” The long silence about the sinking of the Wilhelm Gustloff was probably unavoidable – and necessary.

By unreservedly owning up to their country’s monstrous crimes in the Second World War, Germans have managed to win acceptance abroad, marginalize the neo-Nazis at home and make peace with their neighbors.

Today’s unified Germany is more prosperous and stable than at any time in its long, troubled history. For that, a half century of willful forgetting about painful memories like the German Titanic was perhaps a reasonable price to pay. But even the most politically correct Germans believe that they’ve now earned the right to discuss the full historical record. Not to equate German suffering with that of its victims, but simply to acknowledge a terrible tragedy.

25. Why does the author say the sinking of the Wilhelm Gustloff was the worst event in nautical history?

A. It was attacked by Russian torpedoes.

B. Most of its passengers were frozen to death.

C. Its victims were mostly women and children.

D. It caused the largest number of casualties.

26. How does Gunter Grass revive the memory of the Wilhelm Gustloff tragedy?

A. By presenting the horrible scene of the torpedo attack.

B. By describing the ship’s sinking in great detail.

C. By giving an interview to the weekly Die Woche.

D. By illustrating the survival of a young pregnant woman.

27. What’s the meaning of the underlined word “marginalize”?

A. highlight

B. weaken

C. strengthen

D. fasten

28.It can be learned from the passage that Germans no longer think that .

A. they will be misunderstood if they talk about the Wilhelm Gustloff tragedy

B. the Wilhelm Gustloff tragedy is a reasonable price to pay for the nation’s past misdeeds

C. Germany is responsible for the horrible crimes it committed in World War II

D. it is wrong to equate their sufferings with those of other countries

EXISTED IN REAL TESTS BUT NOT ACCURATE ACCORDING THE MEMORY

How did the passengers come to death? (ANSWER UNCERTAIN)

1. The ship was tiled by the storm
2. The ship loan from one side so that the passengers slid into the sea

Answer D D B A