

Passage 1

It can be tempt to hide from the people, places and takes which make life stressful. By removing you from the situation, it's possible to find immediate relief---- and these sources of stress will never go away unless we confront against them. Being haunted by these stressors means that we can't be relaxed in the case the sources of stress return.

If avoiding stress triggers isn't such a good technique of dealing with stress, then what is? Life experience teaches us that whenever we need to master a new skill----- learning to swim, giving a public presentation, taking risks in front of others---- it pays to take a deep breath, perhaps grit our teeth, and get on with things. Most of the time, it all works out.

Positive confrontation is a good coping skill when facing with stress. Instead of avoiding a difficult boss, why take every opportunity to work in his or her presence? "Throwing ourselves in the deep end until we master it is one way to desensitize ourselves to the people, places and work we find stressful. Taking action is good for our self-esteem too.

Another approach to tackling with stress head-on is to keep records while we're working on our stress. Log the time of day, situation, how strong the feeling of stress were, how we coped, and how stressed you felt afterwards can be a useful tool for some people.

Passage 2

You will also want to think about what kind of saving instrument to use or what kind of investment to make. By putting you money in some kind of savings instrument or investment, you can set side small amount of money regularly and the money will earn interest or dividends. Interest refers to the amount what your money earns when it is kept in a savings instrument. Dividends are payments of part of a company's earnings to people hold stock in the company. A savings instrument has an "interest rate" associated with it; this refers to the rate which the money in the instrument increases during a certain period of time. Principal refers to the facial value or the amount of money you place in the savings instrument on which the interest is earned.

Every type of savings or investment has some risk that the return will be less than needed or expected. Federally insured savings accounts are safe and guaranteed up to \$100,000 by the U.S. Government. Therefore, they may have lower interest rates, making it hard to save large amounts of money for college. Bonds and stocks often have higher returns than

savings accounts or EE savings bonds but are more riskier. You (9) _____ can reduce the risks of these kinds of investments by starting to save early. The earlier we begin the less money you will (10) _____ have to put aside each month and the more total savings you will accumulate.

Passage3

Classic Intention Movement

In social situations, the Classic Intention Movement is “the chair-grasp”. Host and guest have been talking for some time, but now the host has an appointment to keep and can get away. His urge to go is held in check by his desire not be rude to his guest. If he did not care of his guest’s feelings he would simply get up out of his chair and to announce his departure. This is what his body wants to do, therefore his politeness glues his body to the chair and refuses to let him raise. It is at this point that he performs the chair-grasp Intention Movement. He continues to talk to the guest and listen to him, but leans forward and grasps the arms of the chair as about to push himself upwards. This is the first act he would make if he were rising. If he were not hesitating, it would only last a fraction of the second. He would lean, push, rise, and be up. But now, instead, it lasts much longer. He holds his “readiness-to-rise” post and keeps on holding it. It is as if his body had frozen at the get-ready moment.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____
- 9 _____
- 10 _____

Passage4

We use language every day. We live in a world of words. Hardly any moment passes with someone talking, writing or reading. Indeed, language is most essential to mankind. Our lives increasingly depend on fast and successful use of language. Strangely enough, we know more about things around us than on ourselves. For example, language is species specific, that is, it is language that differs human from animals. However, we do not know yet how exactly we inquire language and how it is possible for us to perceive through language; nor we understand precisely the combinations between language and thought, language and logic, or language and culture; still less, how and when language started. One reason for this inadequate knowledge of language is that we, like language users, take too many things for granted. Language comes to every normal person so naturally that a few of us stop to question what language is, much less do we feel the necessity to study it. Language is far more complex than most people

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____
- 9 _____

have probably imagined and the necessity to study. It is far greater than some people may have assured. Linguistics is a branch of science which takes language as its object of investigation.

Passage1

1. tempt-tempting 2 you-yourself 3 and-but 4 against-\ 5 in the case-the\ 6 then-\ 7 facing-faced 8 ^ take-not 9 tackling with-with\ 10 Log-Logging

Passage 2

1. saving-savings 2 amount-amounts 或 ^ small-a 3 what-which 或 that 4 ^ hold-who 5^ which-at 6 facial-face 7 Therefore-However 8 hard-harder 9 more-\ 10 we-you

Passage3

1. can--- must 2. not ^ be --- to 3. of --- about 或 for 4. 删除 to 或 and
5. therefore --- but 或 yet 6. raise ---- rise 7. as ^ about --- if 或 though
8. make --- perform 或 do 9. the - a 10. post ---- posture

Passage4

1. with---without 2. on ^ fast---the 3. than^ on---things 4. differs---distinguishes 5. inquire---acquire 6. nor^ we---do 7. combination---relationships. 8. like---as 9. a few 去掉 a 10. assured---assumed