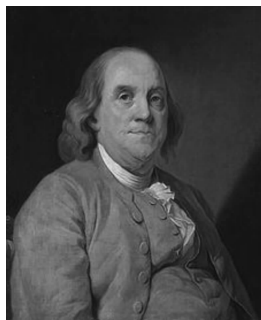


2 Benjamin Franklin



Benjamin Franklin (January 17, 1706 — April 17, 1790) was one of the Founding Fathers of the United States. A noted polymath (博学的人), Franklin was a leading author and printer, satirist, political theorist, politician, postmaster (邮政局长), scientist, inventor, civic activist, statesman, and diplomat. As a scientist, he was a major figure in the American Enlightenment and the history of physics for his discoveries and theories regarding electricity. He invented the lightning rod, bifocals (双光眼镜), the Franklin stove, a carriage odometer (里程计), and the glass armonica (玻璃口琴). He formed both the first public lending library in

America and the first fire department in Pennsylvania. Franklin earned the title of “The First American” for his early and tireless campaigning for colonial unity; as a writer and spokesman in London for several colonies, and then as the first United States Ambassador to France, he exemplified the emerging American nation. Franklin was foundational in defining the American ethos (精神特质) as a marriage of the practical and democratic values of thrift, hard work, education, community spirit, self-governing institutions, and opposition to authoritarianism (独裁主义) both political and religious, with the scientific and tolerant values of the Enlightenment. In the words of Historian Henry Steele Commager, “In Franklin could be merged the virtues of Puritanism (清教主义) without its defects, the illumination (启发) of the Enlightenment without its heat.” To Walter Isaacson, this makes Franklin “the most accomplished American of his age and the most influential in inventing the type of society America would become”. (287 words)

Now please read the following statements 1-10, and write:

T (for **True**) if the statement agrees with the information given in the paragraphs;

F (for **False**) if the statement contradicts the information given in the paragraphs;

NG (for **Not Given**) if the statement is not given in the paragraphs.

⇒ Statements

- ___ 1. The Franklin stove was invented by Benjamin Thompson.
- ___ 2. The Franklin stove is also known as a circulating stove, with its front open to the room.
- ___ 3. All the historians believe the circulating stove was invented by Benjamin Franklin.
- ___ 4. Franklin made a much improved version of the stove in the 1780s.
- ___ 5. Franklin patented all of his inventions except the improved design of the stove.
- ___ 6. The Franklin stove was fuel-efficient, which produced more heat with less consumption of wood.
- ___ 7. The Franklin stove replaced open fireplaces in the 1790s.
- ___ 8. Benjamin Franklin made great contribution to the development of physics with discoveries and theories regarding electricity.
- ___ 9. Benjamin Franklin was the first US Ambassador to Germany.
- ___ 10. Historian Henry Steele Commage spoke highly of Benjamin Franklin.



IV. Confusing Vocabulary Discrimination (CVD)

1. **[considerate]** *adj.* showing kind regard for the feelings of others; thoughtful; e. g. *He is very considerate, always asking how I feel.* (他非常体贴,总是询问我的感受。)
[considerable] *adj.* rather large or great; e. g. *a considerable length of time* (很长一段时间)
2. **[restrain]** *vt.* (1) to hold back from action; e. g. *restrain him from leaving* (阻止他离开); (2) to limit or reduce the activity of; e. g. *restrain trade* (限制贸易)
[refrain] *vi.* to keep oneself from doing something; e. g. *He refrained from laughing.* (他忍住没有笑。)
(cp. *He restrained himself from laughing.*)
3. **[vacant]** *adj.* (1) having no occupant; e. g. *a vacant seat* (空位); (2) having or showing no intelligence or interest; e. g. *a vacant expression* (茫然的表情).
[empty] *adj.* (1) containing nothing; e. g. *an empty box* (空盒子); (2) lacking effect; meaningless; e. g. *empty promises* (空洞的承诺)
4. **[respectable]** *adj.* worthy of respect; e. g. *a respectable person* (一个值得尊敬的人)
[respectful] *adj.* showing or having respect; e. g. *a respectful bow* (恭敬的一鞠躬)
[respective] *adj.* relating individually to each other; e. g. *respective merits of each of the three people* (三个人各自的优点)
5. **[comparable]** *adj.* capable of being compared; e. g. *The two things are not comparable.* (这两个事物没有可比性。)
[comparative] *adj.* (1) using comparison as the method of study; e. g. *comparative linguistics* (比较语言学); (2) estimated by comparison; e. g. *a comparative stranger* (一位很陌生的人)
6. **[quiver]** *v.* to shake with a slight but rapid motion; e. g. *He quivered with anger.* (他气得发抖。)*vt.* e. g. *The rabbit quivered its long ears.* (兔子抖了抖耳朵。)
[tremble] *v.* (1) to be troubled with apprehension (忧虑); e. g. *to tremble with worry about the exam* (因为考试而担忧); (2) to be affected with motion like vibrations (振动); e. g. *Leaves tremble in the wind.* (树叶在风中颤动。)
7. **[inspire]** *v.* to fill or affect (sb.) with a strong or uplifting influence; e. g. *His courage inspired me.* (他的勇气激励了我。)
[aspire] *v.* to try to get ambitiously; e. g. *He aspired to become a scientist.* (他立志成为科学家。)
8. **[drop off]** *phr. v.* to decline; e. g. *Prices began to drop off.* (价格开始下降。)
[drop out] *phr. v.* to stop attending school or college; e. g. *drop out of university* (从大学辍学)
9. **[pass away]** *phr. v.* to die; e. g. *He passed away in his sleep.* (他在睡梦中逝世。)
[pass on] *phr. v.* to give sth. to sb.; to tell information to sb.; e. g. *Pass on the information to your friends.* (把信息告诉你的朋友。)
10. **[break down]** *phr. v.* to stop working; fail; e. g. *The car broke down.* (汽车坏了。)
[break out] *phr. v.* to begin suddenly; e. g. *The war broke out.* (战争爆发了。)
[break up] *phr. v.* to separate; scatter; e. g. *to break up the whole into parts* (化整为零)

Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences, making it logical and grammatical.

1. It is very ____ of you to remind me of the meeting tomorrow.

A. considerable

B. considering

C. considerate

D. considered

2. To be polite, he ____ from shouting angrily.
A. restrained B. prevented C. avoided D. refrained
3. She took his words as ____ promises.
A. empty B. vacant C. practical D. bad
4. The two groups reached different conclusions in their ____ researches.
A. respected B. respectable C. respectful D. respective
5. In terms of skills and experience, the two players are not ____.
A. compared B. comparable C. comparative D. comparing
6. He refused to ____ hands with his enemy.
A. quiver B. shake C. tremble D. move
7. He ____ to forge the biggest car company in the region.
A. aspired B. inspired C. dreamed D. promoted
8. Oil prices stopped dropping ____ last week.
A. out B. on C. away D. off
9. Could you pass ____ the news to all your colleagues?
A. out B. away C. down D. on
10. Measures have been taken to prevent the epidemic from breaking ____.
A. down B. through C. out D. off

Part B Main Dishes



I. Fast Reading (FR)

In this part, you will have 10 minutes to go over one or two passages quickly and then read ten statements following it. For statements 1-10, write:

T (for **True**) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passages;

F (for **False**) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passages;

NG (for **Not Given**) if the statement is not given in the passages.

◀ Passage 1 ▶ When a Parent's "I Love You" Means "Do as I Say"

More than 50 years ago, the psychologist Carl Rogers suggested that simply loving our children wasn't enough. We have to love them unconditionally, he said — for who they are, not for what they do.

As a father, I know this is a tall order, but it becomes even more challenging now that so much of the advice we are given amounts to exactly the opposite. In effect, we're given tips in conditional parenting, which comes in two flavors: turn up the affection when they're good, withhold affection when they're not.

Thus, the talk show host Phil McGraw tells us in his book "Family First" that what children need or enjoy should be offered contingently (依条件而定地), turned into rewards to be doled (发放) out or withheld so they "behave according to your wishes". And "one of the most powerful