



“I’m sure, if more people would have known in my inner circle, they would have stopped it or tried to put a stop to it. But I kept it all to myself,” he said.

Answering questions on camera for the first time since his early morning car crash last November, Woods again provided few details about the crash, his marriage, his **stint**<sup>8</sup> in a **rehabilitation**<sup>9</sup> clinic or much of his private life.

“A lot has **transpired**<sup>10</sup> in my life. A lot of ugly things have happened... I’ve done some pretty bad things in my life,” he told ESPN.

Woods also acknowledged more fully than in any of his previous statements that the public **ridicule**<sup>11</sup> had caused him shame.

“It was hurtful, but then again, you know what? I did it,” he told The Golf Channel. “And I’m the one who did those things. And looking back on it now, with a more clear head, I get it. I can understand why people would say those things. Because you know what? It was disgusting behavior. It’s hard to believe that was me, looking back on it now.”

Woods was more comfortable and **composed**<sup>12</sup> than during his only previous public outing, dressed in golf clothes. He said he couldn’t wait to get back to playing golf, though he had **reservations**<sup>13</sup> about how he’ll be received when he returns to golf next month at the **Masters**<sup>14</sup>.

“I’m a little nervous about that, to be honest with you,” he told ESPN. “It would be nice to hear a couple of **claps**<sup>15</sup> here and there.”

Woods plans to end more than four months of **seclusion**<sup>16</sup> and play at Augusta National, one of the most tightly controlled environments in golf. (367 words)



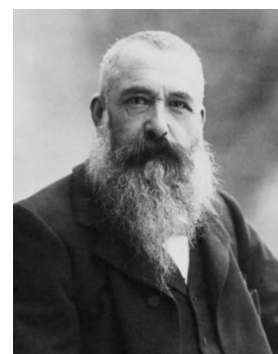
### III. Information Related to the Text (IRT)

#### 1 Monet (1840-1926)

Claude Monet was a French painter, initiator, leader, and unswerving advocate of the Impressionist style. His youth was spent in Le Havre. In 1859, he studied in Paris at the Atelier Suisse and formed a friendship with Pissarro. From 1871 to 1878, Monet lived at Argenteuil, a



village on the Seine near Paris, and here were painted some of the most joyous and famous works of the Impressionist movement, not only by Monet, but by his visitors Manet, Renoir and Sisley. After



having experienced extreme poverty, Monet began to prosper. In 1890, he was successful enough to buy the house at Giverny he had previously rented. From 1890, he concentrated on series of pictures in which he painted the same subject at different times of the day in different lights - *Haystacks* or *Grainstacks* (1890-1891) and *Rouen Cathedral* (1891-1895) are the best known. In his final years he was troubled by failing eyesight, but he painted until the end. He was enormously prolific and many major galleries have examples of his work. (174 words)

## 2 Hitchcock (1899-1980)

Sir Alfred Joseph Hitchcock (13 August, 1899—29 April, 1980) was an iconic and highly influential British filmmaker and producer, who pioneered many techniques in the suspense and psychological thriller genres. After a very substantial career in his native United Kingdom in both silent films and talkies, Hitchcock moved to Hollywood and, in 1956, became an American citizen, also retaining his British citizenship. Hitchcock directed more than fifty feature films, in a career spanning six decades, from the silent era, through the invention of sound films, and far into the color era. As a director, he was among the most consistently recognizable by the general public, and was one of the most successful of his era. He continues to be one of the best-known and most popular filmmakers of all time. (133 words)



## 3 Oscar Wilde (1854-1900)

Oscar Fingal O’Flahertie Wills Wilde (16 October, 1854—30 November, 1900) was an Irish playwright, novelist, poet and author of numerous short stories and one novel.



Oscar Wilde was the second son born into an Anglo-Irish family. Oscar was educated at home up to the age of nine. Then he attended Portora Royal School in Enniskillen, Fermanagh and stayed there until he was sixteen. Wilde studied classics at Trinity College, Dublin, from 1871 to 1874. He was an outstanding student, and won the Berkeley Gold Medal, the highest award available to classics students at Trinity. He was awarded a scholarship to Magdalen College, Oxford, where he continued his studies from 1874 to 1878 and where he became a part of the Aesthetic movement. While at Magdalen College, Wilde became particularly well known for his role in the aesthetic and decadent movements. He began wearing his hair long and openly scorning so-called “manly” sports, and began decorating his rooms with peacock feathers, lilies, sunflowers, blue china and other objects of art. At the height of his fame and success, whilst his masterpiece, *The Importance of Being Earnest* (1895), was still on stage in London, Wilde was convicted of gross indecency with other men and imprisoned for two years. In prison he wrote *De Profundis*, a long letter which discusses his spiritual journey through his trials. Upon his release he left immediately for France and wrote his last work, *The Ballad of Reading Gaol*, a long poem commemorating the harsh rhythms of prison life. Wilde died of cerebral meningitis on 30 November 1900 and was buried in Paris. (270 words)

## 4 Beethoven (1770-1827)

Ludwig Beethoven was born in Bonn, Electorate of Cologne, in 1770 and was baptized on 17 December 1770. Although his birth date is not known for certain, his family celebrated his birthday on 16 December. Beethoven’s talent was recognized at a very early age, and by 1778 he was studying the organ, the violin, the viola and the piano. In 1792, Beethoven moved to Vienna, where he studied for a time with Joseph Haydn; his hopes of studying with Mozart had been shattered by Mozart’s death



the previous year. By 1793, Beethoven established a reputation in Vienna as a piano virtuoso. His first works with opus numbers, a set of three piano trios, appeared in 1795. Around 1796, Beethoven began to lose his hearing and lived for a time in the small Austrian town of Heiligenstadt, just outside Vienna. Here he wrote his Heiligenstadt Testament, which records his resolution to continue living for and through his art. Beethoven passed away on March 26, 1827 and between 10,000 and 30,000 people attended his funeral to lament over the death of this great master of music. (189 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. In 1859, Monet studied in London and formed a friendship with Pissarro.
- \_\_\_ 2. It was in Argenteuil that some of the most joyous and famous works of the Impressionist movement were painted by Monet and his groups.
- \_\_\_ 3. In 1890, Monet's success earned him enough money to buy the house at Giverny he had previously rented.
- \_\_\_ 4. Hitchcock moved to Hollywood and became an American citizen in 1956, but he still retained his British citizenship.
- \_\_\_ 5. Hitchcock contributed a lot to the invention of sound and color films.
- \_\_\_ 6. Oscar Wilde created numerous short stories but only one novel.
- \_\_\_ 7. Oscar Wilde was educated at home until nine years old and then he was sent to a royal school.
- \_\_\_ 8. Oscar Wilde was an outstanding student and won the Berkeley Gold Medal, the highest award available to Science students at Trinity College.
- \_\_\_ 9. Beethoven's talent was recognized at a very early age and he studied the organ, the violin as well as the piano when he was young.
- \_\_\_ 10. Beethoven hoped to study with Mozart but Mozart's death smashed his dream and he moved to Vienna where he studied for a time with Joseph Haydn.



#### IV. Confusing Vocabulary Discrimination (CVD)

1. **[worship]** *n.* (1) great respect or admiration; e. g. *money worship* (金钱崇拜) (2) a service in religion; e. g. *attend worship* (参加/做礼拜); cp. *warship* (军舰)

**[admiration]** *n.* a feeling of pleasure and respect; sb. or sth. that causes such feelings; e. g. *His success in work made him the admiration of his colleagues.* (他工作上的成功使他成为同事们敬佩/羡慕的对象。)