

2. **[accuse]** *vt.* to charge sb. doing wrong or acting against the law; e. g. *be accused of burglary* (被指控犯了入室盗窃罪)
[blame] *vt.* to say or think that sb. is responsible for sth. bad; e. g. *blame John for the team's defeat in the competition* (将比赛队的失败归咎于约翰)
3. **[idle]** *adj.* not working at or making anything; e. g. *the idle unemployed* (游手好闲的失业者)
[leisurely] *adj.* moving or done in a relaxed way without hurrying; e. g. *He did everything in a leisurely manner.* (他做什么都慢悠悠的。)
adv. e. g. *We talked as we walked leisurely along.* (我们一边漫步一边交谈。)
[leisured] *adj.* having no regular work and a lot of free time, especially because you are rich; e. g. *the leisured classes* (有闲阶级)
[lazy] *adj.* not in favor of or escaping from activity or work; e. g. *He is unwilling to work after graduation from college; he's too lazy!* (他大学毕业后不愿意工作,真是太懒了!)
4. **[bored]** *adj.* (~ with) tired and having no interest in; e. g. *be bored with one's life* (对生活感到厌倦)
[boring] *adj.* dull or not appealing; e. g. *a boring book* (无聊的书)
[tiring] *adj.* making people physically or mentally tired; e. g. *a tiring job* (累人的工作)
5. **[sustain]** *vt.* to maintain the strength, spirits, or determination; to suffer from sth. unpleasant; e. g. *to sustain one's interest in study* (保持对学习的兴趣); *to sustain severe damage in a drought* (在洪水中蒙受巨大的损失)
[support] *vt.* to show approval and encouragement; e. g. *to support a plan* (支持一项计划)
6. **[minute]** *adj.* very small; very careful and exact by paying attention to the smallest details; e. g. *a minute progress* (一点点的进步; also "a small progress"); *a minute examination of the diamond* (对钻石的仔细检验)
[tiny] *adj.* extremely small; e. g. *a tiny infant/room/profit.* (很小的婴儿/房间; 一丁点利润)
[small] *adj.* opposite to "big", of less than usual size, weight, importance etc.; e. g. *a small woman; a small amount of money; a small mistake* (身材矮小的女人; 少量的钱; 小错误)
7. **[distinct]** and **[distinctive]** *adj.* Anything clearly seen or felt is distinct; e. g. *There is a distinct smell of smoke in this room.* (这房间里有一股明显的烟味。)
 Something or a character that is clearly different from others of this kind is "distinctive" or "distinct from others"; e. g. *Roses have a very distinctive smell; it's quite distinct from the smell of lilies.* (玫瑰有一种很特殊的气味,它与百合的气味十分不同。)
8. **[object]** *vi.* (~ to) to feel or show opposition or disagreement; e. g. *I'd like to go on with the speech, if no one objects.* (我想继续演讲,如果没人反对的话。)
 e. g. *I strongly object to treating cloned humans like lesser beings.* (我强烈反对把克隆人当作低等生物看待。)
vt. (~ that) to give as a reason against sth. (提出……作为反对的理由); e. g. *I wanted to swim, but John objected that he was too tired.* (我想去游泳,但是约翰反对,他说他太累了。)
[oppose] *vt.* to treat (esp. a proposal or a planned course of conduct) with strong disagreement, esp. do sth. to stop it; e. g. *We opposed giving too much praise to children.* (我们反对给孩子过多的表扬。)
9. **[chase]** *vt. & vi.* (~ after) to run after rapidly in order to catch, defeat or kill; e. g. *The boy chased (after) the balloon but couldn't catch it.* (孩子追着气球跑,但是抓不到它。)
vt. to drive away; e. g. *The group of beggars were chased from the department store.* (这群乞丐被赶出了百货商店。)
[pursue] *vt.* (1) to go after in order to catch or defeat; e. g. *The police are pursuing a wanted criminal.* (警方正在追捕一名通缉犯。)
 ("chase" can also be used in this sense; e. g. *The police are chasing a wanted criminal.*) (2) to continue step by step with something over a long period of time in order to achieve something worthwhile; e. g. *She is pursuing her doctor's degree in America.* (她在美国继续读博士学位。)
10. **[justify]** *vt.* to provide a good reason for; e. g. *How can you justify always being late for class?* (你怎么解释上课总是迟到?)
[prove] *vt.* to give facts to show that sth./sb. is true or false, right or wrong, etc.; e. g. *evidence that proves his honesty* (证明他诚实的证据) *Your idea proves to be wrong.* (结果你错了。)
[testify] *vi.* (1) (~ against/for) to make a serious declaration of what is true, esp. in a court of law; e. g. *to testify against the victim in court* (在法庭上作不利于受害人的证言) (2) (~ to) to prove that sth. is true; *vt.* (~ that) e. g. *The witness testified that she'd seen the defendant kill the victim with a gun.* (目击者作证说,她曾亲眼看到被告枪杀了受害人。)
 In the following sentence, "prove" and "testify to" are interchangeable without altering the meaning of the sentence; e. g. *The smell of perfume testifies to/proves her presence in the room.* (香水的味道证明她就在房间里。)

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

1. It is test ____ to evaluate a student's ability only by the result of his college entrance exam.
A. loving B. admiration C. admiring D. worshipping
2. He is ____ human-trafficking and will be tried next week.
A. accused of B. blamed C. responsible for D. guilty of
3. As a CEO of the Group, he can hardly have a(n) ____ meal with his family.
A. lazy B. leisurely C. idle D. unoccupied
4. I am fed up! I've been ____ with answering phone calls and typing letters in the office all through the day!
A. boring B. tiring C. hated D. bored
5. Her way of talking and smiling is quite ____ from that of her twin sister.
A. distinctive B. clear C. distinct D. unique
6. I made a ____ examination of the diamond ring before I decided to buy it as an engagement ring for Mary.
A. little B. small C. tiny D. minute
7. I bought a lot of interesting books from the book store for my daughter in order to ____ her interest in reading.
A. support B. sustain C. carry on D. improve
8. If no one ____, we will put off our picnic plan till next Saturday.
A. opposes B. agrees C. objects D. responds
9. I never regret sacrificing many enjoyments and ____ my dancing career the whole life time.
A. chasing B. pursuing C. following D. running
10. If you can't ____ your absence from the important meeting held yesterday, you will be fired.
A. prove B. justify C. testify D. explain

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 ▶ First Daughters Balance Privilege and Pressure

Luci Baines Johnson was just 16 years old when she approached her father, President Johnson,

with what she considered a reasonable request. “I asked my father if we could have the Beatles come to play at the White House,” she recalled.

His response? A decisive no, “without even any moment of trying to soften the blow,” Johnson said in a recent phone interview. The president thought the move would be viewed as self-serving. His daughter, however, saw it as a chance to honor “a great talent” and strengthen ties between the United States and Great Britain. Luci Baines Johnson learned quickly of how to be the first daughter. Her family moved into the White House in 1963, following the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

“On my 17th birthday, I received a handwritten note from my father, the only handwritten note I have, telling me how much he loves me and how much he has delighted in having me as his daughter for all those 17 years,” she said. The note was dated noon, July 2, 1964. Six hours later, in the East Room of the White House, Lyndon Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which banned discrimination based on race or gender in public places, schools and places of employment.

“Can you imagine ever receiving a more momentous, glorious, exciting, thrilling birthday present that lasted forever and ever than something like that, that would change the world for all time and make it a much more decent place? That took place on my birthday,” she said.

Life in the White House, however, came at a cost. Johnson and the first children before and after her will always have to “pay a big price in terms of personal time”, she said. More than 45 years after she moved into the White House, she still receives requests for interviews about the time she spent there. But the public’s interest in first daughters is nothing new. Fanny Hayes, for example, who was about the same age as Malia when she moved into the White House in 1877, was followed by the media until the day she died. “She was an American celebrity”, said presidential historian Doug Wead. “While the interest in first daughters has stayed steady, the pressure on the children has intensified”, said Wead, author of *All the Presidents’ Children: Triumph and Tragedy in the Lives of America’s First Families*.

When Chelsea Clinton was just 13 years old, for example, she was ridiculed in a 1993 “Saturday Night Live” sketch that declared her “not a babe”. Actor Mike Myers later apologized, and the skit was cut from replays of the show. Amy Carter, who was 9 when she moved into the White House, was also mocked for her appearance and for her poor manners, after she pulled out a book during a state dinner. Her parents enrolled her in public school, illuminating the already bright spotlight on her. An infamous photograph of her first day at school shows the young girl with her head hanging low, carrying a Snoopy book bag and surrounded by a swarm of paparazzi (狗仔队).

To this date, no other presidential children have attended public school. But other presidential children have taken on power roles in their fathers’ administrations. Anna Roosevelt, for example, was a “super aide” to Franklin D. Roosevelt during his last year in office, Wead said, describing her as a combination of a personal secretary and chief of staff, not to mention her public popularity.