



实用大学英语

教程

第三册 综合练习册

总主编 张道真
执行主编 邱立志
本册主编 徐秋梅 蔡 蕾



 中国人民大学出版社

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UNIT 1

I . Word Formation: There are two groups of words and each group contains some kind of words formation. Study them carefully and fill in blanks with the given words.

1. distinct *adj.* → distinctly *adv.* / distinction *n.* / distinguish *v.* / distinguished *adj.*

- (1) She had made _____ progress in typing.
- (2) Mr. Johnson is _____ for his knowledge in economics.
- (3) The twins look so similar that it's very hard to _____ them.
- (4) The chairman shook hands with everyone without _____ of ranks.
- (5) You have to speak _____ when you are making a public speech.

2. person *n.* → personal *adj.* / personally *adv.* / personality *n.*

- (1) _____, I think he is dishonest, but many people trust him.
- (2) She made a _____ donation to the fund.
- (3) We need a _____ to help us, for we have too much work to do.
- (4) Though their _____ differed, they got along as friends.

II . Vocabulary: There are several important words or phrases listed in the box. Study them carefully and finish the exercises followed.

1. Directions: Fill in the gaps with the words or expressions chosen from the box. Change the form where necessary.

personality distinguish rural extend normal compare unique
specific function individual avoid similar bring up refer to
element standard achieve co-operation represent leave alone

- (1) His parents died when he was 5 years old, so he was _____ by his grandparents.
 - (2) The mountain _____ for thousands of miles.
 - (3) You have to set a _____ goal before you take actions.
 - (4) She _____ a car accident by good luck.
 - (5) The large gap between _____ areas and big cities has resulted in many social problems.
 - (6) The boy was disappointed because he failed to reach the _____ of being a pilot.
 - (7) Don't always _____ your shortcomings with others' strong points which will easily make you lose heart.
 - (8) You can _____ dictionaries when you meet any new words in reading.
 - (9) She has a strong _____ and never listens to others' opinions.
 - (10) The girl tries many ways to lose weight though she is actually in a _____ weight.
2. Directions: Choose A, B, C or D to fill in the gap to make the sentence right in grammar and the most suitable in meaning.
- (1) Many new _____ will be opened up in the future for those with university education.
A. opportunities B. realities C. necessities D. abilities

- (2) Color-blind people often find it difficult to _____ between red and green.
A. tell B. separate C. divide D. distinguish
- (3) Being objective and modest, a scientist must not _____ his views on others.
A. impose B. give C. take D. make
- (4) All visitors are requested to _____ to the regulations.
A. agree B. approve C. obey D. conform
- (5) It was unwise of him to _____ the unreliable figures in his speech.
A. refer to B. add to C. take to D. put to
- (6) A large sum of money has been raised for the poor children in _____ areas.
A. downtown B. rural C. developed D. large
- (7) People of different _____ may behave in different ways when dealing with risks.
A. feelings B. moods C. personalities D. interests
- (8) Jerry has been worked hard for a whole week to _____ his garden to the river near his house.
A. beautify B. add C. repair D. extend
- (9) You should consult the shop assistant in order to know more about the _____ of the mobile phone before you decide to buy it.
A. message B. function C. fault D. work
- (10) _____ rights are less important compared with the interests of the whole society.
A. Individual B. Independent C. Incomplete D. Intelligent

3. **Directions:** There are ten sentences below with one word or expression underlined in each. Choose the most suitable one from A, B, C and D to explain or replace the underlined part.

- (1) The size of your feet determines the size of your shoes.
A. decides B. depends C. decreases D. deserves
- (2) The experiences you get from work are cumulative.
A. beneficial B. useful C. valuable D. accumulative
- (3) She was one of the most distinguished scholars in this field.
A. different B. distinct C. outstanding D. dishonest
- (4) Her mother readily agreed with her demand of buying a new bicycle.
A. prepared B. quickly C. doubtfully D. unwillingly
- (5) We should conform to the local customs when we arrive at a new place.
A. reform B. follow C. change D. respect
- (6) His voice can be easily recognized because he speaks in a unique accent.
A. special B. united C. strong D. interesting
- (7) The teachers whose actions lack consistency will not be trusted by students.
A. quality B. strictness C. character D. sameness
- (8) He is eagerly waiting for the results of the exam.
A. patiently B. early C. anxiously D. fearfully
- (9) This painting can represent the traditional values of the nation.
A. repeat B. remove C. retell D. reflect

(10) There is no rigid standard to judge what kind of speaking style is more popular.

A. new

B. right

C. fixed

D. suitable

III. Structure: Study the following grammatical structures and finish the exercises.

1. **Directions:** Rewrite the following sentences after the model.

Model: That the experiences of the child in his first years largely determine his character and later personality is generally accepted.

→ It is generally accepted that the experiences of the child in his first years largely determine his character and later personality.

(1) That mathematics is one of the most useful part of human knowledge is widely accepted.

(2) That the moon has no light of its own is generally believed.

(3) That eating more fruits and vegetables is good for people's health is generally accepted.

2. **Directions:** Complete the following sentences, using "the more... the more..." clauses.

Model: The more rural the community, _____ (uniform, customs of child upbringing).

→ The more rural the community, the more uniform are the customs of child upbringing.

(1) The more preparations you make, _____ (chances, you catch).

(2) The harder you work, _____ (progress, be).

(3) The more careful you are, _____ (mistakes, you make).

3. **Directions:** Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese in brackets, and using the words or expressions followed.

Model: _____ (通过一起玩耍: By), parents learn more about their children and children learn more from their parents.

→ By playing together, parents learn more about their children and children learn more from their parents.

(1) _____ (通过仔细检查: By), the doctors have found out the reason for his disease.

(2) _____ (通过共同协商: By), they have reached an agreement.

(3) _____ (通过整整一周的努力: By), the experts have finally completed the hard task.

IV. Sentence Translation: There are ten Chinese sentences for you to translate. Translate the Chinese sentences into English, using the words, expressions or sentence patterns in brackets.

1. 孩子性格的形成很大程度上取决于家庭教育。(personality, upbringing)

2. 我们应该小心开车以避免车祸的发生。(avoid)

3. 要区分这两种植物是很困难的,因为它们看上去非常相似。(distinguish, similar)

4. 要取得成功,你必须制定详细的计划。(achieve, specific)

5. 对这款新车型的功能人们知之甚少。(function, model)
6. 这个季节的苹果价格会高于其正常价格。(normal)
7. 互相尊重是建立合作关系的基础。(co-operation)
8. 不要把你的意见强加于他人, 每个人都有保持自己意见的权利。(impose on, individual)
9. 随着技术的发展, 人们的生活水平逐步提高。(living conditions, gradually)
10. 如果孩子的情感需求得不到满足, 他们就有可能放弃与人交流。(emotional needs, communication)

V. Reading Exercises: There are two passages for you to read, and each is followed by five questions or incomplete statements based on the article. Every question or statement has four choices labeled A, B, C and D. Please choose the most appropriate one to answer the question or finish the statement.

Passage 1

How men first learnt to invent words is still unknown; in other words, the origin (起源) of language is a mystery (迷). What we really know is that men, to be different from animals, somehow invented some sounds to express ideas and feelings, actions and things, so that they could communicate with each other; and that later they agreed on certain signs, called letters, which could be combined (组合) to represent the sounds, which could also be written down. Those sounds, whether spoken, or written in letters are called words.

The power of words, then, lies in their associations (联想) — the things they bring to our minds. Words become meaningful for us by experience; and the longer we live, the more happy and sad moments of our past certain words recall to us; and the more we read and learn, the larger the number of words that mean something to us is.

Greater writers are those who not only have great thoughts but also express their ideas in words which can describe our minds and emotions. This attractive and telling use of words is what we call literary (文学上的) style. Above all, the real poet is a master of words. He can express his meaning in words which sound like music, and which by their position and association can touch men to tears. We should therefore learn to choose our words carefully and use them correctly, otherwise, they will make our speech silly and rude.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. The power of words.
- B. The history of words.
- C. The functions of words.
- D. Both A and B.

2. The origin of language is _____.
A. not known yet
B. passed down from generation to generation
C. well-known
D. a big problem
3. The power of words consists in their _____.
A. sound B. letters C. associations D. forms
4. In expressing their ideas, great writers are able _____.
A. to move readers
B. to cheat readers
C. to persuade readers
D. to comfort readers
5. We can avoid a silly and rude speech by _____.
A. using words at our will
B. using beautiful words
C. using new words
D. using words carefully chosen

Passage 2

In order to win the fierce (激烈的) competition in the modern society, college students are increasingly pursuing double even triple majors when they are on campus, cumulating degrees in order to show their hard work and, perhaps, to gain them an advantage for getting into graduate schools or seeking a job in the difficult market.

The faltering (低迷的, 衰退的) economy, with its fewer job chances for new graduates, plays a key role. Students are increasingly aware that they might have more than one career and that they might need skills in a variety of areas. They know clearly what rewards they will get for their efforts.

Sometimes, combinations represent a compromise; when the mother is pushing for a law school, for example, and the son wants to learn arts, a "one for me, one for mom" double majors in political science and art can keep the whole family happy.

Many educators doubt whether multiple (多种的, 多样的) majors do students much good once they leave college. Some advise students to use extra credits (学分) to graduate early and get a master's degree, rather than taking five years to complete three or four undergraduate majors, as many want to do.

1. Which of the following is the most suitable topic for the passage?
A. How can we win the fierce competition?
B. What majors shall we choose?
C. How does economy affect education?
D. Do multiple majors really do us good?
2. College students are pursuing multiple majors because they want to _____.
A. put themselves in a more advantageous position in competition
B. prove their hard work
C. pursue what they are interested in
D. learn more skills

3. _____ is the key factor resulting in students' increasing awareness of having more careers.
 - A. The hope of entering graduate schools
 - B. The hope of getting more rewards
 - C. The fewer job opportunities
 - D. The parents' suggestions
4. Which of the following words or expressions best explains the meaning of the word "compromise" in the 1st line of Paragraph 3?
 - A. completion
 - B. competition
 - C. the differences between parents and children
 - D. the agreement reached by each side giving up sth.
5. Which of the following words can best describe educators' attitude towards the good of pursuing multiple majors?
 - A. suspicious
 - B. encouraging
 - C. disapproval
 - D. approval

VI. Writing Work

1. **Directions:** Write a letter of thanks to Mr. Smith for his warm welcome to your wife when she visited his country last week.
2. **Directions:** Write a letter of congratulation to Mr. Douglas for his being elected the president of Australia China Association.

UNIT 2

I . Word Formation: There are two groups of words and each group contains some kind of words formation. Study them carefully and fill in blanks with the given words.

1. danger *n.* → dangerous *adj.* / dangerously *adv.*

- (1) It's _____ for women to walk alone at night.
- (2) I had a sudden feeling that Peter was in _____.
- (3) Driving _____ resulted in many car accidents.

2. combine *v.* → combined *adj.* / combination *n.*

- (1) — Who cooked the dinner?
— It was a _____ effort really.
- (2) A _____ of factors may be responsible for the increase of cancer.
- (3) I'm looking for a job in which I can _____ the different aspects of my experiences so far.

II . Vocabulary: There are several important words or phrases listed in the box. Study them carefully and finish the exercises followed.

1. Directions: Fill in the gaps with the words or expressions chosen from the box. Change the form where necessary.

such as extra in bloom mix meanwhile adapt put up with
except regard...as symbol as well as keep away accompany intend to
prevent...from in one's opinion cause means force interfere with

- (1) This play has been skillfully _____ from the original.
 - (2) Taking a plane is the quickest _____ of getting there.
 - (3) Would you _____ that dog _____, please?
 - (4) Please read _____ booklet for instructions.
 - (5) The roses are _____ now.
 - (6) Oil and water will not _____.
 - (7) Boys, _____ John and James, are warm-hearted.
 - (8) It is a political _____ economic question.
 - (9) They all went to sleep _____ the young Frenchman.
 - (10) Who _____ the plans _____ being carried out?
2. Directions: Choose A, B, C or D to fill in the gap to make the sentence right in grammar and the most suitable in meaning.

- (1) It is important for you _____ for me.
A. as good as B. as well C. as better as D. as well as
- (2) The flowers are _____ full _____.
A. in...season B. in...bloom C. of...bloom D. out...bloom
- (3) The author is going to _____ his play for television.
A. adapt B. change C. write D. choose

- (4) He prepared a(n) _____ shirt in case he had to stay another day.
A. extra B. access C. excuse D. plus
- (5) Children should be _____ from the river.
A. kept up B. kept away C. kept with D. kept in
- (6) She had no other _____ of obtaining money.
A. meaning B. meant C. means D. mean
- (7) Mother went shopping; _____, I cleaned the house.
A. as B. when C. otherwise D. meanwhile
- (8) The color white is a _____ of purity.
A. symbol B. signal C. lightening D. sign
- (9) Will you _____ me in drinking a glass of wine?
A. accomplish B. ask C. accompany D. invite
- (10) _____, the House has become a great obstacle to progress.
A. Of my opinion B. In my opinion C. In the opinion D. My opinion
3. **Directions:** There are ten sentences below with one word or expression underlined in each. Choose the most suitable one from A, B, C and D to explain or replace the underlined part.
- (1) Jerry went to answer the phone. Meanwhile Peter started to prepare dinner.
A. Otherwise B. At the same time C. When D. As
- (2) He regarded himself as a failure.
A. referred...as B. preferred...to C. referred...to D. saw...as
- (3) I can't put up with a lot of noisy people when I'm working.
A. delay B. declare C. give D. bear
- (4) He hoped to achieve his goal by peaceful means.
A. explanations B. excuses C. ways D. decisions
- (5) Nothing will interfere with our friendship of course.
A. strengthen B. influence C. make D. favor
- (6) I didn't intend her to see the painting until it was finished.
A. want B. ask C. invite D. introduce
- (7) The force of the explosion blew out all the windows.
A. oblige B. power C. sound D. voice
- (8) Heavy traffic caused long delays on the freeway.
A. resulted from B. as a result C. resulted in D. as a result of
- (9) The dove is a symbol of peace.
A. bird B. representation C. sign D. signal
- (10) Children must be accompanied by an adult.
A. taught by B. wise of C. together with D. listening to

III. Structure: Study the following grammatical structures and finish the exercises.

1. Directions: Rewrite the following sentences after the model.

Model: The fact is they are easy to hear. Obviously, it makes them perfect for the job.

→ Obviously, the fact that they are easy to hear makes them perfect for the job.

- (1) The fact is he killed his wife. It makes all the people surprised.
(2) The good news is he is admitted by a key university. It encourages his little sister.
(3) The result was he was awarded the Nobel Prize. Hard working contributed to the result.

2. **Directions:** Complete the following sentences, using "that" in the clauses.

Model: It is the evidence that he wants.

- (1) It's you _____ (in danger).
(2) What was it _____ (he wanted)?
(3) It is we _____ (the future)!

IV. Sentence Translation: There are ten Chinese sentences for you to translate. Translate the Chinese sentences into English, using the words, expressions or the sentence patterns in brackets.

1. 我要是你，一定忍受不了他的不耐烦。(put up with)
2. 忧虑紧张会影响孩子在学校的表现。(interfere with)
3. 教书几年来，我还从来没见过像他这样的。(like)
4. 他很晚才回来，带回了大米、蔬菜、肉和其他所需要的食物。(such...as)
5. 那天一大早就传来消息说那位著名的诗人自杀身亡了。(the news that)
6. 浪花以巨大的力量拍击岩石。(force)
7. 在困境中正是“有志者事竟成”这句谚语激励了我。(It is...that)
8. 我觉得这是我看过的电影中最差的一部。(regard...as)
9. 这个练习是从大学英语第三册改编而来。(adapt)
10. 我们无法找出真相。(means)

V. Reading Exercises: There are two passages for you to read, and each is followed by five questions or incomplete statements based on the article. Every question or statement has four choices labeled A, B, C and D. Please choose the most appropriate one to answer the question or finish the statement.

Passage 1

Nomads rely on the ger as portable housing that weathers Mongolia's extreme climate. A ger is a collapsible, round tent of felt (毛毡) and canvas that is erected on a wooden frame.

Even in urban areas, many Mongolians prefer to live on the fringes, where they can dwell in a ger.

During its many centuries of service, the ger has become home to important traditions. The colorful wooden door always faces south, away from the worst of the winds. Opposite the door is the family's Buddhist shrine.

The hearth and its revered (尊敬的) fire occupy pride of place in the very center of the ger.

When guests arrive they take their place to the left of center and enjoy cheeses, salty tea, and the famous nomadic hospitality. Mongolians are also very fond of homemade fermented mare's milk, airag, an alcoholic drink believed to have health benefits.

Guests often salute their hosts and hostesses with specific good wishes, such as "May your bucket be brimful with milk" (at milking time) or "May the wool be soft as silk" (if they find their hostess beating wool). A traditional answer to all good wishes is "May it be as you say."

1. A ger is _____.
A. a large house
B. a wooden house
C. a collapsible, round tent
D. a colorful wooden door
2. In urban areas many Mongolians prefer to live _____.
A. in the city center where they can enjoy the most of city life
B. on the fringe where large houses are often available
C. on the fringe where they can dwell in a ger
D. in any place that is cheap
3. According to Nomads, south is believed to be _____.
A. away from the worst of the winds
B. home to important traditions
C. the place where they can dwell in a ger
D. the very center of the ger.
4. Mongolians believe that homemade fermented mare's milk, airag _____.
A. is not alcoholic
B. has health benefits
C. makes one look better
D. is superior to other alcoholic drinks
5. What is the traditional response to words of good wishes?
A. "Toast to the guests."
B. "The same to you."
C. "May it be as you say."
D. "Thank you."

Passage 2

The writer Somerset Maugham observed that one could eat very well in England, simply by having breakfast — three times a day. Although the great English home-cooked breakfast: a feast of bacon, eggs, sausages, grilled tomatoes, mushrooms, kidneys, kippers (腌晒或熏制的鲱鱼), and so on — has given way

to a belief that instant coffee and cornflakes must be healthier, it is still available all day and night at motorway service stations.

Roast beef, lamb or pork with vegetables and roast potatoes are still the nation's favorite choice for "a proper meal." Potatoes form an important constituent of the main meal of the day. The average person gets through 100 kilos of them every year. Much of this is in the form of **crispy snacks** and, of course, chips with fish, burgers, and other fried foods or just on their own with salt and vinegar.

Most people wouldn't consider a meal finished unless they had a **pudding** — steamed jam roll, apple pie, treacle (糖浆、糖蜜) pudding, strawberry tart (果馅饼), etc. The unwary **should take care** with "Yorkshire" and "black" puddings. The first is eaten with roast beef, and the second a blood sausage.

In spite of their tastes becoming more sophisticated, the English still treasure the sandwich. They were once content with no more than a cheese and chutney (酸辣酱) filling, but these days the sandwich can contain anything from smoked salmon and cream cheese to chicken.

As the interest in foreign food has grown, so have the choices. The supremacy of French and Italian fare is now challenged by others — Thai, Chinese, Mexican, Spanish, Russian, American, etc. There are even restaurants specializing in English food. One highly successful example in London calls itself "School Dinners." There tired and overwrought businessmen can enjoy such old fashioned fare as bread and butter pudding, all served by well-developed girls wearing school uniforms.

1. What is NOT included in a traditional English breakfast?

- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| A. Bacon. | B. Sausages. |
| C. Eggs. | D. Sandwiches. |

2. What is the nation's favorite choice for "a proper meal"?

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| A. Fish and chips. | B. Cheese and pickle. |
| C. Roast meats with vegetables and roast potatoes. | D. Puddings. |

3. Do the English still love the sandwich?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. Yes. | B. No. |
| C. The English are indifferent. | D. It is not mentioned in the text. |

4. Yorkshire pudding is usually eaten with _____.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| A. black pudding | B. apple pie |
| C. roast beef | D. Chinese food |

5. The main aim of the text is _____.

- | |
|--|
| A. to promote English food |
| B. to introduce English meals |
| C. to introduce English culture |
| D. to make comparisons between food in Britain and that in other countries |

VI. Writing Work

Directions: Write a Letter of Inquiry according to the Chinese outline given below.

你是华达贸易公司的总经理李明, 想给公司的每位员工配一台手提电脑。看了登在体坛周报上的联想新款电脑 (ThinkPad) 的广告后很感兴趣, 想向对方了解该产品的详细情况。

UNIT 3

I. Word Formation: There are three groups of words and each group contains some kind of words formation. Study them carefully and fill in blanks with the given words.

1. pollute *v.* → polluted *adj.* / pollution *n.*

- (1) These vegetables are not eligible for they are _____.
- (2) The stadium lights _____ the sky around the observatory.
- (3) Noise _____ is regarded as one of the major causes for some mental diseases.

2. expose *v.* → exposed *adj.* / exposure *n.*

- (1) It is wise to _____ children to classical music when they are very young.
- (2) The crime of the corrupt officials must be _____ without any reserve.
- (3) He nearly died of _____ on the cold mountain.

3. freeze *v.* → freezing *adj.* / frozen *adj.*

- (1) You'd better stay at home: it is _____ outside.
- (2) When water _____, it becomes ice.
- (3) He looks half _____.

II. Vocabulary: There are several important words or phrases listed in the box. Study them carefully and finish the exercises followed.

1. **Directions:** Fill in the gaps with the words or expressions chosen from the box. Change the form where necessary.

harmful risk cause sound like contribute to
rush hour wasteful fault lead to estimate

- (1) Who broke the cup?
It's my _____. I dropped it.
- (2) The event has _____ the start of the First World War.
- (3) He took a _____ when he crossed the old bridge.
- (4) It is rather difficult to _____ the possible results in advance.
- (5) It _____ a perfect plan.
- (6) Drinking too much wine can be _____ to your health.
- (7) It is a _____ habit to let the lights on all the night.
- (8) The manager _____ his own time _____ the project.
- (9) The accident happened in the morning _____.
- (10) The heavy rain was the _____ of the flood.

2. **Directions:** Choose A, B, C or D to fill in the gap to make the sentence right in grammar and the most suitable in meaning.

- (1) The soap is on sale everywhere. You can get it at _____ shop.
A. some B. any C. each D. certain
- (2) The new appointment of our president _____ from the very beginning of next semester.

- UNIT 3
- A. takes part B. takes place C. takes effect D. takes up
- (3) When he realized the police had spotted him, the thief _____ the door as quickly as possible.
- A. made off B. made up C. made for D. made of
- (4) I'm afraid you have no _____ but to come along with us.
- A. selection B. election C. choice D. way
- (5) One of the famous _____ in USA is Bill Gates.
- A. industrious B. industries C. industrialization D. industrialists
- (6) The students put forward some suggestions _____ consideration.
- A. worth of B. worthy of C. worthy D. worthless
- (7) It is inevitable that they will try to get _____ while we are doing the project.
- A. on the way B. all the way C. in the way D. by the way
- (8) It is not difficult to _____ the speaker at the graduation ceremony.
- A. recognize B. identify C. remember D. reminder
- (9) I can't come to your dinner party tonight as I have another appointment. _____, thank you for your invitation.
- A. Therefore B. So C. Otherwise D. Nevertheless
- (10) After his illness, the doctor gave him medicine to _____ another attack.
- A. protect B. prevent C. protest D. pretend
3. **Directions:** There are ten sentences below with one word or expression underlined in each. Choose the most suitable one from A, B, C and D to explain or replace the underlined part.
- (1) What were the effects of the decision Jack made?
- A. reasons B. causes C. results D. ideas
- (2) He often finds fault with my work.
- A. criticizes B. praises C. talks about D. comments on
- (3) They have been trying to provide an improved learning environment for children.
- A. an easy B. a playful C. an open D. a better
- (4) My estimate of his abilities was wrong.
- A. judge B. rate C. evaluation D. thinking
- (5) Purchasing power in the countryside has been continually increasing.
- A. rising B. arising C. raising D. soaring
- (6) The car was sold for \$100 000, which was far more expensive than its real value.
- A. cost B. worth C. amount D. price
- (7) The danger of exposing children to violence on TV is becoming increasingly serious.
- A. extending B. exploding C. exploring D. showing
- (8) His father threatened that he would beat the boy if he stole again.
- A. scared B. warned C. frightened D. swore
- (9) Researchers have detected a link between smoking and heart disease.
- A. relationship B. tie C. bond D. connection
- (10) I crossed the street to avoid meeting him, but he saw me and came running towards me.
- A. get away from B. keep away from C. stay away from D. take away from

III. Structure: Study the following grammatical structures and finish the exercises.

1. **Directions:** Rewrite the following sentences after the model.

Model: The development of technology is rapid. Overfishing is spreading.

→ The rapid development of technology makes overfishing spreading.

- (1) There are more and more supermarkets in the neighborhood. Our life becomes more comfortable.
(2) This method is practical. It is clear enough for us to identify where we are in the subway.
(3) He was rather independent. His parents don't have to worry about him anymore.

2. **Directions:** Complete the following sentences, using "not only...but also."

Model: Shakespeare was a great writer. He is also a creative actor.

→ Shakespeare was not only a great writer but also a creative actor.

- (1) The nurses want a pay increase. They want reduced working hours as well.
(2) His success depends on his intelligence. It also depends on his hardworking.
(3) A good educator cares about how to foster students' talent. He also cares about how to teach them moral principles.

3. **Directions:** Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese in brackets.

Model: I don't care _____ (你是否喜欢我的态度).

→ I don't care whether you like my attitude or not.

- (1) _____ (今天是否下雨), I don't know.
(2) It is unnecessary to know _____ (他们是否会来).
(3) There is no evidence _____ (他是否有麻烦).

IV. Sentence Translation: There are six Chinese sentences for you to translate. Translate the Chinese sentences into English, using the words, expressions or the sentence patterns in brackets.

1. 50年过去了, 在这期间这个国家不断遭受战乱之苦。(suffer from)

2. 他的劝说以失败告终。(end in)

3. 医生坚持这事要由他来做。(insist that)

4. 这篇文章比我们预期的要难得多。(expect)

5. 动物研究对人类医学的发展做出了重大贡献。(contribute to)

6. 我认为那个被偷的手机是我的。(identify...as)