



《新概念英语》同步辅导系列丛书

朗文
外研社

新概念英语

NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH

New Edition 新版

同步语法强化 *Synchronized Grammar Exercises*

4

总主编 王 波

主 编 王 晔

Fluency
in English
流利英语



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

《新概念英语》同步辅导系列丛书

朗文
外研社

新概念英语

NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH

新版 New Edition

同步语法强化 *Synchronized Grammar Exercises*

4

总 主 编 王 波
副总主编 王一多
主 编 王 晔
编 者 何 静

Fluency
in English
流利英语



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

北京 BEIJING

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新概念英语同步语法强化. 4 / 王波总主编; 王晔主编. — 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2006. 8

(《新概念英语》同步辅导系列丛书)

ISBN 7-5600-6012-9

I. 新… II. ①王… ②王… III. 英语—语法—自学参考资料 IV. H314

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2006) 第 104698 号

出 版 人: 李朋义

责任编辑: 于雯雯

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印 刷: 北京密云红光印刷厂

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张: 14.75

版 次: 2006 年 9 月第 1 版 2006 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 7-5600-6012-9

定 价: 19.00 元

* * *

如有印刷、装订质量问题出版社负责调换

制售盗版必究 举报查实奖励

版权保护办公室举报电话: (010)88817519

前 言

作为享誉全国的英语学习首选教材,《新概念英语》以其严谨的体系、经典的选材深受数以千万计英语学习者的喜爱和推崇。《**新概念英语同步辅导系列丛书**》既紧贴《新概念英语》课文内容,又增添了很多相关内容。它的最大特点是从语法、词汇、阅读和听力等方面对学生同步进行辅导,帮助学习者获得扎实的基本功,提高听、读、写、译等方面的能力,获得良好的语言运用能力和驾驭能力。

《新概念英语同步系列丛书》包括:《**新概念英语同步测试卷**》全4册,《**新概念英语同步语法强化**》全4册,《**新概念英语同步阅读提高**》全4册,《**新概念英语同步听力训练**》全4册和《**新概念英语同步词汇速记**》全2册。

《**新概念英语同步测试卷**》主要与《新概念英语》课文同步配套使用,每册都是根据相应课文的内容和要求编写。通过测试,学习者可以更好地掌握《新概念英语》的各项语言要求,检查学习效果,有的放矢地学习英语。

《**新概念英语同步语法强化**》是针对目前学习者交际能力加强,但语法概念不清的情况,专为使用《新概念英语》的学习者编写的一套丛书。这套丛书根据《新概念英语》的课文内容,详细讲解课文中的核心语法,并扩展到相关语法项目,配以充足的练习,从而让学习者有一个清晰的语法知识结构。

《**新概念英语同步阅读提高**》是为了扩大学习者知识面,增加词汇,全面提高阅读能力而精心编写的一套丛书。它根据《新概念英语》课文的难易程度编排相应的阅读材料,所选材料涉及各个领域,同时提供大量背景知识和配套练习。它的最大特点是能够把阅读与词汇学习和语法学习融合在一起,使学习者在提高阅读能力的同时掌握多个领域的词汇、知识和表达方法。

《**新概念英语同步听力训练**》的听力材料源自课文,但又略高于课文难度,并在编写过程中对听力训练方法进行阐述,从而使学习者能够获得更多的实时信息,掌握提高听力水平的要领,增加词汇量,达到语言学习各阶段的听力要求。

《**新概念英语同步词汇速记**》详细讲解了《新概念英语》课文词汇,涵盖了语境、构成及具体用法,并进行必要的同、近义词分析。此外,它还介绍了词汇记忆的各种方法,帮助学习者了解词汇记忆的窍门,为学习者提高其他语言技能打下坚实的基础。

欢迎您在使用本系列丛书时对我们提出批评和指正。

编者

目 录

单元一(Lesson 1 - 2)	1
单元二(Lesson 3 - 4)	8
单元三(Lesson 5 - 6)	15
单元四(Lesson 7 - 8)	22
单元五(Lesson 9 - 10)	29
单元六(Lesson 11 - 12)	37
单元七(Lesson 13 - 14)	45
单元八(Lesson 15)	52
单元九(Lesson 16 - 17)	59
单元十(Lesson 18 - 19)	66
单元十一(Lesson 20 - 21)	73
单元十二(Lesson 22 - 23)	80
单元十三(Lesson 24 - 25)	87
单元十四(Lesson 26 - 27)	94
单元十五(Lesson 28 - 29)	101
单元十六(Lesson 30 - 31)	108
单元十七(Lesson 32 - 33)	114
单元十八(Lesson 34 - 35)	121
单元十九(Lesson 36 - 37)	128
单元二十(Lesson 38)	134
单元二十一(Lesson 39)	140
单元二十二(Lesson 40)	147
单元二十三(Lesson 41)	154
单元二十四(Lesson 42)	161
单元二十五(Lesson 43)	168
单元二十六(Lesson 44)	175
单元二十七(Lesson 45 - 46)	182
单元二十八(Lesson 47 - 48)	189
综合测试一	196
综合测试二	204
练习参考答案	212



核心语法

1. But the first people **who were like ourselves** lived so long ago that even their sagas, if they had any, are forgotten. (L. 1)
2. The only way they can preserve their history is to recount it as sagas—legends **handed down** from one generation of storytellers to another. (L. 1)
3. We can read of things that happened 5,000 years ago in the Near East, **where people first learned to write**. (L. 1)
4. They would devour all our crops and kill our flocks and herds, if it were not for the protection **that we get from insect-eating animals**. (L. 2)



语法扩展

1. 定语从句 (Attributive Clause)

定语从句在句中作定语用,修饰句中的某一名词(或代词)。被定语从句所修饰的词叫作先行词。定语从句一般须放在先行词之后。引导定语从句的关联词有关系代词 who, whom, whose, which, that 和关系副词 when, where, why 等。

定语从句有限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句两种。限制性定语从句中,从句为先行词不可少的定语,如果将从句省去,主句的意思就会不完整,且不可用逗号与主句隔开。非限制性定语从句中,从句是先行词的附加说明,如果省去,也不致影响主句的意思,它和主句之间往往用逗号隔开。

含有限制性定语从句的如: This is one of the best films **that I have ever seen**.

含有非限制性定语从句的如: Last night I saw a very exciting movie, **which was about** the Pearl Harbor.

关系代词和关系副词用来引导定语从句,在先行词和定语从句之间起纽带作用,使二者联系起来。关系代词和关系副词同时又用作定语从句的一个句子成分,关系代词可用作主语、宾语和定语,关系副词可用作状语。

1) 作主语

关系代词在定语从句中用作主语时,其谓语动词的人称和数须和先行词一致。如:

We can read of things **that happened** 5,000 years ago in the Near East. (L. 1)

But the first people **who were like ourselves** lived so long ago that even their sagas, if they had any, are forgotten. (L. 1)

We owe a lot to the birds and beasts **who eat insects** but all of them put together kill only a fraction of the number destroyed by spiders. (L. 2)

上面两例中的关系代词 **that** **who** 在定语从句中均作主语,其谓语动词 **happened** **were** **eat**

均与先行词一致。

We owe a lot to the birds and beasts **who eat insects** but all of them put together kill only a fraction of the number destroyed by spiders. (L. 2)

fraction of the number destroyed by spiders. (L. 2)

I still remember the day **when we first met each other.**

You must tell me the reason **why you choose English as your second language.**

先行词 which 与 that 的区别:

在限制性定语从句中指物时一般没什么区别,但在非限制性定语从句中,一般使用 which。在非限制性定语从句中,关系代词 which 的先行词有时不是一个单词,而是前面整个主句所表达的概念,在这种情况下,which 的意思相当于 and this,如:

The meeting was put off, **which** was exactly what we wanted.

Miss White helped me with maths, **which** was very kind of her.

在下列情况中,一般须用先行词 that。

①先行词为 all, everything, nothing, something, anything, little 等不定代词(something 等后也可用 which)。如:

Is there anything **that** I can help you?

This is all **that** I can do.

②先行词为序数词所修饰。如:

The first thing **that** we should do is to study hard.

The last place **that** I want to go is that mountain.

③先行词为形容词最高级所修饰。如:

It is the finest art exhibition **that** we have ever seen.

That was the most exiting basketball games **that** I had ever seen.

④在同位语从句中,多用从属连词 that 来引导。如:

The news **that** she married the prince surprised everybody in this town.

语法练习

I

Fill in each blank in the following sentences with a correct preposition or adverb.

1. I read _____ her in today's newspaper.
2. She usually writes _____ what I heard and what I saw so as to accumulate materials for writings.
3. He is desired to find _____ the result of the game.
4. The beams of this old house had rotted _____.
5. The ship had vanished _____ trace before the audiences' eyes.
6. He owes his success _____ his instructor's strict training and constant practice.
7. She is so busy that she has no time to engage _____ gossip.
8. _____ behalf of my colleagues and myself I wish your visit to China a big success.
9. He is busy _____ doing his homework.
10. As lack of money, we have to content ourselves _____ simple food.

II

Sentence structure.

In each of the following items, you are given two simple sentences. Combine the two simple

sentences to make an complex sentence that contains an attributive clause.

Model: We can read of things that happened 5,000 years ago in the Near East. People first learned to write in the Near East.

→We can read of things that happened 5,000 years ago in the Near East, where people first learned to write.

1. The world's population is projected to rise by 50% within another half century. The world's population has doubled in the past 40 years.
2. Out of the grayness came a couple of man and woman. The man and woman were both ordinary-looking.
3. By 2006, people are going to want some relief. The hot color of 2006 will be white.
4. The optimism has carried over into the stock market. Over the past two months property shares have gone up in the stock market.
5. The headmaster advised the boy to learn law. The parents had discussed their son's future with the headmaster.
6. At last the miracle happened. His unconscious mind had been seeking for the miracle for so long.
7. Can you introduce me to the charming girl? The girl's eyes are very attractive.
8. The conscious mind at the moment of creation knew nothing of the actual processes. The solution was found by the actual processes.
9. In modern society people do not attach so much emphasis to visiting every relative. The modern society is symbolized by individualism.
10. Spring festival was associated with new clothes and delicious food in the past. People had to exchange all life's necessities, including rice, oil and cloths in the past.



Multiple choice.

1. The trouble with owing a foreign car is that spare _____ are so expensive.
☐ A pieces ☐ B parts ☐ C articles ☐ D items
2. The cows _____ over the fields eating grass.
☐ A wander ☐ B move ☐ C wonder ☐ D remove
3. She _____ have seen the note.
☐ A happened not to ☐ B didn't happened
☐ C happened ☐ D happen
4. I am sure I can _____ him into letting us stay in the hotel for the night.
☐ A speak ☐ B say ☐ C talk ☐ D tell
5. Freezing is at present one of the most important methods of _____ meats and vegetables.
☐ A observing ☐ B preserving ☐ C deserving ☐ D reserving
6. I'm sorry, but what he thinks is not of the _____ importance to me.
☐ A last ☐ C lowest ☐ C least ☐ D fewest
7. He _____ at the envelope and recognized his uncle's handwriting.
☐ A stared ☐ B glanced ☐ C glimpsed ☐ D gazed

10. $\frac{\text{It}}{\text{A}}$ is I $\frac{\text{who}}{\text{B}}$ $\frac{\text{is}}{\text{C}}$ responsible $\frac{\text{for}}{\text{D}}$ the club.

11. The American Red Cross is $\frac{\text{one}}{\text{A}}$ of the volunteer organizations $\frac{\text{that}}{\text{B}}$ purpose is to help $\frac{\text{the sick}}{\text{C}}$ and $\frac{\text{the needy}}{\text{D}}$.

12. $\frac{\text{Many of}}{\text{A}}$ our Welsh people are going $\frac{\text{to settle}}{\text{B}}$ in North California, $\frac{\text{which}}{\text{C}}$ land $\frac{\text{is cheap}}{\text{D}}$.



Cloze.

Nature has supplied every animal except man with some covering for his body such as fur, feather, hair, scales, shells or a thick hide. But man has nothing 1 thin skin, and for thousands of years human beings must have 2 about the world with no other covering—3 the earliest men may 4 have been hairier than modern men.

If someone 5 ask us, “6 did human beings start to cover their bodies with clothes?” Most of us 7 answer, “To keep themselves warm, of course.”

It is only 8 we begin to think about it a little that we realize that clothes are 9 for a great many reasons that have 10 to do with the climate, or with our need for warmth, 11 all.

For instance, we wear clothes to some 12 in order to decorate ourselves, if possible, 13 more dignified or graceful or picturesque than we are. 14 the plainest clothes worn by 15 people have their buttons, belts, collars and so 16 arranged in such a way that they form a kind of decoration, and the material itself is 17 a kind and color that we think 18 us, and is cut or arranged 19 a way that we think looks nice—though ideas about 20 looks nice change very much from time to time.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. <input type="radio"/> A but | <input type="radio"/> B to | <input type="radio"/> C for | <input type="radio"/> D worn |
| 2. <input type="radio"/> A wondered | <input type="radio"/> B wandered | <input type="radio"/> C walked | <input type="radio"/> D went |
| 3. <input type="radio"/> A still | <input type="radio"/> B yet | <input type="radio"/> C though | <input type="radio"/> D but |
| 4. <input type="radio"/> A likely | <input type="radio"/> B however | <input type="radio"/> C somewhat | <input type="radio"/> D perhaps |
| 5. <input type="radio"/> A were to | <input type="radio"/> B would | <input type="radio"/> C should | <input type="radio"/> D is to |
| 6. <input type="radio"/> A Where | <input type="radio"/> B Why | <input type="radio"/> C what | <input type="radio"/> D When |
| 7. <input type="radio"/> A will | <input type="radio"/> B should | <input type="radio"/> C would | <input type="radio"/> D can |
| 8. <input type="radio"/> A that | <input type="radio"/> B while | <input type="radio"/> C as | <input type="radio"/> D when |
| 9. <input type="radio"/> A good | <input type="radio"/> B best | <input type="radio"/> C wearing | <input type="radio"/> D worn |
| 10. <input type="radio"/> A something | <input type="radio"/> B anything | <input type="radio"/> C nothing | <input type="radio"/> D none |
| 11. <input type="radio"/> A at | <input type="radio"/> B for | <input type="radio"/> C about | <input type="radio"/> D to |
| 12. <input type="radio"/> A way | <input type="radio"/> B reason | <input type="radio"/> C extent | <input type="radio"/> D degree |
| 13. <input type="radio"/> A looked | <input type="radio"/> B look | <input type="radio"/> C seeing | <input type="radio"/> D see |
| 14. <input type="radio"/> A Even | <input type="radio"/> B When | <input type="radio"/> C As | <input type="radio"/> D Because |

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 15. A advanced | B civilized | C progressed | D advantaged |
| 16. A well | B that | C on | D much |
| 17. A for | B about | C of | D in |
| 18. A hits | B sets | C sits | D suits |
| 19. A on | B in | C along | D for |
| 20. A what | B how | C which | D where |



Translation.

See how many traces from which we may have learn the chopper's history! From this stump we may guess the sharpness of his axe, and from the slope of the stroke, on which side he stood, and whether he cut down the tree without going round it or changing hands; and from the flexure of the splinters, we may know which way it fell. This is one chop contains inscribed on it the whole history of the woodchopper and of the world. On this crap of paper, which held his sugar or salt, perchance, or was the wadding of his gun, sitting on a log in the forest, with what interest we read the tattle of cities, of those larger huts, empty and to let, like this, in High Streets or Broadways. The eaves are dripping on the south side of this simple roof, while the titmouse lisps in the pine and the genial warmth of the sun around the door is somewhat kind and human.

——from *A winter Walk* by Henry David Thoreau



核心语法

1. The early climbers were looking for the easiest way to the top, **because the summit was the prize they sought**, especially **if it had never been attained before**. (L. 3)
2. Such inns **as there were** were generally dirty and flea-ridden. (L. 3)
3. And, indeed, except **when blindfold** she lacked the ability to perceive things with her skin. (L. 4)
4. It was also found that although she could perceive things with her fingers this ability ceased **the moment her hands were wet**. (L. 4)



语法扩展

1. 状语从句 (Adverbial Clause)

状语从句在句中用作状语,可修饰主句中的动词、形容词和副词等。状语从句由从属连词所引导。状语从句的位置可在句首,也可在句末。放在句首时,从句后面常用一逗号。放在句末时,从句前面往往不用逗号。状语从句根据它们的含义可分为时间、地点、原因、目的、结果、比较、让步、条件等九种。

1) 时间状语从句 (Adverbial Clause of Time)

时间状语从句由下列从属连词引导: when, whenever, as (因为), while, after, before, since (自从), ever since, till, until, as soon as, no sooner than, hardly/scarcely... when, the instant/minute/moment..., every/each time 等。如:

So the tools of long ago have remained **when even the bones of the men who made them have disappeared without trace**. (L. 1)

Many classmates have changed a lot **since we graduated from school**.

Whenever you arrive in Shanghai, call me immediately.

The boy left the house **the moment he saw his father**.

till, until 可以通用。但 until 引导的句子可以放在句首,而 till 引导的句子一般在句末;

not until 放在句首时,主句的谓语要倒装。如:

Don't go out **until (till) the rain stops.**

Until she stood I hadn't realized she was so tall.

Not until many centuries later **did we realize** that Columbia had found a new continent.

在 no sooner than, hardly/scarcely...when 表示一个动作刚结束,另一个动作就开始了。主句一般用过去完成时,从句用一般过去时。no sooner, hardly, scarcely 放在句首时,主谓要倒装。如:

Henry **had scarcely/hardly** finished the job **when** he left the office.

No sooner had they started the work **than** the trouble occurred.

2) 地点状语从句 (Adverbial Cause of Place)

地点状语从句由 where, wherever, anywhere, everywhere 等引导。如:

I found my book **where I played with James.**

Wherever you are, you can adapt quickly.

Take this baggage and put it **anywhere you can find enough space.**

3) 原因状语从句 (Adverbial Clause of Cause)

原因状语从句由从属连词 because, for, since (既然), now that, as (由于), seeing (that), considering (that), in that, on the ground that 等引导。because 语气最强,回答 why,它所引导的从句是全句的重心所在;as 语气不如 because 那么强,它所引导的从句往往放在主句前面,用来说明原因;for 用作连词时,所表示的原因往往为上文交待过的情况,而且作为等立连词,它所引导的分句只能放在句子后部,或单独成为一个句子,而 because 引导的从句前后都可以放。如:

The early climbers were looking for the easiest way to the top, **because the summit was the prize they sought**, especially if it had never been attained before. (L. 3)

Since he is busy, let's leave him alone.

As the weather is fine, we decide to go to swimming.

The days are longer, **for the summer is coming.**

now that, seeing/ considering that, in that, on the ground that 与 as, since 意思接近,通常用于书面语。如:

Seeing that the new policy has been made, we should put it into practice.

Smoking is harmful **in that it could destroy our health.**

4) 目的状语从句 (Adverbial Clause of Purpose)

由 that, so that, in order that 等引导。如:

They get up early **(so) that they can catch the train.**

The man worked hard **in order that he could earn enough to support his family.**

5) 结果状语从句 (Adverbial Clause of Result)

由 so that 或 so...that 引导。如:

He was ill **so that he couldn't go to school.**

She was **so tired that** she slept for a whole day.

6) 比较状语从句 (Adverbial Clause of Comparison)

同级比较由 as, as...as, not as (so)...as 等引导。如:

She is not **so** clever **as** her sister (is).

优等比较由 more...than 引导。如:

There are **more** apples in these trees **than** in those ones.

双重比较由 the more...the more 引导。如:

The more exercises you have, **the quicker** you'll get.

倍数比较: times + 比较级 + than 或 times + as + 原级 + as 或 times the + 表示量的名词 + of/that。如:

My house is **twice larger than** yours.

She has **four times as many books as** you have.

We have produced **three times the number of** TV sets of last year.

7) 让步状语从句(Adverbial Clause of Concession)

由 though, although, as, even if, even though, no matter...等引导。让步状语从句中已有连词 though, although 等, 主句前不能用 but, 反之亦然。

as, though 引导的从句语气更强, 被强调的词放在 as, though 前面, 一般要倒装。如:

Younger as he is, he has traveled a lot of places.

while 引导的从句语气较轻, 一般放句首。如:

While Jane likes David so much, she is too shy to tell him.

no matter who = whoever, no matter what = whatever...

She decided to finish the task **however (no matter how) difficult it was**.

8) 条件状语从句(Adverbial Clause of Condition)

由 if, unless, suppose (supposing), provided (providing), as long as, on condition that, in case 等引导。在条件从句中用一般现在时表示将来时。如:

If we open the window, we can see that the spring is approaching.

Supposing the weather is bad, what shall we do?

I don't care who you are **as long as you love me**.

We should leave the place **in case the earthquake happens**.

2. 非限制性定语从句(Non-defining Attributive Clause)

as 单独引导非限制性定语从句, 在句中可指代名词、形容词短语或整个句子, 可放在句首、句中或句末, 一般用逗号与主句隔开。常见句型有: as is well known, as is shown in, as has been stated about 等等。如:

Such inns **as there were** were generally dirty and flea-ridden.

She is just **the same as she used to be in the family**. (L. 3)

As we all know, she is very beautiful.

She is a dancer, **as is clear from her manners**.

语法练习



Fill in the blank with the proper form of the word given in parentheses.

1. He dreams to be an _____ (alp).

2. It's _____ (variable) wet when we take our holidays.
3. I wrote a letter _____ (regard) my daughter's school examinations to her instructor.
4. After her husband died, she moved to a _____ (solitude) valley.
5. All is not lost that's in _____ (perilous).
6. The library _____ (boast) the first edition of Shakespeare.
7. They were _____ (commit) to achieving the impossible mission.
8. My father enjoys reading _____ (detect) novels.
9. It is _____ (perceive) that he could not make her change her mind.
10. My new coat is _____ (similarity) to the one you have.



Multiple choice.

1. The strong wind with sand comes from the _____ hill in front of their house.
A empty B bare C isolated D remote
2. In that country, guests tend to feel that they are not highly _____ if the invitation to a dinner party is extended only three or four days before the party date.
A admired B expected C regarded D worshipped
3. Her new shoes were _____ leather.
A made by B made in C made of D made from
4. _____ experience accounts for his unemployment.
A Lacks B Lack for C Lack of D Lacked
5. The _____ of temperature in that area was very great.
A variety B variable C vary D variations
6. To get a better _____ of the stage, we had to change our seats.
A look B vision C scene D view
7. Nobody _____ that something was wrong at that time.
A noticed B remarked C commented D committed
8. They decided to chase the cow away _____ it did more damage to the cotton fields.
A unless B before C until D although
9. Once environment damage _____, it takes many years for the system to recover.
A had done B is to do C does D is done
10. Certain programs work better for some _____ for others.
A and B than C as D but
11. _____ conventional black ink costs newspaper about thirty cents a pound, most rub-resistant inks added at least ten cents more to the bill.
A While B Meanwhile C Furthermore D Moreover
12. The little boys from countryside are very interested in the computer _____ they have never seen any of them before.
A while B although C which D since



Sentence structure.

- A. Combine the following sentences after the model, using the structure *the more... , the more...*

Model: I do many exercises. I am health.

→The more exercises I do, the healthier I am.

1. She eats a lot. She becomes fat.

2. I often write to him. I am familiar with him.

3. If you work hard, you will get high grades.

4. The girls liked the sad love movie. It made them cry.

5. We climbed high in the mountain. We felt cold.

- B. Rewrite the following sentences by the use of the participle clause with or without a conjunction.

Model: While I was waiting at the barber's, I read the whole of a magazine.

→Waiting at the barber's, I read the whole of a magazine.

1. Before he was in this company, he was a salesman.

2. If weather permits, the sports meeting will be held on Tuesday.

3. After you have read the books, put them at its original places.

4. Take these pills, and you will be fine.

5. When he has completed this research, he will be famous all over the world.



Each of the following sentences contains an error. Point out and correct it.

1. $\frac{\text{Every time}}{A}$ he $\frac{\text{went}}{B}$ to Beijing, $\frac{\text{he}}{C}$ was used to $\frac{\text{visit}}{D}$ the Great Wall.

2. $\frac{\text{Before}}{A}$ he $\frac{\text{came to}}{B}$ China, the American $\frac{\text{studied}}{C}$ Chinese $\frac{\text{for several years}}{D}$.

3. $\frac{\text{Such}}{A}$ people $\frac{\text{that}}{B}$ he described $\frac{\text{in}}{C}$ the novel are $\frac{\text{rare}}{D}$ nowadays.

4. $\frac{\text{You may}}{A}$ do $\frac{\text{like}}{C}$ you $\frac{\text{please}}{D}$.

5. $\frac{\text{Most of the freshmen}}{A}$ in our college have made $\frac{\text{far more greater}}{B}$ progress in $\frac{\text{their}}{C}$ study of Eng-

lish than we $\frac{\text{first}}{\text{D}}$ expected.

6. So great is our passion $\frac{\text{for}}{\text{A}}$ doing things $\frac{\text{for ourselves}}{\text{B}}$ that we are becoming $\frac{\text{increasing}}{\text{C}}$ less independent $\frac{\text{on}}{\text{D}}$ specialized labor.
7. The harder he $\frac{\text{tried}}{\text{A}}$, the $\frac{\text{worst}}{\text{B}}$ he $\frac{\text{danced}}{\text{C}}$ before the $\frac{\text{large}}{\text{D}}$ audience.
8. $\frac{\text{Since}}{\text{A}}$ $\frac{\text{in}}{\text{B}}$ difficulty, you can $\frac{\text{count on}}{\text{C}}$ our $\frac{\text{help}}{\text{D}}$.
9. Nobody will $\frac{\text{ever}}{\text{A}}$ be $\frac{\text{a success}}{\text{B}}$ in life $\frac{\text{without}}{\text{C}}$ they are willing to work just $\frac{\text{little harder}}{\text{D}}$ than necessary.
10. The book $\frac{\text{is written}}{\text{A}}$ in $\frac{\text{so}}{\text{B}}$ simple English $\frac{\text{that}}{\text{C}}$ we beginners can understand it without $\frac{\text{much difficulty}}{\text{D}}$.
11. $\frac{\text{Sees}}{\text{A}}$ $\frac{\text{under}}{\text{B}}$ a microscope, a $\frac{\text{fresh}}{\text{C}}$ snowflake has a delicate $\frac{\text{sixpointed}}{\text{D}}$ shape.
12. It is $\frac{\text{believed}}{\text{A}}$ $\frac{\text{that}}{\text{B}}$ today's pop music serves as a creative force by $\frac{\text{stimulate}}{\text{C}}$ the $\frac{\text{thinking}}{\text{D}}$ of its learners.



Cloze.

1 the artificial hands is 2 less useful than natural one, there may be some jobs that it can do more 3. From time to time we have to do rather difficult jobs and feel that one of our fingers in getting in the way. It is 4 that 5 these occasions a specially designed artificial limb would be more efficient.

Scientists are now studying ways of increasing the 6 of the human limb, or rather 7 its muscles. A machine under development, known 8 a "man-amplifier", 9 of a framework which the operator wears. Every moment he makes is repeated by the steel framework he is 10, but the power which moves the parts of the frame comes from hydraulic(水力的) motors. If the operator 11 down to pick the something up, the work is done not by his own weak muscles but by the hydraulic motors, 12 makes it possible for him to lift 450 kilograms in each hand.

Another machine called a "Hardiman" has two arms and hands which repeat every movement of the operator's arms and hands, 13 with much more strength. In this device the operator controls the movements 14. But just as the operations of a distant unmanned spaceship 15 the moon can be controlled by 16 signals, 17 also such device could be radio-controlled. An astronaut 18 an unknowing planet could send out a robot which could do the jobs for him and 19 information. Will the day ever come 20 the machine, more powerful than man and controlled by a computer brain, takes over from its human inventors?

1. A While B But C Because D For
2. A considerably B considerably C considerably D considering