

★ 研究生英语课程系列教材

English Textbook Series for Graduates of Non-English Majors

总策划 张亚非

总主编 张锦涛

初级英语综合教程

主 编 张锦涛 张丽平



南京大学出版社

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前 言

《初级英语综合教程》是解放军理工大学联合多所军队院校开发的《研究生英语课程系列教材》之一。本套系列教材主要供非英语专业研究生使用,包括《初级英语综合教程》、《初级英语视听说教程》、《中级英语综合教程》、《中级英语视听说教程》、《高级英语综合教程》和《国际学术交流英语教程》。

《初级英语综合教程》主要使用对象为具有一般英语水平的非英语专业硕士研究生。本教程按不同主题分为十二个单元,涉及政治、经济、军事、教育、科技、媒体、职业、社会和文化等。在选材上,注重反映时代特色,体现文体多样性。在编写体例上,每单元包括一篇课文,配有形式多样的读写译练习,旨在通过读写译语言学习实践,促进学生将英语语言知识和技能转化为实际语言应用能力,同时,提高学生的人文和科学素养,拓展学生的国际视野,使其能够更好地适应未来的学习、工作和生活。

为方便教师备课和学生自主学习,教材编写组开发了与教学内容配套的网络课程,构建了立体化教学内容体系,以期达到传授知识,启迪思维,寓学于练,增强能力,陶冶情操,提高素养之目的。

本教程在编写过程中参阅了国内外大量有关文献,谨在此致以衷心的感谢。

本教程虽几易其稿,力求完善,但由于我们的水平有限,不当之处在所难免,诚望各位同行和读者提出批评和建议。

编 者

2014年5月

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Unit One



Career Development





We Are What We Choose

by Jeff Bezos¹

1 As a kid, I spent my summers with my grandparents on their **ranch** in Texas. I helped fix **windmills**, **vaccinate** cattle, and do other chores. We also watched soap operas every afternoon, especially “*Days of Our Lives*.” My grandparents belonged to a **Caravan** Club, a group of Airstream **trailer** owners who travel together around the U. S. and Canada. And every few summers, we’d join the caravan. We’d hitch up the Airstream trailer to my grandfather’s car, and off we’d go, in a line with 300 other Airstream adventurers. I loved and **worshipped** my grandparents and I really looked forward to these trips. On one particular trip, I was about 10 years old. I was rolling around in the big bench seat in the back of the car. My grandfather was driving. And my grandmother had the passenger seat. She smoked throughout these trips, and I hated the smell.

2 At that age, I’d take any excuse to make estimates and do minor arithmetic. I’d calculate our gas mileage²—figure out useless statistics on things like grocery spending. I’d been hearing an ad campaign about smoking. I can’t remember the details, but basically the ad said, every **puff** of a cigarette takes some number of minutes off of your life; I think it might have been two minutes per puff. At any rate, I decided to do the math for my grandmother. I estimated the number of cigarettes per days, estimated the number of puffs per cigarette and so on. When I was satisfied that I’d come up with a reasonable number, I poked my head into the front of the car, tapped my grandmother on the shoulder, and proudly **proclaimed**, “At two minutes per puff, you’ve taken nine years off your life!”

3 I have a vivid memory of what happened, and it was not what I expected. I expected to be **applauded** for my cleverness and arithmetic skills. “Jeff, you’re so smart. You had to have made some **tricky** estimates, figure out the number of minutes in a year and do some division.” That’s not what happened. Instead,



my grandmother burst into tears. I sat in the backseat and did not know what to do. ❶ While my grandmother sat crying, my grandfather, who had been driving in silence, pulled over onto the shoulder of the highway³. He got out of the car and came around and opened my door and waited for me to follow. Was I in trouble? My grandfather was a highly intelligent, quiet man. He had never said a harsh word to me, and maybe this was to be the first time? Or maybe he would ask that I get back in the car and apologize to my grandmother. I had no experience in this **realm** with my grandparents and no way to **gauge** what the consequences might be. We stopped beside the trailer. My grandfather looked at me, and after a bit of silence, he gently and calmly said, “Jeff, one day you’ll understand that it’s harder to be kind than clever.”

4 What I want to talk to you about today is the difference between gifts and choices. Cleverness is a gift, kindness is a choice. Gifts are easy—they’re given after all. Choices can be hard. ❷ You can **seduce** yourself with your gifts if you’re not careful, and if you do, it’ll probably be to the **detriment** of your choices.

5 This is a group with many gifts. I’m sure one of your gifts is the gift of a smart and capable brain. ❸ I’m confident that’s the case because admission is competitive and if there weren’t some signs that you’re clever, the dean of admission wouldn’t have let you in.

6 Your smarts will come in handy because you will travel in a land of **marvels**. We humans—**plodding** as we are—will astonish ourselves. We’ll invent ways to generate clean energy and a lot of it. Atom by atom, we’ll assemble tiny machines that will enter cell walls and make repairs. This month comes the extraordinary but also inevitable news that we’ve **synthesized** life. In the coming years, we’ll not only synthesize it, but we’ll engineer it to **specifications**. I believe you’ll even see us understand the human brain. ❹ Jules Verne⁴, Mark Twain⁵, Galileo⁶, Newton⁷—all the curious from the ages would have wanted to be alive most of all right now. As a civilization, we will have so many gifts, just as you as individuals have so many individual gifts as you sit before me.

7 How will you use these gifts? And will you take pride in your gifts or pride in your choices?

8 I got the idea to start *Amazon* 16 years ago. I came across the fact that Web usage was growing at 2,300 percent per year. ❺ I’d never seen or heard of anything that grew that fast, and the idea of building an online bookstore with



millions of titles—something that simply couldn't exist in the physical world—was very exciting to me. I had just turned 30 years old, and I'd been married for a year. I told my wife MacKenzie that I wanted to quit my job and go do this crazy thing that probably wouldn't work since most **startups** don't, and I wasn't sure what would happen after that. MacKenzie (also a Princeton grad and sitting here in the second row) told me I should go for it. As a young boy, I'd been a garage inventor. I'd invented an automatic gate closer out of cement-filled tires, a solar cooker that didn't work very well, out of an umbrella and **tinfoil**, baking-pan alarms to **entrap** my **siblings**. I'd always wanted to be an inventor, and she wanted me to follow my passion.

9 I was working at a financial firm in New York City with a bunch of very smart people, and I had a brilliant boss that I much admired. I went to my boss and told him I wanted to start a company selling books on the Internet. He took me on a long walk in Central Park⁸, listened carefully to me, and finally said, "That sounds like a really good idea, but it would be an even better idea for someone who didn't already have a good job." That logic made some sense to me, and he **convinced** me to think about it for 48 hours before making a final decision. Seen in that light, it really was a difficult choice, but ultimately, I decided I had to give it a shot. I didn't think I'd regret trying and failing. And I suspected I would always be **haunted** by a decision to not try at all. After much consideration, I took the less safe path to follow my passion, and I'm proud of that choice.

10 Tomorrow, in a very real sense, your life—the life you **author** from scratch on your own—begins.

11 How will you use your gifts? What choices will you make?

12 Will **inertia** be your guide, or will you follow your passions?

13 Will you follow **dogma**, or will you be **original**?

14 Will you choose a life of ease, or a life of service and adventure?

15 Will you **wilt** under criticism, or will you follow your **convictions**?

16 Will you bluff it out when you're wrong, or will you apologize?

17 Will you guard your heart against rejection, or will you act when you fall in love?

18 Will you play it safe, or will you be a little bit **swashbuckling**?

19 When it's tough, will you give up, or will you be **relentless**?

20 Will you be a cynic, or will you be a builder?

21 Will you be clever at the expense of others, or will you be kind?



22 I will **hazard** a prediction. ⑥ When you are 80 years old, and in a quiet moment of **reflection** narrating for only yourself the most personal version of your life story, the telling that will be most compact and meaningful will be the series of choices you have made. In the end, we are our choices. Build yourself a great story. Thank you and good luck!

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Jeff Bezos: Jeff Bezos (born January 12, 1964) is an American entrepreneur who played a key role in the growth of e-commerce as the founder and CEO of Amazon. com, Inc. , an online merchant of books and later of a wide variety of products. Under his guidance, Amazon. com became the largest retailer on the World Wide Web and the model for Internet sales. 杰弗里·贝索斯
2. gas mileage: Gas mileage is the ratio of the number of miles traveled to the number of gallons of gasoline burned. 一加仑汽油所行驶的里程(汽油消耗定额)
3. shoulder of the highway: (US) (called also hard shoulder of the highway in Britain) It refers to the outside edge of the highway that is not used for travel. 高速公路的边缘
4. Jules Verne: Jules Verne (1828—1905) is a French author, who is often regarded as the father of science fiction. He was born in Nantes, France, and ran away to sea at the age of 11. After he was sent home in disgrace, he vowed to travel only in his imagination. He carried out this pledge in more than 50 works that combine scientific fantasy and exciting adventure. His collaboration with the publisher Pierre-Jules Hetzel led to the creation of the *Voyages Extraordinaires*, a widely popular series of scrupulously researched adventure novels including *Journey to the Center of the Earth*, *Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea*, and *Around the World in Eighty Days*. 儒勒·凡尔纳
5. Mark Twain: Samuel Langhorne Clemens (November 30, 1835 - April 21, 1910), better known by his pen name Mark Twain, was an American humorist, novelist, writer, and lecturer. 马克·吐温
6. Galileo: Galileo Galilei (February 15, 1564 - January 8, 1642) is an Italian physicist, mathematician, astronomer, and philosopher who played a major role in the Scientific Revolution. His achievements include improvements to the telescope and consequent astronomical observations and support for Copernicanism(哥白尼的学说). Galileo has been called the “father of modern observational astronomy”, the “father of modern physics”, the “father of science”, and “the father of modern science”. 伽利略·伽利莱



7. Newton: Sir Isaac Newton PRS MP (December 25, 1642 – March 20, 1727) was an English physicist and mathematician who is widely regarded as one of the most influential scientists of all time and as a key figure in the scientific revolution. His book *Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy*, first published in 1687, laid the foundations for most of classical mechanics(经典力学). Newton also made seminal contributions to optics and shares credit with Gottfried Leibniz for the invention of the infinitesimal calculus(无穷小微积分). Newton's Principia formulated the laws of motion and universal gravitation that dominated scientists' view of the physical universe for the next three centuries. It also demonstrated that the motion of objects on the Earth and that of celestial bodies could be described by the same principles. By deriving Kepler's laws of planetary motion from his mathematical description of gravity, Newton removed the last doubts about the validity of the heliocentric(以太阳为中心的)model of the cosmos. 艾萨克·牛顿
8. Central Park: It is a public park at the center of Manhattan in New York City. The park initially opened in 1857, on 778 acres of city-owned land (it is 840 acres today). In 1858, Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux won a design competition to improve and expand the park with a plan they entitled the Greensward Plan. Construction began the same year, continued during the American Civil War, and was completed in 1873. Central Park is the most visited urban park in the United States. 中央公园

VOCABULARY

applaud /ə'plɔ:d/ *vt.* express approval of or support for (something or someone) 称赞

author /'ɔ:θə/ *vt.* 1) be the author of (something, such as a book) 编写, 写作
2) create 发起, 创造

caravan /'kærəvæn/ *n.* 1) a group of people with animals or vehicles travelling together on a long journey especially through the desert 旅行队 2) large covered vehicles (such as cars or wagons) 有篷卡车

conviction /kən'vɪkʃən/ *n.* a strong belief or opinion 坚定的信仰

convince /kən'vɪns/ *vt.* to make someone feel certain that something is true 使确信

detriment /'detrɪmənt/ *n.* (formal) something that will cause damage or injury to something or someone 损害

dogma /'dɒgmə/ *n.* a belief or set of beliefs that is accepted by members of a group without being questioned or doubted 教条, 信条



entrap /ɪn'træp/ *vt.* catch (someone or something) in a trap or in something like a trap 使陷入圈套(或困境、危险等)

gauge /geɪdʒ/ *vt.* 1) make a judgment about (something) 估计, 判定 2) measure (something) exactly 精确地测量

haunt /hɔ:nt/ *vt.* keep coming back to the mind of (someone) especially in a way that makes the person sad or upset (思想、回忆等)萦绕在心头,使苦恼,使担忧

hazard /'hæzəd/ *vt.* offer (something, such as a guess or an opinion) even though you may be wrong 斗胆提出,尝试

inertia /ɪ'nɜ:ʃjə/ *n.* 1) a feeling of not having the energy or desire that is needed to move 惰性 2) (physics) a property of matter by which something that is moving goes at the same speed and in the same direction until another thing or force affects it 惯性

marvel /'mɑ:vəl/ *n.* someone or something that is extremely good, skillful, etc. 奇迹,令人惊奇的人或事

original /ə'ri:dʒənəl/ *adj.* 1) able to think of or make new and creative things 有独到见解的,有独创性的 2) not like others, new, different, and appealing 原创性的,新的,独创的,新颖的

plod /'plɒd/ *v.* 1) walk slowly and usually heavily 沉重缓慢地行走 2) progress or develop slowly 缓慢地进行

proclaim /prə'kleɪm/ *vt.* say or state (something) in a public, official, or definite way, to declare or announce (something) 宣布,声明

puff /pʌf/ *n.* 1) an act of breathing

something (such as smoke or medicine) into your lungs 吞云吐雾 2) a movement of gas, smoke, or air that can be seen or felt (一)吹,(一)喷,一股股

ranch /ræntʃ/ *n.* 1) a large farm especially in the U. S. and Canada where animals (such as cattle, horses, and sheep) are raised (尤指美国、加拿大的)大牧场 2) (chiefly US) a farm for a special crop or a kind of animal(美)(专业性的)饲养场;(专营某一作物的)农场

realm /relm/ *n.* an area of activity, interest, or knowledge 领域

reflection /rɪ'flekʃən/ *n.* careful thought about something 深思,反省

relentless /rɪ'lentlɪs/ *adj.* 1) remaining strict or determined 不屈不挠的 2) continuing without becoming weaker, less severe, etc. 持续的,不间断的

seduce /sɪ'dju:s/ *vt.* 1) lead away from duty, accepted principles, or proper conduct 唆使,诱……入歧途 2) persuade (someone) to do something 说服

sibling /'sɪblɪŋ/ *n.* (formal) a brother or sister 兄弟,姐妹,同胞

specification /ˌspesɪfɪ'keɪʃən/ *n.* a detailed description of work to be done or materials to be used in a project 详述,说明书

startup /'stɑ:tɪʌp/ *n.* a new business 新公司,新开张的企业

swashbuckling /'swɒʃbʌklɪŋ/ *adj.* being brave and having many exciting adventures 有传奇经历的

synthesize /'sɪnθaɪsaɪz/ *vt.* (formal) make (something) by combining different things 综合,合成



tinfoil /'tɪnfɔɪl/ *n.* a thin sheet of shiny metal that is used especially for cooking or storing food 锡箔

trailer /'treɪlə/ *n.* (chiefly US) a vehicle that can be pulled by a truck or car and that can be parked and used as an office, vacation home, etc. (美)(用汽车拖行的)活动房屋(或工作室),拖车活动式房屋

tricky /'trɪki/ *adj.* 1) (of persons or their actions) deceptive 诡计多端的 2) requiring skill or caution, difficult to do or deal with 需要技巧的,难以对付的

vaccinate /'væksəneɪt/ *vt.* inject a substance into a person or animal to protect against a particular disease 给

……接种牛痘(或疫苗)

wilt /wɪlt/ *vi.* 1) lose energy, confidence, effectiveness, etc. 使丧失勇气(或自信心),畏缩,退缩 2) become weak and tired especially because of hot weather 使(人)变得萎靡不振,支撑不住

windmill /'wɪndmɪl/ *n.* a structure that has parts which are turned around by the wind and that is used to produce power, pump water, etc. 风车房,风车

worship /'wɜːʃɪp/ *vt.* 1) love or honor (someone or something) very much or too much 崇拜,敬重 2) show respect and love for a god especially by praying, having religious services, etc. 敬奉,信奉

PHRASES AND EXPRESSIONS

1. **a bunch of** (somewhat informal) a group of people or things that are together or are associated with each other in some way (usually singular) 一群

2. **bluff it out** pretend that you will do something or that you know or have something 用欺骗的手段蒙混过关

3. **come in handy** very useful or helpful 非常有用

4. **come up with** get or think of (something that is needed or wanted) 想出

5. **figure out** understand or find (something, such as a reason or a solution) by thinking 想出,算出

6. **from scratch** from a point at which nothing has been done yet 从头做起,从零开始

7. **give it a shot** (informal) attempt to do something (非正式)试图做某事

8. **hitch up** attach, fasten, or connect (something) with a hook, knot, etc (用环、钩等)套住,钩住(某物)

9. **in that light** in a way of showing or understanding something or someone 以那种方式

10. **make sense** have a clear meaning 有意义

11. **play it safe** be careful and avoid risk or danger 谨慎行事

12. **pull over** move a vehicle to the side of



the road and stop 开到路边停下

13. **roll around** 1) turn over one or more times 滚动 2) (also British roll about) (informal) to arrive or happen again (非正式)来临

14. **take ... off** 1) subtract, deduct 扣除, 减去 2) spend (an amount of time) away from a job or activity 从工作时间(或正在做的事情)中抽出(时间), 休息, 休假

SENTENCE ANALYSIS

- ① While my grandmother sat crying, my grandfather, who had been driving in silence, **pulled over** onto the shoulder of the highway.

“who had been driving in silence”是非限制性定语从句, 修饰先行词 my grandfather, 翻译时可以作为前置修饰语放在 grandfather 之前。

[译文] 我的祖母坐在那里哭泣时, 之前一直在默默开车的祖父把车停在了路边。

- ② You can seduce yourself with your gifts if you're not careful, and if you do, it'll probably be to the detriment of your choices.

插入语“and if you do”的意义暗含在前后句中, 翻译时可以省略。

[译文] 如果一不小心, 你可能被天赋所诱惑, 这可能会损害到你做出的选择。

- ③ I'm confident that's the case because admission is competitive and if there weren't some signs that you're clever, the dean of admission wouldn't have let you in.

[译文] 我之所以如此确信, 是因为入学竞争十分激烈, 如果不能表现出聪明智慧, 便没有资格进入这所学校。

- ④ Jules Verne, Mark Twain, Galileo,

Newton—all the curious from the ages would have wanted to be alive most of all right now.

(1) “the + 形容词”表达一类人或事, the curious 为“充满好奇心的人”, 指前面提到的儒勒·凡尔纳等伟人。

(2) “would have wanted”是对过去无法实现的事情的虚拟。

[译文] 儒勒·凡尔纳, 马克·吐温, 伽利略, 牛顿——所有那些充满好奇之心的人都希望能够活到现在。

- ⑤ I'd never seen or heard of anything that grew that fast, and the idea of building an online bookstore with millions of titles—something that simply couldn't exist in the physical world—was very exciting to me.

这是一个由 and 连接两个并列句子的复合句, 后一个句子的主语是 the idea, 谓语动词为 was very exciting to me, 破折号中的插入语进一步解释说明 the idea。
[译文] 我从未看到或听说过任何增长如此快速的东西。创建涵盖几百万种书籍的网上书店的想法令我兴奋异常, 因为这个东西在物理世界里根本无法存在。

- ⑥ When you are 80 years old, and in a quiet moment of reflection narrating for



only yourself the most personal version of your life story, the telling that will be most compact and meaningful will be the series of choices you have made.

[译文] 当你们 80 岁时,在追忆某个往

昔的时刻,只有你一个人静静对内心诉说着你的人生故事,其中最为充实、最有意义的那段讲述,会被你做出的一系列决定所填满。

EXERCISES



I. Understanding the text

1. Answer the following questions based on the information provided in the text.

- 1) Why does the author tell us a story in his childhood at the beginning of the text?
- 2) What is the author's opinion about gifts and choices? What is yours?
- 3) Why is the author so sure that one of the students' gifts is the gift of a smart and capable brain?
- 4) What choice did the author have and what path did he take in his career development?
- 5) According to the author, what is the most compact and meaningful telling in our reflection when we grow old?

2. Read the following statements and decide whether they are true or false. Write T for true and F for false in the blank.

- 1) _____ The Caravan Club my grandparents belonged to consists of people who travel together around the world.
- 2) _____ Every few summers the author would take a taxi to grandfather's car and join the caravan.
- 3) _____ The author was good at calculation when he was a child.
- 4) _____ After the author's grandma burst into tears, his grandpa stopped the car and said some harsh words to the author for the first time in his life.
- 5) _____ According to the author, choices are more important than gifts.
- 6) _____ All the curious from the ages would have wanted to be alive most of all right now because as a civilization, we have so many gifts.
- 7) _____ The idea of building an online bookstore was very exciting to the author since it couldn't exist in the physical world.
- 8) _____ The author's wife wanted the author to be an inventor.
- 9) _____ The author's boss thought the author's idea of starting a company selling books on the Internet a really good idea for the author.
- 10) _____ The author took pride in his choice of following his passion rather than his gifts.



II. Vocabulary

1. Find from the four choices below each statement the fittest to fill the blank in the statement.

- 1) We live in a society that _____ money.
A. reveres B. praises C. worships D. cherishes
- 2) The tornado _____ dozens of lives.
A. proclaimed B. claimed C. published D. said
- 3) Displaying art in a bar or cafe is a _____ business considering the potential hazards involved with combining food, drink, smoke and precious works of art.
A. sly B. tricky C. cunning D. complex
- 4) Gusev deduced that Volkov was in love with a woman who'd been sent to _____ him for political purposes.
A. attract B. entrap C. cheat D. deceive
- 5) Seminar participants learnt that in Hong Kong, political _____ accounts for the limited public influence in cable TV (CATV), while in Korea, the government is keeping tight control on its own CATV networks.
A. ignorance B. frustration C. sluggishness D. inertia
- 6) No one at this stage is prepared to _____ a guess at the outcome of the poll on February 25.
A. hazard B. submit C. recommend D. propose
- 7) The government _____ in the face of such powerful pressure.
A. faded B. sank C. despaired D. wilted
- 8) Their religious _____ prevented them from taking up arms.
A. persuasion B. opinion C. principle D. convictions
- 9) However I did get a bit cheesed off with the movie's rather _____ pace.
A. steady B. routine C. plodding D. dull
- 10) One issue dominated above all others—the environmental damage caused by our _____ search for, and profligate use of, energy.
A. progressing B. relentless C. severe D. rigid

2. Fill in the blanks of the following sentences with phrases in their proper form from the box. Remember there are more phrases than blanks.

bluff it out	play it safe	figure out	come up with
give it a shot	in that light	take some excuse	hitch up
from scratch	make sense	come across	come in handy

- 1) The driver _____ his horses to the wagon.