



普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材

★ 教育部大学外语推荐教材

# 新视野

## NEW HORIZON COLLEGE ENGLISH

# 大学英语

### 综合训练

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外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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# 新视野

## NEW HORIZON COLLEGE ENGLISH

# 大学英语

## 综合训练

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## 新视野大学英语

### 综合训练 2

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# 前 言

大学英语的发展历程,可追溯到20世纪80年代初期。我国的外语教育家们博采古今中外之长,精心研究,推出了《大学英语教学大纲》和大学英语四、六级考试,编写了一套套各具特色的精品教材,创造了大学英语教学蓬勃发展、满园春色的今天!

新旧世纪的交替,不是一个简单的更迭,而是事物不断发展、循序渐进的过程。新世纪带来的是新的起点,新的追求,新的开拓。在教育战线上,我们看到了宏伟壮观的“面向21世纪教育振兴行动计划”、“新世纪高等教育改革工程”、“新世纪网络课程建设工程”等一系列新世纪的大手笔。

“新世纪网络课程建设工程”是经国务院批准的、由教育部实施的“面向21世纪振兴行动计划”的重点工程。“新世纪网络课程建设工程”计划用两年左右的时间,建设200门左右的基础性网络课程。《新视野大学英语》便是其中之一,它像一枝刚刚破土而出的幼苗,沐浴着新世纪的曙光,带着思索与遐想,来到了大学英语教师和学生的身旁。它是教育部普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材,也是教育部大学外语推荐教材。我们作为《新视野大学英语》的作者,怀着无限的诚摯,愿与广大高校英语界的同仁们共同探讨大学英语再上一个新台阶的思路。

## 一、《新视野大学英语》的探索

《新视野大学英语》的设计、编写和制作过程是一个向同仁学习的过程,一个上下求索的过程。这种探索主要体现在以下几个方面:

### 1. 传统的课本与光盘、网络课程

《新视野大学英语》这套教材同步提供课本、光盘与网络课程。传统的课本是几千年文化的承袭,为人类培养了一代又一代的社会栋梁。课本有其特有的编写体系,摈弃课本会严重影响长期形成的教学理念。课本仍然是不可取代的、行之有效的根本性教学工具。课本与光盘、网络课程的同步推出,有助于拓宽教学内容,使教学内容可以从课本开始,通过因特网这一媒介,延伸到多元化的信息世界;课本与光盘、网络课程的同步推出,有助于广大教师对教与学的思维转化和手段更新,使传统的“灌注式教学”能逐步演化到自主选择、参与式的教学;课本与光盘、网络课程的同步推出,会引起教学模式的转变,既可以实现由教师现场指导的实时同步学习,也可以实现在教学计划指导下的非实时自学,还可以实现通过使用电子邮件、网上讨论区、网络通话等手段的小组合作型学习等。

### 2. 课堂教学与网络教学

《新视野大学英语》不仅继承了传统课堂教学的优良传统,还兼有网络课程的许多长处:不仅包括教学内容的传输,还有学生学业管理模块;不仅跟踪学生的学与练的过程,还自动记录学习的情况,提供平时学习成绩的查询。此外,网络课程还为教师提供了试题库及实施考试的工具和环境。《新视野大学英语》充分利用了网络实时和异时交互的工具,在网络课件内量身定做了自己的网上讨论区和电子邮件及邮件列表系统,使学生在《新视野大学英语》网站上方快捷地实现互动交流,开展小组合作型学习。然而这一切只是对课堂教学的延伸、补充和加强,绝对不是取代课堂教学。面对面的课堂教学仍然是师生交互的重要手段。在网络课程内容日益丰富的情况下,教师应适量减少内容的重复讲解,同时要加强面授形式的课堂教学与辅导。

### 3. 基本教学内容与教学内容的拓宽

《新视野大学英语》的网络课程提供了极为详尽的教学内容，其中包含了传统教学模式中最基本的东西。同时，网络课程还提供了网上工具，便于教师自行制作教案或修改网络已提供的教案，以便丰富和完善教学内容。此外，网络课程还利用互联网的便捷，提供了与课文内容相关的网址，为学生提供了个性化学习的空间。但有一点不可忽视，即面对基本教学内容与拓宽的教学内容之间的选择，教师应以基本教学内容作为教学的主战场。

### 4. 语言学理论与教学实践

从20世纪80年代开始，许多语言学、应用语言学的著作开始被陆续引进我国，广大高校英语教师在教学实践的同时，潜心研读理论，主动将理论应用于教学实践和教学科研。《新视野大学英语》的编委在设计、编写和制作的过程中，就十分注意理论对实践的指导作用。

著名的语言学家 Widdowson 指出：“以交际为目的的语言教学要求一种教学方法，即把语言技能和交际能力结合在一起。”他又指出，“从课堂教学的角度来说，尽管在课堂中有些练习或活动可能会侧重于某一种技能的训练，可是其成功往往需要学习者使用到其他的交际技能。”《新视野大学英语》就体现了这样一种以应用为本，听、说、读、写多位一体的教材设计理念，把提高学生综合应用能力放在首位。其配套的《读写教程》与《听说教程》在内容上联系紧密，听、说、读、写练习互为补充，浑然一体。

根据第二语言或外语习得理论，阅读文章的长度和生词量之间应该有一定的比例关系。课文长度是一个值得注意的问题：课文过长，会造成课堂教学操作上的困难；课文过短，会使生词相对集中，生词量过多，造成学习者理解上的困难，而频繁的查阅生词会挫伤学习者的阅读积极性。《新视野大学英语》对阅读课文的长度有适当的控制，如《读写教程》一级的课文一般在700词左右，《读写教程》二级的课文在800词左右，《读写教程》三、四级的课文在900词左右，快速阅读则每篇控制在300词左右。每篇课文出现的单词的数量控制在课文总词量的5%至7%左右。

*A University Grammar of English*的作者之一 Quirk 曾经指出：“我们的眼光……应该重点放在词汇的共核上，该共核构成了任何英语语体——无论多么专业的语体——的主要部分。不掌握词汇的共核，对于任何语体来说，都无法达到比学舌水平稍好一点的流利程度。”著名的语言学家、Cobuild 系列词典的主编 John Sinclair 也提出：“在没有特定指导方针的前提下，我们可以建议任何英语学习者把学习的重点放在：(a)语言中的最常见词形；(b)词汇的核心用法；(c)它们构成的典型组合搭配。”《新视野大学英语》教材的编写也体现了对核心词汇的关注和重视，《新视野大学英语》第一级的起点为1,800单词，在1~4级教材中覆盖全部的核心词汇四级词汇，在5~6级教材中覆盖全部的六级词汇。

语言学家 Harmer 指出：“如果我们希望学生学到的语言是在真实生活中能够使用的语言，那么在教材编写中接受性技能和产出性技能的培养也应该像在生活中那样有机结合在一起，注重各分项能力训练之间的衔接和互补及篇章层次上的一体化技能培训，孤立地发展某项技能显然是荒谬的。”《新视野大学英语》所有栏目和练习的编写，均紧扣课文进行，彼此衔接和补充。语篇分析、写作、阅读技能、内容概要等全部取材于课文。我们认为课文是最佳的语篇分析素材和写作范本，也是阅读技能分析和操练的素材。

### 5. 教学与测试

测试是教学的重要检测和评估手段。测试理论与实践的发展，为我们提供了各种不同性质、不同目的的测试。在教学过程中，我们选择以学业测试为主线，引导学生在教材学习上

多下功夫。《新视野大学英语》同步提供了每级教材的试题库。教师可以根据教学进度和学生的学习情况,选择某一个或几个单元,选择某一个或几个题型作为测试内容。测试的时间也可以根据需要进行五分钟的小测验,或两个小时的综合测试。教师既可以从题库中选择试题,也可以删改或增加试题。试题库提供的试题可以在学校局域网上进行测试,组织几个甚至更多的教室同步测试,也可以在不联网的情况下组织测试,或在计算机上实现无纸化测试。当然也允许教师从试题库获取试卷、录音,在打印之后,用传统的方式组织小测验或测试。

## 6. 教学与科研

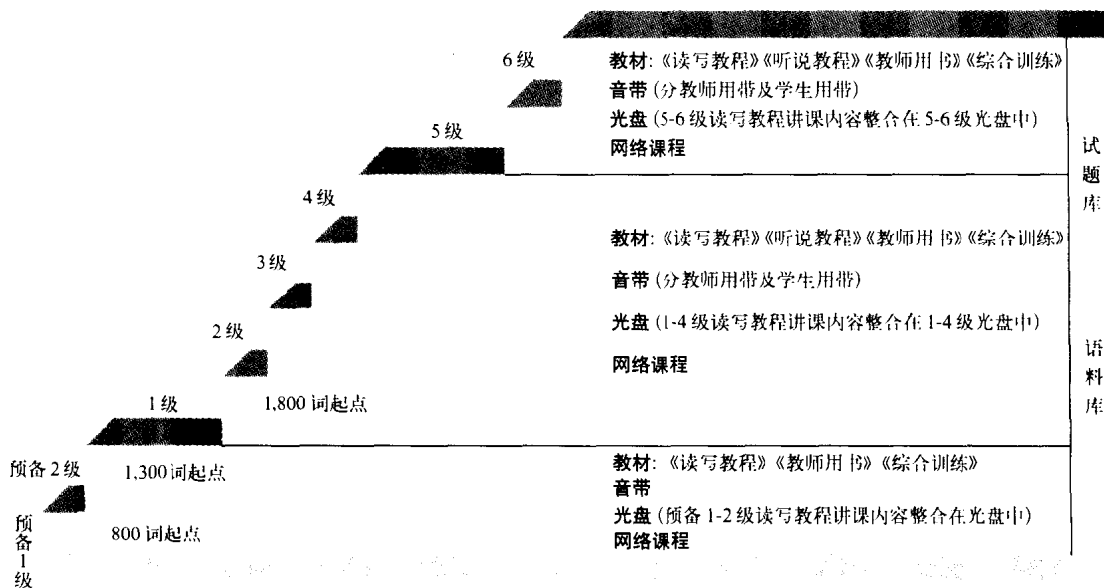
《新视野大学英语》的设计、编写和制作过程是一个教学与科研相结合的探索过程,反过来它又为高校外语教学科研提供了交流和探讨的园地。在编写过程中,我们同时设计和制作了配套专用的语料库。根据目前情况,估计语料库的最终规模可达到150万词左右,相当于国外著名的Brown和LOB语料库的最初规模,也相当于最近国外学术界推出的Cobuild TEFL的规模,可以适用于各种不同用途的研究。语料库的建立既为本套教材的编写提供了素材,也为对本套教材作评估的有识之士提供了依据。

## 7. 《读写教程》、《听说教程》与《综合训练》的关系

《新视野大学英语》的《读写教程》以题材为中心组织单元,但每个单元的三篇课文的体裁形式不一定完全相同。《听说教程》配合《读写教程》的中心话题展开并组织听、说训练,《综合训练》则配合《读写教程》对词汇、语法、结构、翻译、阅读等多方面提供进一步操练的内容。《新视野大学英语》通过《读写教程》这一主线,以培养读、写、译的能力为主,同时结合《听说教程》与《综合训练》,全面培养听、说、读、写、译的能力。

## 二、《新视野大学英语》的框架结构

《新视野大学英语》拥有课本、光盘与网络课程三种不同的载体,既可以选择使用,也可以组合使用。《新视野大学英语》的主教材每一级分别有《读写教程》、《听说教程》、《综合训练》以及《教师用书》。现把《新视野大学英语》全套教材的框架结构图示如下:



注: 试题库只以软件包形式向使用院校或单位提供。

### 三、《新视野大学英语》的编写和制作队伍

《新视野大学英语》项目总负责人、教材总主编为上海交通大学郑树棠教授。

《新视野大学英语》顾问有胡文仲、杨惠中、汪榕培、Frank Borchardt(美国)、Joyce Wilkinson(加拿大)。

参加《新视野大学英语》编写、制作的单位有：上海交通大学、清华大学、东北大学、哈尔滨工业大学、同济大学、北京师范大学、华东理工大学、北京理工大学、北方交通大学、上海大学、上海师范大学、北京工业大学、天津大学、南开大学、石油大学等。

《新视野大学英语》编委会成员有(以姓氏笔画为序)：王亚平、王基鹏、王焱华、毛忠明、许建平、李思国、乔梦铎、辛丁、陈永捷、吴江、吴树敬、陆伟忠、汪家树、罗立胜、金启军、周国强、周俊英、郑树棠、胡全生、顾大禧、徐玲、徐钟、黄跃华、嵇纬武。

参加《新视野大学英语》编写、制作的有全国十余所大学的几十名资深教授和中青年骨干教师。

新世纪的到来标志着一个新的开端。《新视野大学英语》带给我们的是辛勤的耕耘，无尽的探索。它像一枝刚刚破土而出的幼苗，需要我们去灌溉和呵护；它提供给广大教师的是教学、实践、再创造、再发展的园地。岁月的交替，不是我们追求的终结，而是新的追求的开始，《新视野大学英语》在实践中能否成功，关键在于我们是否辛勤地付出。我们愿以自己的汗水来浇灌这块园地的鲜花，使之更加绚丽多彩。

《新视野大学英语》编委会

2002年12月

## 编写及使用说明

《综合训练2》是《新视野大学英语：读写教程2》的配套用书，供大学英语一年级学生第二学期使用。

本书共有10个单元，每单元均由三部分组成：第一部分为Reading Passage A的配套练习，第二部分为Reading Passage B的配套练习，第三部分为快速阅读训练。

第一部分包括以下七类练习：1. 拼写与词义；2. 构词；3. 介词与副词的用法；4. 短语动词；5. 容易混淆的词；6. 短语与词级翻译；7. 完形填空。

第二部分主要包括以下七类练习：1. 单词填空；2. 构词；3. 介词与副词的用法；4. 短语动词；5. 容易混淆的词；6. 短语与词组翻译；7. 完形填空。

第三部分包括三篇300词左右的短文，每篇后面均有五个阅读理解题或翻译练习。短文内容与读写教程课文相关，以增加《读写教程》所含词汇的重复率，并方便学生复习、巩固在《读写教程》中所学的内容。

《综合训练》内容不是《读写教程》中已有练习的简单重复。《读写教程》因为容量所限，不可能将所有必要的练习全部包含进去。本书编者与《读写教程》主编反复考虑后，确定了分别编入《读写教程》及《综合训练》的内容和练习形式。使用《新视野大学英语》系列教材的教师可根据学生的具体情况，使用《综合训练》中的全部或部分内容。

《新视野大学英语》总主编为上海交通大学郑树棠。

《新视野大学英语：综合训练2》主编为东北大学李思国、金启军，参加编写的主要人员有东北大学的高丽新、李欣、姜焱、刘卓、金敬红，上海交通大学左克文、冯宗祥、赵勇等。

《新视野大学英语：综合训练2》由郑树棠、Joyce Wilkinson 审定全稿。

在从事材料整理、计算机处理等方面上海交通大学陈金昌、管博、阮东生、王秀文、朱一凡、杨敏敏等做了大量的工作，在此一并表示感谢。



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# UNIT 1

## Part I

### Exercises for Passage A

#### I A. Spell out the following words with the help of their meanings and the first letters.

- |                        |   |             |
|------------------------|---|-------------|
| 1. b <u>udget</u>      | v. plan the spending of sth.                        | significant |
| 2. a <u>cut</u>        | a. (of the senses) quick, sharp; strong, deep       |             |
| 3. b <u>rief</u>       | a. lasting only a short time                        |             |
| 4. a <u>ssess</u>      | v. judge the quality or worth of                    |             |
| 5. g <u>enerally</u>   | ad. usually, mostly                                 |             |
| 6. o <u>btain</u>      | v. get sth.   |             |
| 7. f <u>ulfill</u>     | v. carry out  |             |
| 8. s <u>ignificant</u> | a. of major importance                              |             |
| 9. d <u>evice</u>      | n. sth. thought out, invented for a special purpose |             |
| 10. l <u>eisure</u>    | n. free time  |             |

#### B. Now complete the following sentences with some of the words used in A. Change the form where necessary.

- Your success today may be significant for your whole future.
- It is especially worth giving praise in areas in which effort generally goes unnoticed or unmentioned.
- She invented a device that automatically closes windows when it rains.
- He came into the room hurriedly, with an air of anxiety.
- The doctor's instructions must be fulfilled exactly; the sick man's life depends on it.
- It is difficult to assess the importance of the decision.
- Where did you obtain your knowledge of Chinese history?
- If we budget carefully, we'll be able to afford a new car.

#### II Complete each of the following sentences with the proper form of the word given in brackets.

- (press) All the men were under heavy pressure working day and night.
- (rest) The man was very worried about the safety of his son, so he restly walked about the room.
- (leisure) The young industrial engineer did everything in a leisure way.
- (surround) How my teacher could teach any youngster in such surround things is a complete mystery to me.

5. (competence) Do you think you'd be competent to criticize (批评) the action taken by your colleagues?
6. (increase) The situation in that area has become increasingly serious in the last few weeks.
7. (skill) Skilful student performance depends on careful teaching planning.
8. (arrive) John Read, a recent arrival to the United States, was an altogether more effective man.
9. (open) The book's opening is dull, but the last sections are interesting.
10. (pass) In my opinion, their friendship has survived the passing of time.

**III Fill in each of the blanks in the following sentences with a correct preposition or adverb.**

- On one hand, she had to look after her sick son; on the other hand she tried her best to be a good news writer. So she was always in a rush.
- I am really glad to have the opportunity of meeting you in person.
- He felt that in time the severe misery (悲惨) of the working people would result in revolution.
- When he writes, he always keeps a dictionary at hand.
- From then on, I was committed to losing the weight and getting into shape.
- He has behaved in the most unusual way; I can't account with his action at all.
- Let us hope she proves worthy of all that has been done today.
- How much do you charge for a haircut?
- Crime does not automatically go with poverty (贫穷); some rich men are criminals.
- A very early Greek philosopher (哲学家) once said that the rich men were slaves to their money.

**IV Study the following phrasal verbs and do the corresponding exercises.**

run + *ad.* / *prep.*

**A. Match the definitions in Column B with the phrasal verbs in Column A.**

- | A              |       | B   |
|----------------|-------|---|
| 1. run across  | ( E ) | A. knock down and hurt ( a person or animal)                        |
| 2. run after   | ( F ) | B. have no more of  |
| 3. run away    | ( H ) | C. read or examine quickly  |
| 4. run down    | ( D ) | D. find or meet by chance ( esp. sb. or sth. pleasant)              |
| 5. run into    | ( A ) | E. meet sb. by chance; encounter (difficulties, problems, etc.)     |
| 6. run out of  | ( B ) | F. run to try to catch sb.; try to get the attention and company of |
| 7. run over    | ( G ) | G. drive over sb. or sth.   |
| 8. run through | ( C ) | H. go quickly away from a place; escape by running                  |

**B. Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition or adverb.**

1. Jack rode his bicycle too fast and almost ran into his little brother.
2. He ran away twice from his boarding school because he couldn't put up with being limited in an institution (社会机构).
3. Scientists have warned that the human race will run out of the fresh water supply one day.
4. We've got a few minutes before the train goes, so I'll just run through your instructions again.
5. When I ran across a problem while making my model airplane, I asked Uncle Mark to help.
6. I ran across one of his earliest recordings in a second-hand shop.
7. The train ran over the poor fellow as he was crossing the line.
8. Instead of devoting himself to his studies, he wastes his time running after girls.

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

1. Janet is finally used to cook on an electric stove after having a gas one for so long.  
A B C D  
(A); Correction: working
2. Reading several books on that subject, Bill considered himself an expert.  
A B C D  
(A); Correction: Having read
3. We were pleased to have the opportunity to watch such good dancers to perform  
A B  
a highly praised new ballet.  
C D  
(B); Correction: perform
4. Even though the child pretended sleeping, when we opened the bedroom door we were not fooled.  
A B C D  
(B); Correction: to sleep
5. Some of the people were standing in the street watched the demonstration, while others were singing songs.  
A B C D  
(C); Correction: watching
6. Having finished his term paper before the fixed date, it was delivered to the professor before the class.  
A B C D  
(D); Correction: He delivered it

7. If our expanding population is not to suffer from lack and pollution in the future, a  
 A  
 great effort must be made to repair some of the damage already done and to stop more  
 B C  
 harm done.

D  
 (X); Correction: do

8. I am going to have my letters type tomorrow afternoon if I've got them ready by then.  
 A B C D

(/); Correction: will

**VI** Fill in the blanks with words from the text either similar or opposite in meaning to the words in italics.

1. Americans believe no one *stands still*. If you are not proceeding, you are falling behind.
2. Time is *treated* as if it were something almost real. This is because people value time highly, and they resent someone else "wasting" it beyond a certain appropriate point.
3. City people always appear to be *hurrying* to get where they are going, restlessly seeking attention in a store, or elbowing others as they try to complete their shopping. getting through daytime meals is part of the pace of life in this country.
4. They may miss  tense  business chats in a restaurant or coffee house. Normally, Americans do not assess their visitors in such *relaxed* surroundings over extended small talk.
5. Since we generally assess and inquire professionally rather than socially, we start talking business very *quickly*. We also communicate \_\_\_\_\_ through faxes, phone calls or emails rather than through personal contacts, which though pleasant, take longer — especially given our traffic-filled streets.
6. We, therefore, save most *personal* visiting for after work hours or for  (at)  weekend gatherings.
7. Unless a certain amount of time is allowed to elapse, it seems in their eyes as if the task being considered were \_\_\_\_\_, *not worthy of proper respect*.
8. In the U.S., however, it is taken as a sign of \_\_\_\_\_ or *being competent* to solve a problem, or fulfill a job successfully, with speed.

**VII** Translate the following into English.

1. 有责任进行研究、实践和探索 It's up to them to research prac
2. 只受时间支配 It's at time's dispose.
3. 深感人生短暂 deeply feel that time flies!
4. 生活节奏的一部分 a part of the rhythm of life
5. 建立信任感 build up the sense of trust.
6. 从专业角度而不是从社交角度来评价他们的来访者 evaluate the visitors of them from specialized not on social
7. 源源不断地生产出节省劳力的器具 produce the facilities that save strength and time
8. 使人不必跑腿, 并节省大量时间 It is unnecessary for people to walk on four and of

- 9. 特别是考虑到车辆拥挤的街道 *particularly take the crowded street into*
- 10. 被看作是一个能力强的人的表现 *considered as the representative of an effective person*

**Fill in each of the following blanks with one word. In each case, use the exact word that appears in your textbook.**

The U.S. is (1) \_\_\_\_\_ a telephone country. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ everyone uses the telephone to conduct business, to chat with friends, to make or (3) \_\_\_\_\_ social appointments, to say "Thank you," to shop and to obtain all kinds of information. Telephones save the feet and endless amounts of time. This is due partly (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the fact (5) \_\_\_\_\_ telephone service is superb here, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ the postal service is (7) \_\_\_\_\_ efficient.

Some new (8) \_\_\_\_\_ will come from cultures (9) \_\_\_\_\_ it is considered impolite to work too quickly. Unless a certain amount of time is allowed to elapse, it seems in their eyes as if the task (10) \_\_\_\_\_ considered were insignificant, not (11) \_\_\_\_\_ of proper respect. Assignments are, consequently, felt to be given (12) \_\_\_\_\_ weight by the passage of time. In the U.S., however, it is taken (13) \_\_\_\_\_ a sign of skillfulness or being competent to solve a problem, or fulfill a job successfully, (14) \_\_\_\_\_ speed. Usually, the more important a task is, the (15) \_\_\_\_\_ capital, energy, and attention will be poured into it in order to "get it moving."

## Part II



### Exercises for Passage B

**Fill in the following blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.**

- |           |             |               |             |
|-----------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| tradition | marvelous   | amuse         | moreover    |
| avoid     | appreciate  | distress      | clash       |
| evidently | fascinating | comprehension | distinction |

- Bicycling is a good exercise; moreover, it doesn't pollute the air.
- There will be nobody to appreciate your jokes when we are gone.
- The news that John was killed in the battle greatly distressed the family.
- In the western countries, it is a tradition that women get married in long white dresses.
- People there warmly congratulated him on the marvelous discovery of oil.
- After the quarrel, he decided to avoid useless discussions with his colleague.
- In their spare time, they may also amuse themselves in the workers' palace of culture.
- Evidently the medical student who has been trained to be a doctor for four years is

- interested in the subject of operating
9. My best friend's wedding clashed with my examination, so I couldn't go.
  10. Each paragraph of the passages may be followed by some comprehensive questions.
  11. Tony has the distinction of being the cleverest student in the class.
  12. The story of Robinson Crusoe's adventures is fantastic to listen to.

**I Complete each of the following sentences with the proper form of the word given in brackets.**

1. (desire) Those professors think that in teaching it is highly desirable to know exactly what one is hoping to achieve.
2. (excite) His father has a weak heart and should avoid all excitement.
3. (amuse) To everybody's amusement the actor fell off the stage during the evening performance.
4. (isolate) The patient had to remain in isolation until she was no longer contagious (传染的).
5. (reject) It is understandable that he has stopped offering to help her, since he has had so many rejections.
6. (hostile) We don't know why he showed signs of hostility to our plan.
7. (acquire) The acquisition of language habits is in itself not enough for the true mastery of a language.
8. (end) A good beginning makes a good end.
9. (help) Your brother was very helpful; we could not have done the job without him.
10. (favor) Perhaps this might be a favorable opportunity for my mentioning who I am.

**II Fill in each of the blanks in the following sentences with a correct preposition or adverb.**

1. She had a kind heart in spite of what you say, and we still believe she is honest and not guilty.
2. After her father's death, she was unable to cope with the difficulties of her new position in the company.
3. These folk songs are familiar to the local people.
4. After the Second World War, returning soldiers became tired of foreign wars and foreign affairs and they wanted only to get back to the comfort and security of their own culture.
5. A line of forts (要塞) was built along the boundary (边界), to protect the country from attack.
6. There are so many difficulties for us to deal with that it is necessary for all of us to make great efforts.
7. We wonder whether the country has recovered from the effects of the war yet.
8. That did not prevent him from taking all the factors into account.
9. Emily Dickinson, the great American poet, isolated herself from society, living a normal New England village life only with her family.
10. At that time, universities had to adjust to the needs of students who were less mature and less settled in their interests.

**IV Study the following phrasal verbs and do the corresponding exercises.**

go + ad. / prep.

**A. Match the definitions in Column B with the phrasal verbs in Column A.**

A		B
1. go after	( F )	A. blow up; go bad
2. go by	( H )	B. continue; happen
3. go in for	( J )	C. manage to succeed or live in spite of not having sth.
4. go into	( I )	D. look at and examine; repeat
5. go off	( A )	E. match or suit
6. go on	( B )	F. try to win sth. or sb.
7. go over	( D )	G. look at or explain sth. carefully from the beginning to the end; suffer sth.
8. go through	( G )	H. act according to; judge by
9. go with	( E )	I. enter; discuss; examine
10. go without	( C )	J. take part in; show an interest in

**B. Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition or adverb.**

1. A poor man has to go without many things that a rich man regards as almost necessities in life.
2. Please don't go \_\_\_\_\_ what he says! His taste in films is not very dependable.
3. His speech went on for so long that people began to fall asleep.
4. Happiness doesn't as a matter of fact go with money.
5. The chairman said that these plans would have to be gone through very carefully.
6. If a spark (火星) were to reach the gas it would go off at once.
7. Once Sam decided what he wanted, he went ~~with~~ for it with single-mindedness (一心一意) that reminded me of his father.
8. She goes in for wearing very unusual clothes.
9. The woman went ~~over~~ through every drawer and cupboard in the house, but she could not find the missing silver.
10. The policeman went ~~by~~ over the facts again and again, but couldn't piece them together.

**V A. There are four pairs of words below that are easily misused. Fill in the brackets in Column A with these words with the help of the corresponding definitions given in Column B.**

isolate	separate	decline	reject
discovery	recovery	recognition	realization

- | A                     | B  |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. ( <u>isolate</u> ) | cause to be alone; keep apart from others so that a disease will not be spread |
| ( <u>separate</u> )   | move apart; break or divide into the parts forming the whole                   |
| 2. ( <u>reject</u> )  | refuse esp. politely; be unwilling   |
| ( <u>decline</u> )    | refuse to accept, to throw away as useless or imperfect                        |



3. ( ) returning to the usual state of health, strength, ability, etc.
- ( ) finding or learning about (a place, facts, etc. for the first time)
4. ( ) an experience of understanding and believing
- ( ) the power to know sth. as true, or to admit sb. or sth. as being real

**B. Fill in the sentences with the proper form of the above words.**

1. The explorers had a full recognition of the dangers they would face.
2. She was rejected by the army because of her bad eyesight.
3. A collector of scarce creatures will show us some of his latest discoveries.
4. That famous singer felt isolated and was in need of improving his public image with his neighbors.
5. We asked her to come to our party, but she rejected our invitation.
6. A fence separated the garden from the sidewalk.
7. It is disappointing for them to be told that the patient was quite beyond the possibility of recovery.
8. In this disguise (化装), you can walk into your own home, without a chance of recognition even by your loved ones.

**VI Translate the following into English.**

1. 有许多值得拥有的乐趣 have a great deal of interests worthy
2. 尽管有这些优势 In spite of all these advantages
3. 适应一种新文化有困难 It's difficult to adjust to a new culture
4. 厌倦和新文化有关的许多事物 he tired of many things connected
5. 保护自己不受文化冲击的影响 protect myself from the effect of the culture's clash
6. 与真正能帮助你事物脱离开 separated from the helpful things
7. 克服敌对的情绪 overcome the hostile emotion
8. 从前两个阶段的症状中恢复过来 recovery from the last two illnesses
9. 似乎像是一段很有帮助的经历 seem to be an helpful experience
10. 经历四个阶段 go through four stages

**VII Read the following passage carefully and choose one of the words in brackets to fill in each of the blanks.**

“You’re going to the United States to live? How wonderful! You’re really lucky!”

Does this sound familiar? But is it (1) true (real, true) all the time? Specialists in intercultural studies say that it is not easy to (2) adjust (lead, adjust) to life in a new culture. They call the feelings which people experience when they come to a new environment culture (3) shock (shock, surprise).

According to these specialists, there are three (4) stages (stages, steps) of culture shock. In the first stage, the newcomers like their environment. Then, when the newness wears off, they begin to hate the city, the country, the people, the apartment, and everything else in the new culture. In the final stage of culture shock, the newcomers begin to adjust to their (5) living (conditions, surroundings) and, as a (6) result (result, cause), enjoy their life more.