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大学英语四、六级决胜丛书

大 学 英 语

阅读与完型填空精选题解

主编 陆 芸 高旭东

主审 谭万成



大连海事大学出版社
Dalian Maritime University Press

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大学英语四级、六级考试辅导用书

大学英语

阅读与完型填空精选题解

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大学英语阅读与完型填空精选题解

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内容简介

本书由 20 个单元组成。每个单元包括两篇短文和一篇完型填空。本书所选文章短小精悍,内容丰富,体裁多样,易于阅读。

大学英语阅读主要测试学生以下几项能力:(1)理解句子的意义和上下文的逻辑关系的能力;(2)理解字面和隐含意思的能力;(3)理解文章细节和主旨大意的能力;(4)对文章进行判断、推理和信息转换的能力。

大学英语完型填空题主要测试考生的综合运用语言的能力,包括语感、词汇、语法、习语、固定搭配、介词用法、词义辨析、短语动词等多方面能力。一般讲,在做完型填空题之前,先大概浏览两到三遍,对短文内容有个大体的认识,然后再认真去选择,切记盲目选择。

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前 言

《大学英语四、六级决胜丛书》是根据教育部最新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》、《大学英语四级考试大纲》、《大学英语六级考试大纲》，在严格遵循和研究四、六级考试规律的基础上，由近 20 所高校中具有多年丰富的四、六级教学经验的教师，经过近 3 年的精心策划和潜心研究编写而成的。参加本丛书编写的高校有：大连海事大学、大连理工大学、吉林工业大学、吉林工学院、吉林大学、东北师范大学、大连国际商务学院、吉林省华侨外语专修学院、吉林省教育学院、吉林北华大学、东北财经大学、大连轻工学院、大连大学、北京轻工学院、辽宁师范大学、长春师范学院、长春光机学院、长春邮电学院、大连水产学院等。本丛书由前国家大学英语四级考试委员会委员、大连理工大学外语系孔庆炎教授担任总主审，大连海事大学外语系范凤祥教授任总主编，大连海事大学外语系宫玉波副教授担任本丛书总策划。本套丛书包括(1~6 级)词汇测试、大学英语语法结构测试、大学英语语言点精华测试、大学英语阅读与完型填空、四、六级考试简答与改错、大学英语精典范文与评析、四级精典试题及六级精典试题模拟等共 10 部。另外，刘文阁、单文博、周世界 3 位同志参加了《四、六级精典试题模拟与详解》(下册)一书的编写工作，并担任本书副主编。本丛书有以下几个特点：

1. 所用全部语料为计算机精心筛选，内容丰富，题材新颖。
2. 重点突出，针对性强，对考试项目进行分解，做到各个击破，以不变应百变，触类旁通，稳中求胜。
3. 测试内容多样化，避免单一性。
4. 注解精练、言简意赅。
5. 丛书各部前后呼应，既相互独立又相互贯穿，各有侧重，浑然一体。

英语中有句谚语叫 Practice makes perfect(熟能生巧)，它告诉人们要想做好一件事，就要多实践。要想在四、六级考试中取得理想的成绩，考生除了在认真掌握教材内容的基础上还得进行大量的、系统的、具有针对性的测试。但是，我们不主张测试代替教学，也不主张“题海战术”，但恰到好处的测试与实践会促进教学，取得好成绩，换句话说，学要得法。《大学英语四、六级决胜丛书》就是基于这一思想应运而生的。它会使广大考生从令人眼花缭乱的四、六级考试的书籍中走出，心有所从，心有所适。我们可以肯定地说，如果能认真研读此丛书，考生定会有信心百倍、稳操胜券之感，定会领略“曾经沧海难为水，除却巫山不是云”的境界。本丛书不仅适合四、六级考生，也是英语自考生、入学研究生、在职研究生、TOEFL 考生不可多得的备考材料。

英语中还有一句谚语叫 To err is human(人非圣贤，孰能无过)。尽管我们已尽了全力，书中定有不妥之处，还望广大同仁及读者不吝赐教。

编 者

1999 年 7 月 1 日于大连

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Unit 1

Part I Reading Comprehension

Directions: There are two passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. Read each passage carefully and choose the correct answers.

Passage 1

I found myself facing a dry-cleaning store which had once been one of the best restaurants in New York. On Sundays the old man would take my mother and me for dinner. There had been a balcony where a baker in a tall white hat baked fresh rolls, and whenever a customer entered, the baker would look down and put in the fresh batch. I could smell the rolls through the odor of cleaning fluid on Lenox Avenue. I could see the manager who always sat down with us while we ate. He had some disease. I suppose, because the right side of his face was swollen out like a balloon, but he always wore a hard wing collar and a white tie, and never seemed sick.

A Negro with a mustache was looking through the store window at me. For a moment I had the urge to go and tell him what I remembered, to describe this avenue when no garbage cans were on the street, when the Daimlers and Minervas and Fords had cruised by, and the cop on the corner threw back the ball when it got through the outfield on 114th Street.

I did not go into the store, nor even toward our house. Any claim I had to anything had lapsed. I went down town instead and sat in my room, trying to read.

1. The author's purpose in the passage is to
 - A) express the author's sentimental and nostalgic feelings.
 - B) recall something sad in the past.
 - C) describe the restaurant where he often went.
 - D) narrate his everyday life.
2. The author stopped in front of a store, because
 - A) he was looking for a good place for dinner.
 - B) he wanted to take some clothes to be cleaned there.
 - C) he wanted to buy some freshly baked rolls.
 - D) he was recalling his childhood.
3. The expression "old man" in line 2 most likely refers to
 - A) grandfather.
 - B) uncle.
 - C) father.
 - D) the old friend.
4. According to the author, which of the following is true of the manager?

- A) He was always sad. B) He had a swollen cheek.
C) He was often sick. D) He always wore a white hat.
5. In the passage, what the word "it" in line 12 refers to
A) the cop. B) the ball. C) children. D) the car.

Passage 2

As far back as 700 BC, man has talked about children being cared for by wolves. Romulus and Remus, the legendary twin founders of Rome, were purported to have been cared for by wolves. It is believed that when a she-wolf loses her litter, she seeks a human child to take its place.

This seemingly preposterous idea did not become credible until the late nineteenth century when a French doctor actually found a naked ten-year-old boy wandering in the woods. He did not walk erect, could not speak intelligibly, nor could he relate to people. He only growled and stared at them. Finally the doctor won the boy's confidence and began to work with him. After many long years of devoted and patient instruction, the doctor was able to get the boy to clothe and feed himself, recognize and utter a number of words, as well as write letters and form words.

1. What is the passage mainly about?
A) The life habit of wolves. B) The boy and the French doctor.
C) The twin founders of Rome. D) Wolves' caring for human children.
2. According to the passage, where did the French doctor find the boy?
A) In the woods. B) Outside his house.
C) In the wolves' lair. D) On the road.
3. The word "litter" in line 3 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
A) food. B) rubbish.
C) young animals. D) servant.
4. According to the passage, the French doctor was finally able to work with the boy, that is because
A) the boy was patient.
B) the boy could recognize and utter a number of words.
C) the boy was clever.
D) the boy had confidence in him.
5. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT.
A) The French doctor succeeded in winning the boy's confidence.
B) It is said that a she-wolf will substitute a human child for her lost litter.
C) The boy was finally able to dress himself.
D) Instances of wolves' caring for human children can be traced back to the sixteenth century.

Part II Cloze

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the one that best fits into the passage.

A very important world problem is the rapidly increasing pressure of population on land and on land 1. It is not so much the 2 population of the world but its 3 of increase which is important. It 4 to be about 1.6 percent per annum. In 5 of numbers this means 6 forty to fifty-five million 7 people every year. By this time tomorrow, and every day, there will be 8 to the earth about 120, 000 9 people.

This 10 increase of population will 11 immense problems. By A. D. 2000, 12 something desperate happens, there will be 13 7 billion people on the surface of this earth! Why is this increase in population 14? It is really due to the 15 of the knowledge and the 16 of what is coming to be called Death Control. It 17 the work of the doctors and the nurses and the hospitals and the health services in keeping people 18 who, a few years ago, 19 of some of the incredibly serious killing diseases, as they 20 to be.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| C 1. A) sources | B) origins | C) resources | D) forces |
| A 2. A) actual | B) real | C) recent | D) genuine |
| B 3. A) proportion | B) rate | C) level | D) span |
| A 4. A) runs out | B) sets down | C) takes up | D) works out |
| B 5. A) words | B) terms | C) sphere | D) unit |
| A 6. A) something like | B) nothing but | C) no more than | D) on average |
| A 7. A) additional | B) moderate | C) irregular | D) expended |
| B 8. A) increased | B) added | C) multiplied | D) produced |
| C 9. A) other | B) extraordinary | C) extra | D) special |
| C 10. A) multiple | B) multitude | C) enormous | D) numerous |
| B 11. A) figure | B) create | C) hold | D) reserve |
| B 12. A) until | B) unless | C) despite | D) so long as |
| C 13. A) as well as | B) as much as | C) as many as | D) as far as |
| A 14. A) taking place | B) letting out | C) keeping up | D) getting on |
| A 15. A) spread | B) forecast | C) message | D) management |
| B 16. A) development | B) practice | C) intelligence | D) reaction |
| A 17. A) observes | B) satisfies | C) recommends | D) recognizes |
| B 18. A) living | B) alive | C) lived | D) lively |
| C 19. A) would die | B) died | C) would have died | D) would be dying |
| C 20. A) are used | B) were used | C) used | D) have been used |

Unit 1 答案及注释

Part I

Notes on Passage 1

一、词语分析

1. balcony	['bælkəni]	<i>n.</i>	阳台
2. batch	[bætʃ]	<i>n.</i>	一炉(面包)
3. fluid	[fluid]	<i>n.</i>	流体;液体
4. cruise	[kru:z]	<i>vi.</i>	巡游
5. lapse	[læps]	<i>vi.</i>	(时间)流逝

二、答案及注释

1. A)

注释:作者的主要意图是表达一种伤感、怀旧,故只能选 A)。B)是干扰项,文中所述并非什么伤心事。

2. D)

注释:作者停下来是因为他想起童年往事。

3. C)

注释:文中“old man”意为“父亲”。

4. B)

注释:此题可用排除法。

5. B)

注释:“it”指“the ball”。

Notes on Passage 2

一、词语分析

1. purport	[pə:'pɔ:t]	<i>vt.</i>	声称
2. legendary	['ledʒəndəri]	<i>a.</i>	传说的;传奇式的
3. litter	['litə]	<i>n.</i>	一窝小崽
4. preposterous	[pri:'pɔ:tərəs]	<i>a.</i>	反常的;荒谬的;乖戾的
5. erect	[i'rekt]	<i>a.</i>	直立的
6. growl	[graʊl]	<i>vi.</i>	(动物)嗥叫
7. clothe	[kləʊð]	<i>vt.</i>	为……穿衣

二、答案及注释

1. D)

注释:全文讲的都是狼孩的事,是主旨。

2. A)

注释:参见原文第二段。

3.C)

注释:本文内确指“狼崽”,而并不是指“垃圾”。

4.D)

注释:医生成功的原因是经过努力后狼孩开始信任医生。

5.D)

注释:其他都符合文意,而 D)应是可追溯到公元前 700 年。

Part II

Notes on Cloze

1.C)

注释: C) resources 常用复数,指资源、物力、财力;land resources 陆地资源,e.g. exploit natural resources 开发自然资源;而 A) sources 与 B) origins 指起源、来源。
e.g. Imperialism is the source of war in modern times. 帝国主义是现代战争根源。the origins of civilization 文明的发源地。

2.A)

注释: A) actual **a.** 事实上的,实际情况的,e.g. actual conditions 实际情况;
B) real **a.** 其实的,现实的,e.g. in real life 在现实生活中;
D) genuine **a.** 真正的,名副其实的(货真价实的),
e.g. genuine Marxist-Leninist Parties 真正的马克思列宁主义政党。

3.B)

注释: B) rate of increase (人口)增长率,此句可译为:重要的不是地球上目前的实际人口数,而是人口增长率。
e.g. The survival rate is about 99%. 成活率大约为 99%。
A) proportion 指比重,比例,比率,e.g. a proportion of three to one 三与一之比;
C) level 水平,层次,e.g. different culture levels 不同的文化层次;
D) span 长度,距,全长,e.g. life span 寿命。

4.D)

注释: work out = figure out 计算出。本句可译为:算一下,大约是每年 1.6%。per annum [拉] 每年;而 A) run out 用光,花光,耗尽;
C) take up 从事;占据(时间、空间等)。

5.B)

注释: in terms of... 就……而言,在……方面,e.g. in terms of people's interests 从人民的利益出发;in terms of manpower 在人力方面;in terms of theory 在理论上。

6.A)

注释: B)、C)意思不对。D) on average 应为 on the (an) average 平均地

7.A)

注释: additional people 意为“增加的人口”

8.B)

注释: B) add to = increase 增加;add...to... 把……加到……。

9. C)

注释: extra 额外的,多出的;而 B) extraordinary 出众的。

10. C)

注释: C) enormous *a.* 巨大的,宏大的;A) multiple *a.* 复合的,多样的;

e. g. a multiple job holder 有多职业的人。

B) multitude 不是形容词,而是名词, e. g. like the stars in multitude 多如繁星;

D) numerous *a.* 为数众多的, e. g. numerous books 许许多多的书。

11. B)

注释: B) create *vt.* 引起,产生,造成, e. g. create immense problems 引起众多问题;而

A) figure *vt.* 描绘,想像;C) hold 拿着,抓住;D) reserve *vt.* 储备,保存, e. g.

reserve one's strength for the next battle 养精蓄锐,准备下次战斗。

12. B)

注释: desperate *a.* 令人绝望的,危急的,本句意为“除非发生险恶的事……”。

13. C)

注释: C) as many as 与……一样多(修饰可数名词)。B) as much as 与……一样(修饰

不可数名词)。A) as well as 也;D) as far as 远到,直到。

14. A)

注释: B) let out 放掉,放出,泄露;C) keep up 跟上;D) get on 过活,生活,相处,进展等。

15. A)

注释: A) spread of knowledge 知识的传播;B) forecast *n. & vt.* 预测,预报。

16. B)

注释: B) practice 实施,实行。实施 Death Control,人们珍视生命,无论从医疗还是法律方面,都保护生命,所以人口数量增加。

17. D)

注释: D) recognize *vt.* 公认,赏识,承认,认可, e. g. Landscape architecture is today recognized as one of the fine arts. 园林建筑学今天被公认为是美术的一种。

18. B)

注释: alive 作表语。keep 为系动词。

19. C)

注释: C) 为虚拟结构,是一种与过去事实相反的虚拟结构。主句用 would + have + 动词的过去分词构成。

20. C)

注释: C) used to do 过去常常;而 be used to (doing) sth. 习惯于(做)某事。e. g. We used to get up early. 我们过去常常早起。I've been used to the life here. 我已习惯于这里的生活了。

Unit 2

Part I Reading Comprehension

Directions: There are two passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. Read each passage carefully and choose the correct answers.

Passage 1

In an effort to produce the largest, fastest, and most luxurious ship afloat, the British built the Titanic. It was so superior to anything else on the seas that it was dubbed "unsinkable". So sure of this were the owners that they provided lifeboats for only 950 of its possible 3,500 passengers.

Many passengers were aboard the night when it rammed an iceberg, only two days at sea and more than half way between England and the New York destination. Because the luxury liner was traveling so fast, it was impossible to avoid the ghostly looking iceberg. An unextinguished fire also contributed to the ship's submersion. Panic increased the number of casualties as people jumped into the icy water or fought to be among the few to board the lifeboats. Four hours after the mishap, another ship, the Carpathia, rescued the survivors—less than a third of those originally aboard.

The infamous Titanic enjoyed only two days of sailing glory on its maiden voyage in 1912 before plunging into 12,000 feet of water near the coast of Newfoundland, where it lies today.

1. Which of the following is NOT true?
 - A) Only a third of those aboard perished.
 - B) The Carpathia rescued the survivors.
 - C) The Titanic sank near Newfoundland.
 - D) The Titanic was the fastest ship afloat in 1912.
2. Which of the following did not contribute to the large death toll?
 - A) Panic.
 - B) Fire.
 - C) Speed.
 - D) Carpathia.
3. How many days was the Titanic at sea before sinking?
 - A) 2.
 - B) 4.
 - C) 6.
 - D) 12.
4. The word "unextinguished" means most nearly the same as _____.
 - A) indestructible
 - B) uncontrollable

- C) undiscovered D) unquenched
5. The destination of Titanic's maiden voyage is _____ .
- A) Ireland B) England
- C) New York D) Newfoundland

Passage 2

In response to his gruff summons, I had entered the room and shut the door quietly behind me. There was a pause of complete stillness in which the buzzing of the bees among the pink roses sounded as loud as a flight of aircraft.

I said, "Grandfather?" on a note of painful hesitation. His voice was harsh when he spoke, and the words uncompromising, but I had seen him wet his lips and make the attempt twice, "Well, Annabel?"

I went quickly across the room and knelt down beside the sofa and put my hands on his lap, on top of the plaid rug. His thin hand, with its prominent blue-knotted veins, came down hard over mine, surprisingly strong and warm.

In the end it was easy to know what to say. I said quite simply, "I'm sorry, Grandfather. Will you have me back?"

The hand moved, holding mine together even more tightly. "If I said no," said Grandfather crisply, "it would be no more than you deserve." He cleared his throat violently. "We thought you were dead."

"I'm sorry."

His other hand reached forward and lifted my chin. He studied my face, turning it towards the light of the window. I bit my lip and waited, not meeting his gaze. He said nothing for a long time, then, as harshly as before, "You've been unhappy, haven't you?"

I nodded. He let me go, and at last I was able to put my forehead down on the rug so that he couldn't see my face. He said, "So have we," and fell silent patting my hand.

1. The passage is about a girl
 - A) who came to visit her grandfather.
 - B) who had been away in college and came back home.
 - C) who returned home later than the appointed time.
 - D) who ran away from home and returned.
2. From the passage, it can be deduced that when the girl entered the room
 - A) she was afraid of her grandfather and cried.
 - B) she didn't know what to say to her grandfather.
 - C) she didn't expect to see her grandfather there.
 - D) she was calm and ready to talk to her grandfather.
3. The word "pause" in line 2 could best be replaced by

- A) period. B) moment. C) interval. D) minute.
4. We can infer from the passage that Annabel is
 A) apprehensive and repentant. B) ill-tempered and rude.
 C) malicious and wicked. D) arrogant and self-confident.
5. According to the passage, Annabel thought that her grandfather
 A) was a stubborn man who would never forgive her.
 B) would never compromise.
 C) would eventually forgive her.
 D) would never understand her.

Part II Cloze

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the one that best fits into the passage.

When television began to expand, very few of the people who had become famous as 1 announcers were able to be equally effective 2 television. Some of the difficulties they experienced when they were trying to 3 themselves to the new medium were technical. When 4 on radio, for example, they had become 5 to seeing on behalf of the listeners. This art of seeing for others 6 that the announcer has to be very good 7 talking. Above all, he has to be able to 8 a continuous sequence of visual images which add meaning 9 the sound the listener hears. In the 10 of television, however, the announcer sees 11 with the viewer. His duty, 12, is completely different. He is there to make 13 that the viewer does not 14 any point of interest, to help him focus 15 particular things, and to help him 16 the images on the television screen. 17 his radio colleague, he must know the 18 of silence and how to use it at those 19 when the pictures speak for 20.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A) television | B) advertisement | C) radio | D) newspaper |
| 2. A) of | B) on | C) at | D) in |
| 3. A) adopt | B) shape | C) alter | D) adjust |
| 4. A) listening | B) working | C) appearing | D) showing |
| 5. A) used | B) experienced | C) determined | D) practiced |
| 6. A) guarantees | B) convinces | C) means | D) warns |
| 7. A) of | B) with | C) on | D) at |
| 8. A) create | B) reflect | C) cause | D) affect |
| 9. A) on | B) in | C) to | D) about |
| 10. A) case | B) matter | C) example | D) occasion |
| 11. A) something | B) everything | C) nothing | D) anything |
| 12. A) therefore | B) moreover | C) furthermore | D) nevertheless |
| 13. A) clear | B) definite | C) easy | D) sure |
| 14. A) drop | B) ignore | C) miss | D) catch |

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 15. A) to | B) on | C) in | D) at |
| 16. A) reveal | B) expose | C) translate | D) understand |
| 17. A) As | B) Besides | C) Like | D) Unlike |
| 18. A) value | B) cost | C) price | D) worth |
| 19. A) minutes | B) periods | C) moments | D) times |
| 20. A) them | B) themselves | C) him | D) himself |

Unit 2 答案及注释

Part I

Notes on Passage 1

一、词语分析

1. in an effort to 在致力于……
2. be superior to 胜过; 优于
3. dub vt. 授予称号, 给……起绰号
4. ram vt. 撞上
5. maiden voyage 处女航

二、答案及注释

1. A)

注释: 只有答案 A) 作者没有提到, 其他均符合本文内容。

2. D)

注释: 从文中可知, Carpathia 是另一艘船名, 所以并不是引起伤亡的原因。

3. A)

注释: 泰坦尼克号船只在海中航行了两天, 然后就撞冰山沉没了。

4. D)

注释: quench 即“扑灭”的意思, unquenchable 是“不可扑灭”的意思, 与 unextinguished 是同义。

5. C)

注释: 泰坦尼克号船的目的地就是纽约。从第二段第三行可以知道答案。

Notes on Passage 2

一、词语分析

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----|-------------------|
| 1. gruff | [grʌf] | a. | (说话)粗暴的; 生硬的; 粗哑的 |
| 2. summon | ['sʌmən] | vt. | 呼唤; 命令来 |
| 3. uncompromising | [ʌn'kɒmprəmaɪzɪŋ] | a. | 毫不让步的; 不妥协的 |
| 4. plaid | [plæd] | n. | (苏格兰)格子花呢; 方格呢 |
| 5. prominent | ['prɒmɪnənt] | a. | 突出的; 显著的 |

二、答案及注释

1. D)