Townsend Press 英语词汇学习丛书



# ocabulary Basics 英语词汇入门

(第二版)

美国大学生 使用最多的 词汇丛书!

Judith Nadell • Beth Johnson • Paul Langan

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学习任何一门语言,词汇学习是其中的基础工程和关键部分。掌握尽可能多的单词词组,是每个语言学习者孜孜以求的目标。然而我们经常听到的声音是:单词太难记了!

市场上介绍单词记忆法或是词汇学习方法的书可谓俯拾皆是,提到的方法又是林林总总五花八门,词根词缀法、联想记忆法等等,不一而足。有没有一种更有趣更有效的学习词汇的方法呢?在此我们谨把美国大学生中用得最多最广的一套词汇学习丛书推介给大家。

该丛书由美国Townsend Press出版,我社原版引进,并根据中国学习者特点做了些改编。与时下图书介绍的单词记忆方法不同,该丛书的作者们倡导的是根据认知原理,通过积极学习(active learning)来熟悉掌握单词的方法。具体步骤是:首先,作者把要介绍的8个或者10个生词置于两道练习题中,让学习者通过语境,利用单词所在上下文中的例证、同义词、反义词等线索,推测(infer)或是猜测(guess)生词的意义。其次,就是通过大量的、反复的、多类型的练习,帮助学习者由推测或猜测词义,通过搭配练习(matching words with definitions)来识别词义(identify each word's meaning),通过完成句子、同义、反义或是类比(analogy)关系选择以及完形填空等练习,让学习者不断接触该生词并在各种场合中不断运用它,从而达到理解、巩固、掌握并最终自然而然地记忆单词的目的。在整个过程中,学习者是一个积极主动的参与者,而不是一个被动的记忆者。

除了上述主张的记忆方法不同,本套书还有以下特色:

- (1) Words-in-Context Approach: 本套书中的每个章节首先把要介绍的8个或10个生词通过练习题的形式介绍给读者,让读者通过上下文,猜测词义、熟悉词义并作出选择。
- (2) Abundant Exercises: 词义熟悉之后,编写者设置了大量的、各种类型的练习,包括词义搭配、选择题、完形填空等,加深巩固该章节中所介绍的8个或10个单词。每五六个章节组成一个单元,除了章节中的练习外,每一单元中还设有阶段复习性练习题,以巩固该单元中所介绍的所有词汇。
- (3) Focus on Essential Words: 读者看到书后,很自然地就会问为什么每本书中只讲述了250或300个单词呢?每本书前言部分对这一问题作了回答:编写者做了大量的调查,参考词频信息,运用电脑对所选词汇进行复核,最后确定了每一阶段的基本词汇。书中列出的也是这些基本词汇的最常用意义。参照我国英语教学要求,6本书中Vocabulary Basics所涉及词

汇与我国高中及非英语专业一年级相当、Groundwork for a Better Vocabulary所涉及词汇与我国非英语专业四级水平相当(4200词汇水平)、Building Vocabulary Skills所涉及词汇与我国非英语专业六级、英语专业低年级相当(6500词汇水平)、Improving Vocabulary Skills所涉及词汇与我国英语专业一二年级相当(8000词汇水平)、Advancing Vocabulary Skills所涉及词汇与我国英语专业高年级相当(12000词汇水平)、Advanced Word Power所涉及词汇与我国英语专业高年级及以上水平相当。

- (4) Appealing Content: 单纯的死记硬背单词十分枯燥,而且效果也不一定好。本丛书除了上述三个特色外,在练习内容的选择上也颇费心思。练习题内容饶有趣味,能吸引读者,让读者在记忆单词的同时,还能巩固语言知识。
- (5) A Comprehensive Vocabulary Program: 本系列6本图书,相互联系,按照由易到难排列,读者学完一本以后,可以继续学习更高层次的几本,不断挑战自己。
- (6) User-friendly Format: 为便于读者的学习,图书在版式设计上也颇费心思,让读者使用方便。

最后,我们衷心希望广大读者通过这套书的系统学习,不再觉得英语单词很难记忆。其实只要方法对了,记单词是一个很有趣、很有成就感的过程。

上海外语教育出版社

有一个老生常读的问题,即学生的词汇量太小。阅读课、写作课和专业课老师们都认为,很多 学生的单词水平达不到课程要求。单词量小,直接导致读不懂、表述不清、笔下无深度。

本系列丛书旨在为单词困境提供一个切实可行的解决方案。本书共30章,240个基础词汇。本书特点如下:

### 1. 语境中学单词:精学精练

研究表明,学生学单词,最好是通过阅读、并在不同语境中反复使用,而非死记硬背。本书提供一种高强度的语境体验,每个单词将在6个不同的语境中出现。每章的操练步骤如下:

- 首先, 提供2个含有生词的例句, 请学生据此推测单词的含义, 从4个选项中挑选最贴近的;
- •接下来,基于对每个单词的推测,进入单词与词义的配对练习,加深学生对单词意义的理解;
- •最后,提供4个不同的含有生词的语境练习,练习形式包括选择题和趣味完形填空。

每多操练一次, 离进入学生永久词库的距离就缩短一分。

# 2. 练习设计:量大多变

除了每章自有的众多练习外,每6章后附一套单元测试,提供额外3次操练核心词的机会。 所以事实上,从每册书里,同学们可以反复10遍接触到生词。而且,从第2章开始一直到第30章,会不断重复出现前面章节学过的生词,以加强记忆。复现词将用小圈°标示。单元练习题型,则与章节练习完全不同,比如近反义、猜字谜等,让学生保持高亢学习动力,从而掌握生词。通过这样仔细、反复地练习,帮助学生最有效地学习生词。

# 3. 词汇选择:专注核心词

本书中240个核心词,是花费了大量时间精心挑选出来的。我们查阅了很多词频表,参考了各种单词书的词表。每位作者,包括编辑在内,又各自准备一份词表,经过电脑整合筛选,再经历漫长的研讨过程,最终生成适合基础阶段英语学习者的单词列表。

# 4. 学习者需求: 高度敏感

本书尤为关照基础阶段学生的特殊需求。

•基础阶段学生常难以消化长句长段。所以,我们句式简约,段落简短;

- 当出现一词多义(比如: delicate, 意为"脆弱的",也可意为"微妙的")时,我们选择基础阶段学生更常遇到的、也更有用的词义。(此例,则为前义)
- 难以应付动词形式。基础阶段学生常记不住现在时态中动词的第三人称单数形式、过去时以及进行时形式,漏加-s, -ed以及-ing。比方,背生词insist, 便常写(有时是说) "\*My friend always insist I drive when we go out," "\*Last night, I insist that we buy a new radio"以及 "\*I got tired of insist that my kids clean their rooms." 所以在"语境中的8个生词"部分,我们便在第一个语境例句中安排动词原形(insist),接着在后面练习中安排第三人称单数、过去时以及进行时形式出现。通过不断复现、让学生对动词的变化形式了然于心。
- 为了让学生对书中的单词不产生疏离感,我们在不少练习活动和段落练习中采用第二人称。这样,词虽不熟,内容却与己有关,使学生找到生词与个人生活的关联性。

### 5. 言之有物

枯燥无味的练习材料会让学生产生厌学情绪。相反,相关性高、生动有趣的语料能抓住学生的注意力,强化学习效果。因此,我们花了非常大的气力来创作各式练习、撰写段落,力求一使其具有广泛吸引力,让师生都乐于使用。

### 6. 版面清晰

本书的版式设计,也是单词记忆过程中的好帮手。每章含有2个合页。第一个合页内(以第8-9页为例),学生在做单词与词义配对练习时能很方便地参考位于左页的语境中的8个生词。第二个合页(以第10-11页为例),学生在做选词填句和完形填空时也能很方便地参照框内列出的8个生词。

### 7. 系列设计

本书是词动力系列丛书的第一本,该系列还包括:《英语词汇基础》(初级偏难)、《英语词汇提高》(初中级)、《英语词汇扩展》(中级)、《英语词汇突破》(中高级)和《英语词汇飞跃》(最高级)。整套丛书呈现了一个比较全面的单词学习方案,帮助学生更好地用英语阅读、写作和思考。

# 致 谢

我们三位作者在编写本书时,得到了很多人士可贵的帮助。我们感谢Susan G. Hamson,她的文字处理能力使本项目难度大为降低。Eliza Comodronos协助润色部分问题和练习设计。Susan Gamer帮助我们起草几套练习材料,并且校对了全稿。我们同样感谢多才多艺的Janet M. Goldstein,她的设计、编辑和校对水平高超。最后,我们还要特别感谢Carol Mohr,本系列其他单词书的作者。她指出一些我们需要修订的地方,非常细致而有见地,使本书质量得以提高。

# 为何拓展词汇如此重要

你多半听人说过:"词汇量大很重要。"出于礼貌,你或许会表示同意。但其实你很想问: "为什么?"下面便是五大理由。

1. 词汇量大, 你懂别人, 别人懂你。你是否有过听不懂别人说话的经历?看不懂电视里的新闻报道, 不明白医生要你怎么填就诊表, 听不懂家人在讨论的选举。于是同大多数人一样, 你因听不懂而失落。

词汇量不够,想要告诉别人你的想法和感受也很困难。比如你要写信给病中的邻居,却不知如何措辞;你想跟亲友说他们做的某事伤害到了你,却不知从何说起,抑或你搬进新居欢喜 雀跃,却不知如何与友人分享这快乐。

而随着词汇量的增长,理解别人,让别人理解你,都变得不费力。于是,你的生活也变得 轻松。

- 2. 词汇量大,读懂文章之关键。认识的词汇少,读书便费神。偶尔一两个单词不识,无伤大雅;但不认识的众多,阅读便举步维艰。倘若词汇量强大,你便能从报纸、杂志、书本——任何你想读的东西里读懂更多。
- 3. 词汇量大,考试得分高。词汇是很多考试,比如高考、TOEFL和GRE等考查的重要内容。为什么会这样呢?测试设计者深知词汇是检测既有知识水平和未来学习能力的一项指标。你认识的单词越多,考试成绩便越好。
- 4. 词汇量大,学习工作双出色。单词量大,听说读写甚至思考,都更为出色。而这些是学业进步、职场成功的必备技能。求学时,词汇量大有助于理解课本,理解同学和老师。进入职场,词汇量的重要性更为突显。员工更频繁地换岗,被迫学习新技能。在这个快速变化的世界,快速学习是立于不败之地的根本。而掌握较大词汇量,你便可轻松领会新概念,顺利开展工作——稳居职位。
- 5. 词汇量大, 你更自信。词汇量小的人感觉自己无法立足于现今的社会。他们安静地坐在教室后排, 不敢融入。他们听说了一份不错的工作机会, 却不敢去争取。拥有强大的词汇储备, 你会

觉得自己拥有了改善生活的能力。换句话说,你建立了自信。何谓自信?自信是种信念,相信自己能做到过去所做不到的事的信念。

明了了词汇量的重要性。接下来看本书如何帮助你扩大词汇量——从而开启一扇扇曾对你紧闭的大门。

# 本书的独特之处

大部分单词书,都要求背单词表。但死记硬背的单词极易遗忘。真正学好一个单词,你得一次次地看到它、用到它。本书每章都提供6种不同的方式让你操练生词。到每章结束时,你便已自然掌握。

# 章节结构

请翻到第1章, 第8-11页。第1章, 与其他章一样(除单元测试外), 共包括6大板块。具体如下:

### 一、语境中的8个生词

每章(以第8-9页为例)开始部分为"语境中的8个生词"。左列为8生词,粗体呈现,下面提供 其国际音标,教你如何读这个单词,如何发音。

接下来,提供词性。Agreement是什么词?名词。本书中提供的词汇大部分是名词、形容词和动词。名词指人、地点、事物或概念的名称。单词boyfriend, city, hat和truth都是名词。形容词是形容名词的词,比如old boyfriend, large city, red hat, whole truth。本书中还有不少动词。动词是展示动作的词,表述某人或某物正在做什么。单词ask, buy, drive, learn和sing都是动词。

粗体词右边,为含有该词的两个语境例句,用以帮助理解词义。例句下方为3选项,是该单词可能的词义,从中选择词义最接近的。这两例句中其他非粗体词便组成语境,提供猜测生词词义的线索。语境线索有4种:例子、近义词、反义词、句义。每种线索如下所示:

### • 例子

句中可能已有例子, 衬着解释了粗体词词义。比如, 请注意下句(来自第一章)的例子(斜体) 如何帮助解释agreement的。

After fighting for hours, the little girls made an **agreement** to share their toys. 句子提供了agreement的例子——分享玩具。想确定agreement的含义,可以分析下这个例子。如果俩孩子说他们愿意分享玩具,这意味着什么?现在请看下面3个选项。在题前下划线处,写上正确选项。

\_\_\_\_\_Agreement means a. fight b. question c. promise 从例子可以清楚看出,两个小女孩之间允诺了一件事情。故此,c正确。

### • 近义词

意义相近或者几乎一样的单词被称为近义词。比方说, joyful, happy和pleased这三词所指一致, 故为近义词。近义词作为语境线索出现在生词的附近, 从而提示该生词的词义。请看下面句子(取自第一章), 注意近义词(斜体)如何揭示生词prepare的含义。

Last year, I **prepared** all kinds of interesting dishes for our holiday dinner. But this year, I'm going to relax and let someone else *make* the meal.

第二句不再用prepare,作者换了个意思接近的词make。现在请选正确答案吧。

### • 反义词

意义相反或者几乎相反的单词称为反义词。比方说,help和hurt是一对反义词,又如work和rest。反义词也能揭示生词的含义。如何?给出与生词相反的意思。请看下句(取自第一章),注意反义词(斜体)如何帮助解释了生词cancel,再从3选项中选择最佳答案。

I had planned to see the doctor today, but I feel so much better that I think I will cancel my visit there.

\_\_\_\_Cancel means a. remember b. not do as planned c. get ready for 句中提到写作者原本打算去(had planned to)看医生,但后来cancel了。这样,你便猜到cancel的意思应与plan to相反。所以b正确。

### • 句义

有时,一个句子里没有例子,没有近义词,也没有反义词。即使什么都没有,你依然可以找出生词的意思,看整句含义!比如,请看下句(取自第一章),试试只通过句子其他部分推出flexible的意思。

The new lamp next to my bed has a long neck that is so flexible it can be moved any way I want.

\_\_\_\_Flexible means a. able to bend b. real c. heavy 新台灯的脖子可以扭向任意角度,所以a正确。

# 二、单词与词义配对练习

每章第2板块(见第10页)为配对练习。通常,只看一个词在句中如何使用,并不够。充分理解一个单词,还需要看到单词的解释,或者说定义。配对练习便提供了每个生词的定义,要求你边找边思考。这是记单词最好的方法。请看配对练习后面的"注意"。提醒你正确掌握生词词义后,才可以继续往下练。

# 三、选词填句(一)

每章第3板块(见第10页)为"选词填句(一)"。共8句, 你可借此检验对生词的理解程度。选词填

空后,请与书后的"练习答案"核对。自我检测是否全然掌握。若已掌握,可继续往下做练习。

### 四、选词填句(二)

每章第4板块(见第10页)为"选词填句(二)"。这题难度稍大些,每句要求填2个词。多填一个词,这个找寻的过程,对学习单词多有裨益。

### 五、完形填空

每章第5板块(见第11页)为"完形填空",提供2篇趣味阅读。找寻合适的单词填满文章的空白,这个过程中你便逐渐理解了这些生词在段落篇章中的使用状态。

章末,有一处方框,要求你填写从"选词填句"到"完形填空"的得分。统计每个板块做对的题数。比照"得分换算"方法,算出得分。别忘了在封三上记录你的得分。

现在,你了解了本书每章的整体架构了。可以看到,每章提供生词接触机会6次,每练一次,你就对生词熟稔一分。为了创造更多的操练机会,几乎每章都会重复之前学过的生词。(这些复现的单词用°标示。)总而言之,你将有充足的机会学习——再学习——这些生词。

# 单元测试

每6章,设计有1个单元测试。每个单元测试提供从猜字谜到句子练习6种不同的练习形式。统计下来,每个生词在单元测试里又多出3次训练机会。做完单元测试后,你至少接触了9次生词。至此,你应已对这些词无比熟悉,运用自如。

# 寄语

导读部分到这里结束了。词汇十分重要。拥有强大的词汇量,你可以在阅读、写作、说话、思考、学习方面,样样出色。你无论生活、求学还是工作,更加游刃有余。但记单词并不能一蹴而就,也不存在不劳而获。你需下定决心,努力学习各章内容。这样,不仅你的词汇量会日益扩大——你的人生同样会更加丰富多彩。祝好运!

Judith Nadell Beth Johnson Paul Langan

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- 3. Answers to the Chapter Activities
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- 5. Answers to the Posttest of the Whole Book

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# PRETEST OF THE WHOLE BOOK

This test contains 100 items. In the space provided, write the letter of the choice that is closest in meaning to the **boldfaced** word.

Important: Keep in mind that this test is for diagnostic purposes only. If you do not know a word, leave the space blank rather than guess at it.

	1.	An agreement is:	a) a fight b) a question c) an understanding
	2.	A curious person is:	a) not interested b) angry c) full of questions
_	3.	To prepare means:	a) to get ready b) to watch c) to leave
_	4.	If you suggest something, you:	a) are afraid of it b) forget it c) offer an idea
	5.	To entertain means:	a) to change b) to make sleepy c) to make happy
	6.	Something negative is:	a) nice b) bad c) interesting
	7.	Tension is:	a) rest b) happiness c) a nervous feeling
	8.	The <b>conclusion</b> of something is:	a) the last part b) the best part c) the first part
	9.	A volunteer is:	<ul><li>a) a bad worker</li><li>b) a paid worker</li><li>c) a worker</li><li>who is not paid</li></ul>
	10.	Someone who is fortunate is:	a) sorry b) scared c) lucky
	11.	If you produce something, you:	a) make it b) break it c) take it
	12.	An event is:	a) a problem b) something that happens c) a special skill
aid.	13.	If something is <b>precious</b> , it:	a) has great value b) is not important c) is funny
	14.	Claim means:	a) to say something is true b) to hide c) to forget to say
artu	15.	To satisfy is to:	a) surprise b) make unhappy c) be enough for
	16.	Something definite is:	a) certain b) not fair c) wrong
	17.	Specific means:	a) boring b) exact c) future
	18.	If you are motivated, you are:	a) interested and excited b) well-known c) good-looking
	19.	To suspect is to:	a) hope b) put away c) think
_	20.	An occasion is:	a) a car b) a special time c) a boring time
	21.	Ability means:	a) a feeling of thanks b) a special skill c) a wish
	22.	If you devour something, you:	a) make it b) eat it quickly c) save it for later
	23.	Something that is <b>constant</b> is:	a) never-ending b) quiet c) sad
	24.	Gratitude means:	a) anger b) thanks c) worry
	25.	A struggle is:	<ul> <li>a) a boring time</li> <li>b) an easy time</li> <li>c) a difficult time</li> <li>(Continues on next page)</li> </ul>

	_ 26.	A good excuse is a good:	a) reason b) time c) question
<u></u>	_ 27.	A sociable person is:	a) quiet b) friendly c) angry
	_ 28.	If something is modern, it is:	a) up-to-date b) broken down c) strong
	_ 29.	If you <b>ignore</b> something, you:	a) know it b) pay no attention to it c) need it
÷	_ 30.	Inspire means:	<ul> <li>a) to stop someone from doing something</li> <li>b) to make someone afraid to do something</li> <li>c) to make someone want to do something</li> </ul>
	_ 31.	Damage means:	a) hard work b) safety c) harm
	_ 32.	Someone who is capable:	a) has skill b) is not ready c) is not careful
	_ 33.	If you require something, you:	a) send it away b) do without it c) need it
-44-	_ 34.	An opportunity is:	a) a problem b) a habit c) a chance
	35.	If you are sensitive, you are:	a) not caring b) happy c) understanding
	_ 36.	To persist means:	<ul><li>a) to give up easily</li><li>b) to keep doing something</li><li>c) to forget</li></ul>
	_ 37.	Something insulting is:	a) kind b) easy to understand c) hurtful
4	_ 38.	If you are <b>comfortable</b> , you are:	a) relaxed b) mean c) thirsty
	_ 39.	Allow means:	a) to hate b) to let c) to stop
	_ 40.	If you avoid something, you:	a) get closer to it b) keep away from it c) enjoy it
	41.	Confident people are:	a) mean b) honest c) sure of themselves
111	_ 42.	To donate something is to:	a) show it off b) find it c) give it away
	_ 43.	If something disgusts you, it:	a) makes you happy b) makes you sick c) keeps you bus
	_ 44.	Advice is:	a) a helpful idea b) a friendship c) a mistake
	45.	If something is <b>impossible</b> , it:	a) happens all the time b) cannot happen c) is safe
	_ 46.	Necessary means:	a) not wanted b) careful c) very important
	47.	Defeat means:	a) to beat in a contest b) to keep c) to hide
	_ 48.	If you regret something, you:	<ul> <li>a) feel bad about it</li> <li>b) are thankful for it</li> <li>c) are nervous about it</li> </ul>
	_ 49.	An opinion is:	a) a thought b) a need c) a job
	50.	Encourage means:	a) to stop b) to shout at angrily c) to give hope to

	51.	If you prevent something, you:	a) stop it ahead of time b) help it c) give it away
لمناب	52.	Something that is available is:	a) boring b) easy to get c) expensive
	53.	A portion is:	a) all of something b) nothing c) a part of something
	54.	When you arrange things, you:	a) buy them b) mix them up c) put them in order
	55.	If you depend on people, you:	a) wait for them b) rely on them c) turn away from them
	56.	A cautious person is:	a) happy b) tired c) careful
	57.	Contain means:	a) to dislike b) to make c) to have inside
17.91	58.	If you are uncertain, you are:	a) not interested b) sure c) not sure
	59.	Effort means:	a) hard work b) sadness c) good looks
	60.	Something that is <b>effective</b> is:	a) late b) slow c) good
_	61.	To collapse means:	a) to build b) to stay safe c) to fall down
	62.	When you are relieved, you are:	a) unhappy b) not caring c) less worried
(CS)	63.	Things that are similar are:	a) not safe b) good-looking c) like each other
	64.	Confusion is:	<ul> <li>a) a feeling of danger</li> <li>b) a feeling of not knowing what to do</li> <li>c) a feeling of peace</li> </ul>
	65.	Something that is distant is:	a) nearby b) far away c) different
	66.	To refuse means:	a) to decide not to b) to forget about c) to want to
	67.	Humor is:	a) a lesson b) anger c) something funny
	68.	Someone who is stubborn:	<ul> <li>a) is easy to get along with</li> <li>b) does not want to do something</li> <li>c) is quick to learn</li> </ul>
	69.	To increase means:	a) to make smaller b) to make greater c) to get rid of
	70.	Progress is:	a) mistakes b) friends c) movement toward a goal
	71.	A generous person is:	a) willing to share b) selfish c) bad-tempered
	72.	If you select something, you:	a) break it b) lose it c) choose it
	73.	Something that is scarce is:	a) easily found b) famous c) few in number
	74.	Imagine means:	a) to picture in the mind b) to forget c) to say something nice
	75.	Something familiar is:	a) far away b) well-known c) sad

76.	A detail is:	a) the end of something b) a small part c) a color
77.	Persuade means:	a) to get someone to do something b) to stop c) to leave
78.	To occupy something means:	a) to break it b) to clean it c) to live in it
79.	To realize is to:	a) hope b) know c) write
80.	If you separate things, you:	<ul> <li>a) bring them together</li> <li>b) make them larger</li> <li>c) put them in different places</li> </ul>
81.	Something that is <b>common</b> :	a) is very large b) is strange c) happens often
82.	Condition means:	a) the shape something is in b) a neighborhood c) news
83.	To develop means:	a) to grow a little at a time b) to leave c) to dry
84.	Your duty is your:	a) job b) hobby c) problem
85.	To pretend is to:	a) make believe b) grow c) know
86.	Something that is <b>permanent</b> is:	a) good b) new c) long-lasting
87.	An injury is:	a) a movement b) something that hurts c) good health
88.	If you expect something, you:	a) dislike it b) want it c) believe it will happen
89.	Someone who is <b>competent</b> is:	a) dangerous b) good at something c) boring
90.	A request is a:	a) problem b) answer c) thing that is asked for
91.	If you succeed, you:	a) do badly b) do well c) pay too much
92.	To examine means:	a) to leave b) to use c) to look at carefully
93.	To recognize is to:	a) know from before b) study c) lose
94.	The value of something is:	a) the reason for it b) its color c) what it is worth
95.	If something seldom happens, it:	<ul><li>a) happens every day</li><li>b) does not happen often</li><li>c) happens on purpose</li></ul>
96.	If you consider something, you:	a) cover it up b) think about it c) want it
97.	To admire means:	a) to laugh at b) to think highly of c) to forget
98.	If you attempt something, you:	a) repeat it b) try it c) remember it
99.	A solution is:	<ul><li>a) a reason for doing something</li><li>b) a question</li><li>c) an answer to a problem</li></ul>

100. If you achieve something, you: a) lose it b) have trouble with it c) reach a goal