Second Edition

NEW ENGLISH COURSE

VOCABULARY EXERCISES



第二版

新英语教程

词汇练习

第二册



熊敦礼 周江林等 编王 逢 鑫 审 阅

清华大学出版社



新英语教程

(第二版)

Vocabulary Exercises Book Two

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内容 提票

本书是《新英语教程》(第二版)阅读第二册的配套词汇练习册。编者针对中国学生在同义、反义、易混、汉英区别等方面的问题,在词汇形、义、用诸方面设计了"猜词"、词义理解、词义辨析、造句、单项填空、完形填空、词序、翻译等多种练习,特别是主观性习题训练,旨在培养学生实际运用语言的能力。

本书可供大学非英语专业英语二级学生用作课堂教学参考书或课下自学之用。

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第二版前言

《新英语教程》是一套全国通用的大学英语教材,由清华大学外语系主持编写,国家教育委员会大学外语教材编审委员会(现更名为"大学外语教学指导委员会")审定,清华大学出版社出版。该书自1987年问世以来,经过几十所院校的反复使用,证明这套教材较好地体现了国家教委颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》的指导思想和教学要求,但也存在一些缺点和不足,在改革开放的形势下,迫切需要修订和完善。

《新英语教程》第二版在继承和发扬第一版优点和特色的基础上,力图反映国内外外语教学理论研究的成果,吸取我国 80 年代末 90 年代初以来的大学英语教学实践经验,使教程获得新的活力,同时注意解决如下问题:一、处理好语言能力与交际能力的关系,它们分别是基础和目标,相辅相成,不可偏废;二、根据我国学生的实际状况,加强写作基础的训练;三、加强实践环节,围绕各种能力的培养目标,设计出形式多样的练习,并尽可能提供各种课外学习资料,使大学英语课程"寓学于用,学用结合,以用促学";四、注意学生独立学习能力的培养,为他们今后的提高和知识深化打下潜在的基础。

为了便于任课教师积累教学经验,并能腾出部分精力致力于教学方法的改进,以促进教学质量的提高,第二版课文的选编本着保持相对稳定的原则。

《新英语教程》全套教材的结构及对第一版内容的修订如下:

- 1. 阅读: 更新了第一版部分课文,保留原课文约 70%; 重编了大部分练习,使阅读理解从整体到局部,再由局部到整体逐步加深; 设置多种形式的词汇练习,确保重点词汇的理解和运用; 加强汉译英从句子到段落翻译能力的训练。另外,为 1、2 级增编两册补充读物,为 3、4 级增编两册快读教材(全部采用活页形式),旨在扩大学生的阅读量,培养他们独立阅读的兴趣,增强语感。
- 2. 写作:写作是目前英语教学中的薄弱环节,几年来学生写作水平与阅读和听力相比,没有明显的提高,亟需一本针对非英语专业学生实际状况的写作教材。故此,第二版将原来分散在阅读教材中的写作部分独立成册,以练习为主组织教材,重点放在句子的表达、句间衔接及中英文语言表达的差异上。
- 3. **听说**:第一版《综合英语》原以培养学生的听说能力为目标,但缺点较多,第二版作了根本性的修改,并更名为《听说》。全书重在交际能力的培养,使听说教学融贯于近似真实语境的实际交流中。此教材在试用过程中受到欢迎。
 - 4. 修订听力练习册,重编语法练习册,补编词汇练习册,以适应当前的教学要求。
- 5. 编辑大学英语通用词汇例句库(1—4级)及阅读、听说配套教参,以方便教师根据实际情况灵活组织教学。

6. 新编文史哲系列读物,供有余力的学生课外选用。

要特别指出的是,以上各册教材均以 1993 年 12 月版《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表》(1-4 级)为依据统计词汇,并提高了纲内词汇的覆盖率。

《新英语教程》自出版以来,有幸被众多院校采用,并得到广大师生的关心爱护。他们提出的宝贵意见和建议无不是对修订工作的启示和鞭策。为了更好地吸取兄弟院校的教学经验,使第二版更具广泛的适应性,清华大学外语系特邀华中理工大学、河北师范大学、北方交通大学等多所院校共同承担教程的修订工作。从这个意义上说,《新英语教程》第二版又是兄弟院校通力协作的结果。考虑到协调和指导整套教材修编、出版的需要,清华大学外语系特成立了编写委员会。编委会成员为:主任杨庆午,副主任侯一麟、刘平梅,委员蒋毅君、萧家琛、方琰、何福胜。

承蒙清华大学教材委员会、清华大学出版社慷慨资助,清华大学外语系领导、教工积极支持与配合,以及各参编单位和其他兄弟院校热情鼓励和帮助、《新英语教程》第二版方得以尽快付梓并广泛发行。在此,谨向有关单位和人士表示最衷心的感谢和诚挚的敬意。

《新英语教程》编写委员会 1994年1月于清华园

编写说明

在英语教学中,词汇是一个极其重要的方面。学生对词汇的掌握直接影响着他们的阅读。听力和写作能力。为了较好地解决这一问题,在《新英语教程》编委会的指导下,华中理工大学外语系部分教师编写了这套配合该教程第二版的词汇练习册。

本书注重实用,针对中国学生特有的同义、反义、易混、汉英区别等问题,在词汇的形、义、用方面,设置了形式多样、由浅人深的练习,特别是主观性习题的训练,以加深对大学英语教学大纲所要求的积极词汇的理解与复用,使学生掌握这些词的搭配和惯用法,达到培养学生实际运用语言能力的最终目的。

本册书与《新英语教程》阅读第二册各单元 Part A 和 Part B 的内容配合。全书共 10 单元,第 10 单元之后安排有一个测验,供复习检查之用。本书既可在课堂上作为教学参考教材,也可供学生课下自学。为方便读者,全部习题参考答案附后。

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编 者 1995年5月29日

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UNIT 1

I. The Awareness of Words

A. Directions:

Fill in the blanks with letters to complete the following words according to their definitions in the right side column.

- (1) _x _st _nc _: the state of real, alive or actual rather than being something that people have imagined or made up (2) gl _ mp _ e: a very brief sight of something or someone (3) gl _ w: a dull, steady light (4) s _ t _ sf _ ct _ o : the pleasure that someone feels when he's doing or has done something that he wants to do (5) _ d _ it _ _ n: used when you want to add an extra item to what is mentioned (6) _ c _ as _ on: something happening or the time when it happens (7) _ m _ t _ on: a feeling such as fear, love, hate, anger, or jealousy $(8) _v_n_:$ something that happens, when it is unusual or important
- B. Directions:

Look at the words that you have completed above. Write down their verb, noun, adjective and adverb forms if they have by referring to a dictionary.

	<u>Verb</u>	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
(1)	exist	existence		
(2)	- glimpse	glimpse		
(3)	glous	glow		
(4)	cattefy	satisfaction	satisfactory	satisfactorily
(5)	addition	add	additional	additionally
(6)		occasion	occasional	occasionally
(7)		emotion	emotional	_emotionally
(8)				

C. Directions:

again at all the words you have practised above and choose one to complete each
e following sentences, using its appropriate form.
I looked up the dictionary and find that 'existance' doesn't in English.
Nowadays, many young people in the West do not believe in the of God though they go to church occasionally.
She thought he was not an important figure and only him out of the corner of her eyes.
Mr. Smith got up late that morning and had not much time to read the newspaper. He just had a of it.
She lay in bed sleepless looking at the ceiling. The bedside light was beside her.
To see the job finished gave them a sense of, a sense of pride.
I must tell you honestly that my husband and I are veryhere in this small village.
He gave a sigh when he put down the last full-stop. Then he read what he had written with
We were unable to move them along the road, there were so many fires burning that any sort of orderly retreat was impossible.
Though their children don't visit them very often, the old couple go out for dinner together with them They appreciate their visit because they feel it is really a big
when they can enjoy themselves very much.
Last week, Jane made a remarkable and speech. In spite
of her, she seemed well able to keep her voice down. I was
deeply impressed by her calmness and control on such an
Her performance was so wonderful that all her audience got involved.
The sky becomes overcast and rain begins to fall in torrents. The rivers rise at
an alarming speed, they overflow.
There is an important worth mentioning here. The firm had a long negotiation with the trade union on manual workers' pay. The
agreement set a new basic wage rate.
It has been believed that more frequent feeding will usually help to
The nuclear weapons came into in World War II. Ironically
(讽刺性地), there are some people who argue that the of
nuclear weapons has reduced the risk of war.

II. Understanding the Meaning of Words

A. Directions:

Match the word in the left column with its definition in the right column.

- (1) horror A) a very great fear
- (2) sorrow B) a strong feeling of alarm, often mixed with disgust or disapproval
- (3) terror _____ C) a feeling of deep sadness or regret caused for example by the death of someone you love or because of your sympathy for the sufferings of someone else
- (4) annoy D) to surprise very much
- (5) astonish ___ E) to cause to feel confused and often slightly worried
- (6) puzzle F) to make somebody feel fairly angry

B. Directions:

Look at the sentences below. For each sentence there are two different interpretations of the word underlined. Only one interpretation is correct. Tick the answer you think is correct.

- (1) He astonished me with that extraordinarily beautiful picture.
 - A) He gave me a surprise.
 - B) he told me that the picture was extraordinarily beautiful.
- (2) She annoyed her friend.
 - A) She confused her friend.
 - B) She made her friend upset.
- (3) She puzzled her friend.
 - A) She felt it difficult to convince her friend.
 - B) She confused her friend.
- (4) Mr. Smith inquired the way to the bus station.
 - A) Mr. Smith asked for information about the way to the bus station.
 - B) Mr. Smith demanded someone to tell him the way to the bus station.
- (5) The servant bowed his head when visitors came in.
 - A) The servant greeted all the visitors.
 - B) The servant bent his head downwards to the visitors.

C. Directions:

Look at the following words in Column A and write down their corresponding antonyms or opposites in Column B.

Column A	Column B
(1) advantage	

B) necessary

journey.

A) enough

	C) sartisfactory	D) appropriate	
4.	She cut Tom three slices of bread.		
	A) loaves	B) pieces	
	C) sheets	D) plates	
5.	The luggage is packed in thi	s way for <u>ease</u> of transportation.	
,,	A) convenience	B) difficulty	
	C) expense	D) cost	
6.	Any increase in complexity l	prings with it a corresponding probability of error.	
4	🖈) a related	B) a communicative	
	C) an additional	D) a necessary	
7.	The interval between these t	wo dates is about six months.	
	A) column	B) occasion	
	C) moment	D) break	
8.	The actress gave a satisfacto	ry performance but could have been better.	
	A) grateful	B) pleasant	
i	C) sufficient	D) definite	
9.	When an atom is split it rele	ases neutrons(中子).	
	A) crashed	B) smashed	
	C) broken	D) matched	
10.	These two dresses are similar	r in colour.	
	A) identical	B) same	
	C) alike	D) single	
, 11.	One of the functions of readi	ng aloud the text in the morning is to let students prac-	
*7	tise their intonation and pron	unciation.	
	A) purposes	B) advantages	
	C) benefits	D) events	
12.	Such dreams are the basis on	which you later structure your life.	
	A) stage	B) framework	
	C) support	D) foundation	
13.	He had all his furniture in sto	orage when he went to America.	
	A) kept for later use	B) put on the shelf	
	C) put on sale	D) with labels on	
14.	The heading of each chapter	should be printed in capital letters.	
	A) margin	B) title	
	C) chief	D) beginning	
15.	I told the policeman that I v	was worried by the noises from the empty house next	
	door, and he said he would in	nquire into it.	
	A) search	B) take care of	
	C) look into	D) look after	

16. We were so grateful to you for t	relling us the news.
) relieved
C) impressive D) thankful
17. At that stormy night, he was st	ruck by lightning, and nearly died.
) spark
	a flash of light in the sky
18. The dispute over the expense is	unlikely to be settled now because it is very compli-
cated.	
A) unnecessary B)) improbable
	infinite
19. These wild flowers are so rare th	nat I want to do whatever I can to save them.
	infinite
C) scarce D)) unknown
20. The mother told the boy not to	stop at anywhere but to go directly to school.
	exactly
	likewise
	\ .
IV. Sentence Building	
Directions:	
Read the sentences in the grids b	pelow. In each grid, match the numbers on the left
with the letters on the right to fo	orm three logical and meaningful sentences.
	e g
	Grid 1
1) She awakened in terror	A) when she found a big black spider in the
	bath.
2) She wrote to express her sorrow	B) as the flaming roof came crashing down.
3) She stood in horror	C) when she heard the news of the tragic
	death of her friend.
	Grid 2
1) I was annoyed	A) when the train was delayed again.
2) I was astonished	B) why a man who liked apples so much
	bought it in such small quantities.
3) I was puzzled	C) when he told me that John was badly in-
	jured in an traffic accident.

		Grid 3	
1	She is annoyed	A) over her story for weeks.	
2) We are astonished	B) by the slow bus service in this town.	
3	He has been puzzling	C) at the beauty of the scene.	
		Grid 4	
1	They inquired	A) of the way to St. Johns Market.	
2	She was aware	B) into three small groups.	
3)	They are split up	C) into the deaths of two young girls.	
v. t	Jsing Words	,	
	Directions:	•	
	Of the four choices give	en, choose the one that completes best the sentence.	
ß 1.		ry remote and Mary felt	
	A) optimistic	B) pessimistic	
	C) promising	D) satisfied	
2.	Education should not be	e restricted to any one age group but all peo-	
	ple in the nation should		
	A) specific	B) simple	
	C) general	D) single	
3.	The methods I describe	are not legal in every country, but ideally,	
	they ought to be.		
	A) merely	B) gratefully	
	C) directly	D) necessarily	
4.	Tom bought a seco	nd-hand car and its engine would come to a stop	
	A) now then	B) now or never	
	C) now and again	D) now that	
5.	Employers are complain	ning that newspapers have made a lot of	
	about the effect of new technology that will have on health and safety at work.		
	A) mass	B) mixture	
	C) fuss	D) compound	
6.	In his letters to Jane he	rarely to political events.	
}	A) referred	B) pointed	
	11) Teleffed	D) pointed	
	C) sent	D) mentioned ons why we did not adopt the scheme, it	

	would have been too costly.	
	A) To cover with	B) To match with
	C) To compare with	D) To begin with
8.	You can't teach navigation in	the middle of storm, you can't build
	the system of values in the c	urrent educational climate.
	A) Likewise	B) Likely
	C) Somehow	D) Unlikely
9.	So far, nothing has been	to our understanding of this disease by all
7	experiments on animals.	
	A) run	B) added
	C) come	D) kept
10.	Two people died when the ca	into two after being hit by a truck.
	A) ran	B) cracked
	C) got	_D) split
11.	Her view sounds reasonable	but little with reality.
		B) keeps
	C) corresponds	· ·
12.		on John Smith. I'll study the case care-
	fully.	
	A) essays	B) files
	C) articles	D) papers
13,	Now people distrust him beca	ause his inner thoughts do not with his
V	outer actions.	
M	A) carry	B) match
	C) cope	D) compare
14.	The weather turned grey	and it was colder. The forest, too, looked
	different.	
	A) perhaps	B) possibly
	G) somehow	D) similarly
15.	In many cultures there are h	panquets which are held to marriages
	and funerals.	-
	A) criticize	B) celebrate
	C-) examine	D) overlook
16.	Today more people than ever	r before no longer eat in order to live
	but live largely for the joy of	eating.
	A) merely	B) properly
	C) unsuitably	D) improperly
17.		ion and he and his got off and disap-
	peared from my life forever.	

		1
	A) association	B) companion
	C) firm	D) company
18.	A reception will be held at	this weekend and they are busy decorating this room with
		to an important reception room.
	A) improper	B) unsuitable
	C) inappropriate	D) appropriate
19.	He was employed to serve	as a cook and a gardener for six months
	of each year.	
	A) increasingly	B) respectively
	C) individually	D) collectively
20.	There was also another reagreater participation.	ason why employers began to show for
	A) enthusiasm	B) condition
	C) collection	D) requirement

VI. Cloze

A. Directions:

Now read the following short passage and choose proper words from the grid below to fill in the blanks with proper forms to make a meaningful and complete passage. Remember only one word is suitable for each blank and not all the words given should be used.

emotional	likely	advise
unless	similarly	reason
merely	sensitive	risk
	unless	unless similarly

Pregnant women should certainly never be x-rayed _(1)_ there is very important reason, because they seem to be much more _(2)_ to the cancer-causing effects of radiation. _(3)_, airline passengers take a small _(4) _ when they take a jet flight above most of the earth's atmosphere where cosmic(字由) rays are more intense and therefore more _(5)_ to cause cancer. This is one of the _(6)_ why pregnant women are sometimes _(7)_ not to fly.

B. Directions:

For each blank in the following passage, choose the best answer from the choices given.

Advances in video technology have created immense _(1)_ for special-purpose films for _(2)_ audiences. Already there is a body of scientific _(3)_ on the healthy use of film to diminish _(4)_. Television (or film) is better to this kind of _(5)_ education than is

,	
print.	
(1) A) chances	B) choices
C) possibilities	D) occasions
(2) A) simple	B) general
C) unique	D) specific
(3) A)paper	B) literature
C) essay	D) file
(4) A) anxiety	B) concern
C) puzzle	D) interest
(5) A) occasional	B) emotional
C) adult	D) continued
II. Word Order	
form meaningful sentences a Passage 1 Bowel cancer(肠癌), for exacern diet and may be avoided by o	s first. Put the words in the brackets in correct order to and to complete best each of the passages. ample, is very common in countries eating a typical West-changes to eating patterns which were common before the ach cancer is becoming less common all over the Western
-	(States, rare, quite, in, become, the, has, United,
and) —the country which cons	sumes the most typically "Western" diet. The art of im-
	r is to combine the best of the old with the best of the
new, and not simply to make ge	neralizations.
Passage 2 A lot of work is done in Bro	padmoor Hospital by skilled and hard-working staff(2)
	ents, they, help, support, are the, and, very). But this the serious problems that also exist.
Passage 3	
Tom felt the play was very l	poring. So (3)

(yawn, he, big, a, gave, looked around, and). He

found very few people showed interest in it.