

Second Edition

**NEW
ENGLISH
COURSE**

**VOCABULARY
EXERCISES**

1

第二版

新英语教程

词汇练习

第一册

熊敦礼 阙紫红等 编
王逢鑫 审阅

清华大学出版社

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(第二版)

Vocabulary Exercises
Book One

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内 容 提 要

本书是《新英语教程》(第二版)阅读第一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一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,第二版做了根本性的修改,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、由浅入深的练习,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》阅读第一册各单元 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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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) af rd: to spare enough time or money for *afford*
 (2) ac t v ty: something that is done or is being done, especially for interest or education *activity*
 (3) s e p a r a tion: breaking or coming apart *separate*
 (4) f o und: to build or start building *found*
 (5) v a r i o s: different from each other *various*
 (6) i m a g i n a ry: not real, but produced from pictures in someone's mind *imagination*
 (7) int e l i g ent: clever and quick at understanding *intelligent*
 (8) i n f o rm: to tell; to give information to *inform*

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>	<u>Noun</u>	<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Adverb</u>
(1)	<u>afford</u>	<u> </u>	<u>affordable</u>	<u> </u>
(2)	<u>activate</u>	<u>activity</u>	<u>active</u>	<u>actively</u>
(3)	<u>separate</u>	<u>separation</u>	<u>separate</u>	<u>separately</u>
(4)	<u>found</u>	<u>foundation</u>	<u>foundational</u>	<u>foundationally</u>
(5)	<u>vary</u>	<u>variety</u>	<u>various</u>	<u>variously</u>
(6)	<u>imagine</u>	<u>imagination</u>	<u>imaginary</u>	<u>imaginarily</u>
(7)	<u> </u>	<u>intelligence</u>	<u>intelligent</u>	<u>~ly</u>
(8)	<u>inform</u>	<u>information</u>	<u>informative</u>	<u>ly</u>

C. Directions:

Look again at all the words you have practised above and choose one to complete each

of the following sentences, using its appropriate form.

- (1) The Chinese Communist Party was founded in 1921.
- (2) Don't buy a car if you can't afford one.
- (3) I find playing tennis a very enjoyable activity.
- (4) Many of my teachers are much younger than I imagined. In my imagination, teachers in universities were rather old.
- (5) The hotel is magnificent; its founder must be very rich.
- (6) He found it very difficult to make a decision, for his classmates' opinions on this matter varied.
- (7) Human beings are much more intelligent than animals.
- (8) Of all the various ways of cooking an egg, my husband likes boiling best.
- (9) The old man reads the newspapers to keep himself informed as to what is happening everywhere.
- (10) The mother was very worried about her son because he showed little intelligence.
- (11) She provided me with a very interesting piece of information about his past.
- (12) The land was separated into small fields and given to the poor families nearby.
- (13) She didn't accept the job because she hated to be separated from her parents.
- (14) The teacher always encouraged his students to take part in classroom activities, and, as a result, most of them became more and more active in class.
- (15) The equator (赤道) is an imaginary line.

II. Understanding the Meaning of Words

A. Directions:

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

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| (1) pub | <u>B</u> A) a small shop where light meals and drinks are served |
| (2) building | <u>C</u> B) a building usually containing two or more rooms where alcohol (酒) may be bought and drunk during fixed hours |
| (3) cafe | <u>A</u> C) something usually with a roof and walls that is intended to stay in one place and not to be moved or taken down again |
| (4) lodgings | <u>D</u> D) the room(s) one pays rent for in a private house |
| (5) club | <u>F</u> E) building, square or open place where people meet to buy |

- (6) ~~market~~ *marketplace* E F) *club* place where a society of people who join together for a certain purpose meet

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) Smoking is not allowed here.
 A) Nobody is permitted to smoke here. ✓
 B) There is no tobacco here.
- (2) The small factory has a staff of 20.
 A) There are 20 workers in the factory. ✓
 B) The factory has been built for 20 years.
- (3) His attention centred on the book. *center on*
 A) He was absorbed in the book. ✓ *be absorbed in*
 B) He paid a little attention to the book.
- (4) This is a private school. *私人所有*
 A) The school belongs to the government.
 B) The school belongs to one person or group. ✓
- (5) Mary informed John about where to go.
 A) Mary asked John to tell her where to go.
 B) Mary told John where to go. ✓

C. Directions:

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

Column A	Column B	
(1) private	<u>public</u>	<i>company</i>
(2) imaginary	<u>real</u>	<i>actually, real</i>
(3) expensive	<u>cheap</u>	<i>cheap</i>
(4) final	<u>first</u>	<i>formerly, first</i>
(5) intelligent	<u>stupid</u>	<i>foolish, fool, stupid</i>
(6) valueless	<u>valuable</u>	<i>valuable</i>
(7) awake	<u>asleep</u>	<i>sleep, asleep</i>

(8) AD *noise*BC *noise*

(9) less

more

(10) quiet

noisy*more noise*

D. Directions:

Look at the following words in Column A and Column B, and find the corresponding pairs of synonyms (同义词) or words close in meaning.

Column A

- (1) precious *valuable*
 (2) separate (v.) *divide*
 (3) tutor *teacher*
 (4) various *different*
 (5) beautiful *lovely*
 (6) advice
 (7) grasp (v.)
 (8) possess
 (9) allow
 (10) examine

Column B

- C A) divide *separate*
A B) teacher *tutor*
B C) valuable *precious*
H D) lovely *beautiful*
D E) own (v.) *possess*
G F) master (v.) *grasp*
F G) suggestion *advice*
E H) different *various*
J I) test *examine*
I J) permit *allow*

III. Studying the Words

Directions:

Of the four choices given, choose the one that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each sentence.

- He beat his classmate at tennis yesterday.
 A) hurt B) defeated
 C) hit D) lost
- The teacher expects the students to arrive in time.
 A) requires B) tells
 C) perfects D) praises
- The duty of a soldier is to defend his country.
 A) protect B) serve
 C) prevent D) save
- Our university's teaching staff are excellent.
 A) labs B) faculty *RP*
 C) leaders D) lodgings
- The old man, who used to be the head of the Law Department of this university, has become a famous businessman.
 A) faculty B) business

- C) pub D) office
6. Intelligent students can learn and understand things quickly.
A) old B) clever
C) university D) diligent 勤奋的
7. I informed him that he must start at twelve o'clock.
A) told B) persuaded
C) forced D) feared
8. The young couple were going to start their tour the next day.
A) cousins B) parents
C) partners D) pair
9. Could you tell me how I can get to the bookstore?
A) bookshop B) library
C) booking office D) reading-room
10. The worker was highly-regarded by all his colleagues.
A) hated B) loved
C) respected D) missed
11. I believe Ted rang you earlier about the tickets, didn't he?
A) asked B) visited
C) reported D) telephoned
- A12 It was a case of laziness, not dishonesty.
A) an example B) a card
C) a cart D) a box
13. The ancient Chinese founded a great city on the banks of the river.
A) fit B) built
C) froze D) burnt
14. My washing machine doesn't work. Would you please get it fixed?
A) sold B) moved
C) repaired D) opened
15. My mother usually wakes at about six o'clock in the morning.
A) stops sleeping B) rises
C) gets up D) cooks
16. I met my old classmate by accident.
A) by mistake B) by air
C) by the way D) by chance
- ▷ 17. Although he is foolish, we should treat him in a friendly manner.
A) ordinary B) wrong
C) selfish D) stupid
18. My husband left for Beijing on April 27th and returned two weeks later.
A) finished B) came back

- C) disappeared D) changed
19. Her neighbour will take care of the baby while she is out.
 A) look for B) make use of
 C) look after D) get used to
20. The president of our university did not show up at the meeting yesterday.
 A) turn on B) speak
 C) turn up D) report

IV. Sentence Matching

Directions:

Read the sentences in the grids(格子) below. In each grid, match the numbers on the left with the letters on the right to form three or four logical and meaningful sentences.

Grid 1

1) John couldn't buy the car	A) because he had one of his own in that area.
2) John couldn't afford a car	B) because he didn't have enough money with him at the moment.
3) John didn't rent the house	C) because he didn't have much money and had to support a big family.

Grid 2

1) This organization was	A) built in my hometown.
2) The factory	B) made all his clothes.
3) Mrs Smith	C) founded in 1974.
4) Many tall buildings have been	D) produced 5,000 cars a month.

Grid 3

1) She has brought up her children very well;	A) they have studied at Cambridge for 4 years.
2) Tom and Ted are well educated;	B) they often ask their parents for help.
3) The two boys teach themselves English;	C) they are very polite to people.

12. A teacher must show his _____, or some students will not listen to him.
A) authority B) authorities
C) author D) leader
13. _____ I didn't like playing football, but now I do.
A) The first time B) At the first
C) At first D) First
14. At that time he was very poor and could not _____ a car.
A) afford B) spend
C) admire D) advance
15. This is a _____ event, for it really happened in the past.
A) social B) particular
C) historical D) religious
16. He was kind _____ clever.
A) as good as B) as well as
C) as good D) as well
17. It is believed that outdoor _____ are good for one's health.
A) activities B) actions
C) acts D) accidents
18. "What is your _____?"
"I am a Christian (基督教徒)."
A) religion B) society
C) habit D) case
19. "Do you know how old our teacher is?"
"I have no _____."
A) opinion B) guess
C) idea D) source
20. Excuse me, could you _____ me the way to the railway station?
A) lead B) show
C) give D) offer

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.

activity	report	present	variety	spend
bookstore	elect			

While at university Jeremy took an interest in university politics and was ^{elected} (1) president of his students' union. He organized various ^{activities} (2), some of which were later (3) ^{reported} in the newspapers. For the past years he has had a (4) ^{variety} of jobs in London, and at (5) ^{present} he is working in a ^{bookstore} (6) in Charing Cross Road. He (7) ^{spends} much of his spare time writing poetry and playing the guitar.

B. Directions:

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

British universities can be divided roughly into three main groups.

The old universities: Oxford and Cambridge are the oldest universities. They (1) the only two universities in England until the 19th century.

In the 14th and 15th centuries, four universities were (2) in Scotland: St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Edinburgh.

The redbrick universities: These (3) all the provincial (地方的) universities of the period 1850—1930, (4) London University. The term 'redbrick' is not used much today, but it is a useful way of describing this (5) of universities, many of which were (6) with the favourite and cheap (7) material of the time—red brick.

The new universities: These are the universities (8) since the Second World War. Many of them are experimenting with new subjects.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) A) remained | B) became |
| C) differed | D) kept |
| (2) A) found | B) founded |
| C) depended | D) considered |
| (3) A) control | B) involve |
| C) include | D) count |
| (4) A) as | B) as well as |
| C) because of | D) as well |
| (5) A) group | B) college |
| C) faculty | D) building |
| (6) A) found | B) built |
| C) repaired | D) produced |
| (7) A) drawing | B) building |
| C) teaching | D) making |
| (8) A) ever | B) existed |
| C) founded | D) taught |

VII. Word Order

Directions:

Read the following passage first. Put the words in the brackets in correct order to form meaningful sentences and to complete best the passage.

Some young people of today don't seem to have any sense of responsibility. Take the case of that long-haired boyfriend of Mary's
(boyfriend, of, that, the, long-haired, case, of, Take, Mary's). He is over twenty, but he still spends most of his time playing games. He even did not go home when his mother was seriously ill last week.

VIII. Translation

Directions;

Read the following passage first. Translate the Chinese into English so that it completes best the passage.

The oldest of the public schools in Britain were founded to give free education to clever boys (1) whose parents couldn't afford to (其父母负担不起) educate them privately. They were under "public" management or control. Today, these schools, and (2) Similar ones founded in the past 100 years (在过去的 120 年里创办的类似的学校), are the most expensive of the independent schools in Britain. They are mostly boarding (寄宿) schools, where the pupils live as (3) well as (以及) study, though many of them also take some day-pupils.