

Second Edition

**NEW
ENGLISH
COURSE**

**VOCABULARY
EXERCISES**

③

第二版

新英语教程

词汇练习

第三册

熊敦礼 刘俊华等 编
刘平梅 侯一麟 校阅

清华大学出版社



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(第二版)

Vocabulary Exercises
Book Three

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内 容 提 要

本书是《新英语教程》(第二版)阅读第三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三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、用等方面,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》阅读第三册各单元的 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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书稿经《新英语教程》编委会刘平梅、侯一麟同志在正式发稿前做了最后校阅,编者特向他们表示衷心的感谢。

编 者

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CONTENTS

UNIT 1	(1)
UNIT 2	(11)
UNIT 3	(21)
UNIT 4	(32)
UNIT 5	(42)
UNIT 6	(53)
UNIT 7	(63)
UNIT 8	(73)
UNIT 9	(83)
UNIT 10	(94)
TEST	(104)
KEY TO EXERCISES	(112)

UNIT 1

I. 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) l _ t _ ra _ _ : able to read and write
- (2) l _ t _ ra _ _ : of or concerning literature
- (3) c _ ns _ st _ nt : (of a person, behaviour, beliefs, etc.) continually keeping to the same principles or course of action; in agreement
- (4) f _ _ h _ _ n : that which is considered very popular and most modern at a certain time
- (5) d _ s _ rt : to leave at a difficult time or leave in a difficult position
- (6) c _ r _ _ sity : the desire to know or learn
- (7) _ gn _ _ e : not to take notice of
- (8) s _ _ v _ ve : to continue to live or exist
- (9) c _ _ t _ vate : to prepare land and grow crops on it; to improve or develop by careful attention, training or study
- (10) _ nqu _ ry : (an act of) asking or investigating

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)	_____	_____	_____	_____
(2)	_____	_____	_____	_____
(3)	_____	_____	_____	_____
(4)	_____	_____	_____	_____
(5)	_____	_____	_____	_____
(6)	_____	_____	_____	_____
(7)	_____	_____	_____	_____

- (8) _____
- (9) _____
- (10) _____

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) It is estimated that about 56 percent of the world's adult population is _____ in some language.
- (2) Novels, plays, poetry, and other creative written works are referred to as _____, especially when they are considered to have artistic qualities.
- (3) I owe my success to the _____ cooperation and support of my colleagues.
- (4) Wide trousers were very _____ several years ago, but they are considered by many out of _____ now.
- (5) Never _____ your old friends.
- (6) The old woman was very _____ about other people's business, but _____ enough, all her neighbours seemed to like her.
- (7) I thought she knew I was in the room but _____ me; yet I was wrong. As a matter of fact, she was _____ of my presence.
- (8) He did wrong because of his _____ of the law.
- (9) We _____, although many others died in the accident.
- (10) He is not considered as a _____ man, for he often behaves badly.
- (11) Mr. and Mrs. Smith _____ several fields and had herds of cattle.
- (12) The police will make _____ about it.

II. Understanding the Meaning of Words

A. Directions:

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

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| (1) admission | ___ A) the act of sending out electric signals, messages, news, etc. by telegraphic wire or radio |
| (2) commission | ___ B) allowing or being allowed to enter or join a school, club, building, etc. |
| (3) transmission | ___ C) an official paper appointing sb to any of several high ranks in the armed forces |
| (4) attain | ___ D) to make an effort at |
| (5) attempt | ___ E) to persuade sb to do sth (unwise) |

(6) tempt ___ F) to succeed in arriving at; reach

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 worked very hard in order to attain honour.

A) His purpose is to obtain honour.

B) His purpose is to keep his honour.

(2) He attempted the examination but failed.

A) He tried to pass the exam.

B) He failed to persuade his classmate to take the exam for him.

(3) His success tempted many others to try the same route.

A) Many others were prevented from trying the same route because of his success.

B) Many others would like to try his route in order to achieve success.

(4) The police inquired into the deaths of two young girls.

A) The police looked into the deaths carefully.

B) The police discovered the cause of the deaths.

(5) He has dipped into the novel.

A) He is absorbed in the novel.

B) He has read the novel briefly.

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

<u>Column A</u>	<u>Column B</u>
(1) wholly	_____
(2) inferior (a.)	_____
(3) knowledgeable	_____
(4) lack (n.)	_____
(5) lose	_____
(6) writer	_____
(7) illiterate	_____
(8) multiply	_____
(9) supply (n.)	_____

(10) encourage _____

- D. Look at the following words in Column A and Column B, and find corresponding pairs of synonyms or words close in meaning.

Column A	Column B
(1) emphasis	___ A) pleasant
(2) enjoyable	___ B) attract
(3) schooling	___ C) stress
(4) tempt	___ D) education
(5) wholly	___ E) achieve
(6) worldwide	___ F) just (hardly)
(7) attain	___ G) rule
(8) regulation	___ H) ignore
(9) barely	___ I) completely
(10) disregard	___ J) global

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.

- The people in this community are well-educated.
A) literary B) literate
C) illegal D) illiterate
- The student consistently got marks of over 90% and was favoured by all his teachers.
A) continually B) easily
C) confidently D) successfully
- A responsible father will never desert his children.
A) instruct B) abandon
C) spoil D) hurt
- The father was anxious to cultivate a taste for music in his son.
A) prepare B) impress
C) recover D) develop
- She is very well-informed; that's why she won the general knowledge competition.
A) pretty B) intelligent
C) knowledgeable D) imaginative
- As a beggar, he had few possessions.
A) belongings B) relatives
C) friends D) rights

7. The train leaves at 10 o'clock precisely.
A) or so B) exactly
C) later D) earlier
8. He attained the position of minister at the age of thirty.
A) ran for B) lost
C) reached D) appealed for
9. We have barely enough money to last the weekend.
A) only B) more than
C) slightly D) indeed
10. The children have been dashing about all day.
A) quarrelling B) fighting
C) playing D) running
11. She is a specialist in Eastern European affairs.
A) an advisor B) a scientist
C) a minister D) an expert
12. A good many workers in England lost their jobs in 1930, during the world-wide economic depression.
A) universal B) worldly
C) wholly D) entirely
13. Even under the most favourable circumstances this is not easy.
A) bases B) communications
C) conditions D) arguments
14. They did not comprehend how hard I had struggled for survival.
A) deny B) understand
C) care D) tell
15. Some people live for adventure.
A) exploration B) explosion
C) unusual experience D) progress
16. I was unaware that he had any complaints.
A) unconscious B) ignored
C) afraid D) certain
17. The group claims to speak on behalf of "the simple people of the country".
A) attribute to B) thanks to
C) because of D) in the name of
18. I took care of his wounds and saw to it that he got home.
A) was sure B) made sure
C) promised D) permitted
19. Apart from a slight mistake, your answer is correct.
A) Except B) Besides

- C) Except for D) Beside
 20. Roughly 4 million Americans travel overseas each year.
 A) by plane B) by ship
 C) broadly D) abroad

IV. Sentence Building

Directions:

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

Grid 1

1) She enquired	A) me where they lived.
2) She asked	B) of me how I had enjoyed the party.
3) The police questioned	C) the young man.

Grid 2

1) He enquired	A) his old classmates.
2) He enquired after	B) the way to the station.
3) He enquired into	C) the death of his friend.

Grid 3

1) My neighbour is a literary man	A) and he has to ask others for help when he wants to write to somebody.
2) My uncle is illiterate	B) though he has only spent two years studying in school.
3) The young man is literate	C) and he has written a great many interesting stories and some poems.

V. Using Words

Directions:

Of the four choices given, choose the one that completes best the sentence.

1. I feel _____ to accept her kind offer.
 A) tempted B) attempted
 C) attained D) attended

2. Nancy worked as a _____ to an old princess.
A) champion B) campaign
C) companion D) complaint
3. The blow knocked him _____.
A) unconscious B) unaware
C) ignorant D) sleepy
4. Their teacher's explanation only _____ to their confusion.
A) belonged B) attributed
C) added D) caused
5. _____ of people were invited to the party.
A) A good many B) A great number
C) The great number D) A great deal
6. Dave has had a lifelong nervous _____ of biting his nails.
A) hobby B) rabbit
C) habitat D) habit
7. The workers came _____ their employer's unwillingness to pay higher wages, so they went on strike.
A) to B) up to
C) up against D) out
8. Bill asked his secretary to _____ the important business letters.
A) file B) fire
C) fine D) fill
9. They were unable to offer this service because they hadn't got the _____ to cope with it.
A) personnel B) personal
C) superior D) supreme
10. Henry is a _____ by trade.
A) cooker B) reader
C) typewriter D) typist
11. My roommate is much more intelligent than I and he makes me feel _____.
A) superior B) inferior
C) prior D) particular
12. As a writer I am very lucky to have so many friends with whom I can discuss art and _____.
A) literature B) literacy
C) literary D) literate
13. Never trust people whose actions do not _____ his words.
A) recognize B) consist of

- C) consist with D) identify
14. Our people are afraid that the rate of growth is not _____ with economic stability.
A) instant B) considerable
C) constant D) consistent
15. It's an important issue and we must be prepared to take a _____ on it.
A) stand B) measurement
C) seat D) selection
16. The student thought he should explain his behaviour to the teacher, but his courage _____ him when he saw her.
A) failed B) deserved
C) disappeared D) deserted
17. Amy was so _____ to know what was in the letter that she opened it, even though it was addressed to her husband.
A) quick B) rapid
C) courageous D) curious
18. People who live in big cities are often _____ of farm life.
A) illiterate B) uneducated
C) ignorant D) unfamiliar
19. Only two members of the family _____ the fire; the rest died before they were sent to hospital.
A) experienced B) survived
C) remained D) continued
20. One should _____ a sense of humour about his importance.
A) train B) cultivate
C) form D) create
21. The teacher said he would make some _____ about the student's absence.
A) enquiries B) questions
C) investments D) reasons
22. Mini skirts are back in _____ again in this city.
A) beauty B) fashion *he in fashion*
C) favourite D) model
23. He is an artist in _____ but not in reality.
A) title B) name
C) surface D) rank
24. She was prepared to work all hours of the night for the _____ of the company.
A) sacred B) sake
C) scope D) stack

25. It is possible for a beautiful lady to make a very good _____ from modelling.

- A) life B) money
C) fame D) living

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.

explore	add to	remain
possession	count	

Our senses were once known as 'the windows of the soul' and are universally prized as one of our most precious (1). But how many senses are there? The Greek philosopher Aristotle (2) five — sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch — and this has (3) the popular wisdom ever since. Scientists (4) the workings of the human nervous system, however, have uncovered a whole range of extra senses — senses of pain, hunger, balance, etc. — to (5) this traditional list.

B. Directions:

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

Teenage Americans are friendly with visitors. There seems to be no generation gap. This is, in part, (1) the way they have been (2) at school and in the home. Discipline, so important in the schools and homes of some countries, is given much less (3) than self-discipline in American schools and homes. Americans of all ages tend to (4) orders, if they are doubtful about them. It is not in their (5) to obey blindly, and if there is a crisis (危机; 难关) and there is no one to tell them what to do, they try to cope with it (6).

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| (1) A) because | B) on account |
| C) for | D) due to |
| (2) A) brought up | B) run up |
| C) come up against | D) looked up |
| (3) A) help | B) emphasis |
| C) consequence | D) supplement |
| (4) A) cultivate | B) question |
| C) absorb | D) obey |

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| (5) A) person | B) body |
| C) nature | D) emotion |
| (6) A) on their own | B) of their own |
| C) lonely | D) dependently |

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.

There are more than 2,000 colleges, universities and institutes in the USA which have the authority to grant degrees. _ (1) _____

_____ (a, "College", variety, meanings, of, has). It is the word for a small university. It is also a general term. "I'm going to college," means "I'm going to a university." It is sometimes used instead of "institute," e.g. "College of Business Studies." It is also used to define a division or "school" inside a university — College of Science, Music, English, etc. There are so many different opportunities and so many different nonacademic subjects — like dressmaking and cabinet-making (家具制作) — in which a student can specialize, _ (2) _____

_____ (there, that, room, is, for, students, of, large, number, very, a, in, the, colleges). There are over 3,500 college students per 100 thousand of population. This is the highest proportion in the western world.

VIII. Translation

Directions:

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

As was noted by his biographer (传记作家), da Vinci wrote backwards and with his left hand, _ (1) _____ (以致于) anyone who has not practised in reading him cannot understand him. He could also write with one hand while painting with the other. _ (2) _____

_____ (那时许多艺术家都以能够同样自如地使用双手而闻名). Studies of da Vinci's work, however, show that he apparently never draw with his right hand. This may have been used for painting, though to relieve fatigue (疲劳) he probably used both hands, but for most other purposes, da Vinci appears to have been left-handed and proud of it.