

# 大学英语 精读

2

College  
English

Intensive Reading 2

学习

巩固

提高

STUDY  
STABILITY  
PROGRESS

刘蔚铭 编  
西北工业大学出版社



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**大 学 英 语**  
**学 习 · 巩 固 · 提 高**

(精读 2)

刘蔚铭 编

西北工业大学出版社

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【内容简介】 本书是为文理科大学学习《大学英语》(精读 2)编写的。全书共有 10 个单元,每单元内容设有课文学习、语言要点、短文欣赏、同步练习等栏目,同时还配有 3 套自测题,最后提供答案。学生通过学习、巩固、提高,可有规律地掌握语言重点,打好语言基础,提高语言应用能力和应试能力,为四、六级考试做好准备。同时,本书对学生的分析总结能力、语篇理解能力及语言修养的提高均有帮助。

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大学英语  
学习·巩固·提高  
(精读 2)

刘蔚铭 编

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# 前 言

本书是根据《大学英语》(精读 2)最新修订本编写的,旨在辅导大学生进一步学习、熟练、掌握原教材的内容和要求,并在此基础上拓宽知识面,为四、六级考试做好准备。

本书依国家教委审定的《大学英语(修订本)》教材按每个单元的顺序编写,内容安排上以有利于学习、巩固、提高为准绳,有详有略、重点突出、内容全面,从多方位、多层次提供了集知识性、趣味性及实用性为一体的丰富的辅导材料。学生使用本书能循序渐近地有规律地掌握语言重点,通过讲练结合打好语言基础,提高语言应用能力。

本书的独特之处突出体现在以下几点:

**1. 课文学习:**该部分有语言短小精悍、生动活泼的课文背景与导读,以使学生对课文产生亲切感;有“Main Idea(中心思想)”对课文的总结概括及对文体、写作风格的简要分析,以使学生会分析总结,培养语篇能力;有“Outline(提纲)”对课文语篇层次进行分析,以使学生会达到语篇理解,提高阅读分析能力。

**2. 语言要点:**该部分对每单元的重点词、短语及搭配和难句进行了详实例解与释疑,内容涉及同义词辨析、惯用法、构词、语法重点等,是准确掌握和灵活运用语言的必读材料。

**3. 短文欣赏:**每单元配有名著段落、名人演讲等范文,并且体裁多样,思想寓意深刻,但又不乏抒情浪漫,是增强语感,提高语言修养的背诵文选。

**4. 同步练习:**该部分每单元配有标准化试题和写作练习,对重点词、短语及搭配和语法进行全面练习,同时全书共配有三套自测题进行总练习,旨在提高学生的应试能力。

此外,每单元末配有一条中英文对照的名人名言,以激发学生的智慧火花,促其奋发向上,提高自身素质。

书中难免疏漏或不确之处,诚请读者斧正。

编 者

1999 年 1 月

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# Unit One

## Is There Life on Earth?

### 课文学习 (Text Study)

地球上生命吗? 这一滑稽可笑的问题恰好是一个严肃的话题。本文作者通过诙谐幽默的语言及奇特的幻想, 杜撰了一个荒诞可笑的金星人在金星上举行记者招待会的现场, 通过金星人之口道出了文章主旨——地球, 人类惟一的家园在惨遭污染, 生态失衡, 而人们竟熟视无睹, 人类的整体环境意识之差令人瞠目结舌, 就连金星人也望而生畏。

#### 1. 中心思想 (Main Idea)

This text is a humorous essay, and seems to be an amusing story just for light reading. But in fact it is a very serious article, which is appeared as a piece of science fiction, a story taking place on the planet Venus. It is written from the point of view of the "Venusians" who are exploring the possibility of life on the Earth, and centres on the subject of man's indifference to (对……冷淡) his environment. The purpose of this essay is to urge us human beings to pay much more attention to our environment and begin to improve it, otherwise the life on the Earth would be extremely horrible in the future.

#### 2. 提纲 (Outline)

#### The Venusians' exploration of the possibility of life on the Earth

The feasibility of the manned flying saucer program	
How	Land a satellite on Earth and study its signals and photographs
Difficulties or dangers (Findings)	1. Nothing can grow on the Earth's surface 2. Air pollution (e. g. the Consolidated Edison Belt) 3. Water pollution 4. Small metal particles 5. Skyscrapers
Measures	1. Take their own oxygen with them 2. Carry their own water with them



Conclusion	There is no life on Earth
The purpose of the program	They want to live anywhere

## 语言要点 (Language Points)

### 1. 重点词 (Key Words)

**Verb:** survive, indicate, pollute, emit, crash, smash, proceed

**Noun:** conclusion, program, atmosphere, fund

**Adjective:** deadly, extreme, feasible, original

#### (1) survive

a) *vi.* remain alive; continue to live or exist 活下来, 幸存

We survived, although others died in the accident.

其他人在事故中丧生了, 但是我们幸存下来了。

b) *vt.* remain alive after; live longer than 经历……后还活着, 比……活得长

She survived a serious operation. 大手术之后她挺了过来。

He survived his wife by three years. 他比妻子多活了3年。

构词: survival *n.* 幸存, 残存, 生存

a survival from ancient times 古代遗风

survivor *n.* 幸存者, 逃生者, 残存物

the survivors of an air raid 空袭后的幸存者

#### (2) indicate *vt.*

a) show 表明有(症状、原因等)

The smoke from the chimney indicated that someone was in the house.

那烟囱冒烟, 表明有人在屋子里。

b) point to; point out 指示, 指出

A signpost indicated the right road for us to follow. 一个路标指出我们应走的路。

构词: indication *n.* 指出, 指示, 迹象

There was much indication that the next few years would be peaceful.

许多迹象表明随后几年将可太平。

#### (3) pollute *vt.* make (air, water, soil, etc.) dirty with manmade waste 污染

Some factories pollute our water supply by dumping untreated chemical wastes into streams and rivers.

某些工厂将未经处理过的化学品垃圾倾倒入河溪中, 污染了我们的水源。

构词: pollution *n.* 污染

environmental pollution 环境污染

#### (4) emit *vt.* send out 散发, 射出

A volcano emits smoke and ashes. 火山喷出烟和灰。

说明：该词和动词短语 give off 同义。

(5) **crash**

a) *v.* fall or strike suddenly, violently and noisily 坠落, 猛撞

The table was upset and all the dishes crashed on the floor.

桌子翻倒了, 所有盘子都坠落在地面上。

She crashed the plates angrily down the table. 她生气地把盘子摔在了桌上。

b) *n.* (noise made by) a violent fall (发出猛烈声音的) 碰撞, 坠落或坠毁

Only four passengers escaped injury in the crash of the plane.

飞机坠毁中只有 4 名乘客未受伤。

(6) **smash** *v.* (cause to) break into pieces violently 打碎, 打破, 粉碎

The dish smashed up on the floor. 碟子在地上摔碎了。

The boy smashed the window with a stone. 这男孩用石头把窗子打碎了。

辨析: break, smash

break 表示物体由于拉力、击打和坠落而分成两部分或碎片; 而 smash 则表示用突然的暴力及发生巨大声响将物体彻底粉碎。例如:

Brittle things break easily. 脆的东西容易破碎。

I smashed the headlights when I hit the wall. 我驾车撞在墙上时把前灯撞碎了。

(7) **proceed** *vi.* continue (after stopping) (停顿后) 继续进行, 继续做下去。

The explorers proceeded in keeping with the directions stated.

那些勘探人员照说明的方向继续前进。

辨析: advance, proceed, move on

advance 强调向明确的方向或目的地前进; proceed 强调在短暂停顿或中途停顿后继续前进; move on 表示从停顿地出发, 但不表明有明确的目的地。例如:

He advanced up on me in a threatening manner. 他以威胁的气势向我袭来。

Leaving New York, the President and his party proceeded to Philadelphia.

离开纽约, 总统及其随行人员继续前往费城。

It's time to move on. 出发的时间到了。

(8) **conclusion** *n.* decision or opinion reached by reasoning 结论

They came to the conclusion that not all things can be done by automation.

他们得出结论: 并非所有的事情都能由自动化来完成。

词语搭配: come to/arrive at/ draw/reach the (a) conclusion 作出结论

构词: conclude *v.* 断定, 作结论

From what you say I conclude that it is not your fault.

从你所说的我推断出这不是你的过错。

(9) **program** *n.* plan of what is to be done 计划

What's the program for tomorrow? 明天工作计划是什么?

说明: 该词表示重大计划, 特别指由政府或大型组织机构作出的计划, 如 the US space program (美国太空计划)。plan 是普通用词, 表示实行某事之前所做的计划。另外注意: 英式

英语也可将该词指为 programme。

(10) **atmosphere** *n.*

a) all the gases round the earth; air in a place 大气, 空气

Most cities no longer have a clear atmosphere. 大多数城市不再有清新的空气了。

b) the feeling the mind receives from a place, condition, etc. 气氛, 氛围

There is an atmosphere of peace and calm in the country quite different from the atmosphere of a big city.

在乡村有一种和平宁静的气氛, 与大城市的气氛截然不同。

(11) **fund** *n.* sum of money set apart or available for a special purpose 资金, 基金

The school has a library fund of \$2,000 to buy books.

该校图书馆有 2 000 美元购书资金。

Part of the school sports fund will be used to improve the condition of the football field. 该校部分体育基金将用来改善足球场。

(12) **deadly** *adj.* causing death; likely to cause death 致命的

Cancer is a deadly disease. 癌症是一种致命的疾病。

同义词: fatal

(13) **extreme** *adj.* reaching the highest degree 至最高限度的, 极度的

The people in this country were reduced to extreme grief because of war.

由于战争, 这个国家的人民陷入极度的灾难中。

构词: **extremely** *adv.* 极端, 非常

Their house is extremely beautiful. 他们的房子非常漂亮。

It is extremely cold in the Arctic. 北极气候极冷。

(14) **feasible** *adj.* that can be done 可做的, 可行的, 可能的

Of the many plans submitted, the committee selected the plan that seemed most feasible. 在提交的众多计划中, 委员会选择了看来最可行的计划。

构词: **feasibility** *n.* 可行性

The scientist doubted the feasibility of the experiment.

这位科学家对实验的可行性表示怀疑。

(15) **original** *adj.* first or earliest 原先的, 最早的, 最初的

The original plan was better than the plan we followed.

原先的计划优于我们所实行的计划。

构词: **originally** *adv.* 起初, 原来

The city was originally quite small. 这座城市原先是相当小的。

2. 短语及搭配 (Phrases and Collocations)

(be) known as,	name after,	as to,
base on/upon,	for one thing ... (for another),	
be composed of,	as far as ... be concerned,	
stick up,	give off,	set back

- (1) (be)known as also publicly called; named 以……闻名,通常名叫

He is known as a successful pop music composer.

他是以一名成功的流行音乐作曲家而闻名。

Samuel Clements, known as Mark Twain, became a famous American writer.

塞谬尔·克莱门斯,通常叫作马克·吐温,成为一名美国著名作家。

辨析: be known to 为……所熟知,被……记录过

The singer is well known to the younger generation.

这位歌手广为年轻的一代所熟知。

- (2) name after give the same name as 以……名字命名

He name his daughter (Rachel) after his grandfather.

他以祖母的名字为他女儿取名(雷切尔)。

The boy was named George after his uncle. 那孩子随他舅父的名字取名乔治。

说明: 美国英语用 for 替代 after; name for.

同义短语: call after 以……名字命名

Their eldest son was called George after his uncle.

他们的大儿子是以前叔父的名字乔治来命名的。

- (3) as to about, concerning 关于

As to money, he is indifferent. 关于钱,他漠不关心。

She was at a loss as to how to explain it. 她全然不知道该如何说明这件事。

You have no idea as to what a miserable life we led before liberation.

你完全不知道解放前我们过着多么悲惨的生活。

说明: 当该短语后接 wh-从句或短语时,可省略 as to,如上述后两个例句。

辨析: 表示“至于……”或“就……而言”时,该短语和 as for 同义。例如:

I enjoy going to the movies. But as for (as to) the theater, I prefer staying at home. 我喜欢看电影,但至于看戏,我宁愿留在家里。

- (4) base on/upon use as a basis or foundation for 以……为基础,把……基于

You should base your conclusion upon careful research.

你应该以审慎的研究为基础而下结论。

This story is based on facts. 这故事是有事实根据的。

- (5) for one thing ... (for another) in the first place ... (in the second place) 一则……(再则),首先……(其次),一来……(二来)

For one thing she is well educated; for another she is pretty.

她一则有教养,再则又漂亮。

I didn't care much for his speech: for one thing, the subject was not particularly interesting; for another, his delivery was bad.

我不大喜欢他的发言,一则 题目不太有趣,二则他讲得不好。

- (6) be composed of have as members or parts 由……组成

The committee is composed of fifteen members. 那个委员会由 15 位委员组成。

A sentence is composed of several words put together.

句子是由几个单词连结组合而成的。

同义短语: be made up of, consist of (用作主动语态)(详见本书第4单元“短语及搭配”部分。)

- (7) **as far as ... be concerned** as for; in respect of 就……而言

As far as I am concerned, I cannot object to your marriage.

就我(个人)而言,我不反对你们的婚事。

As far as our own desire is concerned, we don't want to stay here even for a single day. 就我们自己的愿望说,我们连一天也不愿意呆在这里。

说明:该短语中的第一个 as 可用 so 替换,动词 be 需根据情况变化。

- (8) **stick up** stand upright; project 直立,突出

The boy's hair stuck up straight with fright. 男孩吓得毛发竖起。

The Empire State Building that sticks up on Manhattan used to be the tallest skyscraper in the world.

耸立在曼哈顿的帝国大厦曾是世界上最高摩天大楼。

相关短语: stick to 坚持,坚守

- (9) **give off** emit; send out 发出,散发出(光、烟、气味等)

These wild flowers give off a nice smell. 这些野花散发出一股香味。

The fumes given off by the chemical factory pollute the air seriously.

这座化工厂排放出的浓烟气对空气造成了严重的污染。

The sun gives off light and heat. 太阳发出光和热。

辨析: give out, give off

give out 常用于发出气味、热; give off 常用于发出蒸汽、光。

- (10) **set back** delay the advance or development of 耽搁,阻碍

The rain set back the building plan by one week. 下雨使建筑计划延后一星期。

The harvest was set back by bad weather. 由于天气恶劣,收割推迟了。

相关短语: set aside 保留,储蓄, set free 释放, set off/out 出发

说明:该短语与 sit on 的辨析详见第6单元“短语及搭配”部分。

### 3. 难句释疑(Explanations for Difficult Sentences)

- (1) For the first time Venusian scientists managed to land a satellite on the planet Earth, and it has been sending back signals as well as photographs ever since.

金星上的科学家首次设法将一颗卫星送上了地球,此后卫星不断送回信号与照片。

辨析: manage to do sth., try to do sth.

前者表示成功地做成某事,而后者仅表示作出努力尝试一下,并不表示已经成功。例如:

Helen managed to accomplish her work in time. 海伦设法及时完成了工作。

He tried to come on time, but he was still late. 他设法准时来,但还是迟到了。

ever since: from then till now 从……的时候以来一直到现在(此处 since 为副词,另也可用作连词,引导从句)

He went to Beijing in 1970 and has lived there ever since.

他在1970年去北京,以后就一直住在那里。

I have known her ever since she was a girl. 从她童年时代起,我就认识她。

(2) ... 20,000 light years ago. ....两万光年之前。

light year 表示“光年”。作者如此表达旨在幽默,实际意思是“a very, very long time ago”。

(3) “We shall have to take our own oxygen with us, which means...”

“我们得随身携带我们自己的氧气,这意味着……”

which 引导的定语从句修饰的不是一个单词,而是前面整个主句所表达的概念。在此情况下,which 的意思相当于 and this。例如:

They have invited me to visit their country, which is very kind of them.

他们邀请我访问他们的国家,这使我很感谢。

(4) You see this dark black cloud hovering over the surface Earth?

诸位看到在地球表层上方飘浮的这片深黑色的云层吗?

hover over: keep floating over 飞旋或盘旋在……上方

An eagle was hovering over the foggy valley. 一只鹰在浓雾弥漫的山谷上盘旋。

(5) We call this the Consolidated Edison Belt. 我们称它为爱迪生联合电气公司带。

Consolidated Edison 燃煤发电造成空气严重污染,这里作者在该公司名称后冠以 Belt (地带),旨在说明地球空气污染之严重。

(6) ... the water is unfit to drink. ....河水不宜于饮用。

be unfit (to do sth. /for sth.): be not suitable (for sth. /doing sth.) 不适合做……

The place is unfit to camp. 这地方不适合露营。

(7) They emit gases, make noise and keep crashing into each other.

它们排放气体,发出噪音,而且不断地互相碰撞。

emit: send out 散发,放射

The chimney emitted clouds of smoke. 烟囱中冒出滚滚的浓烟。

辨析: keep doing sth., keep on doing sth.

两者意思区别不大,但前者强调动作的持续,而后者则强调动作的反复重复。例如:

Don't keep on asking such silly questions. 不要老问这样愚蠢的问题。

I kept standing all night. 我一直站了一夜。

(8) ... it is impossible to land a flying saucer without its being smashed by one.

……要使飞碟在那儿着陆而不被某一颗微粒撞毁是不可能的。

its 指代 a flying saucer, 修饰动名词被动式短语 being smashed; one 指代 a metal particle.

(9) ... the Grubstart gives us the added funds.

……格拉布贷款基金会给我们提供追加资金。

Grubstart 是作者创造的词,表示金星上专门负责财政预算的政府机构。

(10) ... why are we spending billions and billions of zilches to land a flying saucer on Earth ...

……我们为什么要花费亿万个零元向地球上发射飞碟呢？

zilch 在此句中表示货币单位“零元”。billions and billions 的数量之大与 zilches 的数量至少形成鲜明对比，用“矛盾修辞”表示作者幽默诙谐的语气。

### 短文欣赏 (Passage Appreciation)

#### Animal and Machine

The body of an animal may well be compared with some machine like a locomotive engine (火车头). Indeed, the animal body is a machine. It is a machine composed of many parts, each part doing some particular kind of work for which a particular kind of structure fits it; and all the parts are dependent on each other and work together for the accomplishment of the total business of the machine. The locomotive must be provided with fuel, such as coal or wood or other combustible substance (可燃物质), the consumption (消耗) of which furnishes (提供) the force or energy of the machine. The animal body must be provided with fuel, which is called food, which furnished similarly the energy of the animal. Oxygen must be provided for the combustion (燃烧) of the fuel in the locomotive and of the food<sup>①</sup> in the body. The locomotive is composed of special parts: the fire box for the reception and combustion of fuel; the steam pipes for the carriage (运送) of steam; the wheels for locomotion; the smokestack (烟囱) for throwing off waste. The animal body is similarly composed of parts: the alimentary canal (消化道) for the reception and assimilation (吸收) of food; the excretory organs (排泄器官) for the throwing off of waste matter; the arteries (动脉) and veins (静脉) for the carriage of oxygen and food-holding blood; the legs or wings for locomotion (行进).

From *Animal Life*

by David Starr Jordan<sup>②</sup> and Frank Billings Kellogg<sup>③</sup>

#### 注释 (Notes):

- ① of the food; 即 for the combustion of the food. 此处 combustion 意为氧化。
- ② David Starr Jordan (戴维·斯塔耳·乔丹)(1851—1931), 美国作家, 斯坦福大学第一任校长。在他的努力下该校成为美国第一流大学。
- ③ Frank Billings Kellogg (弗兰克·比林斯·凯洛格)(1856—1937), 美国政治家。他攻读法律, 曾当过参议员, 出任过驻英大使, 1925—1929年曾任美国国务卿, 1929年获诺贝尔和平奖, 1930年起任常设国际法院法官。

#### 问题 (Questions):

1. What can the body of an animal be compared with?
2. What is the function of a machine?
3. What must the locomotive be provided with?
4. What must the animal body be provided with?
5. What parts is the animal body similarly composed of?

## 同步练习 (Simultaneous Exercises)

### 1. Choose the Best Answer

- (1) Water, when boiled, always \_\_\_\_\_ steam.  
A. gives in      B. gives out      ☒ gives off      D. gives away
- ☒ (2) Because all of the gas stations along the freeway were close, we had to ~~keep~~ on driving.  
A. keep out      ☒ keep on      ☒ keep off      D. keep back
- (3) When we finally \_\_\_\_\_ to get home after the tiring journey, we could hardly move a step further.  
A. tried      ☒ managed      C. succeeded      D. had
- (4) The bridge was named \_\_\_\_\_ the hero who gave his life for the cause of the people.  
☒ after      B. by      C. with      D. from
- (5) This multiple-choice test \_\_\_\_\_ 40 incomplete statements with several choices to complete them.  
☒ is composed of      B. consists in      C. makes up      D. sets out
- (6) Prisons in some countries are short of staff, \_\_\_\_\_ means each prison officer is overworked and underpaid.  
☒ which      B. this      C. what      D. it
- (7) The car \_\_\_\_\_ into the house, making a huge hole in the facade (正面).  
☒ crashed      B. launched      C. contracted      D. smashed
- (8) The heart muscle could \_\_\_\_\_ without blood for an hour or more.  
☒ survive      B. maintain      C. recover      D. endure
- (9) Waste from the chemical factory has \_\_\_\_\_ the lake.  
A. flooded      B. leaked      ☒ polluted      D. drifted
- ☒ (10) He swatted (重拍) a fly on the window and \_\_\_\_\_ the glass.  
☒ crashed      B. smashed      C. blew      D. struck
- (11) We couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ until the light showed green.  
A. present      ☒ proceed      C. pretend      D. prevent
- (12) \_\_\_\_\_ police brutality (暴行) is concerned, there is divided opinion on whether it was forced.  
☒ As far as      B. Where      C. If      D. How
- (13) Many people regarded this place as \_\_\_\_\_ for settlement.  
A. unable      ☒ unfit      C. uncertain      D. unlike
- ☒ (14) Art Buchwald, \_\_\_\_\_ as a good speaker, was warmly received by the audience.  
A. having known      B. knowing      ~~C. being known~~      D. known
- (15) \_\_\_\_\_ the instrument, we will deal with them in detail later.  
A. As to use      ☒ As to the uses of      C. As to the using      D. As to the use



- (16) His answer \_\_\_\_\_ that I could leave.  
A. proved      B. demanded      C. ☒ indicated      D. recommended
- (17) The laser is known to be a \_\_\_\_\_ weapon.  
A. dying      B. dead      C. ☒ deadly      D. deathlike
- (18) The ~~air~~raft \_\_\_\_\_ safely at the airport.  
A. crashed      B. smashed      C. reached      D. ☒ landed
- (19) Man must stop polluting the earth's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ☒ atmosphere      B. soil ~~of the earth~~      C. oxygen      D. planet
- (20) He doesn't know it's not polite \_\_\_\_\_ his tongue out.  
A. he puts      B. put      C. ☒ to put      D. he put
- ☒ (21) There is \_\_\_\_\_ in hiding that fact from him.  
A. without any use      B. ☒ of no use      C. not much point      D. uselessness
- (22) Our attitude is still \_\_\_\_\_ we expressed it in the 1942 agreement on Iran.  
A. the same      B. ☒ as      C. that      D. like
- ☒ (23) The government published production figures \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. different than those given earlier      B. ☒ different from those earlier given  
C. different from those given ~~earlier~~ ~~in the past~~      D. different than those earlier given
- (24) He is a man worth \_\_\_\_\_ by others.  
A. ☒ being paid more attention to      B. being paid more attention  
C. paying more attention to      D. to be paid more attention to
- (25) They demanded that the right to vote \_\_\_\_\_ to every adult man.  
A. ☒ be given      B. might be given      C. was given      D. had been given

## 2. Writing Practice

### Part I

Arrange the following sentences in order so that they form a coherent (连贯的) paragraph.

- (1) Though I saw him only from behind, I was sure he was a friend of mine whom I hadn't seen for a long time.
- (2) Unfortunately he was not my friend but a complete stranger.
- (3) I had a very embarrassing experience this evening.
- (4) After that, I walked away as quickly as possible.
- (5) I saw a man at a bus stop when I was on my way home for dinner.
- (6) I was terribly embarrassed, as I didn't know how to explain to him.
- (7) I gave him a tap on the shoulder with my umbrella and shouted at him at the same time.
- (8) I could only mutter, "I am sorry, sir."
- (9) He turned round, completely taken aback.

Order: \_\_\_\_\_

### Part II

Develop the following paragraph by fillin in the missing information.