

# 大学英语 精读

1

College  
English

STUDY  
STABILITY  
PROGRESS

Intensive Reading 1

谢立新 刘蔚铭 马庆林 编  
西北工业大学出版社

西北



版社

**大学 英语**

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**学习 · 巩固 · 提高**

**(精读 1)**

谢立新 刘蔚铭 马庆林 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生学习《大学英语》(精读)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。

DW23/11

大学英语  
学习·巩固·提高  
(精读 1)

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# 前 言

本书是根据《大学英语》(精读)最新修订本而编写的,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进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“中心思想(Main Idea)”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“提纲(Outline)”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。

本册由谢立新教授组织编写。Unit 1—Unit 5, Test Paper 1, Test Paper 3 及 Famous Quotation(名人名言)由刘蔚铭编写;Unit 6—Unit 10 和 Test Paper 2 由马庆林编写。谢立新教授对全稿进行修改、润色,直到最后定稿。

书中难免疏漏或不确之处,诚请读者斧正。

编 者

1998年6月

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# Unit One

## How to Improve Your Study Habits

### 课文学习 (Text Study)

怎样才能把学习搞好? 这是大学新生最关注的问题。这一问题看似简单, 但满意地解答它却很难, 因为不同的学生具有各自不同的学习习惯。然而本课作者点出六点改进学习习惯的诀窍, 并相信: 普通学生不用增加学习负担就能成为尖子生。

#### 1. 中心思想 (Main Idea)

This text refers to the subject of how to improve your study habits by using the writing style of exposition (说明文体). Here, the author provides six general suggestions for average students in great details. He says that an average student can be a top student without additional work, and that good study habits can make your study more effective and lead to success. Do remember that improving your study habits will improve your grades, and having good study habits is half done in your study.

#### 2. 提纲 (Outline)

An average student can be a top student.		
Suggestions	How	Effect
1. Plan your time carefully.	a. Decide on your time for study b. Set aside your time for play	a. 6:00 ~ 9:30 pm b.
2. Find a good place to study.	Choose a comfortable and quiet place	library
3. Skim before you read.	Look over a passage quickly before reading it carefully	a. b. c.



4. Make good use of your time in class.	a. Listen to the teacher b. Sit where you can see and hear well c. Take notes	a. b.
5. Study regularly.	a. Go over the notes b. Review the points c. Read about the points d. Read the material to be discussed	a. b. c. d.
6. Develop a good attitude about tests	Do not worry too much about a single test	a. b.

Find many other techniques.

Improved study habits = improved grades.

注:上表中“Effect”(效果)一栏,请学生结合课文内容自己完成。

## 语言要点 (Language Points)

### 1. 重点词 (Key Words)

**Verb:** skim, organize, double, mention, occupy, improve, confuse, solve

**Noun:** hobby, purpose, attitude

**Adjective:** average, adequate, normal, permanent

#### (1) **skim** *vt.* read quickly to get the main idea(of) 略读

It took me an hour to skim the book.

略读完这本书用去我一小时时间。

**辨析:** skim, scan

skim 和 scan 表示常用的两种快速阅读技巧。skim 意指快速排除次要内容而了解文章大意或中心思想的能力。读者感兴趣的是文章要点,而不是细节及其他不相关的内容。scan 意指尽可能快地指出文章的特别信息。读者的目的不是全面理解文章,而是在文章中找出一两处自己在阅读前就想了解的信息或事实。例如:

Don't read the report word for word now, just skim it.

不要现在逐字阅读这份报告,浏览一下就行了。

The film-fan scanned the film poster only to find out the name of the star.

这位影迷粗略看了一下电影海报,只是想找出这位影星的姓名。

#### (2) **organize** *vt.* form into a whole 组织

The explorer organized an expedition to the North Pole.

这位探险者组织了一支北极探险队。

构词: organization *n.* 组织

The organization of a big picnic takes time and thought.

组织一次大型野餐既费时又费心。

(3) **double**

a) *v.* make or become twice as great or as many (使)增加一倍

He doubled his money in ten years by investing it wisely.

他投资英明正确,10年里使他的钱增加了一倍。

b) *adj.* twice as much 两倍的,加倍的

The man was given double pay for working on Sunday.

此人由于星期日工作而被付双薪。

(4) **mention** *vt.* speak or write about (sth.) in a few words 提及

Do not mention the accident before the children.

别在孩子面前提起此事故。

(5) **occupy** *vt.*

a) take up 占用,占(时间,空间)

The building occupies an entire block. 这座楼占据了整个街段。

The lessons occupy the morning. 上课要占一早晨时间。

b) live in 住(房子等)

The house is occupied. 这房子已有人住了。

c) take possession of 占领,占据

The enemy occupied our fort. 敌人占领了我们的堡垒。

(6) **improve**

a) *vt.* make better 使更好,改善,增进

You could improve your handwriting if you tried.

如果你努力,你的书法就会更好。

b) *vi.* become better 变得更好

His health is improving. (或 He is improving in health.)

他的健康状况正在好起来。

(7) **confuse**

a) *vt.* bewilder 把……弄糊涂,迷惑

So many people talking to me at once confused me.

这么多的人同时跟我讲话,把我弄糊涂了。

b) *adj.* (～d) mixed up in one's mind 迷惑的,混淆的(加 -d 变为形容词)

The students were still confused about the difference between the two words.

学生们当时仍对这两个词的区别感到迷惑。

构词: confusion *n.* 混淆,混乱,迷惑

If you write more clearly you'll prevent the confusion of your readers.

如果写得再清楚些,你就不会令读者迷惑了。

辨析: confuse, puzzle

confuse 指某人自己心中纷乱的思想使其变得“混乱”或“糊涂”起来,一般表示最轻微的“困惑”或“混乱”。puzzle 指复杂的事情或困难的问题,使人“困惑”或“绞尽脑汁”也无法解答或理解。例如:

They asked so many questions that they confused me.

他们问了许多问题,把我弄糊涂了。

The woman's illness puzzled the doctor; he couldn't find the cause.

这位妇女的病使医生迷惑不解,因为他查不到病因。

(8) **solve** *vt.* find an answer to (a problem) 解决(问题)

He has solved all the problems in the lesson.

他把功课中所有的问题都解决了。

(9) **hobby** *n.* what one likes to do in one's free time 业余爱好

Stamp collecting is an educational hobby.

集邮是一种有教育意义的业余爱好。

(10) **purpose** *n.* aim 目的

His purpose was to graduate from medical school and become a great surgeon.

他的目的是从医学院毕业,然后当一名杰出的外科医生。

短语搭配: on purpose 故意地

同义词: aim, goal, intent, intention

(11) **attitude** *n.* what one thinks about sth. 态度,看法

I dislike her unfriendly attitude. 我不喜欢她那不友好的态度。

容易混淆的词: altitude *n.* 高度

(12) **average** *adj.*

a) ordinary 普通的,中等的

There was nothing special about it, it was only average.

此事无特别之处,很普通。

b) mean 平均的

What is the average rainfall for July? 七月份平均降雨量为多少?

说明: 该词还常用作动词和名词,意为“平均为”和“平均”。

(13) **adequate** *adj.* as much as one needs; enough 充分的,足够的

His wages are adequate to support his family. 他的工资足以养活一家人。

辨析: adequate, enough, sufficient

adequate 表示足以满足特别要求,这种要求有时是最低限度的。

enough 和 sufficient 通常可互用,但后者为正式用词。两者表示足以满足某种愿望或需要。例如:

To be healthy, one must have an adequate diet. 要想健康,必须保持足够的饮食。

A growing boy never has enough(sufficient) time to play.

成长中的男孩总是玩不够。

(14) **normal** *adj.* usual 正常的

A normal day's work is eight hours. 一天正常工作八小时。

说明: 该词还常用作名词, 表示“正常”。

(15) **permanent** *adj.* lasting for a long time; never changing 持久的; 永久的

After doing odd jobs for a week, he got a permanent position as a helper in a store.

做了一星期零活之后, 他在一家商店找到当佣工的固定工作。

构词: **permanence** *n.* 永久(性), 持久(性)

permanence of the sun 太阳的恒久性

## 2. 短语及搭配 (Phrases and Collocations)

fill in,	decide on,	set aside,	as well
be aware of,	concentrate on,	look over,	go over,
lead to,	make use of		

(1) **fill in** write in 填写, 填充

The teacher asked us to fill in the blanks with proper prepositions.

老师叫我们在空白处填入适当的介词。

说明: 表示此意思的短语亦可用 fill out 和 fill up。

(2) **decide on** make a choice or decision about 选定, 决定

Finally, she decided on the white and yellow striped material.

最后, 她选定了那种黄白条的布料。

辨析: a) **decide** 的常用句型:

decide	{	(not) to do sth.
		that (或 why, how 等疑问词) 从句
		why (how, when 等) to do sth.
		介词

这里的 decide on 属于第四种句型。

b) 比较下列不同句型的表达方式:

In the end she decided on (或 to buy) the green coat.

最后她决定要(或决定买)那件绿色上衣。

We decided against (或 not to go for) a holiday in Xi'an.

我们决定不去西安度假。

(3) **set aside** save for a special purpose 留出

The company set aside this sum for future use.

公司把这笔款留作将来使用。

说明: 表示此意思的短语亦可用 set apart 和 put aside。

(4) **as well** also; too; in addition 也; 还; 同样

China is a socialist country, and a developing country as well.

中国是一个社会主义国家, 也是一个发展中国家。

Mr. Liu can speak English. He can speak French as well.

刘先生会说英语,也会说法语。

用法: as well 既可与 and 搭配,也可单独使用(比较上例);和 and 搭配时,连接的成分要对等。例如:

He likes football, tennis and basketball as well. (连接名词)

他喜欢踢足球、打网球,也喜欢打篮球。

Skimming helps double your reading speed and improves your comprehension as well. (连接动词)

略读不仅可以使你的阅读速度增加一倍,而且可以提高你的理解力。

(5) **be aware of** know (sth.); know(what is happening) 知道;意识到

Everyone should be aware of the danger of cigarette smoking.

每个人都应该知道吸烟的危险性。

说明:该短语亦可接 that 从句,形成 be aware that... 句型。

辨析: aware, conscious

aware 强调某人仅仅注意到他所看到、闻到、听到、尝到、感觉到或被告知的事情;

conscious 强调某人脑子里意识到或知道他所看到、感觉到、听到的一些现象。例如:

The little girl was conscious of a great uneasiness among the people.

小姑娘在这些人的中间感到很不自在。

I was aware that someone was talking, but not conscious of what was said.

我意识到有人在谈话,但不知道谈话内容。

(6) **concentrate on** direct one's attention, efforts, etc. to 全神贯注于

I can't concentrate on what I'm doing while that noise is going on.

那吵闹声一刻不停,我没法专心办我的事。

注意: pay attention to (注意)和 call(或 draw, invite) one's attention to sth. (促使某人注意某事)和该短语的意思不同。例如:

The children paid attention to the teacher's explanation.

孩子们注意听老师的解释。

The lawyer called my attention to some new evidence.

律师促使我注意某些新的证据。

(7) **look over**

a) **examine (quickly)** 把……看一遍,过目

I haven't looked over my mail yet. 我还没有看完我的信件呢。

b) **inspect one by one; survey** 仔细检查,察看

The teachers are busy looking over the examination papers.

教师们正在忙于批阅考卷。

c) **review** 复习,温习

He always takes careful notes so that he may look over them after class.

他总是详细记笔记,以便课后复习。

(8) **go over**

a) **review** 复习,温习

Let's go over the text. 咱们把课文复习一下。

b) inspect, examine 检查, 察看

We should like to go over the house before deciding to rent it.

我们先看一下房子,再决定要不要租下来。

说明:表示以上两种意思时,该短语和 look over 的相关意思相同。

(9) lead to

a) result in 导致

Hard work leads to success. 苦干方能成功。

b) be a path, way, or road to 通向, 通往

All roads lead to Rome. 条条道路通罗马。

说明:该短语中的 to 为介词,后跟名词、动名词或代词。

(10) make use of use 利用, 使用

On your trip to Mexico you will be able to make good use of your knowledge of Spanish. 你这次去墨西哥旅行,你学的西班牙语就可以派上大用场了。

说明:常用 good 和 full 修饰 use。

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

(1) This is not necessarily the case, however. 然而实际情况未必如此。

重述: But this might not be true sometimes.

be (not) the case: be (not) true (不)是事实

She thought she was hurt but it wasn't really the case.

她想她受到了伤害,可是事实未必如此。

(2) You can receive better grades if you want to.

你要是想取得更好的分数,也还是能做到的。

if you want to 是 if you want to receive better grades 的省略形式。to do sth. 作宾语置于句尾或有关的第二个句子末尾时。如果它是重复前句中动词所表示的内容,可用“to”代之,省去后面的动词。例如:

“Have you gone to see the doctor?” “你看过医生了吗?”

“No, but I'm going to.” “没有,但我打算去看。”

(3) Fill in committed time such as eating, sleeping, meetings, classes, etc.

把用于吃饭、睡觉、开会、听课等这样一些非花不可的时间填上。

commit vt.:

a) assign to a special purpose 指定……用于

The government committed ten million yuan's worth of steel in capital construction.

政府指定价值1 000万元的钢用于基本建设。

b) do (something wrong, bad, or unlawful) 犯(错误、罪行),干(坏事、傻事)

A man who steals commits a crime. 一个人偷窃就是犯罪。

(4) Be sure to set aside enough time to complete your normal reading and work assignments.

一定要留出足够的时间来完成正常的阅读和课外作业。

be sure (not) to do sth.; (not) fail to do sth. 一定或务必(不)要做某事

Be sure not to be late again, or you'll be dismissed.

一定不要再迟到了,否则你将被开除。

(5) ..., but it will make you more aware of how you spend your time.

……但是它会让你比较清楚地了解你是怎样利用时间的。

make sb. (sth.) + 形容词补语:

Too much food made him ill. 吃的食物太多而使他生病。

(6) Furthermore, it will enable you to plan your activities so that you have adequate time for both work and play.

此外,它还能让你安排好各种活动,既有足够的时间工作,也有足够的时间娱乐。

enable sb. (sth.) to do sth.; make sb. (sth.) able to do sth. 使某人(某物)能做某事

This bird's large wings enable it to fly very fast.

这只鸟的巨大双翼使它能飞得很快。

构词: 前缀 en- 加在某些形容词前,该形容词转化为动词,例如:enlarge(扩大),endear(亲近),enclose(围住),ennoble(使崇高),enrich(使富裕),ensure(保证)。

so that:

a) with the purpose that 为的是,使得

I'll give you all the facts so that you can judge for yourself.

我把所有事实都告诉你,使你能自己作出判断。

b) with the result or consequence that 结果是,以致

Everybody lent a hand, so that the work was finished ahead of schedule.

人人动手,结果提前完成了任务。

说明: a) 表示目的时,so 前面无逗号,亦可与 in order that 互用;表示结果时,so 前面加逗号。

b) 课文原句中的 so that 表示目的。

(7) As you preview the material, you get some idea of the content and how it is organized.

在预习材料时,你就对它的内容及其结构有了大致的了解。

get some idea of; know a little about 对……有所了解\*

The teacher's explanation made us get some idea of what we were reading.

老师的解释使我们对所读的材料有所了解。

(8) Go over your notes, as soon as you can after class. 课后要及早复习笔记。

as ... as one can; as ... as possible 尽可能……地

The sick girl was not hungry, but her mother told her to eat as much as she could.

这位生病的女孩本来就不饿,可是她母亲让她使劲吃个不停。

(9) Regular review leads to improved performance on tests.

定期复习是提高考试成绩的有效途径。

重述: If you go over your notes and textbook regularly, you will naturally improve your

grades on tests.

说明: 句中的 improved 为过去分词, 修饰 performance。

(10) Share with them some of the techniques you have found to be helpful.

让他们分享你所发现的某些行之有效的学习方法。

share ... with: use or have with other 与……分享

I have to share the bathroom with the rest of the family.

我得和家里其他人共同使用一个浴室。

辨析: technology, technique

technology 表示“技术”的总称, 含义较抽象, 如 science and technology (科学与技术), space technology (空间技术), chemical technology (化学工业) 等; technique 指工业或艺术上的某门较具体的“技术”或“技巧”, 如 adopt advanced technique (采用先进技术), farming technique (农业技术) 等。

### 短文欣赏 (Passage Appreciation)

#### An Important Aspect (方面) of College Life

It is perfectly possible to organize the life of our colleges in such a way that students and teachers alike will take part in it; in such a way that a perfectly natural daily intercourse (交流) will be established between them; and it is only by such an organization that they<sup>①</sup> can be given real vitality (活力) as places of serious training<sup>②</sup>, be made communities (共同生活的团体) in which youngsters will come fully to realize<sup>③</sup> how interesting intellectual work (脑力劳动) is, how vital (充满活力), how important, how closely associated with (与……紧密联系) all modern achievement<sup>④</sup>— only by such an organization that study can be made to seem part of life itself. Lectures often seem very formal and empty things; recitations (背诵) generally prove very dull (枯燥的) and unrewarding (收效甚微). It is in conversation and natural intercourse with scholars (学者) chiefly that you find how lively knowledge is, how it ties into (与……紧密相联) everything that is interesting and important, how intimate (不可分割的) a part it is of everything that is interesting and important, how intimate a part it is of everything that is “practical” and connected with the world. Men are not always made thoughtful by books; but they are generally made thoughtful by association (交往) with men who think.

by Woodrow Wilson<sup>⑤</sup>

#### 注释 (Notes):

① they 指 colleges

② as places of serious training 进行严格训练的地方

③ come fully to realize (逐渐)充分认识到

④ how vital, how important, how closely associated with all modern achievement 为并列结构。它们后面可以看作分别省略了 intellectual work is。

⑤ Woodrow Wilson (伍德罗·威尔逊) (1856—1924), 美国第二十八任总统 (1913—1921)。曾担任普林斯



顿大学(Princeton University)校长,在大学里提倡社会改革和教育改革。

**问题 (Questions):**

1. How do we organize the life of our colleges?
2. What should colleges be given as places of serious training?
3. When will youngsters come fully to realize how interesting intellectual work is?
4. What is the author's attitude towards lectures and recitations?
5. How can men be made thoughtful?

**同步练习 (Simultaneous Exercise)**

**1. Choose the Best Answer**

- (1) Reading detective stories is one of his favourite \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. occupations    B. hobbies    C. engagements    D. habits
- (2) The \_\_\_\_\_ of the sugar is of course to sweeten the medicine.  
A. reason    B. need    C. cause    D. purpose
- (3) He said the government would do its best to \_\_\_\_\_ the problem of unemployment.  
A. answer    B. decide    C. solve    D. open
- (4) The family gathered together to \_\_\_\_\_ the holiday meal.  
A. swallow    B. divide    C. share    D. receive
- (5) Watching television is the most popular leisure-time \_\_\_\_\_ in Japan.  
A. activity    B. manner    C. matter    D. event
- (6) Some of the experiments \_\_\_\_\_ in the book are easy to perform.  
A. describing    B. to be described    C. to describe    D. described
- (7) The doctor's mistakes in judgement \_\_\_\_\_ the death of the patient.  
A. resulted from    B. led to    C. broke off    D. brought out
- (8) When John was sick, he couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ his homework.  
A. find out    B. concentrate on    C. work up    D. look over
- (9) The travellers were not aware \_\_\_\_\_ the danger ahead.  
A. with    B. of    C. for    D. to
- (10) Would you please give me your \_\_\_\_\_ address?  
A. recent    B. living    C. single    D. permanent
- (11) Tom went \_\_\_\_\_ the text before the examination.  
A. over    B. up    C. on    D. across
- (12) The authorities have \_\_\_\_\_ taking the best way to control the air pollution of the city.  
A. made use of    B. decided on    C. set aside    D. filled in
- (13) We took \_\_\_\_\_ food for the short holiday.  
A. excellent    B. delicious    C. adequate    D. necessary