

实用英语综合训练丛书

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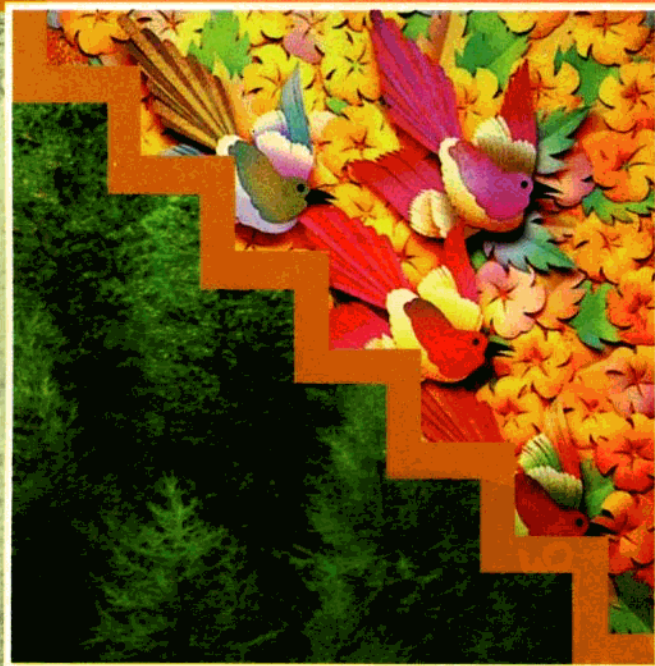
PRACTICAL ENGLISH

TRAINING SERIES

词汇与结构

VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE

蔡 明 张 琦 主编



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实用英语综合训练丛书

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前言

1993年国家教育委员会正式颁布《普通高等专科英语课程教学基本要求》，明确提出专科英语教学要使学生掌握必需的、实用的英语语言知识和语言技能，以培养学生的语言应用能力为目标，并把读、译和听、说、写的技能定性、定量化，分两个层次列为教学要求。《基本要求》的颁布标志着我国专科英语教学在适应社会需求方面取得了重大突破。培养学生的语言应用能力是我国面向21世纪，进一步改革开放，建设社会主义现代化强国的需要，具有十分重要的现实意义。

《实用英语综合训练丛书》就是根据《基本要求》编写的语言技能发展与自测丛书。本书供高等院校专科学生及具有同等水平的英语学习者使用。书中所选的词汇、语法项目及涉及的各项技能均是按照《基本要求》附表中所列的要求确定的。

这套丛书由以下5个分册组成：

《READING PRACTICE》

《TRANSLATION PRACTICE》

《WRITING PRACTICE》

《LISTENING AND SPEAKING》

《VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE》

本书为《VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE》分册。全书由15个单元组成，每单元包括5项练习。前两项练习包括300题，编入常用词汇1350个，重点训练词义辨析、同义词、反义词、一词多义和词的搭配等；第三项练习也包括300题，编入时

态、语态、非谓语动词、从句、主谓一致、替代形式、多级修饰、割裂修饰、主谓倒装、否定、强调、并列及各类词的用法等重点语法项目共 32 项。前三项练习为基础词汇和语法训练。第四项练习由 15 篇应用文和从应用文中选出的 150 个句子组成；前 10 个单元的第五项练习共编入 100 个汉译英的句子，这些句子均选自科普文章和应用文，后五个单元的第五项练习编入五个方面的应用文。这两项练习的目的是，通过完型填空、改错、汉译英等练习形式进行词汇和语法方面的综合训练。书中的练习灵活多样，且每单元后附有答案和注解。注解中渗透了大量的词汇和语法知识，便于学生自学与自测、复习、巩固和加深语言知识，培养语言技能。

这套丛书的编写是一次大胆的尝试。限于编者的水平与经验，书中的谬误之处在所难免，我们恳切希望广大读者与同仁不吝赐教。

编者

， 1997 年 3 月

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1. We saw a group of flies on the table.
A. flock
B. herd
C. swarm
D. drove
2. Professor Wilson declined to comment on the current political situation.
A. offered
B. refused
C. decided
D. afforded
3. The two girls resemble their mother very much in appearance.
A. look after
B. run after
C. take after
D. call after
4. They reported the loss and gave all the necessary particulars to the police.
A. details
B. happenings
C. qualifications
D. characteristics
5. This is roughly the equivalent of 4,195 cigarettes a year for every person in the country of 18 years of age or more.
A. surely
B. certainly
C. approximately
D. coarsely
6. China is making great efforts to carry out an economic policy open to other countries in order to speed up the course of her modernization.
A. complement
B. supplement
C. implement
D. instrument
7. With respect to your requests, we regret that we are unable to assist you in this matter.
A. By virtue of
B. In view of

- C. On account of D. Concerning
8. I saw a figure approaching in the dark.
A. statue B. number
C. historical person D. human shape
9. How many radios will this factory turn out this year?
A. prove B. export
C. produce D. change into
10. The odds are 10 to 1 that her horse will not win the race.
A. peculiar B. extra things
C. not even D. chances

Practice 2

Directions: There are 10 incomplete sentences in this practice. For each sentence there are four Choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

1. He gave the door man a _____ for helping him with his packages.
A. fare B. tip
C. money D. fee
2. Neither John nor his sister is _____ to come.
A. possible B. possibly
C. likely D. like
3. This test _____ a number of multiple choice questions.
A. composes of B. be consisted of
C. consists of D. consists in
4. The teacher was struck by a car and _____ badly.
A. harmed B. damaged
C. injured D. ruined
5. The boys usually sit _____ the lecture hall.
A. in front of B. in the front of
C. confronting D. ahead of
6. Let me know if you _____ anything.
A. need of B. are in need of
C. are need of D. are at need of
7. The panel _____ a conclusion only after days of discussion.
A. achieved B. reached
C. attained D. arrived
8. I'd like to _____ a special seat for the concert of May 5.
A. deserve B. reserve
C. preserve D. conserve

9. She asked the doctor if he was _____ on reading.
A. eager B. keen
C. preferable D. interested
10. When John was elected president, his country was facing an _____ crisis.
A. economic B. economical
C. economy D. economics

Practice 3

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this practice. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

1. I am considering _____ your offer.
A. to accept B. accepted
C. having accepted D. accepting
2. The house _____ will be our new laboratory.
A. building B. to build
C. being built D. having built
3. It was not until she arrived home _____ remembered her appointment with the doctor.
A. when she B. and she
C. that she D. she
4. The high income tax is harmful _____ it may discourage people from trying to earn more.
A. in that B. that
C. in which D. which
5. The line was busy, someone _____ the telephone.
A. used B. should have used
C. must use D. must have been using
6. _____ returned from Europe than all his equipment and film were stolen from his car.
A. No sooner did the photographer
B. No sooner the photographer did
C. No sooner the photographer had
D. No sooner had the photographer
7. They talked as if they _____ friends for years.
A. had been B. were
C. has been D. was
8. The car _____ at the present speed until it reaches the foot of the mountain at about ten o'clock tonight.

Practice 4-1

Directions: There are 10 sentences in this practice. For each sentence there are four underlined choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is incorrect and correct it.

1. The house that was used to stand at this corner was destroyed during the bombing in 1945.
A B C D
2. We have been thinking of getting someone to help in the work, but haven't succeeded to find a suitable person.
A B C D
3. We advice him to give up alcohol and do a lot of exercises.
A B C D
4. The patient's doctor strongly urges that he has an operation on his back as soon as his general health improves.
A B C D
5. Three officers narrowly escaped to be killed in the fierce battle.
A B C D
6. The number of students at the university are approximately four thousand.
A B C D
7. As is stated on the invoice, total cost of the order is \$ 25 200, and you are requested to open your letter of credit in time.
A B C D
8. We have no hesitation in recommending Mr. Li as a qualified manager, who is worth of the highest trust and confidence.
A B C D
9. When you came here, the works coped with all kinds of difficulties in the scientific research.
A B C D
10. The instruments will correspond in all respects with the quality and specifications as stipulating in the contract.
A B C D

Practice 4-2

Directions: There is a passage in this practice. Fill in each of the numbered blanks with the best of the four choices given.

Dear Sir,

We are very happy 1 from《Hunan Daily》today that 2 the cultural relics recently 3 in Hunan Province are now 4 display in your exhibition hall.

We, three U. S. teachers from Hunan University, wish to 5 at them as soon as possi-

ble. We 6 write to inquire if it will 7 you to make proper arrangements to 8 us on the coming Saturday, June 26.

We thank you for a 9 reply at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Moody

Troy

Hilton

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. learning | B. to learn |
| C. to be learned | D. learned |
| 2. A. one of | B. some |
| C. some of | D. any of |
| 3. A. unearthing | B. earthed |
| C. earthing | D. unearthed |
| 4. A. in | B. on |
| C. at | D. for |
| 5. A. have a look | B. having look |
| C. have look | D. have looking |
| 6. A. here | B. nearby |
| C. hereby | D. heresy |
| 7. A. is convenient to | B. be beneficial to |
| C. be convenient for | D. is of benefit |
| 8. A. accommodating | B. accommodate |
| C. accommodated | D. accommodator |
| 9. A. favour | B. favourable |
| C. favourer | D. favourite |

Practice 5

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English with the words or expressions given in the brackets.

- 如果你要生产更多的煤气管道,就会消耗更多的钢材。(consume)
- 他们去年同我们订了合同。(make a contract with)
- 人们推导和确定自然法则,用以描述大自然是如何运动的。(be derived and constructed)
- 从那座星球到达我们地球,光要走 300 年。(It takes...to do...)
- 政府下令禁止出售对大众有害的产品。(ban)
- 他因受伤,要求赔偿一千元。(demand compensation of)
- 只要你方便,我们任何时候都可以去。(be convenient for)
- 人造地球卫星是飞行的实验室,装备着最新的仪表和设备。(be equipped with)
- 他突然有了钱,财富改变了他的整个生活方式。(become wealthy)

10. 她并不是穷到买不起一本字典。(too...to...)

Key and Notes

Practice 1

1. (C)swarm 意为“一群昆虫(蚂蚁)”；flock 意为“鸟群,羊群”,与 swarm 近义；herd 意为“兽群(牛、象群等)”；drove 意为“兽群,人群”。
2. (B)句中 decline 作“辞谢”讲,decline 有时还可作“衰弱;减退”讲,如:His health is slowly declining. (他的身体渐衰)。
3. (C)resemble 与 take after 同义,意为“类似,像”。look after 意为“照顾;照料”;run after 意为“追逐,追求”;call after 意为“以……命名”。
4. (A)particular 在句中用作名词,作“细节”讲。注意 particular 在下列句中形容词的用法:She is too particular about what she wears. (她对穿着太讲究了)。
5. (C)roughly 在句中意为“粗略地;近似地”,与 approximately 同义;surely 和 certainly 两词意思相同,意为“无疑地;必定”;coarsely 意为“粗劣地;粗糙地”。
6. (C) carry out 执行。题中四个选项都可既用作动词,又用作名词。作动词意思如下:complement 意为“补充”;supplement 意为“增补”;implement 意为“执行”;instrument 意为“装以仪器”。故必须选择 C 才符合题意。
7. (D)with respect to 与 concerning 同义,后接名词,意为“关于”。by virtue of 意为“由于,凭借”;in view of 意为“鉴于”;on account of 意为“因为”。
8. (D)figure 意为“人影”,figure 还有“肖像;数字;历史人物”之意。本句意思为:我看见黑暗中有人走近。
9. (C)turn out 在本句意为“生产;制造”,与 produce 同义。turn out 还有 prove 之意,“证明是……”,“原来是……”,常用于下列两种结构中:The rumor turned out (to be) false. It turned out that the rumor was false. (谣言原来是假的。)
10. (D)odd 作名词时常复数形式 odds,意为“机会”(chances)。odd 作形容词时意为“临时的”(not regular);“奇数的”(not even),如 an odd hands 打杂的短工;do odd job 打杂;odd number 奇数;the odd houses 单号门牌的房子。

Practice 2

1. (B)tip 意为“小费”(可数名词),填入后符合句意。fare 意为“钱”(不可数名词),fee 意为“学费”,“医生、律师的酬金”。
2. (C) likely 作表语时,主语可以是表示人或物的名词或代词;possible 作表语时通常用 it 作形式主语,而不能用某人作主语。
3. (C) consist of 意为“由……组成”,“由……构成”,是不及物动词,不能用被动式;compose 常用于被动式;consist in 意为“在于”,“包含在……之中”,后面常接抽象名词,如: Happiness consists in contentment. (知足常乐。)
4. (C)injure 意为“伤害”(常指人受伤,感情、名誉受损);harm 意为“危害,损害”,如:Smoking harms you. (抽烟对你有害。);damage 意为“破坏”(指价值、用途受到损坏);ruin 意为“毁灭,毁灭”。

5. (B)in the front of 作“在……前部”解,A 项 in front of 意为“在……前面”,不包括 of 后面的那部分,如:There is a pond in front of the house. (房屋前面有一个池塘。)confronting 意指“勇敢地面对,面临”;ahead of 意指“在……之先”,“在……之前”。
6. (B)句意为:如果你需要什么,就告诉我吧。in need of 意为“需要”。
7. (B)reach a conclusion 意为“得出结论”;arrive 是不及物动词,必须在其后加上介词 at,即 arrive at a conclusion 才表示“得出结论”;achieve 和 attain 不能与 conclusion 搭配使用。
8. (B)reserve 意为“预定;保留”;deserve 意为“应得;值得”;preserve 意为“保护;保管”;conserve 意为“保存,保全”。
9. (B)注意本题中几个形容词与介词的搭配:to be keen on 意为“喜爱;渴望”;to be eager for 意为“渴望”;to be preferable to 意为“更可取的”;to be interested in 意为“对……感兴趣的”。
10. (A)economic 意为“与经济有关的”,如:economic point of view 经济观点,economic policy 经济政策,economic reform 经济改革;economical 意为“节约的,不浪费的”,如:economical meal 节约的一餐;economy 是名词,意为“经济”;economics 也是名词,意为“经济学”。

Practice 3

1. (D)“consider”后需接动名词作宾语,此句中的谓语动词表示正在进行的动作,故不能用完成时态。
2. (C)“house”是动作的承受者,而不是执行者,故采用现在分词的被动形式作后置定语。
3. (C)此句中 it 引导的是强调句型:“it is (was) … that (who) …”。此句中被强调的是状语“not until she arrived home”。意为“直到回家,她才……”。
4. (A)“in that”的意思为“由于,因为”,相当于 since, because, 引导表示原因的状语从句。
5. (D)must 与动词的完成进行形式构成谓语,表示对过去发生的事情进行的推测,意为“想必一直在”。may 与 should 也可以这样使用,例如:They may have been discussing the problem this morning. (今天早晨他们可能一直在讨论这个问题。)You should have been waiting for us, why haven't you? (你应当等着我们,怎么没等?)
6. (D)no sooner 在句首,句子应用倒装语序。如选 A 则时态不符,因此 A 不妥。
7. (A) as if 引导的从句,可用虚拟语气,表示与事实相反的假设。表示与过去事实相反的假设,应用过去完成时态。
8. (D)本句中的谓语动词表示的是将来要进行一段时间的动作,故用将来进行时“will be going”。此句的意思是“汽车将一直以现在的速度行驶约晚十点到达山脚。”
9. (A)句中 as 为关系代词,引导定语从句,通常与 the same 或 such 连用。
10. (B)分词短语作时间状语,此处用完成形式表示该动作发生在主句谓语动词所表示的动作之前。
11. (A)由“many a 或 more than one + 单数名词”作主语时,谓语动词用单数形式。例如:More than one worker has been dismissed. (被解雇的不止一个工人。)
12. (B)当 as 引导让步状语时,要把从句中的表语、状语和实意动词提到句首,置于 as 之前。例如:Try as they may, they will not succeed. (不管他们怎样努力,也不会成功。)Much as I admire his courage, I don't think he acted wisely. (我虽然佩服他的勇气,但我认为他这样做并不明智。)

13. (A) 此句中 advice (劝告、忠告) 是抽象名词, 一般情况下, 抽象名词是不可数的, 不能加 an 或复数形式。若要表示数的概念, 可借助于表示单位的名词。例如: He has never given me a piece of advice. (他从来没有劝告过我一次。)
14. (A) 表示事物编号顺序时, 一般用“名词+基数词”或“the+序数词+名词”结构。故选择 A 项。
15. (C) 此句含有一个表语从句, 意为“那就是我们决定讨论延期的原因。”A 项 the reason 应与 why 或 that 连用, 引出定语从句, 表示“……的原因”。
16. (B) 在 hard, difficult, easy 等形容词后面作状语的动词不定式常用主动语态表示被动意义。
17. (C) 当先行词的性无法确定时, 与其相对应的代词一般用阳性。
18. (D) 此句含有以连接副词 when 开头的主语从句, 如同宾语从句一样, 即使含有疑问含义, 也应该用陈述语序。
19. (C) 在回答由 must 引起的问题时, 如果是否定的答复, 不能用 mustn't, 而要用 needn't 或 don't have to, 因为 mustn't 是“一定不要”的意思 (常可译为“不能”)。例如: You mustn't talk like that. (你可不能这样说话。)
20. (A) 此句中 that 引导的是同位语从句, 进一步说明 hope 的具体内容, that 在从句中不充当任何句子成分。

Practice 4-1

1. (B) was used to 应改为 used to, 前者意为“惯于”, 后者意为“过去常常”。
2. (C) to find 应改为 in finding, succeed in 为固定搭配短语, 意为“成功”。
3. (A) advice 应改为动词 advise, advice 是名词。
4. (C) has 应改为 have 或 should have。在 advise, arrange, ask, command, decide, desire, order, prefer, propose, permit, insist, suggest, recommend, require, urge 等动词后的宾语从句中, 谓语动词英式英语采用 should+动词原形, 美式英语则采用动词原形。
5. (C) to be 应改为 being。avoid, enjoy, escape, finish, imagine, mind, miss, suggest, consider, delay 等动词后需用动名词作宾语。
6. (C) are 应改为 is, 因本句主语是“the number”, 主谓应一致。
7. (B) 应在 total cost 前加定冠词“the”, 因其后跟随的是“of”介词短语。invoice 意为“发票”; letter of credit 意为“信用证”, 缩写形式为 L/C。这句话的意思是“如发票写明, 这个订单的总额为二万五千二百美元, 请你方及时开出信用证。”
8. (C) worth 应改为 worthy。be worthy of 为固定搭配短语, 意为“值得, 配得上”。这句话的意思是“李先生是个合格的经理, 堪负重托, 本公司乐为推荐。”
9. (B) coped with 应改为过去完成时态 had coped with, 因主句谓语动词表示的动作发生在从句谓语动词所表示的动作之前。
10. (D) stipulating 应改变 stipulated。“as+过去分词或过去分词短语”是定语从句的省略形式。as stipulated 相当于 as are stipulated, 此处 as 是关系代词, 引出的定语从句修饰“the quality and specifications”。例如: See the answers as given at the end of this book. (请参阅本书末所给出的那些答案。) 此题全句意为“仪器的各个方面将符合于合同所规定的质量要求和规格。”

Practice 4-2

1. (B) 本句采用的结构是系动词 be + 表语 + 不定式。从上下文看, 不定式应为主动形式。
2. (C) 此处意为“出土的部分文物”, some of 用于肯定句, any of 则用于否定句、疑问句和条件句。
3. (D) unearthed 为过去分词, 在句中作定语, 修饰“relics(文物)”, 意为“出土的”。过去分词作定语时, 所表示的动作发生在谓语所表示的动作之前。现在分词则表示正在进行的动作、经常性的动作或现在的状态。
4. (B) on 表示进入某种状态, 意为“正在……”。例如: on sale 待售中; on a journey 旅行中。
5. (A) 此处应用不定式短语 have a look, 意为“看一看”。因动词 wish 后需接不定式作宾语。类似的用法还有: Let's have a try. (让我们试一试。)
6. (C) 根据上下文, 应选用 hereby。hereby 是副词, 意为“特此”, 是信件中常用的词。nearby 意为“(靠)近”; heresy 是名词, 意为“异端”。
7. (C) be convenient 意为“便利的”, 此句中 it 为形式主语, 真正主语是不定式复合结构, 即“介词 for + 不定式”结构。若只有代词而没有不定式, 则用介词 to 与 convenient 搭配。例如: I will come when it is convenient to you. (在你方便的时候我会来看你的。) 此句中的 it 是主语, 指代某事。“be beneficial to”意为“有益于”; be of benefit 意为“有益”。
8. (B) 此处不定式短语“to accommodate us…”作目的状语。现在分词和过去分词都不能用作目的状语, accommodator 是名词, 意为“调节者; 调解人”。
9. (B) favourable 是形容词, 用作定语, 修饰“reply”, 意为“良好的”, favourable reply 意为“满意的答复”。favour 是名词, 意为“厚爱”。favourer 是名词, 意为“宠爱者”; favourite 用于形容词, 意为“中意的”。

Practice 5

1. If you want to make more gas pipes, you will consume more steel. consume 为及物动词, 表示“消耗”; “煤气管道”可译成 gas pipes.
2. They made a contract with us last year. 句中“同……订合同”可采用短语“make a contract with sb.”表达。
3. The laws of nature are derived and constructed by man to describe how the universe works. 句中“推导和确定”可用“be derived and constructed”表达; “运动”可译为 work, 意为“运行或操作”。如: The machine will not work. (机器坏了。)
4. It takes light 300 years to travel from that star to the earth. “花费……时间做……”可采用句型“It takes …(…years)…to do”。
5. The government has banned the sale of that product which is harmful to the public. 句中“下令禁止”可用及物动词 ban 表达; “……出售对大众有害的产品”应采用定语从句。
6. He demanded compensation of one thousand dollars for his injuries. 句中“要求赔偿”应用 demand compensation of 表达; make compensation for sb.'s losses 则是“补偿某人损失”之意。
7. We can go any time if only it is convenient for you. 句中“方便”用短语“convenient for/to”。
8. The man-made satellites are flying laboratories, equipped with the latest instruments and apparatus. “be equipped with”意为“……装备了……”; 句中“equipped with …”为过去分词

短语,作伴随状语。

9. He suddenly became wealthy, which changed his whole mode of life. 句中 which 引导的是非限定性定语从句, which 本身代表主句整个意思;“有钱了”可用 became wealthy 表达。
10. She is not too poor to buy a dictionary. 句中采用了“too...to(do)”这一表达结果状语的句型,也可采用结果状语从句,如: She is so poor that she cannot buy a dictionary.