



普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材

新视野

NEW HORIZON
COLLEGE ENGLISH

大学英语

综合训练

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前 言

大学英语的发展历程,可追溯到20世纪80年代初期。我国的外语教育家们博采古今中外之长,精心研究,推出了《大学英语教学大纲》和大学英语四、六级考试,编写了一套套各具特色的精品教材,创造了大学英语教学蓬勃发展、满园春色的今天!

新旧世纪的交替,不是一个简单的更迭,而是事物不断发展、循序渐进的过程。新世纪带来的是新的起点,新的追求,新的开拓。在教育战线上,我们看到了宏伟壮观的“面向21世纪教育振兴行动计划”、“新世纪高等教育改革工程”、“新世纪网络课程建设工程”等一系列新世纪的大手笔。

“新世纪网络课程建设工程”是经国务院批准的、由教育部实施的“面向21世纪振兴行动计划”的重点工程。“新世纪网络课程建设工程”计划用两年左右的时间,建设200门左右的基础性网络课程。《新视野大学英语》便是其中之一,它像一枝刚刚破土而出的幼苗,沐浴着新世纪的曙光,带着思索与遐想,来到了大学英语教师和学生的身旁。《新视野大学英语》的网络课程已经通过教育部验收,审定级别为优秀。它又是教育部普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材,也是教育部大学外语推荐教材。我们作为《新视野大学英语》的作者,怀着无限的诚挚,愿与广大高校英语界的同仁们共同探讨大学英语再上一个新台阶的思路。

一、《新视野大学英语》的探索

《新视野大学英语》的设计、编写和制作过程是一个向同仁学习的过程,一个上下求索的过程。它主要在以下几个方面进行思考开拓,延伸大学英语的发展空间。

1. 传统的课本与光盘、网络课程

《新视野大学英语》这套教材同步提供课本、光盘与网络课程。传统的课本是几千年文化的承袭,为人类培养了一代又一代的社会栋梁。课本有其特有的编写体系,摒弃课本会严重影响长期形成的教学理念。课本仍然是不可取代的、行之有效的根本性教学工具。课本与光盘、网络课程的同步推出,有助于拓宽教学内容,使教学内容可以从课本开始,通过因特网这一媒介,延伸到多元化的信息世界;课本与光盘、网络课程的同步推出,有助于广大教师对教与学的思维转化和手段更新,使传统的“灌注式教学”能逐步演化到自主选择、参与式的教学;课本与光盘、网络课程的同步推出,会引起教学模式的转变,既可以实现由教师现场指导的实时同步学习,也可以实现在教学计划指导下的非实时自学,还可以实现通过使用电子邮件、网上讨论区、网络通话等手段的小组合作型学习等。

2. 课堂教学与网络教学

《新视野大学英语》不仅继承了传统课堂教学的优良传统,还兼有网络课程的许多长处:不仅包括教学内容的传输,还有学生学业管理模块;不仅跟踪学生的学与练的过程,还自动记录学习的情况,提供平时学习成绩的查询。此外,网络课程还为教师提供了试题库及实施考试的工具和环境。《新视野大学英语》充分利用了网络实时和异时交互的工具,在网络课件内量身定做了自己的网上讨论区和电子邮件及邮件列表系统,使学生在《新视野大学英语》网站上方便捷地实现互动交流,开展小组合作型学习。然而这一切只是对课堂教学的延伸、补充和加强,绝对不是取代课堂教学。面对面的课堂教学仍然是师生交互的重要手段。在网络课程内容日益丰富的情况下,教师应适量减少内容的重复讲解,同时要加强面授形式的课堂教学与辅导。

3. 基本教学内容与教学内容的拓宽

《新视野大学英语》的网络课程提供了极为详尽的教学内容,其中包含了传统教学模式中最基本的东西。同时,网络课程还提供了网上工具,便于教师自行制作教案或修改网络已提供的教案,以便丰富和完善教学内容。此外,网络课程还利用互联网的便捷,提供了与课文内容相关的网址,为学生提供了个性化学习的空间。但有一点不可忽视,即面对基本教学内容与拓宽的教学内容之间的选择,教师应以基本教学内容作为教学的主战场。

4. 语言学理论与教学实践

从20世纪80年代开始,许多语言学、应用语言学的著作开始被陆续引进我国,广大高校英语教师在教学实践的同时,潜心研读理论,主动将理论应用于教学实践和教学科研。《新视野大学英语》的编委在设计、编写和制作的过程中,就十分注意理论对实践的指导作用。

著名的语言学家 Widdowson 指出:“以交际为目的的语言教学要求一种教学方法,即把语言技能和交际能力结合在一起。”他又指出:“从课堂教学的角度来说,尽管在课堂中有些练习或活动可能会侧重于某一种技能的训练,可是其成功往往需要学习者使用到其他的交际技能。”《新视野大学英语》就体现了这样一种以应用为本,听、说、读、写多位一体的教材设计理念,把提高学生综合应用能力放在首位。其配套的《读写教程》与《听说教程》在内容上联系紧密,听、说、读、写练习互为补充,浑然一体。

根据第二语言或外语习得理论,阅读文章的长度和生词量之间应该有一定的比例关系。课文长度是一个值得注意的问题:课文过长,会造成课堂教学操作上的困难;课文过短,会使生词相对集中,生词量过多,造成学习者理解上的困难,而频繁的查阅生词会挫伤学习者的阅读积极性。《新视野大学英语》对阅读课文的长度有适当的控制,如《读写教程》一级的课文一般在700词左右,《读写教程》二级的课文在800词左右,《读写教程》三、四级的课文在900词左右,快速阅读则每篇控制在300词左右。在整套教材中,课文的生词量控制在课文总词量的3%至7%左右。

A *University Grammar of English* 的作者之一 Quirk 曾经指出:“我们的眼光……应该重点放在词汇的共核上,该共核构成了任何英语语体——无论多么专业的语体——的主要部分。不掌握词汇的共核,对于任何语体来说,都无法达到比学舌水平稍好一点的流利程度。”著名的语言学家、Cobuild 系列词典的主编 John Sinclair 也提出:“在没有特定指导方针的前提下,我们可以建议任何英语学习者把学习的重点放在:(a)语言中的最常见词形;(b)词汇的核心用法;(c)它们构成的典型组合搭配。”《新视野大学英语》教材的编写也体现了对核心词汇的关注和重视,《新视野大学英语》第一级的起点为1,800单词,在1~4级教材中覆盖全部的核心词汇即四级词汇,在5~6级教材中覆盖全部的六级词汇。

语言学家 Harmer 指出:“如果我们希望学生学到的语言是在真实生活中能够使用的语言,那么在教材编写中接受性技能和产出性技能的培养也应该像在生活中那样有机结合在一起,注重各分项能力训练之间的衔接和互补及篇章层次上的一体化技能培训,孤立地发展某项技能显然是荒谬的。”《新视野大学英语》所有栏目和练习的编写,均紧扣课文进行,彼此衔接和补充。语篇分析、写作、阅读技能、内容概要等全部取材于课文。我们认为课文是最佳的语篇分析素材和写作范本,也是阅读技能分析和操练的素材。

5. 教学与测试

测试是教学的重要检测和评估手段。测试理论与实践的发展,为我们提供了各种不同性质、不同目的的测试。在教学过程中,我们选择以学业测试为主线,引导学生在教材学习上

多下功夫。《新视野大学英语》同步提供了每级教材的试题库。教师可以根据教学进度和学生的学习情况,选择某一个或几个单元,选择某一个或几个题型作为测试内容。测试的时间也可以根据需要,进行五分钟的小测验,或两个小时的综合测试。教师既可以从题库中选择试题,也可以删改或增加试题。试题库提供的试题可以在学校局域网上进行测试,组织几个甚至更多的教室同步测试,也可以在不联网的情况下组织测试,或在计算机上实现无纸化测试。当然也允许教师从试题库获取试卷、录音,在打印之后,用传统的方式组织小测验或测试。

6. 教学与科研

《新视野大学英语》的设计、编写和制作过程是一个教学与科研相结合的探索过程,反过来它又为高校外语教学科研提供了交流和探讨的园地。在编写过程中,我们同时设计和制作了配套专用的语料库。根据目前情况,估计语料库的最终规模可达到150万词左右,相当于国外著名的Brown和LOB语料库的最初规模,也相当于最近国外学术界推出的Cobuild TEFL的规模,可以适用于各种不同用途的研究。语料库的建立既为本套教材的编写提供了素材,也为对本套教材作评估的有识之士提供了依据。

7. 《读写教程》、《听说教程》与《综合训练》的关系

根据最新《大学英语课程教学要求》(试行)的精神(即“大学英语的教学目标是培养学生英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力”),《新视野大学英语》编委会把《读写教程》和《听说教程》同列为主教材。

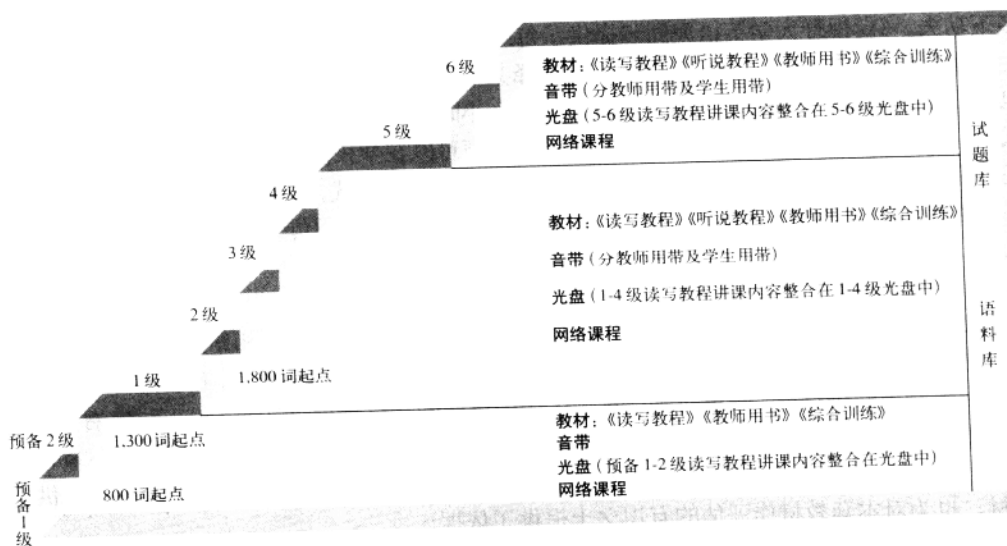
《新视野大学英语》的《听说教程》每单元授课时间可以是2课时,《听说教程》的课堂组织可以小班、小组活动为主,尽量使每个学生都能得到开口机会。由于课时有限,教师可以安排课内以说为主,课外以听为主,课内进行检查。

《新视野大学英语》的《读写教程》以题材为中心组织单元,但每个单元的三篇课文的体裁形式不一定完全相同。《读写教程》对词汇、语法、结构、翻译、阅读等多方面提供进一步操练的内容。

《新视野大学英语》通过《听说教程》和《读写教程》为一主线,同时配合《综合训练》以培养学生英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力。

二、《新视野大学英语》的框架结构

《新视野大学英语》拥有课本、光盘与网络课程三种不同的载体,既可以选择使用,也可以组合使用。《新视野大学英语》的主教材每一级分别有《读写教程》、《听说教程》、《综合训练》以及《教师用书》。现把《新视野大学英语》全套教材的框架结构图示如下:



注: 题库只以软件包形式向使用院校或单位提供。

三、《新视野大学英语》的编写和制作队伍

《新视野大学英语》项目总负责人、教材总主编为上海交通大学郑树棠教授。

《新视野大学英语》顾问有胡文仲、杨惠中、汪榕培、Frank Borchardt(美国)、Joyce Wilkinson(加拿大)。

参加《新视野大学英语》编写、制作的单位有: 上海交通大学、清华大学、东北大学、哈尔滨工业大学、同济大学、北京师范大学、华东理工大学、北京理工大学、北京交通大学、上海大学、上海师范大学、北京工业大学、天津大学、南开大学、石油大学等。

《新视野大学英语》编委会成员有(以姓氏笔画为序): 王亚平、王基鹏、王焱华、毛忠明、许建平、李思国、乔梦铎、辛丁、陈永捷、吴江、吴树敬、陆伟忠、汪家树、罗立胜、金启军、周国强、周俊英、郑树棠、胡全生、顾大喜、徐玲、徐钟、黄跃华、嵇伟武。

参加《新视野大学英语》编写、制作的有全国十余所大学的几十名资深教授和中青年骨干教师。

新世纪的到来标志着一个新的开端。《新视野大学英语》带给我们的是辛勤的耕耘, 无尽的探索。它像一枝刚刚破土而出的幼苗, 需要我们去灌溉和呵护; 它提供给广大教师的是教学、实践、再创造、再发展的园地。岁月的交替, 不是我们追求的终结, 而是新的追求的开始, 《新视野大学英语》在实践中能否成功, 关键在于我们是否辛勤地付出。我们愿以自己的汗水来浇灌这块园地的鲜花, 使之更加绚丽多彩。

《新视野大学英语》编委会

2004年6月

编写及使用说明

《新视野大学英语：综合训练6》是《新视野大学英语：读写教程6》的配套用书，供学习大学英语的学生使用。

本书共有7个单元，每单元均由三部分组成：第一部分为 Reading Passage A 的配套练习，第二部分为 Reading Passage B 的配套练习，第三部分为阅读训练六篇。

本书第一、二部分包括以下六类练习：1. 单词填空；2. 选词填空；3. 构词；4. 短语动词和习语；5. 完形填空；6. 翻译。

第三部分包括六篇300词左右的短文，短文后练习形式不完全一样，有简答题、选择题和英译汉练习。短文内容大多与读写教程课文相关，以增加《读写教程》所含词汇的复现率，并方便学生复习、巩固在《读写教程》中所学的内容。

《综合训练》内容不是《读写教程》中已有练习的重复。本书编者与《读写教程》编者反复讨论后，确定了分别编入《读写教程》及《综合训练》的内容和练习形式。使用《新视野大学英语》系列教材的教师可根据学生的具体情况，使用《综合训练》中的全部或部分内容。

《新视野大学英语》总主编为上海交通大学郑树棠。

《新视野大学英语：综合训练6》主编为北京理工大学吴树敬，参加编写的主要人员有北京理工大学吴树敬、李玲玲、邹岩、高靖、杜耀梅、李恒、叶云屏；上海交通大学冯宗祥、赵勇、管博、王秀文等。

《新视野大学英语：综合训练6》由郑树棠教授和美籍专家 Philip Skeritt 等审定全稿。

在从事材料整理、计算机处理等方面上海交通大学陈庆昌、袁小辉、孙华萍、胡海燕等做了大量工作，在此一并表示感谢。

编者

2004年6月

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UNIT 1

Part I

Exercises for Passage A

I Complete the following sentences with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

| | | | | |
|-------------|----------|----------|-------------|---------|
| contemplate | petty | wardrobe | conceive | slogan |
| pursuit | thigh | cardinal | mansion | mint |
| proposition | dedicate | cater | superiority | perplex |

1. The scholarship should be granted to those who are in _____ of academic success.
2. The federal government is the only agency allowed to _____ money in the United States.
3. His eyes scanned her face, as if he could find there an answer to the problem _____ his mind.
4. Shoes are perhaps the most important item in an actress' _____.
5. The crowd shouted anti-nuclear _____ and chanted "No Nuclear War! "
6. The organization is _____ to overthrowing autocracy (独裁统治).
7. The _____ rule in working with large powerful animals is never to take any risks.
8. I cannot _____ of development taking place on this land without coming into conflict with those policies.
9. Last Saturday my family went to climb the Fragrant Hill. The muscles in my _____ became extremely sore after the climbing.
10. There is no scientific evidence to support claims of racial _____ or inferiority.
11. We would build a tunnel instead of a bridge, but that is a much more difficult _____.
12. The dividing line between grand and _____ larceny (盗窃) in different states varies from \$50 to \$2,000.
13. I have no reason to believe that my son was _____ ending his life, and he had, to my knowledge, no enemies.
14. Their _____ in the countryside housed at least six hundred servants.
15. These TV shows mainly _____ to young audience.



Choose the appropriate word for each blank.

1. George Washington brought extraordinary courage, _____ (prestige; fame), and wisdom to the United States presidency.
2. One of the contrasts is he had no interest in _____ (prestige; fame) while he was so well-known all over the world.
3. It is beyond _____ (moral; mortal) power to bring a dead man back to life.
4. The success of Bennett's book shows that many Americans still believe in _____ (moral; mortal) values.
5. His refusal to cooperate with the powerful director _____ (foresaw; foreshadowed) the end of his acting career.
6. Some physicists, called experimental physicists, perform carefully designed experiments and then compare their results to what was _____ (foreseen; foreshadowed) to happen.
7. To be a champion, skill is not enough. You have to have the right _____ (temperament; temper).
8. If you insist on marrying the man with such a violent _____ (temperament; temper), you will start your miserable life.
9. Realizing that he has been living a life of _____ (desire; greed), Scrooge changes into a warm and unselfish person.
10. A country passionate about war is bound to be isolated, for peace is the _____ (desire; greed) of all nations.
11. Nowadays not so many young people _____ (adhere; addict) to the faith of their parents.
12. People who take sleeping pills for an extended period may become _____ (adhered; addicted) to it.



Complete each of the following sentences with an appropriate form of the word given.

1. patriot
 - A. He campaigned for the presidency on a policy of nationalism and a new sense of _____.
 - B. Although I hadn't planned it this way, I discovered that a _____ tone ran through the talks I gave that afternoon.
 - C. A true _____ is one who is ready to sacrifice his own interests for the benefit of his country.
2. mortal
 - A. We are all _____ with our human faults and weaknesses.

- B. Infant _____ is a measure of the number of infants who die before reaching their first birthday.
- C. Some scholars believe that much human progress results from people's efforts to overcome death and gain _____.
- D. In ancient Greek mythology (神话) the _____ dwelt on Mount Olympus.
- E. Shakespeare is _____ in the minds of the British as well as of the rest of the world.
3. install
- A. Specially trained technicians _____ and maintain air conditioners.
- B. Payments for a purchase on an _____ plan are made over a stipulated (规定的) period of time and, in most cases, include interest.
- C. Standards to protect car occupants include the _____ of automatic seat belts or airbags, head restraints, and bumper systems.
4. trivial
- A. They believe either that such research is morally wrong or that benefits gained by animal research are _____ compared to the costs in animal suffering.
- B. The critics of the operation charged that the government was _____ the interests of the country.
- C. It's totally unexpected that their misunderstanding over a _____ should lead to his resignation.
5. addict
- A. They concluded that those who take drugs occasionally would get _____.
- B. At the age of 10, he's already a confirmed television _____.
- C. The growing problem of heroin _____ among young people is getting increasing attention.
- D. Surfing the Internet can be as _____ as alcohol or gambling, a University of Pittsburgh researcher said last month.
6. divert
- A. A magician's talk creates a _____ of attention so that people do not see how he does his tricks.
- B. The knowledge of pregnancy _____ her grief of losing her husband in the car accident.

IV Complete the sentences with the phrases or expressions given below. Change the form where necessary.

| | | | |
|-----------|-------------|---------------------|---------------|
| cater to | depend on | in competition with | in an attempt |
| take on | conceive of | dedicate... to | in pursuit of |
| intend to | free of | run out of | short of |

1. In principle the multinational troops are ready to _____ their mission to keep peace in the region.
2. It is hard to _____ living without electricity and other modern conveniences.
3. Much to their astonishment, they found themselves _____ people far more experienced than they were.
4. In many African, Asian, and Latin-American countries, people _____ plants for more than two thirds of their food.
5. Good television programmes should _____ different types of interest and taste among the public.
6. Adults who hurt children sometimes only _____ correct them and do not realize how easily children can be injured.
7. We do all the things the experts say that we should do and yet we still struggle to remain healthy and _____ disease.
8. The boss called on his employees to work longer hours as the company is dreadfully _____ staff at present.
9. There has been tremendous demand for the brand since June. We have _____ stock.
10. During the 1900s, governments have greatly increased city planning activities _____ to help solve the many problems of cities and towns.
11. The newspaper _____ three whole pages _____ pictures of the princess.
12. _____ material comforts and power, they have neglected their duty as public servants.

V Cloze.

"How to _____ 1 _____, how to keep, how to recover happiness is in fact for most men at all times the secret motive for all they do," observed William James. Understandably so, for one's state of happiness or _____ 2 _____ colors everything. People who are happy perceive the _____ 3 _____ as safer, make decisions more easily, rate job applicants more _____ 4 _____, are more cooperative, and report greater _____ 5 _____ with their whole lives. When your mood is gloomy and your thinking preoccupied, life as a whole seems _____ 6 _____. Let your mood brighten, and your thinking broadens and becomes more playful and creative. Your relationships, your self-image, and your hopes for the future also seem more promising.

Moreover—and this is one of psychology's most consistent ____7____—when we feel happy we are more willing to help others. In study after study, a mood-boosting experience (finding money, succeeding on a ____8____ task, recalling a happy event) made people more likely to give money, pick up someone's dropped papers, ____9____ time, and so forth. Psychologists call it “the feel-good, do-good phenomenon”.

____10____ the significance of happiness, psychology throughout its history has more often focused on negative emotions. Since 1887, *Psychological Abstracts* (a guide to psychology's literature) has included 8,072 articles mentioning anger, 57,800 mentioning ____11____, and 70,856 mentioning depression. For every 14 articles on these topics, only one dealt with the positive emotions of joy (851), life satisfaction (5,701), or happiness (2,958). There is, of course, good reason to focus on negative ____12____; they can make our lives miserable and drive us to seek help. But researchers are becoming increasingly interested in “subjective ____13____”, assessed either as feelings of happiness or as a sense of satisfaction with life. “Positive psychology” is on the ____14____.

On this subject, as on so many ____15____, whatever psychological research ____16____ will have been anticipated by someone. We have inherited a number of contradictory maxims (格言) ____17____ happiness: that it comes from knowing the truth, or from preserving ____18____; from living for the present, or from living for the future; from being with others, or from living in peaceful solitude. The list goes on, and the scientific task is clear: to ask which of these competing ideas ____19____ reality. Sifting the actual predictors of happiness from the plausible hunches (预感) ____20____ more research.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. explore | B. search | C. maintain | D. gain |
| 2. A. pleasure | B. unhappiness | C. depression | D. affection |
| 3. A. life | B. society | C. world | D. community |
| 4. A. highly | B. favorite | C. favorably | D. preferably |
| 5. A. joy | B. satisfaction | C. happiness | D. complaints |
| 6. A. depressing | B. distracting | C. depressed | D. distracted |
| 7. A. discoveries | B. findings | C. results | D. theories |
| 8. A. motivated | B. dull | C. enjoyable | D. challenging |
| 9. A. volunteer | B. take | C. give | D. use |
| 10. A. Despite | B. Although | C. Besides | D. Beyond |
| 11. A. motivation | B. mood | C. anxiety | D. satisfaction |
| 12. A. matters | B. emotions | C. sentiments | D. mood |
| 13. A. factor | B. well-being | C. emotions | D. welfare |
| 14. A. demand | B. level | C. rise | D. raise |
| 15. A. subjects | B. things | C. studies | D. others |

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 16. A. relates | B. responds | C. releases | D. reveals |
| 17. A. with | B. concerning | C. concerned | D. connecting |
| 18. A. illusions | B. illustrations | C. ignorance | D. images |
| 19. A. suits | B. matches | C. fits | D. meets |
| 20. A. requires | B. contributes | C. commands | D. includes |

VI Translate the following into English.

1. 这本书描写的是在一个假想的海岛上, 居民们投身科学研究的故事。(dedicate... to...)
2. 国有化的反对者严正指出, 缺乏竞争导致了国有企业效率低下。(a lack of)
3. 人类寿命的长短在很大程度上取决于我们所居住的这个星球的环境。(life span; depend on)
4. 现在的儿童很难想象过去没有收音机和电视机的时代是什么样子。(conceive of)
5. 要使地球成为一个安全的居住地, 我们的首要任务之一是保证我们呼吸的空气不受污染。(keep... free of)
6. 连续使用毒品会使人上瘾。毒瘾可以是心理的, 也可以是生理的, 或者二者兼而有之。(become/get addicted to)
7. 为了家人也为了自己, 我一定要尽最大努力去争取这个职位。(for one's sake)
8. 为了控制通货膨胀, 卡特敦促企业避免大幅度提高产品价格, 并要求工会领导人压制员工的提薪要求。(in an attempt; urge sb. to do sth.; hold down)
9. 许多年轻女性如此热衷于保持体形, 以至于走向极端的节食。(keep... in shape; take... to extremes)
10. 经过 20 年的经济快速发展, 深圳在综合经济实力方面已处在中国主要城市的前列。(in terms of)

Part II

Exercises for Passage B

I Complete the following sentences with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

| | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|----------|------------|---------|
| alternate | intersection | overpass | extinguish | mutter |
| cozy | lounge | deadly | dine | stalk |
| blink | startle | wrench | stroll | blossom |

1. Impatiently he _____ open the door of the telephone booth and snatched the receiver from her hand.
2. Often a stimulus makes a person respond in a certain way, as when a flash of light makes us _____.

3. The _____ shower of stones and ash went into its second day, but it no longer mattered to Pompeii whether the eruption continued another day or another year.
4. There was a time I felt unhappy being stuck at home caring for the kids while my wife's career _____.
5. Many old residents in the neighborhood prefer _____ along the beach to sitting in front of the television.
6. When the egg hatches, the little penguin stays warm and grows in this _____ "nest".
7. We arrived at the airport ahead of schedule and waited in the departure _____ for fifty minutes before boarding the airplane.
8. Every year, on average, 28,950 vehicles will pass safely under this _____.
9. The detective _____ the suspect only to lose him in the crowd.
10. Most _____ are at the same level, so that vehicles going east and west have to take turns crossing with vehicles going north and south.
11. When the game was over, the victor rose and the loser was left _____ what might have been.
12. I _____ out last night with two of my roommates to celebrate my birthday.
13. His failure in the competition _____ his wish of becoming the top player.
14. They _____ between patronizing us and totally ignoring us.
15. A deer's primary means of escaping danger is to avoid detection. Unless _____, most deer will stand motionless and let a predator (捕食者) pass.

II Choose the appropriate word for each blank.

1. What was most time-consuming was that we had to _____ (alternate; alter) between different temperatures to get the degree we desired.
2. His quick temper hasn't _____ (alternated; altered) much over the years.
3. A _____ (pasture; lawn) may surround a house or an apartment building, or it may form part of the landscape around a public building.
4. The farmer's sheep and cattle needed lush _____ (pasture; lawn), so we had to move them to other fields.
5. Jeffers regarded human beings as creatures of no significance, who engage in a _____ (vein; vain) struggle against death and darkness.
6. Most _____ (veins; vains) return blood to the heart after it has given out nourishment to the tissues and taken up waste products and poisons.
7. For extremely small flower seeds, place the seeds on the surface of the ground and _____ (sprinkle; spray) a light covering of fine soil over them.
8. Insect repellent (驱虫剂) should be _____ (sprinkled; sprayed) onto the skin to discourage mosquitoes.

9. Rods (视杆) are extremely sensitive to dim light but cannot _____ (extinguish; distinguish) wavelengths.
10. To _____ (extinguish; distinguish) a fire, first spread the coals out until they lose their red glow.
11. The _____ (muscular; masculine) system is made up of several hundred to a few thousand small but very strong muscles.
12. Men can have feminine qualities, and women can have _____ (muscular; masculine) ones.
13. He felt _____ (wretched; wrenched) about having to disappoint her.
14. As he stepped forward, his foot sank into the ooze (沼泽). He tried to _____ (wretch; wrench) it back, but the muck (淤泥) sucked viciously at his foot.
15. The Maya produced exceptional architecture, painting, pottery, and _____ (sculpture; carve).
16. Sri Lankan craftsmen make jewelry and pottery, and _____ (sculpture; carve) masks and other objects from wood.

III Complete each of the following sentences with an appropriate form of the word given.

1. coincide
 - A. But for himself he disliked _____ of any sort and always sought for a logical answer.
 - B. For these poets, the romantic treatment of nature _____ with the expression of patriotic themes.
 - C. The drop in the stock market was _____ with the bad news from abroad.
2. bias
 - A. Whether intentionally or not, police procedures may be _____ against those of lower social status.
 - B. One of the reasons the propaganda techniques in advertising work is that they appeal to prejudices and _____ we already have.
 - C. A qualified judge should not let his feelings _____ his judgment.
3. rejoice
 - A. The eventual passing of the motion was greeted with _____ throughout the country.
 - B. They all _____ to hear the news that their team won the game.
4. memorize
 - A. Because there were few textbooks, students had to _____ texts read to them in

class.

B. Many of them were drill-and-practice programs that required lots of _____.

5. retrieve

A. The intensity of the fighting has prevented the _____ of bodies from the centre of the battle zone.

B. Records can be easily _____ by pressing the "enter" button.

C. The loss is disastrous as what has been deleted is not _____.

6. shatter

A. We felt the _____ impact when the ship hit the rocks, and then quickly tilted and began to sink.

B. Their names would not appear in the lists of people living in the _____ apartment blocks.

C. She was only 13 years old when the event occurred that _____ her entire world.

IV Complete the sentences with the phrases or expressions given below. Change the form where necessary.

| | | | |
|----------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| by coincidence | in the blink of an eye | in the wild | throw away |
| dine out | not so much... as | catch one's eye | plug into |
| as if | alternate between | let go of | stun into |

1. He hoped that one day these deer would be set free and live _____ again.
2. He thought he had left the lamp _____ the wall, and so was puzzled when it wouldn't light that night.
3. She was so articulate that they all felt it was _____ an argument _____ a monologue.
4. Harry was flipping the pages over when suddenly the title of a poem _____.
5. "Yes, it is," he said quietly, _____ remembering something he had tried very hard to forget.
6. The teacher's sudden burst of anger _____ the whole class _____ panic.
7. _____, his teaching contract expired at the same time when his first book was published.
8. When the kidnapper _____ the woman, she fell off the edge of the cliff.
9. Don't prepare anything for me this evening; I shall be _____ with my friends and won't be able to come back home early.
10. _____ he vanished as if having evaporated from this world.
11. Waiting outside, his parents _____ feelings of pride and moments of frustration and desperation.

12. Every day we discard what we no longer need; once in a long while we _____ big furniture such as a TV set or a refrigerator.

V Cloze.

Losses from insect and other pests of man and his animals may be direct. Irritation, hypersensitivity (过敏), loss of blood, toxicosis (reaction to poisonous substances), and sometimes _____ 1 _____ death are directly _____ 2 _____ by insects and other pests. For example, it was _____ 3 _____ by Triplett that in 1976 the cost of treatment for _____ 4 _____ of the red imported fire ant was \$28.32 per patient. In some areas infested by red imported fire ants, from 28.6% to 31% of the human population suffered _____ 5 _____ and 4.4% to 4.5% of the population _____ 6 _____ medical assistance. In addition to the discomfort, medical expenses and _____ 7 _____ deaths caused by their stings, red imported fire ants also cause _____ 8 _____ minor losses to corn and soybean crops.

The _____ 9 _____ of human discomfort and misery as a result of insect and other pests which annoy _____ 10 _____ or _____ 11 _____ diseases is high but difficult to assign a monetary value. Costs for screening porches and windows, subjective estimates of decreased tourism, expenditures for mosquito abatement (减少) programs, sales of insect traps and insecticides (杀虫剂), and other costs _____ 12 _____ with insect and other pests of man would probably stagger the imagination if it were possible to add them together.

Indirect losses due to insect and other pests _____ 13 _____ infection by disease-causing organisms, _____ 14 _____ agricultural production (meat, milk, hides, poultry products, etc.) and injuries from irritation or agitation caused by the insect or other pests. Such indirect losses are _____ 15 _____ although they are difficult to _____ 16 _____ document. For example, in 1976 the USDA estimated losses caused by face flies _____ 17 _____ pinkeye to be \$150 million. Estimated losses caused by horn flies were \$179 million and estimated losses caused by stable flies were \$142 million. Both of these flies cause _____ 18 _____ weight gains and lower milk _____ 19 _____. These estimates and others indicate indirect losses _____ 20 _____ to insects and other pests of animals are enormous.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. also | B. like | C. even | D. such as |
| 2. A. caused | B. led | C. inspired | D. affected |
| 3. A. predicted | B. believed | C. extinguished | D. estimated |
| 4. A. casualties | B. victims | C. victors | D. infection |
| 5. A. pain | B. stings | C. hurt | D. damage |
| 6. A. got | B. sought | C. fought | D. searched |
| 7. A. frequent | B. doomed | C. temporary | D. occasional |
| 8. A. indirect | B. direct | C. negative | D. sudden |