

第三版
Third Edition

大学英语 精读 College English

词汇精练

VOCABULARY EXERCISES FOR
INTENSIVE READING

Book 3

总主编 章少泉

主 编 司显柱

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

精读词汇精练. 第3册 / 司显柱主编.

—上海: 上海外语教育出版社, 2007

ISBN 978-7-5446-0479-6

I. 精… II. 司… III. 英语—词汇—高等学校—教学参考资料
IV. H313

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2007) 第 057485 号

出版发行: **上海外语教育出版社**

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

电 话: 021-65425300 (总机)

电子邮箱: bookinfo@sflep.com.cn

网 址: <http://www.sflep.com.cn> <http://www.sflep.com>

责任编辑: 施清波

印 刷: 昆山振苏彩印有限公司
经 销: 新华书店上海发行所
开 本: 787×1092 1/16 印张 14.5 字数 344 千字
版 次: 2007 年 6 月第 1 版 2007 年 6 月第 1 次印刷
印 数: 5 000 册

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5446-0479-6 / H · 0194
定 价: 21.00 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题, 可向本社调换

College English (Third Edition)

Vocabulary Exercises for Intensive Reading (Book Three)

前 言

《大学英语》系列教材正式本出版于1992年，并于同年9月荣获全国高等学校第二届优秀教材特等奖，以及国家教委高等学校第二届优秀教材一等奖。

1998年，教材作者在广泛征求意见的基础上，对该系列教材做了第一次修订，更加注意教材的通用性，力求帮助学生打好语言基础。

2004年6月，为了推进大学英语教学改革，提高教学质量，满足社会各界对大学生英语能力的要求，教育部颁布了《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》(以下简称《课程要求》，指出大学英语的教学目标是“培养学生的英语综合应用能力”。教材作者于是决定根据《课程要求》对教材做第二次修订，以满足新时期国家和社会对人才培养的需要。修订后的《大学英语(第三版)》系列教材于2006年起陆续出版。

为了帮助学习者更牢固和扎实地掌握和应用该系列教材的词汇，提升单词记忆的效率和使用的准确性，从而全面提高阅读、翻译和写作水平，上海外语教育出版社策划、组织了《大学英语(第三版)精读词汇精练》的编写工作。

编写思路：

强调词汇的“复现性”，即走出单纯追求记忆生词数量的误区，强调拓展词汇关联性，通过多种题型，掌握重点词汇的含义和各种用法，达到熟练应用的目的。各种练习的设计，一切从有利于学习者提高语言应用能力出发，结合思想性、趣味性以及针对词汇学习中存在的“死记硬背”等不良倾向，安排了 Words in Context, Word Puzzle 等内容，引导学习者逐渐培养在理解中记忆，在使用中巩固的良好词汇学习习惯。

各册词汇精练均根据主干教材的单元和教学进度分设单元；每单元分别设立本单元学习和上一单元复习(Flashback)两部分，在完成配合主干教材教学进度的同时，强调“温故而知新”，以增强学习效果。同时，各册中部和结尾各配有一套自我测试题，以供学习者进行阶段性复习。

单元设计：

本套词汇精练基础阶段共分四册。在基本统一的编写思路下，根据教学大纲的要求，各分册题型设计上各有特点，以满足学习者梯次渐进的学习和实践要求。现将本书主要的题型分别简介如下：

Pretest: 该部分为各单元学前预习部分, 考察学习者在本单元学习开始之前对课文的主要词汇的预先掌握程度。

Words in Context: 该部分练习要求学习者根据一组上下文, 猜测并理解生词, 帮助学习者在语境中理解生词, 有助于他们今后在语境中使用所学词汇。

Words and Definitions: 该部分练习主要是通过单词的定义联想方法, 帮助学习者在今后进行写作和翻译时能有效地选择使用正确的词汇。

Word Puzzle: 该题型有一定的趣味性, 在帮助学习者掌握词汇含义的同时, 还可用于组织词汇竞赛等课堂或课外学习活动。

Rewriting: 该题型主要是通过词汇的结构性变化, 帮助学习者学会采用多种表达方法阐述同一种中心意思。

Word Family: 该部分主要通过同义词或近义词、反义词以及派生词等练习, 帮助学习者将已经掌握的词汇分类整理, 举一反三, 学习常用构词法, 提高词汇理解和使用的效率。

Translation Practice: 该部分通过单词、词组、句子以及段落翻译, 帮助学习者在使用中巩固词汇知识, 在应用中灵活掌握词汇的各种用法。

Idioms and Proverbs: 该部分结合主干教材相应单元的主题思想以及核心词汇, 遴选常用的英语习语和谚语提供给学习者, 在丰富学习者词汇知识的同时, 有助于提高其表达能力。

Sentence-making: 通过利用高频词汇造句, 锻炼学习者的词汇应用能力。

此外, 本套词汇精练还包括 Cloze, Multiple Choice, Collocation 等题型, 通过学习核心词汇的各种搭配, 帮助学习者区别和掌握不同语境下如何选择正确的搭配, 表达不同的含义。

本套词汇精练由江西师范大学、南昌大学、江西财经大学以及南昌航空大学等学校共同编写, 江西师范大学章少泉博士担任总主编, 江西财经大学司显柱博士为本册主编。

本书的编写从设计思路、内容和形式上都做了一些新的尝试, 加之编者水平有限, 不妥之处, 敬请专家和读者批评指正。

编者

2007年1月

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Vocabulary Exercises for Intensive Reading (Book Three)

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Vocabulary Exercises for Intensive Reading

Unit 1

(Book Three)

Part I Pretest

Please try to figure out which of the three choices is closest in meaning to each word given on the left. Mark your answer with a tick (打钩) on the corresponding letter.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. brush | a) conflict | b) forest | c) meet |
| 2. circumstance | a) insistence | b) situation | c) character |
| 3. subsequent | a) continuous | b) former | c) following |
| 4. temporary | a) short-lived | b) lasting | c) primary |
| 5. stroll | a) leisure | b) endure | c) wander |
| 6. downfall | a) waterfall | b) throw | c) ruin |
| 7. offence | a) defense | b) crime | c) suffering |
| 8. unconcerned | a) indifferent | b) irrelative | c) unpleasant |
| 9. confirm | a) obtain | b) support | c) define |
| 10. petty | a) big | b) small | c) pretty |
| 11. thoroughly | a) exactly | b) finally | c) completely |
| 12. respectable | a) deserving | b) dependable | c) admirable |
| 13. obscure | a) unclear | b) objective | c) obvious |
| 14. gloomy | a) angry | b) depressed | c) guilty |
| 15. reproach | a) blame | b) reach | c) approach |
| 16. outrage | a) arouse | b) panic | c) make angry |
| 17. inform | a) notify | b) catalog | c) recognize |
| 18. scare | a) frighten | b) take care | c) worry |
| 19. surrender | a) give up | b) surround | c) surface |
| 20. expense | a) expand | b) cost | c) allowance |

Part II Understanding Words and Phrases

Words in Context

In this part, you are expected to figure out the meanings of the words on the left with the help of the two sentences on the right.

1. arbitrary I didn't know anything about any of the books, so my choice was quite arbitrary.
The arbitrary decisions of the factory owners caused dissatisfaction among the workers.
a) swift b) cruel c) impulsive
2. circumstance His circumstances are much better since he had his pay increased.
Circumstances permitting, we'll have a picnic by the lake.
a) conditions b) authority c) income
3. wander We love wandering about the hills.
After a leisurely lunch together, we wandered into the village.
a) sleep b) stroll c) think
4. offence That dirty old house was an offence to everyone passing by it.
Don't be upset by his remarks; he meant no offence.
a) something unpleasant b) defense c) hurt
5. casual Because of his casual attitude toward work, he was fired.
I took a casual glance look at the article.
a) careless b) informal c) relaxed
6. worldly We should respect older people's opinions on life, because they are more worldly and have better ideas about life.
He was a worldly man, who had been almost everywhere.
a) well-known b) unwise c) experienced
7. revolve The moon revolves around the Earth.
His life revolved around music when he was a child.
a) concern b) remove c) turn

8. award The judge awarded a large sum of money to those hurt in the explosion.
She awarded herself an ice-cream after a whole morning's hard work.
a) give b) forward c) pursue
9. insurance A balanced diet is insurance against malnutrition.
After the robbery, the shop installed an alarm system as insurance against
further losses.
a) protective measure b) safety c) equipment
10. interfere They have no right to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries.
Come on Sunday, if nothing interferes.
a) happen b) deal with c) intervene

Words and Definitions

A. Please match the definitions in Column B with the words in Column A.

A

- _____ 1. fate
- _____ 2. employment
- _____ 3. temporary
- _____ 4. arrestable
- _____ 5. doorstep
- _____ 6. disreputable
- _____ 7. witness
- _____ 8. brilliant
- _____ 9. conversational
- _____ 10. courtroom

B

- a. lasting only for a limited time
- b. deserving to be arrested
- c. sth. that serves as evidence
- d. of or commonly used in talking
- e. one's regular work or occupation; job
- f. causing great admiration or satisfaction
- g. a step leading to a door
- h. what will happen or has happened to sb. or sth.
- i. a room where a law court is held
- j. having or showing a bad character

B. Please read the sentences and the definitions in brackets on the right, and write out the words on the left by filling in the blanks with the help of the initial letters given below.

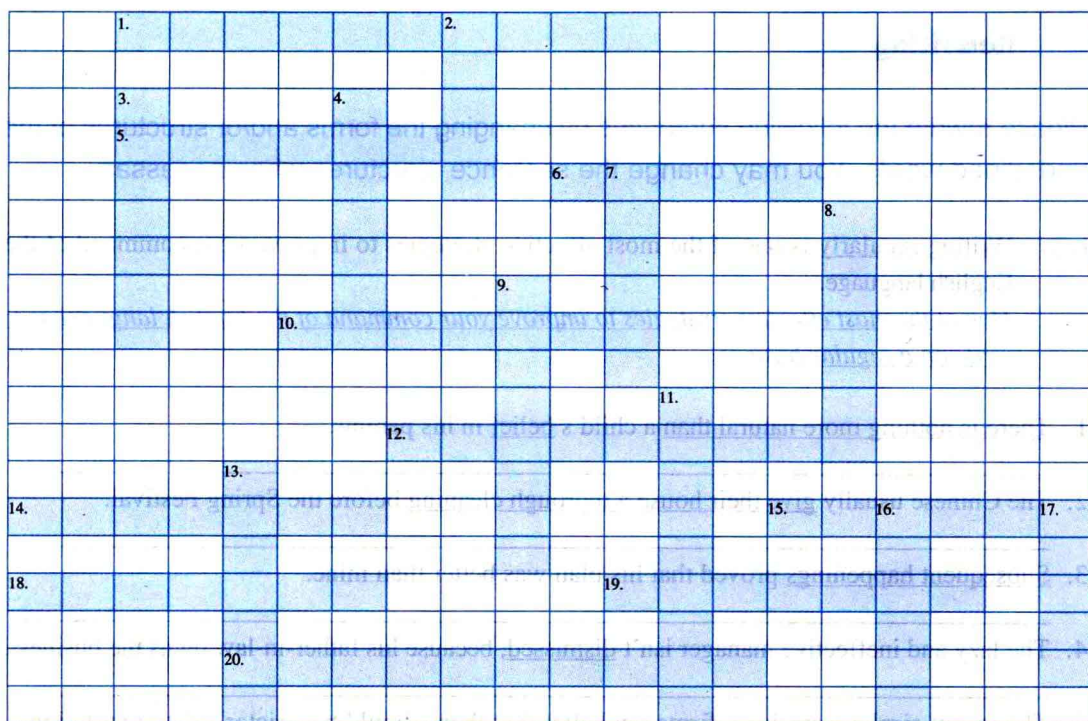
11. c _____ The family had had nothing to eat for several days, and under the _____

- (conditions connected with an event or person) she decided to sell her gold ring.
12. a_____ If a leader makes decisions without conducting investigations, he is being _____ (based on one's own wishes).
13. c_____ What you have told me about Steve has _____ (make firmer) my suspicion that he has stolen my watch.
14. c_____ After failing a dozen times or so, Dr. Wilson decided to _____ (manage; carry out) the experiment in a different way.
15. g_____ He was found _____ (having broken a law) of passing on secret papers to a foreign country.
16. b_____ It is his third _____ (a short fight or quarrel) with the law in less than a year.
17. s_____ The story will be continued in _____ (coming after) issues of the magazine.
18. r_____ He came from a poor but perfectly _____ (deserving respect) family.
19. g_____ They've done a good job _____ (considering) their inexperience.
20. d_____ The case against Robert Jones was _____ (stop a court case) for lack of evidence.

Word Puzzle

The following box lists 20 words from Unit 1. Please fill in these words to complete the puzzle with the help of the word definitions or explanations given below.

brilliant	revolve	outrage	witness	obscure
subsequent	wander	offence	trial	award
confirm	casual	thoroughly	temporary	worldly
conduct	dismiss	accent	given	gloomily



Across (横向)

1. completely; in every way
5. not clearly seen or understood
6. give by a decision in a court of law; give or grant by an official decision
10. (cause to) go round in a circle
12. lasting only for a limited time
14. make certain; support
15. way of speaking typical of the natives or residents of a region, or of any other group
18. crime; the hurting of feelings; sth. unpleasant
19. (of a judge) stop (a court case)
20. following in time or order; later

Down (纵向)

2. taking into account; if allowed or provided with
3. direct the course of; manage
4. arouse anger or resentment by injury or insult
7. move about without a purpose
8. experienced in the ways of society
9. sadly; dejectedly
11. causing great admiration or satisfaction; splendid
13. a person who gives evidence in a court of law
16. careless; informal
17. the act or fact of examining and deciding a civil or criminal case by a law court

Rewriting

Please rewrite the following sentences by changing the forms and/or structures of the underlined words. You may change the sentence structures when necessary.

e.g. Writing regularly is one of the most effective strategies to improve your command of the English language.

One of the most effective strategies to improve your command of the English language is to write on a regular basis.

1. There is nothing more natural than a child's belief in his parents.

2. The Chinese usually give their house a thorough cleaning before the Spring Festival.

3. Subsequent happenings proved that his plan was better than mine.

4. The lazy and ineffective manager isn't dismissed, because his father-in-law owns the business.

5. The recent airplane crash confirms my belief that there should be stricter safety regulations.

Part III Word Family

Synonyms and Antonyms

Please write out as many synonyms and antonyms as you can of the words listed in the following table.

	Synonyms	Antonyms
memorize	<i>remember, recall, recollect, remind</i>	<i>forget</i>
obscure		
gloomy		
respectable		
disreputable		
casual		
offence		
reproach		

Roots and Derivatives (派生词)

Listed in the left-hand column below are six common word parts, followed by words in which the parts are used. Identify the meanings of the word parts by filling in each of the blanks on the left with the letter corresponding to the definitions on the right.

Word parts	Examples	Definitions
_____ 1. <i>-room</i>	courtroom, classroom	a. below, under, beneath
_____ 2. <i>sub-</i>	subsequent, subsoil	b. in a specified manner
_____ 3. <i>counter-</i>	counterculture, counterwork	c. in a way that goes beyond
_____ 4. <i>con-</i>	confirm, contribute	d. space
_____ 5. <i>out-</i>	outrage, outact	e. against, on the negative side
_____ 6. <i>-ly</i>	worldly, proudly	f. together

Complete each italicized word in the sentences below with the correct word part from above.

- I've always thought he looked very _____ (*man...*) in his uniform.
- The monitor ordered the students to go to the end of the line, but the teacher _____ (...*order*) them.
- It's very crowded on the street; you can use the _____ (...*way*) to cross the road.
- The _____ (...*standing*) features of the landscape are the lakes.
- The mayor was asked to _____ (...*dense*) his speech in order to allow his audience to raise questions.
- His apartment in West Kensington has three _____ (*bed...*) and two toilets.

Part IV Using Words and Phrases

Translation Practice

A. Please translate the following phrases into Chinese or English accordingly.

- save up _____
- seek employment _____
- a straight face _____
- stand a chance _____

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| 5. conduct one's own defense | _____ |
| 6. 与...发生摩擦 | _____ |
| 7. 出庭 | _____ |
| 8. 作案 | _____ |
| 9. 结果 | _____ |
| 10. 对...满不在乎 | _____ |

B. Please complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with the help of the clues given in brackets.

- Those who _____ of being promoted must be modest and efficient. (极有机会)
- I usually _____, reading books, chatting with friends, going to dances, etc., when I am not occupied. (不着急)
- A wise man always _____ money for emergencies. (储蓄)
- The rapid changes in society have _____ tradition, which they see as standing in the way of progress. (变成和...敌对)
- The young people crowd into developed areas, because they believe there will be more opportunities for _____ there. (就业)
- If parents make an important decision for their child without caring whether or not he/she agrees, that is an _____ decision. (武断的)

C. Please translate the following sentences into English using the words or phrases in brackets.

- 他说话有很浓的南方口音，使得北方人很难听懂。 (with ... accent)

- 丈夫、孩子和家是这位家庭主妇生活的中心。 (revolve around)

- 如果司机随意停车，警察就会找他麻烦。 (be/get in trouble with)

- 保罗坚决否认自己有欺骗无辜顾客的罪行。 (be guilty of)

- 由于他所推行的政策彻底失败了，他很可能辞职。 (presumably, resign)

Idioms and Proverbs

The following quotations might be helpful with your composition work. Translate them into Chinese.

1. Let us have justice, and then we shall have enough liberty! _____

— *Joseph Joubert*

2. I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it.

— *Voltaire*, French writer

3. Law can never be enforced unless fear supports it. _____

— *Sophocles*, ancient Greek dramatist

4. Only the winners decide what were war crimes. _____

— *Gary Wills*

5. The law cannot make all men equal, but they are all equal before the law.

— *Frederick Pollck*, British jurist

Writing

Write a letter of complaint of at least 120 words.

[illegible]