



普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材

总主编 戴炜栋
副总主编 蒋秉章

新世纪高职高专英语

NEW CENTURY ENGLISH
INTEGRATED COURSE

综合教程

(修订版)

主编 徐小贞 杨亚军 楼迎宪 司建国

学生用书
STUDENT'S BOOK

2



上海外语教育出版社

外教社



普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材

总主编 戴炜栋

副总主编 蒋秉章

新世纪高职高专英语

NEW CENTURY ENGLISH
INTEGRATED COURSE

综合教程

(修订版)

学生用书

STUDENT'S BOOK

主 编

徐小贞 杨亚军

编 者

周玉林 袁凌燕

苏文秀 奚家文

江苏工业学院图书馆

藏书章



上海外语教育出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新世纪高职高专英语综合教程(2) 学生用书 / 徐小贞, 楼迎宪, 杨亚军,
司建国编. —修订版. —上海: 上海外语教育出版社, 2003

普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材

ISBN 7-81095-027-4

I. 新… II. ①徐…②楼…③杨…④司… III. 英语—高等学校; 技术学校
—教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2003)第090677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), 35051812 (发行部)

电子邮箱: bookinfo@sflep.com.cn

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

责任编辑: 杨自伍

印 刷: 常熟高专印刷厂
经 销: 新华书店上海发行所
开 本: 787×1092 1/16 印张 14.25 字数 372 千字
版 次: 2003年11月第1版 2004年3月第2次印刷
印 数: 50 000 册

书 号: ISBN 7-81095-027-4 / G · 017

定 价: 19.00 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题, 可向本社调换

修订版前言

普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材《新世纪高职高专英语》(综合教程)于2000年正式出版发行。由于该套教材充分利用国内外英语教学科研成果,全面体现高职高专英语教学规律,突出“五项创新”,深受广大师生欢迎。为了使这套教材更加完善,上海外语教育出版社特聘我国四所高职名校,即深圳职业技术学院、上海第二工业大学、北京联合大学和华东师范大学职业技术学院的英语骨干教师组成阵容强大的编写班子。我们利用调查表和座谈会的形式,广泛征求用户和专家的意见和建议,并按照教育部高等教育司颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》,结合高职高专英语教学实际,对教材进行了全面修订。在保留原有特色的基础上,本次修订主要作了以下改进:

一、每册课本更新了三分之一的课文,使课文内容更加引人入胜、题材更加丰富、体裁更加多种多样、语言点更加切合教学实际。**Read More**的部分内容也作了相应调整,以确保每单元围绕同一主题展开。

二、根据《基本要求》所附的词汇表和英美出版的英语单词词频统计,控制每课生词的数量、安排生词出现的顺序及重现的频率,并在每单元**New Words**后标注了生词量、生词率、纲内词、纲外词等信息,使学生更主动地把握词汇学习规律,提高教学效果。

三、对练习题进行了较大的修改,减少多项选择题型的数量,增加实际运用英语的题型,以提高学生的英语应用能力。

四、将原有**Work Out**中的**Grammar**(第一、二册)、**Usage**(第三、四册)两项改为**Grammar Tips**,有针对性地归纳语言现象中的重点、难点并配有相关练习。

五、根据《基本要求》中的“语言技能表”,全套教材安排了**Skills Building**。第一、二册训练阅读技巧,第三册训练写作技巧,第四册训练翻译技巧。这部分讲解言简意赅,强调技巧的实际应用,并通过相关练习加以掌握。

六、根据《基本要求》中的“交际范围表”,在第一、二册中增加了**Practical Reading**和**Practical Writing**两项内容,使英语应用能力的培养自始至终地贯穿于高职高专英语教学当中,同时也便于学生学完前两册教材后,即可参加全国《高等学校英语应用能力考试》。

七、为了使學生尽快适应大学英语学习,培养良好的学习习惯,在第一册中增加了**Study Guide**,以精炼、地道的英语介绍如何使用图书馆、合理安排时间、参与课堂讨论、避免考前紧张等。

八、为了突出主题学习,同时便于学生课外自学,提高学生学习兴趣,每单元后面介绍了互联网中相关的英语网站,教师可将学生分成小组,就本单元主题在互联网上搜集信息,并加以整理,然后在课堂上通过**Power Point**等方式加以展示。

九、在每单元后增加了**Memorable Quotes**,精选一些语言优美、内容健康的警句、格言等,供学生课后背诵,起到陶冶情操、丰富知识、提高文化修养的作用。

十、根据编者的教学实践和用户的意见反馈，纠正原书中的错误。

与教材配套的《教师手册》、《练习册》、《听力教程》也作了修订，并将“教师用书”与“教案”合并为《教师手册》，以更加方便教学。

本教材总主编为戴炜栋，副总主编为蒋秉章；本册主编为徐小贞（深圳职业技术学院）、楼迎宪（上海第二工业大学）、杨亚军（北京联合大学）、司建国（深圳职业技术学院），参加编写的有周玉林、袁凌燕、肖小军、阮红缨、苏文秀、奚家文、华茜等。英美专家 Peter Luca 和 Michael E. Urey 协助修订和审阅。

上海外语教育出版社的领导对修订工作给予了大力支持，责任编辑杨自伍对修订版教材进行了精心策划和认真编审，谨此一并致谢。

由于编者水平和经验有限，疏漏之处在所难免，希望广大师生继续给予指教。

编 者

2003 年 11 月

修订版使用说明

一、教材框架

《综合教程》(修订版)每册共有10个单元,每个单元由十个项目组成: **Highlights** 设置在每单元开始的左栏醒目位置,提纲挈领地列出主要内容; **Lead In** 设置在每单元的开始,提供若干张与课文主题相关的图片和一些提示词,引导学生就课文主题展开讨论并写下要点; **Read In** 精选反映当代社会生活、科学技术、文教体育等各类主题且又贴近高职高专学生生活的原文作课文,并在课文的右侧及课文后面都编有涉及阅读理解和启发性的问题,旨在提高学生通过阅读提高语言吸收能力。 **Focus On** 主要针对课文中出现的重要词语和表达方式进行练习,旨在使学生对语言输入进行加工处理并消化吸收; **Work Out** 对课文中出现的单词、词组和句子结构进行强化练习。练习形式多种多样,包括填空、联词成句和翻译等; **Read More** 有两篇与单元主题有关的短文,每篇短文后附有五个阅读理解选择题,旨在为学生提供与单元主题有关的更多语言材料并提高阅读理解能力; **Practical Reading** 和 **Practical Writing** 旨在培养学生实际从事涉外交际活动的语言应用能力。 **Study Guide** 为学生自主学习提供指导。 **Fun Time** 为学生创造轻松的语言氛围,增加学习的趣味性,提高学生的学习积极性。

二、处理词汇的方法

1. 本套教材 **Read In** 中主课文的 **New Words** 以《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》为依据,凡《基本要求》标为A级或B级的词汇出现在主课文中,均作为生词处理,这类生词为纲内词。
2. 纲外词为超出《基本要求》的词汇,在生词表中,以*号标出。
3. 所有新单词均配有汉语释义,形容词和动词配有汉英文释义。释义以该单词的 **contextual meaning** 为首选,并附加一、两个常见意义。如果一个生词的 **contextual meaning** 超出《基本要求》,但该词仍被列入《基本要求》的,则仍列入生词表。
4. 所有生词一般都标明词频,并在生词表后对单元的所有生词进行词频统计。
5. 生词表后,有选择地在 **Collocations** 一栏中列出常用英语词典未标明而学生又往往忽视、容易出错或未完全掌握的介词与名词、动词与介词的搭配。
6. **Phrases and Expressions** 标明课文中出现的《基本要求》应掌握的 **phrasal verbs** 和 **noun phrases**。
7. **Proper Terms** 标明课文中出现的专有人名、地名、事件等。
8. **Read More** 包括与单元主题有关的两篇文章,每篇后面有阅读理解题,旨在为学生提供与单元主题有关的更多语料并培养阅读理解能力,其中的新词或搭配用法用黑体显示,鼓励学生利用上下文等手段猜出词义。如无法猜出,可在书后的 **Glossary** 中查到单词释义。

与词汇相关的练习有:

1. Focus On 和 Work Out 部分为 New Words, Phrases and Expressions 以及课文中重要句型的配套练习, 旨在通过相关练习帮助学生掌握相关词汇 (及其变化形式), 并能熟练运用常见词汇和句型, 如造句、翻译等。
2. Vocabulary Snapshot 部分, 给出 New Words 和 Phrases and Expressions 中词频较高。词义较丰富的常见单词和短语, 选择五个词义较复杂的单词, 给出相关例句, 所有例句均选自权威原版词典。
3. Work Out 中训练词汇用法的内容主要包括以下几种形式:
 - I: 要求学生运用文中相关词汇和句式, 通过灵活多样的形式重温课文重点内容。
 - II: 要求学生选择 Vocabulary Snapshot 所列的词汇完成句子, 检测其掌握重点词汇的程度。
 - III: 要求学生用括号内单词的正确形式填空完成句子。括号内的单词均为 New Words 中列出的词, 但不再使用 Vocabulary Snapshot 内的词语。
 - IV: 要求学生运用常见词组或固定搭配用法翻译句子。
 - V: 要求学生运用课文中出现的重要句型或词汇改写句子。
 - VI: 要求学生正确选用容易混淆的词语。

三、语法与句子结构

Work Out 中的 Grammar Tips 是根据《基本要求》“语法结构表”, 针对高职高专学生语法难点而编写的, 其特点是涵盖面广, 简明扼要, 讲解与练习结合, 以条目的形式对学生学习中不易掌握的语言点, 包括词汇、结构、时态、语气及习惯用法等进行总结归纳。练习分为两个部分, 专项与综合结合进行。前者旨在巩固前面讲述的语言点, 而后者则着重对一段语篇中的各种语法现象进行综合练习。两者的练习形式都力求多样化, 有改错、选择、填空、联词成句、句型转换等。

掌握基本句型的用法是打好英语基础的一项重要内容。针对第一版《新世纪高职高专英语教程》中对句子结构方面训练比较单薄的欠缺, 修订版教材加强了句型结构训练的力度, 充分发掘课文中的基本句型, 举一反三, 反复操练。通过该项练习, 学生不仅熟悉课文中出现的句型, 而且能够灵活应用。

四、语言技能

为了更好地贯彻《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》中提出的对高职高专学生掌握英语技能的要求, 本套教材在修订版中按照《基本要求》所附的“语言技能表”的内容, 在一至四册中分别增加了 Reading Skills, Writing Skills, Translation Skills, 让学生全面了解和掌握基本的语言技能, 使整套教材的内容更全面, 结构更完整。每一单元中的小短文均按照学生的学习规律和语言教学规律设计, 文章短小精悍, 语言简洁地道, 以循序渐进的方式有针对性地向学生讲授一些最基本的语言学习技能, 并在文章后附有小练习供学生自测。本部分可供学生课后自学, 在课时允许的情况下, 也可由教师做适当讲解。

五、语言交际

为了使学生在打好语言基本功的同时, 也掌握实际应用英语的能力, 并为学生参加

《高等院校英语应用能力考试》作准备,《综合教程》从第一册即编排了 **Practical Reading** 和 **Practical Writing**, 内容覆盖《基本要求》“交际范围表”的所有项目。**Practical Reading** 包括: 业务信函、传真、广告、产品与生产厂家介绍、维护和使用说明、书籍前言、序言和正文节选、国外大学介绍、大学录取通知书、留学生签证文件、旅游景点介绍、招标公告、招聘广告、商务合同与单证及公司法条文等。**Practical Writing** 包括: 求职信、个人简历、留学申请表、名片、传真、电子邮件、便条、海报、邀请信、商业书信、简短广告等。

这部分练习的方法尽可能符合涉外工作和生活实际,形式有模拟套写、填空及完成实际任务等。

六、学习指导

针对刚进大学的新生对大学生活缺乏了解,学习方法欠缺,没有良好的学习习惯等情况,修订版第一册的每一单元中新增加了 **Study Guide**。其中有精选出的小短文,语言精练自然、内容丰富多样,涉及如何让学生树立学习目标,合理安排自己的学习和生活;如何有效利用学校的资源;如何缓解学习及考试压力等。此外,还介绍了一些行之有效的学习方法,帮助学生顺利度过中学到大学的过渡阶段,以培养学生自主学习的习惯,逐步实现授人以渔,体现终身教育的思想。

另外,随着互联网走进越来越多的学校、家庭,有必要指导学生利用这一功能强大、使用便捷的媒体学习英语,为此本套教材每单元辟有 **Web Resources** 一栏,为有条件的学生提供与主题相关的网站,以培养其独立获取有用信息的能力。

七、名言名篇

每单元后新增加了一些名人名言、名段名篇 (**Memorable Quotes**), 目的是借鉴我国传统的语文教学中的背诵方法,培养学生的语感,让学生在学语言的同时提高自身修养,陶冶情操,并为以后的写作积累语言素材。所选内容从单句过渡到段落。

八、开心时刻

开心时刻 (**Fun Time**) 通过欣赏漫画、幽默故事、笑话、电影片断、英语游戏等,使学生在轻松的语言氛围中学习英语,并增加对英美文化的了解。

Contents

Unit	Page	Topic	Text	Use the Right Word
1	1	Patriotism	Patriotism	accept, receive lie, lay alone, lonely
2	20	Capital Cities	Capital Cities	able, capable especially, specially compare, contrast
3	38	Life and Money	With What Do You Buy Your Money?	accident, incident, event late, later, latter
4	55	Photography and War	Some Photographs Make History	machine, machinery a number of, the number of
5	73	Cosmetic Surgery	Dilemma for Sci- ence	arise, rise, arouse dress, put on, wear
6	91	Sino-American Re- lationship	Journeys That Change History	alike, like, likely alive, living, lively
7	112	Digital Future	America's Vision for a Digital Future	noise, sound, voice bring up, educate, raise
8	132	Historical Relics	The Chinese Bowl	convince, persuade effective, efficient regretful, regrettable
9	153	Disasters	The <i>Amoco Cadiz</i>	amplify, enlarge ashamed, shameful because of, due to
10	172	Finding a Job	Your Dream Job: A Click Away	produce, product, productivity respectable, respectful, respecting
Glossary	195			

UNIT ONE

Highlights



Lead In

1. As an ambitious young man, what contributions can you make to the building up of a strong and prosperous China?

Topic

Patriotism

Use the Right Word

accept, receive
lie, lay
alone, lonely

Grammar Tips

Attributive Clause (1)

Reading Skills

Understanding Paragraphs
— How to Identify the Topic

Practical Reading

Reading Holiday Schedules

Practical Writing

E-mail

Ideas

all-round development
do one's own job well
do pioneering work
creative ability and personal sacrifice



A



B

2. Make notes on what you are talking about.

W		W
H		H
A		A
T		T



Read In

What do you think is required to maintain a country's freedom and how far would you go to defend your own homeland? Do you believe patriotism can reinforce your sense of national independence and freedom?

Text

Patriotism

A patriot is a man who loves his country, works for it, and is willing to fight and die for it. Every soldier is bound to do his duty, but the best soldiers do more than this: they risk their lives because they love the country they are fighting for. They love its hills and valleys, its cities and villages, its people and their way of life; and they are willing to defend it to the last against enemies who try to conquer it and destroy it.

Why is it that some nations have disappeared altogether? It has nearly always been because, when *the great test* came, when everything depended upon the most active resistance to the enemy, not enough men and women were found ready to sacrifice themselves in order that their country and their fellow-countrymen might continue to live in freedom and independence.

Why is it that some other nations, often small in population and power when compared with others, remain century after century free and independent in spite of great wars that have been fought around them or even within their own borders? The answer is that nowhere in such countries have men been found willing to yield to the enemy. For a time they may have seemed to be at the mercy of a conqueror, but they have kept on fighting, refusing to give in, until at last the opportunity has come to destroy or drive out the enemy, and win back their freedom.

We can all remember examples, some very recent, some in ancient history, of countries being saved by the courage and determination of their people. Often it happens that at the time of greatest danger, in the hour of need, a man arises and proves himself a great leader. By his own example he encourages others, he gives them new will to resist, he fills them with hope, and they follow him to victory. Without a leader, men



What is patriotism?

What does "*the great test*" probably refer to here?

What is the main idea of this paragraph?



find it difficult to organize themselves; and without men to support them, even the greatest leaders cannot carry out their plans. It is the combination of leader and people that brings success.

Men cannot all be great leaders, for few of us have all the necessary qualities. But we can be trained, or train ourselves, to develop what good qualities we have. It has been said that no man can command until he has learnt to obey, and obedience to lawful authority is part of our education. Another point is unselfishness: a selfish man can never be a true patriot. Again, since we all value what we have worked for and helped to make, our patriotism will grow if we continuously do our best to improve ourselves and so improve the society in which we live.

Lastly, a true patriot must know as well as love his country. He will love it all the more for knowing it more thoroughly. We are not likely to fight bravely for something we know little about. Some of our training, therefore, as patriotic citizens, should be visiting various parts of our own country, making ourselves more familiar with other districts than our own, and getting first-hand knowledge of their scenery, their activities and their people. Our own history, our own geography, our language and literature, our music and other arts — these belong to us, and we put them first. Knowing them, we value them. But first in importance are the people — those who have lived before us and have handed down to us the results of their own work and sacrifice; those who are living today, with whom we share what has been won for us; and those who will live after us, to whom we shall hand on what we have been given and what we have added to it.

What qualities should a true patriot have?

Why should a true patriot know more about his own country?

Words: 633

New Words

arise /ə'raɪz/ v. arose, arisen	ready to fight 奋然而起	★★★★☆
authority /ɔ:'θɒrəti/ n.	the power or right to enforce obedience	★★★★★
	权力, 权威	
border /'bɔ:də/ n.	the line that separates one country from another	★★★★☆
	边境, 边界	
bound /baʊnd/ a.	having a legal or moral duty to do 有义务的	★★★★☆
combination /kəm'bi:neɪʃən/ n.	a mixture of different things or people 结合	★★★★☆
command /kə'mɑ:nd/ v.	give formal order or instructions 命令; 指示	★★★★☆
*conquer /'kɒŋkə/ v.	overcome by force, defeat 攻取; 征服	★★★★☆
*conqueror /'kɒŋkərə(r)/ n.	征服者, 胜利者	★★★★☆

continuously /kən'tɪnjuəsli/ <i>ad.</i>	without stopping 连续不断地	★★★★★
district /'dɪstrɪkt/ <i>n.</i>	区, 地区, 行政区	★★★★★
* lawful /'lɔ:ful/ <i>a.</i>	allowed by law 合法的	★★★★★
literature /'lɪtərətʃə(r)/ <i>n.</i>	文学; 文学作品; 文献	★★★★★
mercy /'mɜ:sɪ/ <i>n.</i>	kindness, pity 慈悲, 怜悯	★★★★★
* obedience /əv'bi:diəns/ <i>n.</i>	submission to another's will 服从	★★★★★
opportunity /,ɒpə'tju:nəti/ <i>n.</i>	a good chance 机遇, 良机	★★★★★
* patriot /'pætriət/ <i>n.</i>	one who loves and defends his or her country 爱国者	★★★★★
* patriotic /pætri'ɒtɪk/ <i>a.</i>	have a great love of one's country 爱国的	★★★★★
* patriotism /'pætriətɪzəm/ <i>n.</i>	爱国主义; 爱国精神; 爱国心	★★★★★
quality /'kwɒləti/ <i>n.</i>	an essential characteristic 品质; 特性;	★★★★★
resist /rɪ'zɪst/ <i>v.</i>	fight against; oppose 反抗; 反对	★★★★★
* resistance /rɪ'zɪstəns/ <i>n.</i>	the act of resisting 反抗; 反对	★★★★★
risk /rɪsk/ <i>v.</i>	expose to danger 冒险	★★★★★
* sacrifice /'sækrɪfaɪs/ <i>v.</i>	give up or lose, esp. for a certain purpose or belief 牺牲	★★★★★
	<i>n.</i> 牺牲	
scenery /'si:nəri/ <i>n.</i>	natural surroundings 风景, 景色	★★★★★
selfish /'selfɪʃ/ <i>a.</i>	caring chiefly for oneself 自私的	★★★★★
thoroughly /'θɒrəli/ <i>ad.</i>	completely in every way 完全地, 彻底地	★★★★★
unselfishness /,ʌn'selfɪʃnɪs/ <i>n.</i>	无私	★★★★★
valley /'væli/ <i>n.</i>	山谷; 流域	★★★★★
value /'vælju:/ <i>v.</i>	attach importance to 重视; 珍视	★★★★★
yield /ji:ld/ <i>v.</i>	give up; surrender; comply 屈服; 顺从	★★★★★

生词量	生词率	纲内词	纲外词	★★★★★	★★★★☆	★★★☆☆	★★☆☆☆	★☆☆☆☆	未标词频
30	4.8%	21	9	2	5	11	6	5	1

Collocations

be bound to do	有义务做
fight and die for	为...而战斗献身
fill somebody with hope	使...充满希望
make oneself familiar with	使自己熟悉
obedience to sth	服从于
resistance to sth	对...的抵制
risk one's life to do	冒生命危险做某事
yield to sth	听从于

Phrases & Expressions

add to	增添, 增加
all the more	更加, 益发
at the mercy of	任凭...摆布
at the time of	在...的时候
depend upon	依靠; 取决于
do one's duty	尽职; 尽本分
drive out	驱赶
fellow-countryman	同胞
first-hand	第一手的
for a time	暂时; 一度
give in to	屈服
hand down	把...传下去
hand on	传(尤指代代相传)
in the hour of	在...的时刻
organize oneself	组织起来
prove oneself to be sth	证明自己是
put sth first	把...放在首位
to the last	直至最后
small in population and power	人口少、国力弱
the opportunity has come to do	做...的机会来了
way of life	生活方式
win back	赢回; 重新获得

Reference Desk**1. Topic-related words or phrases:**

civil war	内战
cultural heritage	文化遗产
declare independence	宣布独立
Independence Day	美国独立纪念日
national hero	民族英雄
rather die than submit (或 surrender)	宁死不屈
resist aggression	抵御外侵
the War of Resistance Against Japan (or Anti-Japanese War)	抗日战争
war hero	战斗英雄

2. Web resources:

<http://www.china.org.cn> — authorized portal site established by the Chinese government

<http://www.travelchinaguide.com/index.html> — explore the Chinese civilization



Focus On

add to
bound
value

arise
command
yield

at the mercy of
do one's duty

authority
opportunity

arise

Arise and fight for your right! (奋勇而起)

When I *arose* from the chair, they were in deep conversation. (起身, 起立)

The birds also attack crops if an opportunity *arises*. (出现)

Surprisingly, new problems *arise* every day. (发生)

This is a difficulty *arising* from the particular natural conditions. (由...引起, 起源于)

bound

There are *bound* to be such accidents. (一定的, 必然的)

I do not feel *bound* to give you everything you want. (受约束的, 有义务的)

He got on a train that is *bound* for New York. (开往...的)

She *bounded* to her feet and waved her right hand to us happily. (跳跃)

The ball *bounded* from the wall and hit a little boy. (回弹)

command

The headmaster *commanded* us to leave school after 5 p.m. (规定, 要求)

John *commands* a great deal of admiration as a new writer. (赢得)

The general *commanded* that his men (should) attack the city at once. (命令; 指示)

In their country, the king *commanded* the armed forces. (指挥; 管辖; 控制)

It is to our great surprise that he has such a good *command* of spoken French. (掌握, 运用能力)

value

I was offered \$500 for my old car but its *value* is much higher. (价值)

This book will be of great *value* to you in your studies. (有用性; 重要性)

Our *values* and our behaviour patterns are different from yours. (价值观念; 标准)

Few parents in that part of the country **value** their sons over their daughters. (珍视；重视；尊重；尊重)

John **valued** this house at \$15,000. (估价；估价；估价)

yield

The farm **yielded** the largest wheat harvest in its history last year. (生产，出产)

Talks between the two sides **yielded** no results. (产生，带来)

The old manager is unwilling to **yield** his power to others. (让出；放弃)

At last Mary **yielded** to her mother's persuasions. (屈服；投降；顺从；听从)

Some measures must be taken to improve the **yield** of the crop. (产量)



Work Out

I. Read the text again and complete the statements.

1. A real patriot is a person who not only loves his country and works for it, but also is _____ it.
2. Some countries disappeared only because not enough people were willing to _____ to defend them.
3. A leader can give people encouragement, an added will to resist danger and _____.
4. We can be trained to develop such qualities as obedience to lawful authority and _____.
5. A true patriot must know his country well _____ love it.

II. Fill in the blanks with words or phrases from the Vocabulary Snapshot. Change the forms if necessary.

1. To attend that party will give you an _____ to meet all kinds of people.
2. When we were ready to start, some unexpected difficulties _____.
3. A good dictionary is an _____ on the meanings of words.
4. Everybody should _____ to the society no matter what job he is doing.
5. If you don't take that into consideration, this plan is _____ to fail.
6. There are times that people are _____ their feelings.
7. The young man _____ to public pressure and admitted that he was wrong.
8. He _____ that roads be built to link the cities and towns across the land.
9. To tell the truth, we really _____ the friendship between our two sides and always give it first place.
10. His words _____ the proof that she should not be held responsible for the accident.

III. Complete the sentences with the proper forms of the words given in parentheses.

1. The policemen were (authority) _____ to arrest that law breaker.
2. They (combination) _____ their efforts to achieve a common end.
3. The house was (destroy) _____ by a fire.
4. He told a story that lacks (continuously) _____.
5. The bank clerks made no (resist) _____ to the robbers.
6. He gives very little money to his wife out of (selfish) _____.
7. There's (bound) _____ to be someone who remembers him in the area.
8. During the war, the British (command) _____ the seas.
9. They (value) _____ independence more than anything else in the world.
10. We finally (yield) _____ to their argument.

IV. Translate the Chinese into English.

1. 无论什么时候我们都不应该向敌人投降。(yield to)

2. 虽然下着大雨，他们肯定会来参加这次会议。(be bound to)

3. 学习英语将会增加我们对世界的了解。(add to)

4. 他们在海上迷失方向，任凭风和天气来摆布。(at the mercy of)

5. 我们应该珍惜传到我们这一代的好传统并把它传给下一代。(hand down, hand on)

6. 我如何才能赢回她的信任?(win back)

7. 我们曾一度和平相处，不久麻烦就开始了。(for a time)

8. 我们是否去爬山将取决于天气。(depend upon)

V. Make sentences according to the models of sentence structure.

Model 1: Enough men and women were found ready to sacrifice themselves in order that their country and their fellow-countrymen might continue to live in freedom and independence.

1. Little John saved the coins. He wanted to buy a toy gun with them.

2. Tom's mother woke him up at 6:30 and so he would not be late for school.
