

Second Edition

第二版

**NEW
ENGLISH
COURSE**

新英语教程

**VOCABULARY
EXERCISES**

词汇练习

4

第四册

熊敦礼 周江林等 编
蒋毅君 侯一麟 校阅

清华大学出版社



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VOCABULARY EXERCISES

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词汇练习

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新英语教程

(第二版)

Vocabulary Exercises
Book Four

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内 容 提 要

本书是《新英语教程》(第二版)阅读第四册的配套词汇练习册。编者针对中国学生在同义、反义、易混、汉英区别等方面的问题,在词汇形、义、用诸方面设计了“猜词”、词义理解、词义辨析、造句、单项填空、完形填空、词序、翻译等多种练习,特别是主观性习题训练,旨在培养学生实际运用语言的能力。

本书可供大学非英语专业英语四级学生用作课堂教学参考书或课下自学之用。

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第 二 版 前 言

《新英语教程》是一套全国通用的大学英语教材,由清华大学外语系主持编写,国家教育委员会大学外语教材编审委员会(现更名为“大学外语教学指导委员会”)审定,清华大学出版社出版。该书自1987年问世以来,经过几十所院校的反复使用,证明这套教材较好地体现了国家教委颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》的指导思想和教学要求,但也存在一些缺点和不足,在改革开放的形势下,迫切需要修订和完善。

《新英语教程》第二版在继承和发扬第一版优点和特色的基础上,力图反映国内外外语教学理论研究的成果,吸取我国80年代末90年代初以来的大学英语教学实践经验,使教程获得新的活力,同时注意解决如下问题:一、处理好语言能力与交际能力的关系,它们分别是基础和目标,相辅相成,不可偏废;二、根据我国学生的实际状况,加强写作基础的训练;三、加强实践环节,围绕各种能力的培养目标,设计出形式多样的练习,并尽可能提供各种课外学习资料,使大学英语课程“寓学于用,学用结合,以用促学”;四、注意学生独立学习能力的培养,为他们今后的提高和知识深化打下潜在的基础。

为了便于任课教师积累教学经验,并能腾出部分精力致力于教学方法的改进,以促进教学质量的提高,第二版课文的选编本着保持相对稳定的原则。

《新英语教程》全套教材的结构及对第一版内容的修订如下:

1. **阅读:**更新了第一版部分课文,保留原课文约70%;重编了大部分练习,使阅读理解从整体到局部,再由局部到整体逐步加深;设置多种形式的词汇练习,确保重点词汇的理解和运用;加强汉译英从句子到段落翻译能力的训练。另外,为1、2级增编两册补充读物,为3、4级增编两册快读教材(全部采用活页形式),旨在扩大学生的阅读量,培养他们独立阅读的兴趣,增强语感。

2. **写作:**写作是目前英语教学中的薄弱环节,几年来学生写作水平与阅读和听力相比,没有明显的提高,亟需一本针对非英语专业学生实际状况的写作教材。故此,第二版将原来分散在阅读教材中的写作部分独立成册,以练习为主组织教材,重点放在句子的表达、句间衔接及中英文语言表达的差异上。

3. **听说:**第一版《综合英语》原以培养学生的听说能力为目标,但缺点较多,第二版作了根本性的修改,并更名为《听说》。全书重在交际能力的培养,使听说教学融贯于近似真实语境的实际交流中。此教材在试用过程中受到欢迎。

4. **修订听力练习册,重编语法练习册,补编词汇练习册,**以适应当前的教学要求。

5. **编辑大学英语通用词汇例句库(1—4级)及阅读、听说配套教参,**以方便教师根据实际情况灵活组织教学。

6. 新编文史哲系列读物,供有余力的学生课外选用。

要特别指出的是,以上各册教材均以 1993 年 12 月版《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表》(1—4 级)为依据统计词汇,并提高了纲内词汇的覆盖率。

《新英语教程》自出版以来,有幸被众多院校采用,并得到广大师生的关心爱护。他们提出的宝贵意见和建议无不是对修订工作的启示和鞭策。为了更好地吸取兄弟院校的教学经验,使第二版更具广泛的适应性,清华大学外语系特邀华中理工大学、河北师范大学、北方交通大学等多所院校共同承担教程的修订工作。从这个意义上说,《新英语教程》第二版又是兄弟院校通力协作的结果。考虑到协调和指导整套教材修编、出版的需要,清华大学外语系特成立了编写委员会。编委会成员为:主任 杨庆午,副主任 侯一麟、刘平梅,委员 蒋毅君、萧家琛、方琰、何福胜。

承蒙清华大学教材委员会、清华大学出版社慷慨资助,清华大学外语系领导、教工积极支持与配合,以及各参编单位和其他兄弟院校热情鼓励和帮助,《新英语教程》第二版方得以尽快付梓并广泛发行。在此,谨向有关单位和人士表示最衷心的感谢和诚挚的敬意。

《新英语教程》编写委员会

1994 年 1 月于清华园

编 写 说 明

在英语教学中,词汇是一个极其重要的方面。学生对词汇的掌握直接影响着他们的阅读、听力和写作能力。为了较好地解决这一问题,在《新英语教程》编委会的指导下,华中理工大学外语系部分教师编写了这套配合该教程第二版的词汇练习册。

本书注重实用,针对中国学生特有的同义、反义、易混、汉英区别等问题,在词汇的形、义、用等方面,设置了形式多样、由浅入深的练习,特别是主观性习题的训练,以加深对大学英语教学大纲所要求的积极词汇的理解与复用,使学生掌握这些词的搭配和惯用法,达到培养学生实际运用语言能力的最终目的。

本册书与《新英语教程》阅读第四册各单元的 Part A 和 Part B 的内容配合。全书共 8 单元,第 8 单元之后安排有一个测验,供复习检查之用。本书既可在课堂上作为教学参考教材,也可供学生课下自学。为方便读者,全部习题参考答案附后。

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书稿经《新英语教程》编委会蒋毅君、侯一麟同志在正式发稿前做了最后校阅,编者特向他们表示衷心的感谢。

编 者

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UNIT 1

I. Awareness of Words

A. Directions:

Fill in the blanks with letters to complete the following words according to their definitions in the right side column.

- (1) a _ c _ m _ lat _ : to make greater in quantity or size
- (2) c _ ns _ d _ ra _ e : thoughtful of the rights or feelings of others
- (3) _ q _ ip : to provide what is necessary for someone to do something
- (4) co _ p _ e _ e _ si _ e : thorough, broad and including much
- (5) d _ s _ in _ t _ on : a difference between two things
- (6) j _ st _ f _ : to give a good reason for something
- (7) _ p _ r _ t _ r : a person who works a machine or an apparatus
- (8) b _ i _ li _ nt : very bright, splendid or clever

B. Directions:

Look at the words that you have completed above. Write down their verb, noun, adjective and adverb forms if they have by referring to a dictionary.

	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Noun</u>	<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Adverb</u>
(1)	_____	_____	_____	_____
(2)	_____	_____	_____	_____
(3)	_____	_____	_____	_____
(4)	_____	_____	_____	_____
(5)	_____	_____	_____	_____
(6)	_____	_____	_____	_____
(7)	_____	_____	_____	_____
(8)	_____	_____	_____	_____

C. Directions:

Look again at all the words you have practised above and choose one to complete each of the following sentences, using its appropriate form.

- (1) Mr. Smith is fond of collecting things. These are the things he had _____ over the last ten years.
- (2) The city suffered _____ damage as a result of the earthquake.
- (3) We should be _____ of the comfort of old people
- (4) Fallen leaves, branches and dead trunks slowly _____ on the ground.
- (5) In some countries, to maintain and _____ such a large number of army all the year round was a very heavy expense.
- (6) This factory has a long history and half the machines and _____ are over fifty years old.
- (7) The manager said that everyone should receive _____ training after they joined the firm.
- (8) People find it hard to _____ reality from dream because the _____ between them is very fine.
- (9) In some cases the end _____ the means.
- (10) He dialled the _____ and asked her to put him through to the police station.
- (11) The visitors asked the _____ how to _____ this new machine.
- (12) The doctor told the patient that he needed a medical _____.
- (13) Everybody agreed that she was a _____ student.
- (14) The life style in the eastern countries is considerably _____ from that in the western countries.
- (15) How he can write such rubbish is beyond my _____.

II. Understanding the Meaning of Words

A. Directions;

Match the word in the left column with its definition in the right column.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| (1) dispose | __ A) to cause something to be |
| (2) previous | __ B) to come to have the knowledge of something through one of the senses |
| (3) deceive | __ C) to disappear because of changing a liquid state to a gas state |
| (4) render | __ D) happening earlier in time or order |
| (5) evaporate | __ E) to get rid of something by putting in a suitable place |
| (6) perceive | __ F) to cause someone to believe what is not true |

B. Directions;

Look at the sentences below. For each sentence there are two different interpreta-

tions of the word underlined. Only one interpretation is correct. Tick the answer you think is correct.

- (1) I can't perceive any difference between these coins.
 - A) I can't see any difference between these coins.
 - B) I can't accept these different coins.
- (2) I trust him because I know he would never deceive me.
 - A) I trust him because I know he gets my notice.
 - B) I trust him because I know what he says is true.
- (3) He was sent to prison for forging coins.
 - A) He was jailed because he made coins illegally.
 - B) He was jailed because he stole coins.
- (4) They encourage consumers to dispose of partially worn out goods.
 - A) Consumers are encouraged to get rid of those partially worn out goods.
 - B) Consumers are encouraged to repair those partially worn out goods.

C. Look at the following words in column A and write down their corresponding antonyms or opposites in column B.

<u>Column A</u>	<u>Column B</u>
(1) indifferent	_____
(2) accumulate	_____
(3) feasible	_____
(4) absent	_____
(5) minimum	_____
(6) dynamic	_____
(7) previous	_____
(8) wealthy	_____

D. Look at the following words in Column A and Column B, and find the corresponding pairs of synonyms or words close in meaning.

<u>Column A</u>	<u>Column B</u>
(1) durable	___ A) hopeless
(2) brilliant	___ B) only
(3) distinction	___ C) enlarge
(4) awful	___ D) difference
(5) intention	___ E) permanent

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| (6) merely | ___ F) splendid |
| (7) desperate | ___ G) expectation |
| (8) exaggerate | ___ H) terrible |

III. Studying the Words

Directions:

Of the four choices given, choose the one that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each sentence.

1. She felt exhausted and longed for a rest.
 A) wanted B) detected
 C) rejected D) deserved
2. John had a bad luck with a sequence of misfortune.
 A) result B) consequence
 C) series D) session
3. The trade union is organizing for the defence of jobs and wages.
 A) extension B) effect
 C) emergency D) protection
4. The next morning nobody came to rouse me and I was left alone.
 A) visit B) wake up
 C) support D) stand up
5. Our holiday was spoiled by a succession of raining days.
 A) continuous B) occasional
 C) now and then D) plenty
6. The woman screamed when the criminal pierced her with a knife.
 A) frightened B) pointed
 C) penetrated D) stirred
7. After a careful check, it was found that every measurement was mathematically exact.
 A) step B) calculation
 C) height D) unit
8. People agreed that there is a need for more interaction between staff and children.
 A) distance B) communication
 C) comparison D) collision
9. She decided to retire and had no intention of spending the rest of her life working as a waitress.
 A) expectation B) choice
 C) interest D) permission
10. I will summarize these opinions here, adding my own comments.
 A) present the details of B) state the main points of

- C) criticize D) explain
11. The city library is not far but mere ten minutes walk from here.
A) no more than B) quite
C) more than D) distant
12. Elizabeth resembles her sister in appearance but not in character.
A) represents B) plays the role of
C) looks like D) has impact on
13. She was speaking now in cold tone.
A) in low voice B) seriously
C) in a cold manner D) honestly
14. The submarine submerged when the captain issued the command.
A) went up B) stopped
C) went down D) fired
15. The sky is covered with dark clouds and it is bound to rain.
A) possible B) imaginable
C) impossible D) certain
16. After careful consideration the doctor gave her permission to leave the hospital.
A) analysis B) thought
C) acquisition D) judgement
17. The major achievement of his ten-years stay in South America is the rich accumulation of first-hand material for his research.
A) collection B) estimation
C) calculation D) evaluation
18. At night, these streets are brilliant with a pearly radiance of electricity.
A) dazzling B) intelligent
C) clever D) bright
19. He was sentenced into death in the name of justice.
A) identification B) arrangement
C) classification D) fairness
20. Although this method is feasible, it can become awkward even when you try a simple operation.
A) possible B) unsuitable
C) impossible D) unacceptable

IV. Sentence Building

Directions:

Read the sentences in the grids below. In each grid, match the numbers on the left with the letters on the right to form three logical and meaningful sentences.

Grid 1

1) They disposed	A) into thinking that bad plan is a good one.
2) Don't deceive yourself	B) by their uniform.
3) I can distinguish them	C) of the city's waste in the sea.

Grid 2

1) She pretends that she likes them	A) in order to let them perceive it correctly.
2) She fights against them	B) in order to get their help.
3) She offers detailed explanation	C) in order to preserve her freedom.

Grid 3

1) They have made a mistake	A) when they are put together.
2) These two chemicals interact with each other	B) if they are deposited in the bank.
3) They are insured against theft	C) though they did not intend to.

V. Using Words

Directions:

Of the four choices given, choose the one that completes best the sentence.

- Their stories are not the same because each of the women gives a different _____ of what actually happened yesterday.
A) version B) concept
C) vehicle D) philosophy
- If someone is _____ from a particular place, it means that he is not there.
A) present B) blank
C) past D) absent
- This _____ is extremely important because it supplies all the water the city needs.
A) tame B) reservoir
C) bank D) park
- It is too late when she becomes _____ of her mistake.
A) ignorant B) illiterate
C) conscious D) sensible
- He is bound to _____ if you invite him.

- A) come B) have come
- C) coming D) having come
6. The ship cut its way slowly through a _____ of ice.
A) variety B) mass
C) kind D) sum
7. Recently, John was really worn out by the endless _____ of parties.
A) succession B) success
C) order D) following
8. At this critical time, people were asked to _____ some food for late use.
A) take up B) put up
C) store up D) sum up
9. He became fed up with her speech and asked her to _____.
A) warm up B) turn up
C) shut up D) tie up
10. She went out angrily, _____ the door behind her.
A) slamming B) flaming
C) kicking D) touching
11. The haemoglobin (血红蛋白) _____ contains only four atoms of iron.
A) model B) molecule
C) mood D) mould
12. The new manager is a _____ and able man. He is full of exciting ideas.
A) passive C) dying
B) idle D) dynamic
13. The teacher recommended students to have a _____ review of all the items taught in class before the examination.
A) partial B) comprehensive
C) incomplete D) deficient
14. Usually, people in the United States like to eat _____ eggs at their breakfast.
A) full B) fired
C) fried D) frozen
15. In the west, people think of the Bible as being a _____ book.
A) emotional B) durable
C) ironic D) holy
16. He was the youngest son of a famous and _____ family. His parents decided to send him to a private school.
A) wealthy B) trivial
C) modest D) humble
17. The lecture _____ for exactly two hours.

- A) improved B) failed
C) completed D) lasted
18. His fatness _____ her unable to touch his toes.
A) stretches B) renders
C) extends D) exposes
19. Have you had any _____ experience or is this kind of work new to you?
A) same B) late
C) different D) previous
20. We _____ our journey after a short rest and get to our destination at 7 p. m.
A) fought B) finished
C) ceased D) resumed

VI. Cloze

A. Directions:

Now read the following short passage and choose proper words from the grid below to fill in the blanks with proper forms to make a meaningful and complete passage. Remember only one word is suitable for each blank and not all the words given should be used.

evidence	recently	heavy
risk	affect	passive
justify	justify	necessarily

Although cigarette smoke is a nuisance to non-smokers in restaurants, offices, pubs, cinemas and other public places, there has not yet been much (1) to indicate whether this could be a danger to their health or not. In the United States, Dr. Smith (2) noted that non-smoking wives of (3) smokers were found to be at a higher (4) of getting lung cancer than similar women whose husbands did not smoke. In 1983, Dr. Smith had conducted such 'passive smoking'. He reported that non-smokers married to (5) smokers have an increased risk of lung cancer, and so did people whose mothers smoked. Yet smoking by fathers did not (6) the risk of lung cancer among the offspring. The investigators do not suggest that we now know everything there is to know about the danger of (7) smoking, but there are certainly enough worries about it to (8) a good deal of further action such as prohibiting smoking in many public places.

B. Directions:

For each blank in the following passage, choose the best answer from the choices given.

Television is treated as a serious object of study in some elementary schools in Britain. As a class in English literature might talk about the techniques and style of Shakespeare children in these schools learn the techniques and (1) of TV programs. The techniques and style of TV are (2) into different areas, such as light, shadow, color, forms, motion and time/space. For (3), in the area of motion, children learn to (4) camera movement from person movement and find times when both camera and person move together. (5) the techniques of print literature, based on verbal forms, are difficult for young children to (6) and analyze, the forms of TV make use of children's well developed visual abilities.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| (1) A) pattern | B) method |
| C) style | D) manner |
| (2) A) interacted | B) divided |
| C) mixed | D) combined |
| (3) A) example | B) case |
| C) incidence | D) occurrence |
| (4) A) puzzle | B) distinguish |
| C) confuse | D) consider |
| (5) A) Though | B) Although |
| C) Thus | D) Since |
| (6) A) discover | B) perceive |
| C) search | D) inspect |

VII. Word Order

Directions:

Read the following passages first. Put the words in the brackets in correct order to form meaningful sentences and to complete best each of the passages.

Passage 1

Some countries now plan to make their own fertilisers. But developing a large chemical industry needs capital, and to run it needs energy. For Third World countries, with limited domestic markets or limited resources, (1)

(desirable, the, of, such, industrial, project, neither, is, nor, feasible, development).

Passage 2

Television should be used more in schools to communicate information. But it should be used with class discussion directed by the teacher. Children's ability to explain what they have seen on TV may well depend on the teacher-pupil dialogue that surrounds the presentation. Like print, (2)