

高等学校英语教材配套辅导丛书

# COLLEGE ENGLISH

## 单元练习与测试

大学英语课程指导研究小组/组编

刘军显/主编



全新版  
*new*

# 大学英语

综合教程

# 2



大连理工大学出版社

Dalian University of Technology Press.

高等学校英语教材配套辅导丛书

# 《大学英语》全新版 单元练习与测试

(第2册)

大学英语课程指导研究小组 组编

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# 前言

## 编写宗旨

《大学英语》全新版系列教材是近年来问世的一批质量高、内容新的大学英语教材之一。这套教材选材新颖、时代感强,具有较强的趣味性、信息性和前瞻性。同时教材的编写也注意了文体的多样性和语言的规范性,充分体现了《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本)的教学思想、教学目的和要求。因此,一经出版就引起大学英语教育界的关注和欢迎,被越来越多的高校采用。

在大学英语教学活动中,“练习与测试”是必不可少的重要组成部分。俗话说,“熟能生巧”,大量有的放矢的练习是巩固所学知识的最佳途径;而适时有效的测试则会使学生及时了解自己学习的效果,以便为提高英语运用能力夯实基础。为了帮助广大学生更有效地使用这套教材,并随时巩固和检验学习效果,我们组织编写了这套《大学英语》全新版——单元练习与测试辅导丛书。丛书紧扣《大学英语》全新版·综合教程的教学内容与要求,能更好满足学生“学而时习之”的要求。

## 结构与特色

本系列丛书共分四册,分别与《大学英语》全新版·综合教程的1~4册教材相匹配。每册书由五大部分构成:

- ▶ Part One——语法与词汇题:有四种题型,其中包括构词、选择、辨析和改错等练习。
- ▶ Part Two——语言运用题:主要是以填空形式来体现的练习题,包括自主填空和选择填空两种题型。
- ▶ Part Three——阅读理解题:包括选择题和简答题两种题型。
- ▶ Part Four——翻译训练题:在这部分里,除了常规的英汉互译以外,编者还加进了系列的翻译方法指导,帮助学生了解基本的翻译技巧,以提高翻译能力。

► Part Five——写作练习题:根据目前大学生写作能力较低的现状,编者设计了“运用标点符号”、“改写”等练习,并以“句子→段落→篇章”的渐进形式进行实际操作。

► 单元测试:共两套,TEST ONE 涵盖了“Unit One ~ Unit Four”的所有语言点;TEST PAPER TWO 涵盖了“Unit Five ~ Unit Eight”的所有语言点。

本系列丛书的每册练习项目均相同,主要侧重于读写技能的训练。练习形式力求多样化,既有判断型的客观类习题,也有输出型的主观类习题。两套自测试题的设计,主要是方便学生对自己的学习效果进行评估。此外,书中还配有答案和详细的注释。本书选材力求典型、新颖、全面;语言材料来自报刊、网络以及其他同类型参考书。

本套丛书由宁月瑾负责策划;由王惠莲,刘军显、李保军负责主编;牟爱鹏、陈英负责最终校对。参加第二册编写的还有(按姓氏笔画排列):王惠莲、刘永芳、牟爱鹏、孙中玲、孙明磊、李保军、陈英、张国钢、张艳丽、徐惠芬、管廷祥、靖凌云。

在编写人员中多数编者具有多年的一线教学经验,编写过程中,全体参编者互相切磋、及时交流、密切配合,努力使本套丛书达到预期的效果。尽管如此,由于编者经验、水平有限,谬误之处必有显现,敬请同行专家不吝指教,以便改进。

编 者

2003 年 7 月

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# 单元练习

## Unit One

### Part One Vocabulary and Structure

#### Section A

**Directions:** *Change the parts of speech of the following words, and then use the proper new forms to complete the sentences.*

assist superior create criticize extreme attach apply relay prior  
valid neglect investigate

1. The situation in the Middle East is \_\_\_\_\_ delicate.
2. The victim of the bomb accident two days ago was still in a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ condition.
3. Government \_\_\_\_\_ are going through the financial records.
4. We have the \_\_\_\_\_ over the enemy troops in strength.
5. He became a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ manager of Personnel Resource Department in a famous co-operation soon after his graduation from the university.
6. The survey shows that most children have \_\_\_\_\_ on their mother.
7. Fire engines and ambulances have \_\_\_\_\_ over other traffic.
8. Unfortunately, his \_\_\_\_\_ for the permanent residence in Australia was declined.
9. The ticket has passed its expiration(截至, 到期) date, and so now it is \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Decades ago, women had no right in Canada and they are only a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ to their husbands.

#### Section B

**Directions:** *Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below. Change the form where necessary.*

await attendant elementary promote facility evolve effective exaggerate somewhat initial innovation summarize insert principal phenomenon sympathetic make up for in the least on one's own find one's way on occasion in due course throw light on on the other hand

11. I want to go to the party, but \_\_\_\_\_ I ought to be studying.



12. Keep to the facts and don't \_\_\_\_\_.
13. I am not \_\_\_\_\_ interested in the boxing match; I think it's rather brutal.
14. Little John was left home \_\_\_\_\_ for hours when his parents went out for an emergency.
15. What's your \_\_\_\_\_ reason for wanting to be a teacher?
16. The professor's lecture \_\_\_\_\_ the situation of Middle East at present.
17. I am earnestly \_\_\_\_\_ your reply at your earliest convenience.
18. The developmental history of the society tells us that man \_\_\_\_\_ from the ape.
19. Lost in the jungle for days, he \_\_\_\_\_ out at last.
20. This is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ reading book for a child who is learning to read.
21. The companies \_\_\_\_\_ their new products by playing the commercials often on TV.
22. He is not a heavy smoker and only smokes \_\_\_\_\_.
23. Pages of pictures \_\_\_\_\_ in the newspaper.
24. The employment problem and high-rate divorce tend to be city \_\_\_\_\_.
25. Do you think her beauty could \_\_\_\_\_ her stupidity?
26. The \_\_\_\_\_ talks were the base of the later agreement.
27. After the government had taken some \_\_\_\_\_ measures, prices began to level off.
28. The president's statement \_\_\_\_\_ the present situation.
29. Although I knew that he might not come, I still felt \_\_\_\_\_ disappointed when he didn't appear at last.
30. It's rumored that Susan will get her promotion \_\_\_\_\_.

### Section C

**Directions:** For each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

31. This famous singer earned \_\_\_\_\_ sums of money and was paid as much as £ 100 for a single appearance.  
A. enormous      B. immense      C. huge      D. vast
32. After a break, we \_\_\_\_\_ the work where we had left off.  
A. picked out      B. picked over      C. picked up      D. picked on
33. From June to September, the \_\_\_\_\_ rain in this city makes the traffic inconvenient.  
A. continuous      B. continual      C. constant      D. remaining
34. I take the \_\_\_\_\_ to tell him my difficulty and ask for help.  
A. occasion      B. chance      C. choice      D. occurrence
35. After the shower, the sun \_\_\_\_\_ from behind the clouds.  
A. merged      B. emerged      C. immersed      D. submerged
36. I'd rather put the money into a \_\_\_\_\_ cause than buy such useless things.  
A. worth      B. worthily      C. worthless      D. worthwhile
37. It might be, \_\_\_\_\_, one of the worst mistakes I ever made.





- A. in return      B. in the end      C. in all      D. in retrospect
38. For these aids, we never \_\_\_\_\_ any conditions to them and ask for any privileges.  
A. join      B. attach      C. connect      D. fasten
39. The \_\_\_\_\_ which underlie(成为……的基础) our foreign policy are sound.  
A. principles      B. principals      C. prospects      D. projects
40. I enjoy all the novels of this writer with the \_\_\_\_\_ of his last one.  
A. exception      B. expectation      C. support      D. explanation
41. This point is not really \_\_\_\_\_ to the topic and we had better move on.  
A. reliable      B. relation      C. relevant      D. relative
42. He \_\_\_\_\_ the mystery of cancer for twenty years.  
A. has worked on      B. has been working on  
C. has worked out      D. has been working out
43. The baseball team \_\_\_\_\_ very well yesterday and won national champion.  
A. performed      B. conformed      C. reformed      D. informed
44. The old man's white hair was in striking \_\_\_\_\_ to his dark skin.  
A. contrast      B. contrary      C. contradiction      D. comparison
45. He is a man of great ability. I am sure a lot will be \_\_\_\_\_ if he is elected chairman of the student union.  
A. completed      B. finished      C. accomplished      D. ended

## Section D

Directions: Each of the following sentences has four parts underlined and marked A, B, C and D. You are to identify the one that is wrong and then correct it.

46. The colonel (陆军上校) realized that the private (列兵) was crying because what he had said.  
A      B      C      D
47. Tom turned round from time to time as if search for someone in the crowd.  
A      B      C      D
48. As the book provides a good approach of electronics, I will easily understand what it involves.  
A      B      C      D
49. Maradona, who led Argentina to their World Cup triumph in Mexico in June 1986, is undoubtedly one of the greatest soccer player the world has ever produced.  
A      B      C      D
50. As the young man was short of money, he was like to apply for the dangerous job advertised in the paper.  
A      B      C      D
51. The purpose of the campaign was catch students who took tests for other students.  
A      B      C      D
52. How I wish John knew how to apply grammatical rules properly and recognize the fact.  
A      B



that he is nearly always in the wrong.

C D

53. Bob Dylan's songs are popular among the young people, for they regard his songs as

A

B

more superior to those of other musicians.

C D

54. That he succeeded to traveling around China, in spite of his disability moved every one

A

B

C

D

of us.

55. The bell signaling the end of the first period rang loudly, to interrupt the professor's

A

B

C

closing comment(结束语).

D

56. This school is still having about the same number of students like it had a hundred years ago when it was first founded.

A

B

C

D

57. Had not been for the full preparation, we'd never have been able to make

A

B

C

such an achievement.

D

58. Many countries face some serious problems of land use, most of them result from population growth and the demands of modern technical living.

A

B

C

D

59. Those part-time students expected to offer some jobs on campus during the coming summer vacation.

A

B

C

D

60. The idea that intelligence tests actually give a measurement of the intelligence of individuals are questioned by some scientists.

A

B

C

D

61. What you say is not relevant with what we're talking about.

A

B

C

D

62. Even if agriculture undergoes (经历) a great change to meet the needs of the new situation, the country will starve.

A

B

C

D

63. Adolf Hitler, the founder of the Nazi Party, ended up in ruling Germany with his death on April 30, 1945, ten days after his fifty-sixth birthday.

A

B

C

D

## Part Two Use of Language

### Section A

Directions: Fill in the missing words for the following blanks.

The whole family objected violently when I said that I was going 1 Europe over the Christmas holiday with a college friend of 2. Mother said that since there was go-

ing to be a family reunion, I really 3 to stay at home. Although I always enjoyed these occasions, nobody could persuade me to change my 4.

A week before Christmas; my friend 5 I flew to Madrid and then traveled by train through Spain, France and Germany. 6 Christmas Eve we arrived in a small 7 in southern Germany and were amazed to find so much activity in the town. The streets were crowded with people, and the shops were 8 of all kinds of interesting things. We walked around for hours and then just 9 midnight we went to listen 10 Christmas songs sung by children around the brightly lit tree in the main square. We 11 to our hotel late that night, 12 forward to the next day 13 we planned to have Christmas dinner at the best restaurant in town. However, in the morning the streets were deserted. To make matters worse, everything was closed uptight—even the 14. We searched in vain 15 hours and finally had to return to our hotel 16 unhappy and lonely. Our “feast” was a sack of fruit 17 my friend had happened to buy the day 18. Our thoughts sadly turned to home 19, at the moment, our family must have been wishing us a “20 Christmas!”

### Section B

**Directions:** There are 15 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.

The natural method of learning a foreign language almost necessarily implies residence (居住) in the country where the language is spoken. But residents abroad have also their 21 linguistic drawbacks(障碍). 22 sounds well to talk of “picking 23 a language” 24 ear in the country 25, but most good linguists will confess that they learnt 26 everything from books, 27 at the beginning of their study. There are, indeed, many obstacles to 28 from conversation. In the 29 of talk we are likely to mishear and forget, so that 30 we learn in that way is not 31. Conversation is not really a 32 of learning new words and expressions, but one 33 practising in hearing and reproducing what we have already learnt. In conversation we also have the 34 of hearing only the answers 35 our questions, while we have 36 way of knowing if those questions were expressed correctly, 37 it is very difficult to overhear the 38 speakers asking each other questions which will serve 39 patterns for our own. Rash reproductions of what we hear by 40 may land us in slangy(俚语的) or otherwise objectionable(令人不愉快的) expressions.

- |                  |                |              |              |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 21. A. intimate  | B. independent | C. own       | D. private   |
| 22. A. It's      | B. It          | C. This      | D. That      |
| 23. A. out       | B. at          | C. over      | D. up        |
| 24. A. by        | B. with        | C. through   | D. from      |
| 25. A. connected | B. involved    | C. mentioned | D. concerned |



- |                   |               |                  |                 |
|-------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 26. A. scarcely   | B. nearly     | C. surely        | D. likely       |
| 27. A. especially | B. ordinarily | C. normally      | D. commonly     |
| 28. A. studying   | B. learning   | C. understanding | D. observing    |
| 29. A. speed      | B. urgency    | C. quickness     | D. hurry        |
| 30. A. whenever   | B. wherever   | C. what          | D. how          |
| 31. A. sound      | B. reliable   | C. steady        | D. sensible     |
| 32. A. system     | B. measure    | C. stage         | D. means        |
| 33. A. of         | B. in         | C. with          | D. for          |
| 34. A. discomfort | B. harm       | C. disadvantage  | D. defeat       |
| 35. A. for        | B. to         | C. with          | D. in           |
| 36. A. no         | B. one        | C. some          | D. every        |
| 37. A. so         | B. for        | C. unless        | D. nevertheless |
| 38. A. strange    | B. oversea    | C. foreign       | D. native       |
| 39. A. for        | B. as         | C. with          | D. in           |
| 40. A. situation  | B. occasion   | C. opportunity   | D. chance       |

### Part Three Reading Comprehension

#### Section A

**Directions:** You will read two passages in this section and each will be followed by five questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best answer.

#### I

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

Learning a language is, in some ways, like learning how to fly, to play the piano or to drive a car. There are some important differences, but there is one very important similarity (相似之处). It is this: learning how to do such things needs lots of practice. It is never enough simply to know something. It is more important for you to do things with what you know. For example, it is not enough simply to read a book on how to fly a plane. A book can give you lots of information about how to fly, but if you only read the book and then try to fly without a great deal of practice first, it'll be very dangerous. You'll crash and get killed. The same is true of playing the piano. Do you think it is enough simply to read a book about it? Can you play the piano without doing lots of practice first? It's also true of driving a car. People can explain to you how to drive a car in ten minutes or less, but it'll take you months to become a really good driver.

You may think it is enough simply to know some grammar rules or the meanings of words. But no one can learn a language in that way. It isn't just grammar or vocabulary that enables you to use a language correctly and without difficulty.

You are an English student. It is necessary for you to listen to English and to practise



speaking it a great deal before you can say you have a good command (掌握) of it. It is very important for you to practise using what you understand. Never think it is enough simply to understand something. There are probably many things you already know which you cannot really use. For example, you already have a reasonably large vocabulary. But perhaps you have some difficulty in using this vocabulary, although you think you haven't much difficulty in understanding it. In order to master the English language, you'll just have to keep on practising and practising. Always remember: "Practice makes perfect".

1. Learning a language is \_\_\_\_\_ learning how to fly.  
A. exactly the same as  
B. totally different from  
C. quite similar to  
D. not at all like
2. You can learn to fly a plane \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. by learning a language first  
B. by reading a book  
C. by practising a lot  
D. without much practice
3. You can drive a car well \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. after ten minutes or less of practice  
B. after months of practice  
C. if people explain how to drive  
D. when you have taken a test
4. Learning grammar rules and the meanings of words \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is enough  
B. is simple  
C. helps you to use a language without difficulty  
D. is not enough
5. Your English will be good \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. if you understand  
B. if you use what you know  
C. when you have a large vocabulary  
D. if you listen and practise speaking it

## II

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

For some time past, it has been widely accepted that babies—and other creatures—learn to do things because certain acts lead to "rewards", and there is no reason to doubt that this is true. But it used also to be widely believed that effective rewards, at least in the early time, had to be directly connected to such basic physiological (生理的) "drives" (驱动力; 压力) as thirst or hunger. In other words, a baby would learn if he needed food or drink or some sort of physical comfort, not otherwise.

It is now clear that this is not so. Babies will learn to behave in ways that produce results in the world with no reward except success in sight.

Papousek began his studies by using milk in the normal way to "reward" the babies and so teach them to carry out some movements, such as turning the head to one side or the other. Then he noticed that a baby who had had enough to drink would refuse the milk but would still go on making the learned response with clear signs of pleasure. So he began to study the children's responses in situations where no milk was provided. He quickly

found that children as young as four months would learn to turn their heads to right or left if the movement “turned on” some lights—and indeed that they were able to learn some more turns to bring about this result, for example, two left or two right, or even to make as many as three turns to one side.

Papousek's light experiment was placed directly in front of the babies and he made the interesting observation that sometimes they would not turn back to watch the lights closely although they would “smile and speak” when the light was on. Papousek concluded that it was not the sight of the lights which pleased them, it was the success they were achieving in solving the problem, in mastering the skill, and then there is a basic human nature to make sense of the world and bring it under control.

6. According to the author, babies learn to do things which \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. will satisfy their curiosity  
B. will meet their physical needs  
C. are directly connected to pleasure  
D. will bring them a feeling of success
7. Papousek noticed in his studies that a baby \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. would make learned responses when it saw the milk  
B. would continue the simple movements without being given milk  
C. would turn its head to right or left when it had enough to drink  
D. would carry out learned movements when it had enough to drink
8. The babies would “smile and speak” at the lights because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they succeeded in “turning on” the lights  
B. the sight of the lights was interesting  
C. they need not turn back to watch the lights  
D. the lights were directly connected to some basic “drives”
9. In Papousek's experiment babies make learned movements of the head in order to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. be rewarded with milk  
B. have the lights turned on  
C. please their parents  
D. be praised
10. According to Papousek, the pleasure babies get in achieving something is a reflection of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a basic human desire to understand and control the world  
B. the satisfaction of certain physiological needs  
C. their strong desire to solve complex problems  
D. a basic human desire to display their learned skills

### Section B

**Directions:** Answer the questions or complete the unfinished statements based on the following passage with no more than 10 words.

### III

All over the world, the move from secondary school to university brings on new challenges in the learning process. Students usually live far away from the support and disci-



pline(训练;管教) of their parents. They are faced with a new lifestyle and difficult courses. In many cases, students who were at the top of their class in secondary school suddenly find themselves surrounded by other students who are equally bright, if not brighter. The sense of changing from a big fish in a little pond to a small fish in a big pond can be very disheartening. Acquiring good learning skills is one of the most important steps in the adaptation process. Good learning skills also increase one's chances for academic success and can be used for the rest of one's life.

Different subjects require different study habits. Learning a language, for instance, is a slow cumulative(积累的,累加的) process. It is impossible to become fluent(流利的,流畅的) in English, for example, in a short time. Studying literature is not like solving a mathematical problem. A lot of memorization may be very necessary in some courses but useless and inappropriate in others.

Students often become very discouraged when they start comparing themselves to other students. It is always possible to find someone who is able to achieve results much faster than oneself. However, one of the keys to productive studying is to find and to accept one's own pace. Some people take more time to do things than others, but that does not mean they are less intelligent. Different people have different abilities and very few people excel without hard work.

11. What new challenges do students moving from secondary school to university usually face?

12. "Changing from a big fish in a little pond to a small fish in a big pond" means a top student in secondary school

13. The author developed his idea "different subjects require different study habits" by two examples:

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

14. According to the writer, one way to study productively is

15. This passage is mainly about

## Part Four Translation

### Section A English-Chinese Translation

#### I

Directions: Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. He is a man of great ability. I am sure a lot will be accomplished if he is elected chair-



man of the student union.

2. His nationality isn't relevant to whether he's a good lawyer.
3. The badly wounded have priority for medical attention over those only slightly hurt.
4. Henry's works of art are superior in many respects to those of his brother's.
5. I called on my aunt on occasion when I lived in New York.

## II

**Directions:** Translate the following sentences with "attributive clauses" (定语从句) into Chinese.

6. The children who lived with us by the seaside last year are now studying English at our school.
7. I told the secret to John, who later told it to his mother.
8. Mary, who had been prevented by illness from studying, passed the examination.
9. There were still situations in which I couldn't be certain my decision had been the right one.
10. We look forward to the day when the scientists can discover more secret of the universe.

## III

**Directions:** Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese.

Perhaps you are an average student with average intelligence. (11) You do well enough in school, but you probably think you will never be a top student. This is not necessarily the case, however. You can receive better grades if you want to. (12) Yes, even students of average intelligence can be top students without additional work. Here is how:

1. Plan your time carefully.
2. Find a good place to study.
3. Skim before you read.
4. Make good use of your time in class.
5. Study regularly.
6. Develop a good attitude about tests.

(13) There are other techniques that might help you with your studying. Only a few have been mentioned here.

### Section B Chinese-English Translation

**Directions:** Translate the following sentences and a short text into English by using the given words.

14. 我们常常发现运用一个规律比懂得它要难得多。(apply)
15. 我们等了很长时间,但这是值得的,因为我们搞到了票。(worthwhile)





16. 起初根本没有人重视那条建议。(attach...to)
17. 不言而喻, 青年人的教育对于一个国家的未来是至关重要的。(be critical to)
18. 我们必须想出补救失误的办法。(make up for)
19. 我们很高兴地宣布, 我们已为大学新生开设一个阅读补习班, 并竭力建议你们的女儿劳拉参加补习, 如该生不参加, 我们认为她将无法及时完成学业。补习班的费用为 250 美元。(be happy to announce; start; remedial reading class; participate in; keep up with)

## Part Five Writing

### Section A

**Directions:** Rewrite the following sentences after the given models.

#### Model 1

It is less likely that he can figure out himself how to accomplish such a task.

He is less likely to figure out himself how to accomplish such a task.

#### Model 2

More generally, he is less likely to view life—as Americans do—as a series of situations and one has to learn to think for oneself in it.

More generally, he is less likely to view life—as Americans do—as a series of situations in which one has to learn to think for oneself.

1. Is it likely that he will be in London this year?
2. It is not likely that we will reject our own proposals, is it?
3. It is highly likely that he will succeed.
4. It is not likely there will be such difficulty.
5. Since he is 67 it did not seem likely that he would continue long in that position.
6. It does not seem likely that he will get it from you; he will get it from me.
7. I think it highly likely that we will get a certain amount of money.
8. The case is now closed. You are still referring to it.
9. He mentioned a book. I can't remember the title of it.
10. I saw some trees on the roadside. The leaves of the trees were black with disease.
11. It was a game without rules. The sole aim of the game seemed to drive the ball through the goal of the other side.
12. They tried to think of a plan. They could fulfill their task ahead of time by it.
13. He is telling us a story of Lei Feng. Every one of us is very proud of him.
14. The driver was the man. She had stolen the maps from his room.