

21世纪

大学英语

TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY
COLLEGE ENGLISH

单元练习与测试

读写教程

主编◎庄建华

第四册



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《21 世纪大学英语》 单元练习与测试

(第 4 册)

大学英语课程指导研究小组 组编

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前言

《21 世纪大学英语》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,绝大多数课文都选自 20 世纪 80~90 年代出版的英美报刊书籍,选材注重内容的趣味性、信息性和前瞻性,同时也注意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,备受大学英语教育界的关注和欢迎,被越来越多的高校采用。

为帮助大学生们更有效地使用这套教材,随时巩固并测试学习效果,我们组织了几位具有多年教学经验并正在使用这套教材的高校英语老师编写了这套《21 世纪大学英语——单元练习与测试》。本书紧扣《21 世纪大学英语(读写教程)》,可满足学生“学而时习之”的要求。

全套书共分四册,每册包含 10 个“单元练习”,5 个“双单元测试”。

【单元练习内容】

Part I 词汇与语法结构。本部分帮助学生操练在 Text A 与 Text B 中所学的词汇与语法结构,它共分四个部分:

Section A: 主要督促学生加强词汇记忆,重视词汇积累。

Section B: 让学生根据语境来判断出相应的词汇,并注意其相应的变化形式。

Section C: 多项选择题,如固定语法结构练习,有同义词、反义词、形似词的辨析练习等。

Section D: 词汇替换练习,它不仅要求理解句意,而且要用所学到的新知识来替换旧的语言点。

Part II 阅读理解。共设三篇。其选材贴近所学内容,具有题材丰富,趣味性、可读性和教育性强等特点。这部分没有给出过多的生词释义,要求学生培养良好的阅读习惯与技能。此外,本部分还设有部分翻译练习,用以锻炼学生的翻译能力。

Part III 综合填空题。第一、二册分为两部分。Section A 以 Text A 要求背诵的部分为练习内容,促使学生重视语言积累。Section B 是与课文主题相关的短文。这部分短文较长,只有 10 个填空,使学生通过前阶段的简单练习,逐步提高完形填空能力。第三、四册中的完形填空与标准化考试中的题型一致,有 20 个填空,以提高学生的综合理解能力和应试水平。





Part IV 翻译。分英译汉和汉译英两个部分。其内容为本单元重要的语言点和语法结构等;一、二册的练习多以词组、短句的形式出现,三、四册的练习则注重较长、较完整的句子的翻译。英译汉的部分多采用课文中的重点句型,以增进对课文的理解和记忆。

Part V 写作。旨在循序渐进地提高学生的写作水平。第一、二册写作以段落为主,如怎样写主题句,怎样更好地运用所学语言点和语法结构来阐述主题句;第三、四册的写作接近四、六级写作部分,便于学生进行考前操练。

【双单元测试内容】

每册共有五个测试,每两个单元设一个测试,即“双单元测试”。这是本书有别于其他配套练习的一个鲜明特色。测试题采用标准化试题的形式编写,以方便学生自测或教师教学小测试,提高四、六级应试能力。每个测试内容如下:

Part I 词汇与语法。为多项选择题,有时也有选词填空。考查的内容以前面学过的两个单元中的语言点与语法结构为主。

Part II 阅读理解。此处选材有别于练习,力求以四、六级的出题形式来考核,只是在难度上会根据学生的学习程度进行适度调整。

Part III 完形填空。本题亦有别于练习,题材一般不与所学两单元内容一致,但所考核的语言点尽力靠近《21 世纪大学英语(读写教程)》。

Part IV 翻译。分英汉互译两个部分。

本书内容丰富、重点突出、题目讲解详尽,是学生学习《21 世纪大学英语》的必要辅导书和巩固、自测的工具。

本系列用书由杭州商学院外国语学院丁仁仑、庄建华、曾庆荣、薛春霞共同编写。第四册由庄建华主编,参编人员是:庄建华(Unit 1, Unit 2, Unit 6),曾庆荣(Unit 3 ~ Unit 5),薛春霞(Unit 7, Unit 8),丁仁仑(Unit 9, Unit 10)。测试题由编写“单元练习”的相应人员编写。参加本书编写的人员还有张维昭、陈硕和陈明远;荣丽春、陈羽对书稿进行了校对;郭继东、陈养桃做了审阅工作,在此一并深表谢意。

在本系列用书出版之际,特别感谢杭州商学院外国语学院院长刘法公教授,无论在编写之前,还是在编写过程中我们都得到了刘老师的大力帮助和指导。

本书在编写过程中,参阅了《21 世纪大学英语》(读写教程)及有关书籍,在此一并致意。书中难免有疏漏不当之处,敬请专家及同仁批评指正。

编 者

2003 年 7 月



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单元练习

Unit One

Part I Vocabulary and Structure

Section A

Directions: Complete the following statements with the correct form of the words given in brackets.

1. (able) A bird's wings _____ it to fly.
2. (person) Though their _____ differed, they got along as friends.
3. (imply) He smiled with the _____ that he didn't believe what I had said.
4. (similar) The _____ between the two reports suggests that one person wrote both.
5. (eloquence) People are still very interested in how he became an _____ orator from a shy boy.
6. (brilliant) Everyone was impressed by the _____ of his speech.
7. (emergent) The hospital has to treat _____ such as car accidents.
8. (strength) The Party leader always emphasizes that criticism and self-criticism will _____ unity.
9. (analyze) The _____ of the samples on the murder spot showed some valuable clues to the police.
10. (energy) The more the young students worked, the more _____ they became.

Section B

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

morale	coherent	fallacy	dignity	console
scandal	evacuate	ally	endow	rally

1. Nature _____ her with a beautiful singing voice
2. The _____ of the enemy troops is sinking lower every day.
3. The US and U.K. were _____ in the recent war in Iraq.
4. The village was _____ because of the danger of a flood.
5. In this course students were taught how to write a(n) _____ essay in a short time.



6. Although she is very poor, she has not lost her _____.
7. The general decided to _____ the scattered soldiers of the troops and continued to fight.
8. It is a _____ to suppose that riches always bring happiness.
9. It is a _____ for a city official to take tax money for his own use.
10. We tried to _____ her when her mother died but it was very difficult.

Section C

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

1. Motion pictures present _____ scenes like battles, processions, storms, or races.
[A]spectacular [B]fabulous [C]legendary [D]mythical
2. Charles Darwin, the famous biologist, was deeply interested in the _____ of animals and plants.
[A]performances [B]demonstrations [C]characteristics [D]nests
3. It only took him two hours to _____ this lovely song which was liked by many teenagers.
[A]invent [B]build [C]forge [D]compose
4. On his way home the boy was stopped by a strange man who pulled him to a waiting car and _____ him into it.
[A]rescued [B]submerged [C]burst [D]thrust
5. It is really very _____ of him to venture to do this dangerous job.
[A]thoughtful [B]timid [C]creative [D]bold
6. All his acquaintances admit that he has _____ personality.
[A]irresistible [B]optical [C]enchanted [D]magnetic
7. Now that he is a retired man he devotes most of his time to writing _____.
[A]photographs [B]poets [C]poetry [D]advertisement
8. All this topics should _____ the committee for a discussion.
[A]be submitted to [B]be subjected to [C]be stumbled [D]be turned into
9. She is such an irritating woman, I don't know how you can _____ her.
[A]stand up with [B]put up [C]put up with [D]put up by
10. A good teacher must know how to _____ his ideas.
[A]convey [B]consult [C]display [D]confront
11. Many workers lost their jobs during the business _____.
[A]minimum [B]depression [C]irregularity [D]breakdown
12. In a typhoon, winds _____ a speed greater than 120 kilometers per hour.
[A]assume [B]attain [C]accomplish [D]assemble
13. In those old days cities grew rapidly when they had _____ nearby, for the only efficient and cheap means of transporting goods was by ships.



- [A]airports [B]stores [C]stations [D]harbors
14. The government's strong action demonstrated its _____ to crush the rebellion.
[A]energy [B]resistance [C]courage [D]determination
15. He _____ a painting that looked old.
[A]faked [B]fabricated [C]forged [D]concocted
16. If you want children to work hard you must _____ their interests instead of their sense of duty.
[A]look into [B]appeal to [C]give rise to [D]go in for
17. What she has said so far doesn't make _____.
[A]sense [B]meaning [C]word [D]story
18. The exercise was full of mistakes, badly written, incomplete and careless; _____, quite unsatisfactory.
[A]for short [B]in short [C]on short [D]to short
19. She was very interested in the work of certain charities, and made a regular _____ to them.
[A]subscription [B]contribution [C]allowance [D]tribute
20. _____ going to Boston yesterday to attend his daughter's wedding, Dr. Nelson flew to Florida for an emergency case.
[A]As opposed to [B]Instead of [C]Contrary to [D]In spite of

Section D

Directions: Replace the underlined parts in the following sentences with words or expressions from the text that best keep the original meaning.

- Extremely refined behavior, however, cultivated as an art of gracious living, has been typical only of societies with wealth and leisure, which admitted women as the social equals of man.
- The Caterpillar Club is made up of men who have their lives by parachute.
- The citizens' lobby was instrumental in changing the election laws.
- I dared to ask the great man if he could take his photograph.
- Present-day cars are more streamlined than older ones.
- The Christian Science Monitor is newspaper that emphasizes world news more than other newspapers do.
- You will have to tolerate the noise of the cement mixer for a few more days.
- During the conference, the speaker tried to communicate his feelings concerning the urgency of a favorable decision.
- Normally the fact that the press was ignoring him would have sent Kissinger into a day-long fit of sadness; this time, he was delighted.
- When their money ran out, they persuaded some businessmen to help them financially.



Part II Fast Reading

Directions: In this exercise, there are three passages followed by some multiple-choice questions. Read the questions first, then the passage. Don't worry about any new word as long as you get the meaning well enough to answer the questions. Then do the multiple-choice questions.

Passage 1

Washington Irving was American's first man of letters to be known internationally. His works were received enthusiastically both in England and in the United States. He was, in fact, one of the most successful writers of his time in either country, delighting a large general public and at the same time winning the admiration of fellow writers like Scott in Britain and Poe and Hawthorne in the United States. The respect in which he was held was partly owing to the man himself, with his warm friendliness, his good sense, his urbanity, his gay spirits, his artistic integrity, his love of both the Old World and the New World. Thackeray described Irving as a "gentleman, who, though himself born in no very high sphere, was most finished, polished, witty; socially the equal of the most refined Europeans." In England he was granted an honorary degree from Oxford—an unusual honor for a citizen of a young, uncultured nation—and he received the medal of the Royal Society of literature; America made him ambassador to Spain.

Irving's background provides little to explain his literary achievements. As gifted but delicate child, he had little schooling. He studied law, but without zeal, and never did practice seriously. He was immune to his strict Presbyterian(长老制的) home environment, frequenting both social gatherings and the theater.

- The main point of the first paragraph is that Washington Irving was _____.
 [A] American's first man of letters
 [B] a writer who had great success both in his own country and outside it
 [C] a man who was able to move from literature to politics
 [D] a man whose personal charm enabled him to sell basically inferior work
- What does mentioning Scott, Poe, and Hawthorne imply?
 [A] Irving enjoyed great popular admiration.
 [B] Scott, Poe, and Hawthorne were primarily responsible for Irving's success.
 [C] Irving's work was not only popular, but also of high literary quality.
 [D] More Americans than Britons admired Irving.
- Thackeray considered Irving _____.
 [A] the most refined European of this time
 [B] one of the most refined Europeans
 [C] refined, like most Europeans
 [D] not inferior to Europeans of the highest refinement



4. Why did Thackeray think that Irving's social grace was unusual?
- [A] Irving's parents were not aristocratic.
 - [B] Irving exhibited warm friendliness.
 - [C] Irving had more gay spirits than his fellow writers.
 - [D] Irving's degree was honorary, rather than earned.
5. Which of the following best describes the effect of Irving's personal qualities on his literary success?
- [A] His personal qualities were entirely responsible for his literary success.
 - [B] His personal qualities were primarily responsible for his literary success.
 - [C] His personal qualities had some effect on his literary success.
 - [D] His personal qualities had no effect on his literary success.

Passage 2

Thomas Jefferson was inaugurated on March 4, 1801. He was the first president to take the oath of office in the nation's permanent capital Washington D. C.. Although Washington D. C. was a new city, it was already familiar to President Jefferson. In fact, Jefferson had helped plan the capital's streets and public buildings. Besides being a city planner and architect, the new president was a writer, a scientist, and the inventor of several gadgets and tools.

After his inauguration, Jefferson moved into the Presidential Palace. The Palace was more than a home: it contained offices for the president and some of his staff and advisers. It also included dining and reception rooms, where the president could entertain congressmen. However, President Jefferson did not give many formal parties. This was partly because there was no First Lady; Jefferson's wife had died in 1782. But it was also because Jefferson liked to live in a simple fashion. Once, he showed up for an important meeting wearing old clothes and down-at-the-heels slippers! Neither George Washington nor John Adams would ever have dressed so casually.

Jefferson was different from the first two presidents in other ways, too. He disagreed with them about how the country should be run, and about what part a president should play in running it.

1. Which of the following statements about Washington D. C. can be correctly inferred from the passage?
- [A] The Presidential Palace was not located there.
 - [B] It contained many old buildings in 1801.
 - [C] It was not the first capital of the United States.
 - [D] Thomas Jefferson was a newcomer there in 1801.
2. According to the passage, Thomas Jefferson was all of the following EXCEPT _____.
- [A] a scientist [B] a writer [C] an architect [D] a carpenter
3. According to the passage, the Presidential Palace was built to be _____.



- [A] a hotel for visiting kings
 - [B] an office building and home
 - [C] a museum for colonial American tools and gadgets
 - [D] a meeting place for newspaper reporters
4. It can be inferred that one reason Thomas Jefferson did not entertain very often in Washington was because _____.
- [A] he did not enjoy elaborate parties
 - [B] he and his wife did not have appropriate clothes
 - [C] the food in the area was not good
 - [D] he could not understand foreign languages
5. It can be inferred from the passage that George Washington and John Adams both _____.
- [A] lived for a long time in Washington D. C.
 - [B] were rather formal gentlemen
 - [C] traveled to many foreign countries
 - [D] encouraged Jefferson to run for the presidency

Passage 3

Let us ask what were the preparation and training Abraham Lincoln had for oratory whether political or forensic.

Born in rude and abject poverty, he never had any education, except what he gave himself, till he was approaching manhood. Not even books wherewith to inform and train his mind were within his reach. No school, no university, no legal faculty had any part in training his powers. When he became a lawyer and a politician, the years most favorable to continuous study had already passed, and the opportunities he found for reading were very scanty. He knew but few authors in general literature, though he knew those few thoroughly. He taught himself a little mathematics, but he could read no language save his own; and had only the faintest acquaintance with European history or with any branch of philosophy.

The want of regular education was not made up for by the persons among whom his lot was cast. Until he was a grown man, he never moved in any society from which he could learn those things with which the mind of an orator was to be stored. Even after he had gained some legal practice, there was for many years no one for him to mix with except the petty practitioners of a petty town, men nearly all of whom knew little more than he did himself.

Schools gave him nothing, and society gave him nothing. But he had a powerful intellect and a resolute will. Isolation fostered not only self-reliance but the habit of reflection, and, indeed, of prolonged and intense reflection. He made all that he knew a part of himself. His convictions were his own—clear and coherent. He was not positive or opinionated



and he did not deny that at certain moments he pondered and hesitated long before he decided on his course. Though he could keep a policy in suspense, waiting for events to guide him, he did not waver. He paused and reconsidered, but it was never his way to go back on a decision once made or to waste time in vain regrets so that all he had expected had not been attained.

He took advice readily and left many things to his ministers; but he did not lean on his advisers. Without vanity or ostentation, he was always independent, self-contained, prepared to take full responsibility for his acts.

1. It is implied in the second paragraph that Abraham Lincoln _____.
[A] was illiterate
[B] was never educated
[C] was never provided with any regular education
[D] behaved rudely when he was young
2. We are also told that Abraham Lincoln _____.
[A] never cared much for reading
[B] did much reading when he was young
[C] never had much chance to read
[D] became an enthusiastic reader when he was grown up
3. It is said in the third paragraph that Abraham Lincoln _____.
[A] was anti-social
[B] learned little from his friends
[C] had few friends
[D] knew very few doctors
4. The habit of reflection helped Lincoln _____.
[A] to develop independence
[B] to become more opinionated
[C] to attain clear convictions
[D] to become a hesitant person
5. We may say, taking the passage as a whole, that Lincoln was _____.
[A] a failure because of his ignorance
[B] a man who triumphed over his disadvantages
[C] an exceptionally successful and well-educated person
[D] an illiterate man, but with some natural talents

Part III Cloze

Directions: Select the most appropriate word from the four choices given.

Little girls often perform school tasks 1 than boys, especially if the tasks require 2 still, obeying commands, and accepting the teacher's ideas. A girl may pass 3 through the first few grades. While boys of her age bring home 4 marks, the girl may easily get good grades. Girls seem to have "better brains" 5. Why, then, do so 6 girls become great scientists? Why is the most 7 thinking in adult society done by men?



According to scientists, the answer is 8. Because boys 9 to accept other people's solutions; they insist 10 solving problems for 11. Thus, while little girls are getting high marks in schools for 12 what the teacher has told them, little boys are learning to think in more 13 ways.

In the 14 world, the aggressive person is 15 the one who gets the big salary, the great responsibility, the powerful job. And since males are trained at an early age to be 16, males are more often chosen for 17 positions.

Many people believe this situation is 18. They think women could be 19 in science and industry if they were 20 to be independent and problem-solving, as boys are.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. [A] worse | [B] better | [C] faster | [D] slower |
| 2. [A] standing | [B] studying | [C] sitting | [D] spending |
| 3. [A] easily | [B] difficult | [C] badly | [D] hardly |
| 4. [A] high | [B] low | [C] full | [D] no |
| 5. [A] in school | [B] at home | [C] in society | [D] in science |
| 6. [A] many | [B] little | [C] few | [D] clever |
| 7. [A] important | [B] unimportant | [C] insignificant | [D] practical |
| 8. [A] creation | [B] evolution | [C] stimulation | [D] aggression |
| 9. [A] refuse | [B] decline | [C] hesitate | [D] resist |
| 10. [A] in | [B] of | [C] with | [D] on |
| 11. [A] others | [B] something | [C] themselves | [D] them |
| 12. [A] finding | [B] remembering | [C] opposing | [D] disobeying |
| 13. [A] dependent | [B] repulsive | [C] independent | [D] reasonable |
| 14. [A] children | [B] business | [C] administrative | [D] adult |
| 15. [A] rarely | [B] always | [C] usually | [D] never |
| 16. [A] aggressive | [B] successful | [C] powerful | [D] important |
| 17. [A] minor | [B] key | [C] special | [D] ordinary |
| 18. [A] wrong | [B] right | [C] unbelievable | [D] desirable |
| 19. [A] unsuccessful | [B] successful | [C] undesirable | [D] desirable |
| 20. [A] regarded | [B] told | [C] allowed | [D] trained |

Part IV Translation

Section A Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Albert Einstein did so poorly in school that teachers thought he was slow.
2. Despite their unspectacular beginnings, each would go on to carve a place for himself in history.
3. If great achievers share anything, it is an unrelenting drive to succeed.
4. You have to put in the effort and put up with all the frustrations and difficulties.



5. Above all, he must dignify our desires, convince us that we are taking part in the making of great history, give us a sense of glory about ourselves.

Section B Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 成功的人往往是那些能够集中精力于他们的事业并努力实现自己目标的人。
2. 你的论点必须以事实为依据, 否则你的文章毫无意义。
3. 一个商人如果把诚实的美德抛在脑后可能一事无成。
4. 他对工作发自内心的酷爱是使他出类拔萃的关键。
5. 这位年轻的作家不为成名所驱使, 这使他确实与众不同。

Part V Writing

How to measure greatness? Do great people have something in common? Write a composition of about 150 words with the title **What Made Them Great**. Try to use the words and expressions we have learned in this unit. Your composition will include the following points:

1. When it comes to greatness, people are most likely to think of such people as Albert Einstein, George Washington, Winston Churchill, etc. The reason is obvious...
2. Actually, they have something in common. For example...
3. What makes people rise above has much to do with timing, devotion and an uncompromising personality.



Unit Two

Part I Vocabulary and Structure

Section A

Directions: Complete the following statements with the correct form of the words given in brackets.

1. (offend) His ideas were _____ to the government.
2. (surgery) Mr. Smith was a good _____.
3. (sentimental) _____ should be controlled by reason.
4. (generosity) He is _____ with his money.
5. (agree) I found him a very _____ young person.
6. (employee) This firm produces advanced electronic devices and _____ only persons who have a science degree and have done some work in this field.
7. (distinct) Mrs. Rose has the _____ of being the oldest person to graduate from this college.
8. (correspond) He is a good _____.
9. (indignation) The actress was _____ at the columnist's personal questions.
10. (literary) The distress signal SOS has no _____ meaning.

Section B

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

convention	naked	slam	denial	elevator
gratitude	spit	accord	render	courtesy

1. I can hardly express my _____ to you for your help.
2. His words _____ me speechless.
3. He angrily _____ the door behind him.
4. He made a _____ of any connection with the crime.
5. The people emerged from the _____.
6. _____ now allows women to smoke in public.
7. The _____ boy ran into the yard.
8. He is liked very much because of his _____.
9. The chairs are rather dirty just now, but with a bit of _____ and polish they'll look as good as new.
10. His opinion _____ with mine.



Section C

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

1. Losing the game was a _____ disappointment.
[A]sore [B]sour [C]sorry [D]wonderful
2. The artist would _____ the lines and shapes that appeared and then color the picture.
[A]trace [B]follow [C]go after [D]rub off
3. Charles has not the least _____ of giving up his research.
[A]idea [B]play [C]intention [D]desire
4. Thank you for your _____ while I was in your city.
[A]generality [B]hospitality [C]personality [D]nationality
5. I beg that you will offer him my _____ apologies.
[A]splendid [B]severe [C]solemn [D]sincere
6. It is illegal to _____ oil into the sea close to the coast, but when a ship is many miles out to sea there are no such restrictions.
[A]disgust [B]export [C]discharge [D]purchase
7. The biologist needed more _____ before her theory could be accepted.
[A]finance [B]proof [C]rabbits [D]voyage
8. It was _____ of them to share what little they had with us.
[A]generous [B]miserable [C]mean [D]wise
9. There was so much noise in the conference hall that the speaker had to _____ his voice to make himself heard.
[A]elevate [B]exclaim [C]reduce [D]shout
10. As soon as the reporter heard the news he picked up the phone and told the _____ that he wanted to make a long distance call to New York.
[A]electrician [B]postman [C]operator [D]typist
11. "Death control" _____ to the efforts of scientists and doctors to save people's lives.
[A]means [B]refers [C]indicates [D]suggests
12. Being colored-blind, he can't make a _____ between red and green.
[A]variety [B]repetition [C]distinction [D]feature
13. He was offended only because he _____ her meaning.
[A]understood [B]recognized [C]distinguished [D]misunderstood
14. The village is only _____ by river.
[A]accessible [B]available [C]achievable [D]obtainable
15. If you want to get to Shanghai tonight, you have no _____ but to go by plane.
[A]alternation [B]alternative [C]alternate [D]altercation