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—大学英语教材教辅系列—

新编大学英语高效同步训练①

主 编 孙秀丽

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前言

《新编大学英语》是一套按照“以学生为中心的主题教学模式”编写的教材,它侧重于提高学生的语言应用能力,具有很强的时代性,充分体现了新教学大纲的要求,同时又兼顾到大学英语教学的目的和特点。《新编大学英语高效同步训练》共分4册,分别与《新编大学英语》第1~4册配套使用,旨在帮助使用本教材的学生和其他英语学习者更好地巩固课文中学到的语言知识,引导学生有效地学习词汇和语法,逐步扩大词汇量及语法知识。

本书共有12个单元,按《新编大学英语》第一册课文顺序编写,每6个单元后安排一个阶段复习。每单元由四个部分组成:

(1) **Key Words and Expressions:** 本部分讲解课文中出现的重点词汇和短语,包含本词、音标、词性、词义(包括课文词义和大纲词义,课文词义用楷体标出)。每个词后配有【考点】和【记忆】。【考点】条目下包括:常用搭配、疑难用法、常用句型。【记忆】条目下包括:词义辨析、联想记忆、区别形近词、记忆同根词。这样编排的目的是使学生在保证词汇学习的广度的基础上,提高掌握词汇的深度,加强活用词汇的能力。

(2) **Vocabulary Practice:** 本部分包括六项词汇练习。一是构词练习,要求学生根据构词法知识选用单词的适当形式填空。二是辨词练习,要求学生辨别容易混淆的近义词、形近词和同根词。三是选词填空,要求学生把在课文中学到的新词用到句子中去,以提高学生对新词的活用能力。四是词组练



习,这项练习汇集了课文中出现的比较常用的词组,通过填空的形式,帮助学生掌握这些词组的使用。五是多项选择题,它与国家四级统考接轨,所有选项中的词严格控制在大纲四级词汇范围内。六是完型填空,每单元完型填空均围绕课文主题进行选材,使学生在词汇的同时加深对课文主题的理解。

(3) **Key Structure:** 本部分主要是对学生语法学习过程中的疑难点和四级考试中语法考点进行归纳,目的是使学生加深对语法知识的记忆和应用。

(4) **Structure Practice:** 本部分包括多项选择和改错两项语法练习,与第三部分的语法难点、重点的讲解相配套,使讲和练有机结合起来,在练中加深对语法重点、难点的理解,从而提高熟练运用语言的能力。

为方便学生自学,本书附有参考答案,学生可根据自身需要,在学完每课后进行自我测试,以巩固课文所学语言知识。

本书的编者都是从事多年大学英语教学、经验丰富、教学效果优秀的一线教师,在编写此书过程中,编者贯彻了语言规范、难度适中、内容广泛、精练实用等原则。

本书主要面向各高校非英语专业大学生使用,也可作为社会上广大英语学习者的学习参考用书。

本书中的疏漏或不当之处,恳请广大读者及同行专家赐教指正,以期进一步修改完善。

编者

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Unit One

Part One Key Words and Expressions

adjust [ə'dʒʌst] *vt.* ①调整,校正,校准
②调节,改变...以适应[同] **adapt** *vi.*
(to) 适应

【考点】常用搭配: **adjust (oneself) to sth.** 使(自己)适合,适应

【记忆】联想记忆:“使适应于...”的几种表达: **adjust... to; adapt... to; make... suitable for**

balance ['bæləns] *n.* ①平衡,均衡 ②天平,秤[同] **scale** ③结存,结欠 *vt.*
①使平衡,使均衡 ②称 ③权衡,比较

【考点】常用搭配: **in the balance** (生命等)在危机状态中, (命运等)未定 **off balance** 不平衡

【记忆】联想记忆: **be in balance** 保持平衡 ↔ **be out of balance** 失去平衡
keep one's balance 保持平衡,镇定
↔ **lose one's balance** 失去平衡,慌乱

bother ['bɒðə] *vt.* ①麻烦,打扰[同] **trouble, interrupt** ②使不安,紧张
vi. ①尽力,费心 ②担心,烦恼 *n.* ①烦恼,焦急 ②令人烦恼的人(或事物)

【考点】常用搭配: **bother oneself**

one's head about sth. 为某事焦急,担心 **bother sb. with sth.** 因某事打扰某人

complain [kəm'pleɪn] *vi.* ①抱怨,诉苦
②投诉,控诉

【考点】常用搭配: **complain to sb. about/of sth.** 向某人抱怨...

【记忆】联想记忆:

	动词	名词
抱怨	complain	complaint
强制	constrain	constraint
抑制	restrain	restraint

content [kən'tent] *a.* 满意的,满足的
[同] **satisfied, contented** *n.* 满意,满足
vt. 使满意,使满足 [同] **satisfy**
['kɒntent] *n.* ①[*pl.*] 所容纳的东西,所含之物 ②[*pl.*] (书等的)内容,目录 ③含量,成分

【考点】常用搭配: **be content to do sth.** 满意地做某事 **be content with sth.** 对...感到满足,对...满意
to one's heart's content 心满意足地,尽情地

●疑难用法:形容词 **content** 只能作表



语,不能作定语;而 contented 多作定语。

【记忆】词义辨析:content, satisfy

satisfy 表示使人的要求、希望得到完全的满足。若只表示使人在一定程度上感到满足,则用 content。

engage [in'geɪdʒ] *vi.* (in) 参加,从事于 *vt.* ①吸引,占用(时间、精力等)[同]

occupy ②使从事,使忙于 ③雇,聘 [同]employ [反]dismiss ④使订婚

【考点】常用搭配:be engaged in doing sth. 忙于做某事 be engaged to sb. 与某人订婚 be engaged to do sth. 被雇佣做某事

fortune ['fɔ:tʃən] *n.* ①命运,运气,时运[同]fate, luck [反]misfortune ②(大量)财产,大笔的钱

【考点】常用搭配:make a fortune 发财 seek one's fortune 外出找出路 try one's fortune 碰碰运气

lean [li:n] *vi.* ①依靠,靠,倚 ②倾斜,屈身[同]incline, bend *vt.* 使倾斜,使依靠 *a.* ①瘦的,少脂肪的[同]thin ②贫乏的,贫瘠的,收益少的

【考点】常用搭配:lean on/against 斜靠在...上 lean on sb. for sth. 依靠某人做某事 lean to/towards a view 倾向于某种观点

occasion [ə'keɪʒən] *n.* ①场合,时刻,时候[同]case ②重大(或特殊)活动,盛会 ③时机,机会[同]opportunity ④起因,理由[同]reason *vt.* 引起,惹起

【考点】常用搭配:on occasion(s) 有时,间或 on the occasion of 在...时候
●常用句型:take the occasion to do sth. 抓住机会做某事

pace [peɪs] *n.* ①节奏,步速,速度[同]step, speed ②(一)步 *vi.* 踱步

【考点】常用搭配:keep pace with(与...)齐步前进,(与...)并驾齐驱 set the pace 起带头作用,定速度

【记忆】联想记忆:keep step with 与... 步调一致

●词义辨析:pace, rate, speed

pace 一般指“步伐”、“步速”,用于比喻时指各种活动、生产效率等发展的速度、节奏,如:the rapid pace of modern life 现代生活的快节奏。rate 指“速度”、“比率”,用与其他事物的关系来衡量速度、价值、成本等的比率,如:the rate of overall industrial growth 工业的总增长率。speed 指“速度”,常指交通工具和机械的速度。

participate [pɑ:'tɪsɪpeɪt] *vi.* 参加,参与

【考点】常用搭配:participate in 参加 = take part in 参加

urge [ɜ:dʒ] *vt.* ①催促,力劝[同]persuade ②竭力主张,强烈要求 ③鼓励,激励[同]encourage *n.* 强烈的欲望,迫切的要求

【考点】常用搭配:urge sb. to do sth. 或 urge sb. into doing sth. 敦促某人做某事

●疑难用法:urge 后接的宾语从句或主语从句,谓动词用虚拟语气,形式为(should +)动词原形。如:It is urged that the bill (should) be passed. 人们敦促通过议案。

【记忆】记忆同根词:urgent *a.* 紧急的,紧迫的 urgency *n.* 紧急的事

await [ə'weɪt] *vt.* ①等待,期待,期望 [同]wait for, expect ②将降临到...



身上

【记忆】词义辨析: await, wait

await 为及物动词, **wait** 为不及物动词。wait for sb./sth. = await sb./sth.

dependent [di'pendənt] *a.* ① 依靠的, 依赖的 ② 取决于…的

【考点】常用搭配: **be dependent on/upon** 依赖, 依靠, 取决于

【记忆】联想记忆: **be independent of** 不依赖, 不依靠

deprive [di'praiv] *vt.* 剥夺, 使丧失

【考点】常用搭配: **deprive sb. of** 剥夺某人的…

【记忆】区别形近词: **derive vt.** 取得, 获得

gaze [geiz] *v./n.* 注视, 凝视

【考点】常用搭配: **gaze at/on/upon** 凝视…

【记忆】词义辨析: gaze, stare, glare, glance

gaze 指因惊讶、喜悦、兴趣等而注视。

stare 因生气、好奇、害怕等而盯着看。

glare 怒视, 瞪眼。 **glance** 一瞥, 看一眼, 扫视。

grip [grip] *vt.* ① 紧抓, 握紧, 抓牢 ② 吸引住…的注意力(或想象力等) *n.* ① 紧握, 抓牢 ② 掌握, 控制

【考点】常用搭配: **come/get to grips** (认真)对付(或处理)

【记忆】词义辨析: grip, grasp, seize

grasp 指敏捷地、紧紧地抓住某物;也可用于比喻, 指对知识的“掌握”或“领会”。**grip** 指用手上的最大握力将物“抓牢”、“抓紧”, 语义比 **grasp** 强;也可

用于比喻中, 指“吸引(注意力)”、“打劫”。**seize** 指(快速地)“抓住”, 或“抓住时机”;也可用于比喻意义, 表示“掌握”、“理解”, 与 **grasp** 意义相同。

schedule ['ʃedju:l; 美 'skedʒul] *n.* ① 时间表, 时刻表, 日程安排表 ② 清单, 明细表 *vt.* 安排, 排定

【考点】常用搭配: **ahead of schedule** 提前 **on schedule** 按时间表, 及时, 准时 **behind schedule** 落后于预定计划(或时间)

shift [ʃift] *v.* ① 移动, 转移 ② 改变, 转变 *n.* ① 转变, 转换 ② 轮(或换)班

【考点】常用搭配: **shift one's ground** 改变立场(或看法) **work in shift** 轮班工作 **the day/night shift** 日(夜)班

slide [slaid] *v.* ① 流淌, 滑行, (使)滑动, (使)下滑 ② (使)悄悄地移动 *n.* ① 滑动, 下滑 ② 滑道, 滑面 ③ 幻灯片

【考点】常用搭配: **let slide** 放任自流, 听其自然

【记忆】词义辨析: slide, slip

slide 滑行, 指在一平面上平稳而顺畅地滑行。 **slip** 滑, 滑倒, 指脚下一滑而跌倒。

staff [stɑ:f] *n.* (全体)职员, 工作人员 *vt.* 为…配备(人员)

【考点】疑难用法: **staff** 是集合名词, 当强调这个集体中的所有人或所有个体时, 谓语动词用复数; 当强调整体时, 谓语动词用单数。

【记忆】联想记忆:

全体人员	{	personnel 全体员工
		crew 全体船员
		staff 全体职员
		faculty 全体教员



benefit ['benifit] *n.* ①好处,益处 ②救济金,保险金 *vt.* 有益于 *vi.* 得益

【考点】常用搭配: **be of benefit to** 对...有好处 **for the benefit of** 为...的好处 **benefit from/by** 从...中得益

● A benefits B. $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ B benefits from/by A.

capable ['keipəbl] *a.* 能够,有能力的,有技能的

【考点】常用搭配: **be capable of** ①有...能力(或技能)的 ②能...的,有...可能的

【记忆】区别用法:有能力做某事:

{ be able to do sth.
be capable of doing sth.

derive [di'raiv] *vt.* ①取得,获得,得到 ②追溯...的起源(或由来) *vi.* 起源,衍生

【考点】常用搭配: **derive...from** 从...获得,由...派生而来,出自于...

【记忆】联想记忆: **stem from** 起源于... **originate from** 起源于...,来自于...

ease [i:z] *v.* 缓和,减轻,解除 *n.* ①容易,不费力 ②悠闲,安适,自在

【考点】常用搭配: **ease off/up** 减轻,

减缓 **at ease** 安适,不拘束 **with ease** 容易地

● 常用句型: **ease sb. of sth.** 减轻某人的痛苦、负担等

entitle [in'taitl] *vt.* ①给...命名,给(书、文章等)题名 ②给...权利,给...资格

【考点】常用搭配: **entitle sb. to do sth.** 给某人做...的权利 **entitle sb. to sth.** 使某人有权享受...,授予某人某物

【记忆】记忆同根词: **title** *n.* 标题,称号,头衔

identify [ai'dentifai] *vt.* ①辨认出,认出,鉴定 ②把...等同于 *vi.* 认为与...一致,认同

【考点】常用搭配: **identify...with** 认为...等同于...,打成一片

【记忆】记忆同根词: **identical** *a.* 相同的,等同的 **identity** *n.* 身份,同一性

remark [ri'ma:k] *vt.* 说,评论说 *vi.* 谈论,评论 *n.* 话语,谈论,评论

【考点】常用搭配: **remark on/upon** 评论,谈论

【记忆】联想记忆: **comment on/upon** 评论,谈论 **talk about** 谈论

break out ①爆发,突然发生(尤指战争、火灾、疾病等) ②逃脱,逃走

Fire broke out in the neighborhood last night. 昨晚附近发生火灾。

【记忆】联想记忆: **break down** ①损坏 ②(健康等)垮掉,崩溃 **break off** 中断,突然停止 **break up** ①打碎,粉碎 ②散开,驱散 ③终止,结束

see (to it) that 确保;务必使;一定注意到[同] **make sure that**

See to it that you always carry your passport. 你得常带着你的护照。

【记忆】联想记忆: **see to** 注意,照料 **see out** 坚持到...的终了,完成 **see off** 为...送行 **see through** 看透,识破





subject...to 使承受,使遭受

He was subjected to criticism for his stupid mistake.

他因犯下愚蠢的错误而受到批评。

【记忆】联想记忆:**be subject to** 易受...的,易遭受...的

be dependent on 依靠

Good health is largely dependent on proper nourishment.

健康主要依赖于合理的营养。

【记忆】联想记忆:表示“依靠”的几个动词短语:depend on; rely on; fall back on; count on; lean on

turn up ①使...向上翘 ②开大,调大 ③出现,来到[同]show up

【记忆】联想记忆:**turn down** ①关小,调低 ②拒绝 **turn out** ①结果是,证明是 ②关掉,旋熄 ③制造,生产 ④驱逐,(使)离开 **turn over** ①翻过来,翻倒 ②仔细考虑 ③交,移交

in addition to 除...之外(还)

In addition to some books, I bought a dictionary.

除了一些书,我还买了一本字典。

【记忆】联想记忆:**apart from** ①除...之外(别无)②除...之外(尚有)**aside from** ①除...之外(尚有)②除...之外(别无)

●词义辨析:in addition, in addition to, except for

in addition 起副词作用,单独使用,修饰全句。**in addition to** 起介词作用,后接名词或动名词。**except for**“除...以外(别无)”,它在说明基本情况以后,在细节上加以修饰。如:Except for a broken chair, the room is empty. 房间里除了一把破椅子外,别无它物。

in return (for) 回报

I bought him a drink in return for his help.

为报答他的帮助,我给他买了一杯饮料。

【记忆】联想记忆:**in turn** 轮流,依次

Part Two Vocabulary Practice

Exercise One

Directions: Choose the appropriate form of the word to fill in the blank. Make proper changes where necessary.





1. complain, complaint

- 1) They _____ to the restaurant manager about the service they have received.
- 2) I have received many _____ about the pollution from the local people.

2. content, contented

- 1) We were quite _____ with the new arrangements.
- 2) The old man is the most _____ man I've ever met.
- 3) We had no time for lunch, so I had to _____ myself with a cup of coffee and a biscuit.
- 4) We can swim in the river to our hearts' _____.

3. embarrass, embarrassed, embarrassment, embarrassing

- 1) He hoped that this request would not _____ Mr. Robin in any way.
- 2) The little girl looked rather _____ when her mother scolded her.
- 3) She blushed in _____ when he asked her to go out for a walk.
- 4) She said something that would be _____ for me to repeat.

4. envy, envious

- 1) All the boys were filled with _____ when they saw Tom's new bicycle.
- 2) What a grand thing it is to be a musician! How I _____ you!
- 3) He was _____ of his brother because he could afford to give so much.

5. fortune, misfortune, fortunate, unfortunate

- 1) You are _____ to have had the help and guidance of such a man.
- 2) You can imagine how pleased I was at such an extraordinary piece of good _____.
- 3) His failure in business was not due to his _____, but to his own mistakes.
- 4) We will do our utmost to help those _____ people.

6. reluctant, reluctance

- 1) I'm _____ to mention the subject again, but I feel it must be discussed.
- 2) It was with _____ that I accepted their invitation.

7. depend, dependent, independent, dependence

- 1) Despite technical progress, food production is still completely _____ on weather.
- 2) Good health _____ on good food, fresh air and physical exercise, for example, walking.



- 3) We should recognize that many women are not financially _____ of their husband.
- 4) He is not a man you can put much _____ on.
8. secure, insecure, security, insecurity
- 1) My family's health and _____ is of utmost importance to me.
- 2) Is that luggage on the roof tied down firmly enough? It looks rather _____.
- 3) Burglar-proof doors make the house _____ against burglars.
- 4) The engineers warned us about the _____ of the bridge in a storm.
- 5) He _____ a position in the store at four dollars a week.
9. benefit, beneficial
- 1) He considered that the change would be _____ to her health.
- 2) He served three years in the army and he _____ greatly from his experience there.
- 3) This kind of approach may be of some _____ to high school students.
10. frustrate, frustrated, frustrating, frustration
- 1) Without public support our efforts will end in _____.
- 2) Giving the child problems he can't solve will only _____ him.
- 3) It's _____ to have all these great plans and no money to achieve them.
- 4) She was _____ several times in her attempt to contact him.
11. popular, popularize, popularity
- 1) Jack's _____ is shown by the fact that he always has lots of friends around him.
- 2) His book helped to _____ the new theories about the creation of the universe.
- 3) Canned foods are _____ with housewives because it takes so little time to cook them.

Exercise Two

Directions: Choose the proper word to complete each of the following sentences.

1. await, wait
- 1) Time and tide _____ for no man.
- 2) Little did they realize what a surprise _____ them at home.
2. staff, stuff





- 1) Mr. Noble will join the teaching _____ as head of the science department after the summer holiday.
 - 2) He was told to move his _____ out of the room.
3. aid, assistance
- 1) In that case they would receive financial _____ from the state.
 - 2) When I was in difficulty he kindly came to my _____.
4. capable, able
- 1) The boy is _____ to speak four languages besides his native tongue.
 - 2) Computers are _____ of doing complicated work in all branches of learning.
5. derive, deprive
- 1) The proposed highway will _____ children of their playground.
 - 2) Ideas _____ from one's own experience are sometimes more valuable than those from books.
6. sure, certain
- 1) It is quite _____ that he will be present at the conference.
 - 2) He would be _____ to meet disasters if I didn't keep an eye on him.
7. recognition, realization
- 1) Ten years' hard work has changed him so much that he is beyond all _____ now.
 - 2) The sudden _____ that I had offended him terrified me greatly.
8. insist, persist
- 1) Why do you _____ in interrupting me when I have repeatedly asked you to stop?
 - 2) One should respect the opinion of others, and also _____ on what he believes is right.
9. grip, seize
- 1) Derrick _____ the chance and poured out his complaints about the poor working conditions in the factory.
 - 2) The first performance of this new play has already _____ a large number of audiences.
10. worth, worthy, worthwhile
- 1) I noticed that the meals were well _____ what was charged for them.
 - 2) In the past, some people didn't think it _____ to spend so much

money exploring the space.

- 3) He saved the child from the burning fire and his behavior was _____ of great praise.

Exercise Three

Directions: Choose the best word from the list given for each blank. Use each word once only and make proper changes where necessary.

bother	scratch	occasion	appreciation	schedule
urge	entitle	devotion	coordinate	obvious
eagerly	subject	function	comfort	remark

- The project of the nuclear power station is _____ to be completed in about three years.
- I'm sorry to _____ you, but can you tell me the time?
- We appreciated his _____ of time and money to the project.
- I don't know that he is _____ to special treatment because of his rank.
- The _____ they perform is to maintain the established order of society.
- It is quite _____ that we must apply other methods to settle the problem.
- If we can _____ our efforts, we should be able to defeat the enemy.
- She could hear the dog _____ at the back door.
- Their _____ of the performance was expressed in loud cheers.
- Her pride _____ her to refuse the offer.
- This was given to us as a present on the _____ of our silver wedding.
- It would be rude to _____ on others' appearances.
- The news that her husband was getting well and strong brought great _____ to her.
- She found herself looking forward more and more _____ to the holiday at home.
- The trade agreement is _____ to government approval before it can go into effect.

Exercise Four

Directions: Choose the best phrase from the list given for each blank. Use each phrase once only and make proper changes where necessary.