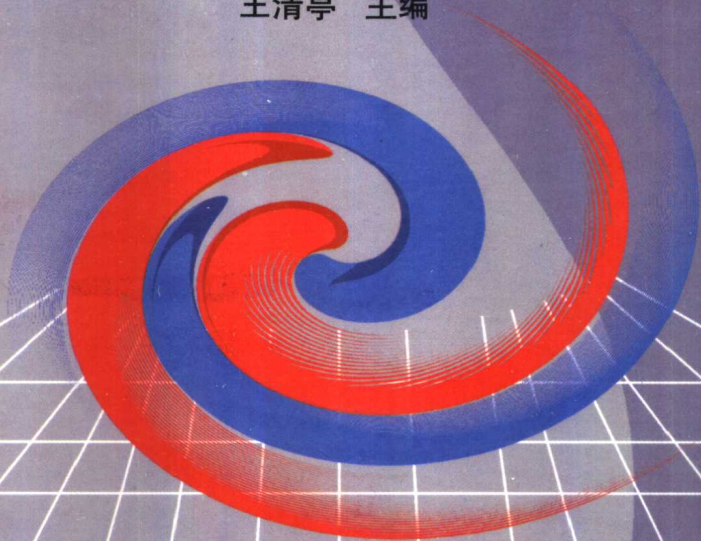


新编大学英语

词汇 学练考

第 1 册

王清亭 主编

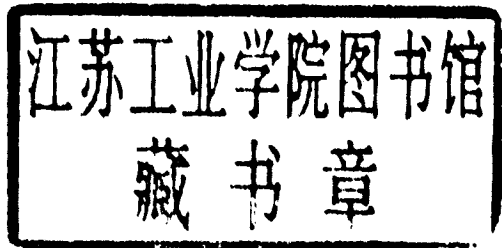


石油大学出版社

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前 言

本书是根据外语教学与研究出版社出版,浙江大学应惠兰教授主编的《新编大学英语》而编写的。

编者均为使用本教材的一线教师,在教学过程中,他们深深体会到,《新编大学英语》是一本很好的教材,但由于词汇量较大,在规定的授课学时内,很难使学生达到记忆和熟练运用所学词汇的目的。学生都迫切要求手中有一本词汇练习册,帮助他们巩固所学词汇。该书就是在这种背景下编写的。

本书有以下几个特点。

一、练习量大,实用性强。

该书对词汇表中的所有带星号的常用单词均编写了练习,学生学完了每篇文章后,即可趁热打铁,通过练习的形式对所学单词在语言环境中加以巩固。

二、形式多样,生动活泼。

本练习共采用四种形式:一是传统的多项选择题,它与四、六级国家统考接轨。二是派生词,三是汉英释义练习,这两项与浙江大学提供的期中期末试题形式一致。第四种形式是用所给的词组或短语填空,使学生在语境中尽快掌握所学词组和短语的用法。书中所有句子都是从《新编大学英语》及其与之相关的辅导用书以外的地方选择的,如报刊、杂志、词典等,来源广泛,句子规范,权威性强。

三、编排合理,便于自学

为方便学生自学和教师参考,本书的所有练习都是按照单元顺序、课文顺序排列的,答案就附在该单元的后边,学生做完练习

之后,立即便可检查自己的结果是否正确。因此,编者建议,练习者一定先做习题,后对答案,切不可本末倒置,否则不会收到理想的效果。

本书在编写的过程中得到了石油大学出版社的宝贵支持,在此谨向贵社的领导和同志们表示衷心感谢。由于编者水平所限,时间仓促,书中错误之处在所难免,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编者

2000年5月

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Unit 1

In-Class Reading Passage

Exercise A

Directions : There are 10 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

1. John lost his _____ and fell from the ladder.
A) weight B) balance C) feeling D) direction
2. He came to the meeting _____ his serious illness.
A) despite B) despite of C) in spite D) spite of
3. It is a hard and long struggle we are _____ in.
A) engaged B) busy C) striking D) going
4. She went over to the window and leaned _____ it.
A) on B) upon C) at D) against
5. I send you my best wishes _____ this happy _____.
A) in... occasion B) on... occasions
C) in... occasions D) on... occasion
6. Say _____ what you mean and then there will be no misunderstanding.
A) frequently B) eventually C) necessarily D) precisely



7. Everyone can participate _____ this game.
A) on B) / C) in D) at
8. The desks and seats can be _____ to the height of any child.
A) clung B) adjusted C) coordinated D) shoved
9. Papa _____ much of my spare time was profitably occupied.
A) saw to it that B) see to it that
C) sees that D) saw to that
10. _____ you are here, I can leave.
A) So that B) Such that
C) Now that D) In order that

Exercise B

Directions: Complete each of the following sentences with the proper form of the word derived from the one given in brackets.

Example 1: Tom does not have a job. He is _____. (job)

Answer: jobless

Example 2: It is _____ to talk with one's mouth full of food. (po-
lite)

Answer: impolite

1. He could not possibly have got through the window _____.
(aid)
2. If your neighbours are too noisy then you have cause for _____.
(complain)
3. She would always be _____ of her sister's beauty. (envy)
4. Arthur seemed _____ by the question. (embarrass)
5. You are _____ in being able to live in the country. (fortune)
6. Without public support our efforts will end in _____. (frus-
trate)



7. She was getting _____ at having to wait so long. (patience)
8. The visit of the queen was a _____ occasion. (memory)
9. He was very _____ to go, but he had no choice. (reluctance)
10. He is _____ to live who lives only for himself. (worth)

Exercise C

Directions: Complete the following sentences with the appropriate forms of words according to the meanings of the expressions given in Chinese in brackets.

1. He _____ (催促) me to write a play about Ireland.
2. The railroad passes under the mountain through a _____ (隧道).
3. Not all of us can cope with the _____ (压力) of modern life.
4. Prices are _____ (较低) this year than last.
5. He seems well _____ (满意的) with his Welsh life and has a son.
6. £ 100 is a _____ (微不足道的东西) when one is very rich.
7. The two farmers were discussing the weather in the _____ (当地的) dialect.
8. The old man can walk only at a very slow _____ (速度).
9. Susan has a _____ (令人不快的) habit of slamming the door.
10. We suffered _____ (严重地) from the cold weather.
11. He _____ (用拳头猛击) the man in the chest.
12. He never _____ (抱怨) about working overtime.

Exercise D

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the suitable phrases and expressions given below, changing their forms if necessary.



engage in, subject... to, set the pace, on leave, make it to,
 let on, see to it that, cling to, be ashamed of, be envious of,
 now that, break out

1. He _____ for the other walkers.
2. _____ you're ready on time!
3. The economic crisis _____ first in the United States.
4. We are _____ until December.
5. He _____ having failed.
6. You can't _____ the other shore in this weather.
7. _____ we are alone, we can speak freely.
8. This country was once _____ foreign rule.
9. He _____ a serious study of the problem.
10. She would always _____ her sister's beauty.
11. I'll never forgive you if you _____ that I was late.
12. Always _____ your beliefs.

After-Class Reading Passage I

Exercise A

Directions: There are 10 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

1. They are anxiously _____ the result.

A) awaiting for	B) awaiting
C) waiting	D) waiting on
2. If you want to telephone her, you'll have to _____ the number



in the book.

- A) look at B) look to
C) look through D) look up
3. Too many young people are _____ on their parents.
A) dependent B) independent C) dependable D) depends
4. She became so _____ that she could not lie in bed.
A) motionless B) puzzled
C) restless D) withdrawn
5. We appreciated his devotion _____ time and money to the project.
A) of B) to C) at D) on
6. Under his leadership the _____ of expansion was carried out.
A) police B) politics C) polish D) policy
7. The collar of his overcoat was _____ against the bitter wind.
A) turned down B) turned up
C) turned out D) turned on
8. The Negroes are deprived _____ equal educational opportunities.
A) of B) from C) in D) off
9. I felt _____ and upset. What on earth did he want with me?
A) wrinkled B) puzzled C) impulsive D) melodious
10. Mother was sitting with the baby on her _____.
A) lawn B) lip C) porch D) lap

Exercise B

Directions : Complete each of the following sentences with the proper form of the word derived from the one given in brackets.

Example 1 : Tom does not have a job. He is _____. (job)



Answer: jobless

Example 2: It is _____ to talk with one's mouth full of food. (polite)

Answer: impolite

1. He was happy to be at home in his usual _____. (surround)
2. We had many interesting _____ about the labour movement. (converse)
3. She went out all alone—she's very _____. (depend)
4. I feel _____ in this lonely house. (secure)
5. She is standing there _____ like a statue. (motion)
6. I said hello to him but he showed no _____. (recognize)
7. He knew for certain that Bosinney had been her _____. (love)
8. This telescope is used for the _____ of distant stars. (observe)
9. She is an _____ person; we never know what she will do next. (impulse)
10. His mother looks after him _____. (tender)

Exercise C

Directions: Complete the following sentences with the appropriate forms of words according to the meanings of the expressions given in Chinese in brackets.

1. They _____ (聊天) until Amy came up the stairs with tea and bacon.
2. Wine is one of the many _____ (商品) that France sells abroad.
3. The headmaster and his _____ (工作人员) met to discuss the new timetable.
4. The school dining room _____ (起…的作用) as a meeting place for teachers and students.



5. Our society has many _____ (老规矩) of greeting, farewell, and celebration.
6. She _____ (牢牢抓住) my hand in fear.
7. You can't expect these problems to be solved _____ (一夜之间).
8. The people stood _____ (凝视) at the beautiful picture.
9. He _____ (移动) the suitcase from one hand to the other.
10. The daily _____ (时间表) is divided into eight hours.
11. A university education shouldn't be the _____ (独占的东西) of those whose parents are rich.
12. As I crossed the icy walk, my feet _____ (滑行) out from under me.

Exercise D

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the suitable phrases and expressions given below, changing their forms if necessary.

on duty, turn up, as though, come to life, off duty, turn off,
be dependent on, deprive...of

1. He behaves _____ he were better than us.
2. There is always one teacher _____ during study hour.
3. The people _____ the King _____ his power.
4. Good health _____ largely _____ the proper nourishment.
5. Sailors like to go sight-seeing, when they are _____ in a foreign port.
6. When the man _____ again, he found himself in a hospital bed.
7. Her sleeves were _____.
8. Be sure to _____ the lights when you leave the room.



- A) melodious B) cute
C) obvious D) motionless
9. We plant and care for trees _____ the many benefits they give us.
- A) in connection with B) in honour of
C) in proportion D) in return for
10. There is a need for more _____ between staff and children.
- A) interaction B) addition
C) diversion D) household

Exercise B

Directions: Complete each of the following sentences with the proper form of the word derived from the one given in brackets.

Example 1: Tom does not have a job. He is _____. (job)

Answer: jobless

Example 2: It is _____ to talk with one's mouth full of food. (polite)

Answer: impolite

- Mother will need _____ help to do the work while there is so much company. (add)
- Marxists believe that the world exists outside of us and _____ of us. (depend)
- All his cares and _____ make him look quite old. (anxious)
- _____ of the jewels was made by the owner (identify)
- The victorious side demanded _____ surrender. (condition)
- The _____ of the town are proud of its new library. (reside)
- They too had been under strain; they too needed _____. (relax)



8. How can we express our _____ for your help? (appreciate)
9. His _____ prevents him from holding a job. (ability)
10. The teacher has to give at least ten minutes to teach students _____ . (individual)
11. Everyone has heard of Jane's _____ in the school; we all like her. (popular)
12. She is worthy of all your _____. (adore)
13. Dickens was a famous English _____. (write)

Exercise C

Directions: Complete the following sentences with the appropriate forms of words according to the meanings of the expressions given in Chinese in brackets.

1. Exercise is the best _____ (疗法) in this case.
2. He derived great _____ (益处) from the medicine.
3. He _____ (给…命名) the book *Crime and Punishment*.
4. In the story _____ (人类) were replaced by robots.
5. I am examining it with the help of British Museum language _____ (专家).
6. She found herself looking forward more and more _____ (渴望地) to the holiday at home.
7. They are trying to find a way to _____ (缓和) the conflict.
8. There was a quarrel about the _____ (所有权) of the treasure they had found.
9. Joy, grief, fear, hate, love, rage, and excitement are _____ (情感).
10. Several people _____ (就…发表看法) upon the fine quality of the work.