



# 研究生英语 读写教程

主 编：田 鹏 森



POSTGRADUATE ENGLISH  
READING AND WRITING

西北工业大学出版社

# 研究生英语读写教程

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**【内容简介】** 本书根据《非英语专业研究生英语(第一外语)教学大纲》以及《非英语专业硕士研究生学位课程考试大纲》的原则和要求编写,作为攻读硕士学位研究生英语读写课的主要教材,以提高学生英语阅读、写作、翻译能力为其主要目的。

本教程阅读材料来源广泛,课文可读性强,练习能紧密配合两个大纲的要求,是参加学位课程英语考试、大学英语六级考试以及中高级英语进修的必备教材。

### 研究生英语读写教程

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# 序 言

田鹏森等同志从事外语教学多年,在理工科大学英语特别是非英语专业研究生的英语教学实践中,积累了较为丰富的经验,对于英语文化在英语教学中的重要地位及其对于英语学习的积极影响体会颇深。由他主编的《研究生英语读写教程》,信息新颖,难度合适,语言规范,题材覆盖面广,其内容涉及人文社会、自然科学、经济法律、文学艺术、伦理道德、语言逻辑以及世界观及方法论等诸多话题,可见其知识面及兴趣之广泛。我认为对于一个大学英语教师来说,这是一种宝贵的素质。以本书提供的各种信息为线索,通过教师的准确引导,可以使学生在较为广阔的文化背景下,有充分的机会了解世界,接受世界各民族优秀思想与文化的熏陶,提高对于英语语言的理解水平与欣赏水平。对于进入中高级英语学习阶段的各种专业的研究生,要培养其运用语言的能力以进行本专业的学习与研究,外语教师必须具备多方面的知识乃至多文化或跨文化的修养,才能使教学生动活泼和洋溢时代气息,才能激发学生学习外语的兴趣与热情。从这个意义上讲,《研究生英语读写教程》是通过外国语的教与学全面提高学生文化素质的一部好的教材,它有利于教师通过教书而育人。

《研究生英语读写教程》在练习设置上将培养学生写译能力放在十分重要的地位,我认为这是恰当的。进入中高级英语学习阶段的非英语专业研究生,不能仅仅满足于掌握初步的交际能力,要参与国际学术交流、科学技术交流及经济文化交流,要使自己的研究成果得到国际同行专家的认同,必须用英语准确传递信息,透彻阐述观点,精辟地归纳分析和逻辑地推理论证,这就是说必须有熟练的书面表达即写作能力。如果说面对面的口头交际只要条件具备比较容易做到,而进行书面交际能力的培养却是一个远为艰巨的过程。只有通过坚持不懈的努力,才能达到目的。《研究生英语读写教程》以这一目标为研究生英语学习定位是正确的。

我相信非英语专业的研究生们通过本书的学习,在语言学习对本专业学习的意义方面会有更深层次的认识,在运用语言进行交际的能力方面会有更进一步的提高。

西安外国语学院英语教授

杜瑞清

1997年10月

# 前 言

根据 1992 年 11 月国家教委颁布试行的《非英语专业研究生英语(第一外语)教学大纲》，硕士研究生英语教学的主要目的是培养学生具有较熟练的阅读能力，一定的写译能力和基本的听说能力。结合研究生英语教学实际需要并考虑到研究生入学水平逐年提高的情况，我们先后于 1991 年编写了《现代美国英语阅读文选》，1993 年编写了《研究生英语精读文选》，1996 年编写了《研究生英语读写教程》，在校内印发使用，满足了研究生读写课教学的需要。现在出版的《研究生英语读写教程》，就是在这—基础上，经过对阅读材料的进一步精选，对练习设置进一步规范而重新编写的。

《研究生英语读写教程》以提高研究生英语读写译能力为宗旨，从国外书刊、杂志及其他文献中精选了 40 余篇各类题材的阅读材料，以期帮助研究生扩大阅读范围，增进阅读速度，提高阅读理解能力，并为写作能力及翻译能力的提高打下坚实的基础。

为了方便阅读，依据大纲词汇表，我们对精读材料的主要动词及短语，从翻译角度考虑，进行简明扼要的双语注释，并根据实际情况提供一些常用的同义词、近义词，以帮助学生提高辨析能力。

鉴于词缀法在英语构词法中占有十分重要的地位，我们将大纲规定必须掌握的词干和词缀分为 20 个单元进行编写，增补了一些重要的词干并丰富了例词，以期帮助学生快速、高效地拓宽词汇认知范围。

遵照教学大纲的指导思想并参考《非英语专业硕士研究生学位课程考试大纲(试行稿)》的测试项目，《研究生英语读写教程》的评估部分设计了 4 种不同形式的练习，以检查学生对课文内容的掌握程度，培养学生采撷信息能力及语言概括能力为目标而设计的问答题，要求学生予以书面回答；以向学生提供适量的词汇练习为目标而设计的选择与划线部分词语最接近的同义词、近义词和选择适当词语填空的两项练习；以检查学生在贯通上下文的基础上对实词、语义标识词及指代词的掌握运用能力为目标的完形练习以及以提高学生翻译能力为目标的英汉、汉英翻译练习。通过这些练习项目，将读写译训练融于日常的训练之中，其意义远比单纯的应试训练更为重要。

《研究生英语读写教程》所选材料来源广泛，题材涉及面宽，知识性、可读性强，内容健康，读写译及词汇练习有一定的难度，各类指标和大纲要求相当，完全可以帮助学生在学习语言的同时更深入地了解、更好地借鉴英语国家在历史、社会、经济、文化以及科技发展方面的成就，使英语学习更好地服务于所从事的专业，服务于我国的现代化建设。

本书还可用于已经通过四、六级大学英语考试的学生自学，考研学生的参考以及非英语专业在职教师自学提高使用。

本教程在编写出版过程中得到西安建筑科技大学研究生部、外语系，西北工业大学出版社

的大力支持和帮助,在此一并致谢。特别是西安外国语学院杜瑞清教授于百忙之中为本书撰写了序言,西安建筑科技大学陈伯顺教授仔细审阅了书稿,对全书进行了审校,对于专家们的工作,编者表示由衷的钦佩和感激。

作为研究生英语教材,本教程无疑有待于进一步充实与完善,加之时间仓促,疏漏之处在所难免,至诚欢迎使用本书的老师 and 同学提出宝贵意见和建议。

编 者

1997年10月于西安建筑科技大学

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# Unit 1

## *Text* The Declaration of Independence

In Congress, July 4, 1776. The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.

That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.

Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let

Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused this Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States;

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent;

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury;

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences;

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule in these Colonies;

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments;

For suspending our own Legislatures and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must therefore acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, Free and Independent States, that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be

totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do.

And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

### A Brief Introduction of the Declaration of Independence

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, manifesto in which the representatives of the 13 American colonies asserted their independence and explained the reasons for their break with Britain. It was adopted on July 4, 1776, in what is now known as Independence Hall, in Philadelphia. The date has since been celebrated annually as Independence Day.

American discontent with British attempts at taxation began in the 1760s, but in these disputes colonists demanded only their "rights" as Englishmen. Even after the military confrontations at Lexington and Concord (1775), the Second Continental Congress convened at Philadelphia in May disavowed any desire for independence. However, after continued British provocations in 1775, opinion began to shift. Thomas Paine's pamphlet *Common Sense* (1776), which attacked the monarchy and called for independence, was extremely influential. During 1776 definite moves towards independence were taken.

On June 7 Richard Henry Lee of Virginia resolved before the Congress that "These United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States." A committee consisting of Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Robert Livingston and Roger Sherman was selected to draft a formal declaration of independence. The draft, almost wholly Jefferson's work, passed on July 2, with 12 colonies voting in favor and New York temporarily abstaining. The ensuing debate made the most significant changes in omitting the clauses condemning the British people as well as their government, and, in deference to the Southern delegates, an article denouncing the slave trade.

In Europe, including Britain, the Declaration was greeted as inauguration a new age of freedom and self-government. As a manifesto for revolution it yielded to the French DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN AND THE CITIZEN, although its importance increased in the US. After the federal union was organized in 1789 it came to be considered as a statement of basic political principles, not just of independence.

The Declaration is on display for the public in the National Archives Building in Washington, D. C.

### Key Verbs and Phrases

1. dissolve; do away with 解除, 废除
2. assume; take on; adopt 担负; 采取
3. entitle; give a name or title, furnish with a right 称做; 给予权利
4. endow; provide with (a source of income) 资助
5. dictate; require, impose 实施, 颁布
6. dispose; arrange, ~ of 安排, 处置
7. evince; show, demonstrate, manifest 表现, 展示
8. constrain; compel, oblige, confine 强迫, 限制

9. relinquish; retire from, leave 退位, 放弃(权力)
10. fatigue; tire out; exhaust 使疲于……, 使枯竭
11. endeavour; make effort 努力
12. harass; irritate, tire out 骚扰, 使疲劳
13. render; present 提供
14. unacknowledge; refuse to admit, give no reply 不承认, 不予答复
15. suspend; bar, cease 停止
16. abdicate; relinquish high office 退位, 离职
17. plunder; rob, seize 抢掠, 夺取
18. compleat; well developed, wide ranging 全能的, 高超的
19. ravage; destroy, devastate 毁坏
20. petition; request formally 请求, 请愿
21. conjure; call upon, entreat 祈求
22. disavow; disclaim 否认, 推翻
23. acquiesce; consent, comply passively 默许, 勉强承认
24. denounce; condemn, accuse 谴责, 指责
25. absolve; relieve of a requirement or obligation 解除, 免除
26. levy; impose, collect 施行; 征收, 课取
27. pledge; gurantee 保证

## Word study

We can often deduce the meaning of a word if we know the meaning of the root (base word) and the affixes (elements added to the base word). There are two kinds of affixes, those that come at the beginning of a word (prefix) and those that come at the end of a word (suffix).

Generally speaking, prefixes help change the meaning of a word whereas suffixes help change the part of speech of a word. As an appendix, the *Syllabus of English for Non-English Major Graduates* presents approximately 60 commonly-used prefixes, 60 suffixes and 130 base words. In compiling this part, we've put in a few more affixes, stems and selected some more examples. It is our hope that such endeavour will help you enlarge your vocabulary more effectively and make your word study a pleasant experience.

### Affixation (1)

Prefix	Meaning
a-, an-	not, without 否定
ab-	away, from, off, apart 脱离
ambi-, amphi-	both, around 两, 周围
<b>Examples</b>	
astable 不稳定的	abdicate 弃(权)
anarchy 无政府状态	abstract 抽取, 分离

agenesis 无生殖力	ambiguous 歧义的, 暧昧的
amoral 无道德的	ambidexter 双手都灵巧的人
abnormal 异常的	ambit 界限, 周围
abaxial 离开轴心的	amphitheatre 圆形剧场
abduct 诱拐	amphibious 两栖的

Stem	Meaning
-ag-, -act-	do drive 做, 驱动
-agr-	farm field 农田, 土地
-alter-, -al-	other 另, 其他
-am-	love 爱, 亲爱
-anim-	spirit, mind, life 精神, 心灵, 生命
-ann-, -enn-	year 年

#### Examples

agent 代理人	agribusiness 农业综合企业	alternate 交替
active 活动的	agrotechnique 农业技术	amicable 友善的
reaction 反应	alien 外国的, 异乡的	animal 动物
agriculture 农业	amiable 和蔼可亲的	annual 年度的
agrarian 土地的	centennial 百年的	animate 有生命的, 栩栩如生的

Suffix	Meaning
-able, -ible	(adj.) capable of, suitable for 能(会、可、善)……的
-age	(n.) state, quality, act 状态, 性质, 行为
-al	(adj.) related to, like 具有……性质的, 如……的

#### Examples

noticeable 值得注意的	portable 便携的	
passage 通道, 推移, 消逝	breakage 破损	shortage 缺乏
sensible 可觉察的, 合理的	leakage 泄漏	natural 自然的
functional 起作用的, 功能的	editorial 编辑的	

### Exercise 1 Questions for comprehension and writing practice

1. What is meant by "We hold these truths to be self-evident"?
2. Why did the American people feel it was their right and duty to throw off such government?
3. Why did the British King not deserve the title of the head of a civilized nation?
4. What attitude did the British people have when the Americans appealed to their native justice and magnanimity?

### Exercise 2 Vocabulary

**Section A** From the four choices given, choose the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined part.

1. He is thought to be a prolific novelist, compared with others.  
A. mimic                      B. fanatic                      C. productive                      D. elusive
2. To change a tire you must jack up the car.

- A. deal with      B. fall in      C. work over      D. elevate
3. All recent proposals for planetary exploration, new flights to Mars and Venus, have been rejected or deferred.
- A. decided      B. debated      C. delayed      D. defeated
4. This old guy is very hard to deal with.
- A. sensitive      B. sterile      C. stubborn      D. corruptible
5. Miss Jones, a reporter for the New York Times, had access to a lot of industries.
- A. admittance      B. knowledge about      C. contacts in      D. engagements in
6. Initially, Heather found it difficult to cope with her new environment.
- A. play      B. contend and deal      C. create      D. deny
7. It was no surprise when we were told that our grandfather had passed away.
- A. survived      B. slipped      C. died      D. gone on a trip
8. The Dobsons wondered how they were going to make ends meet.
- A. produce two effects      B. do their fair share  
C. tie the laces      D. succeed in paying their own way
9. What brought about your change in attitude?
- A. altered      B. redid      C. gave up      D. caused
10. Dick warned you that she might turn you down, didn't he?
- A. upend you      B. flip you over      C. reject you      D. deliver you
11. With data freely available for reanalysis, it is of utmost importance to me not to be shown wrong by subsequent analysis.
- A. forceful      B. gleeful      C. blissful      D. obtainable
12. Everything in the world changes constantly.
- A. partially      B. perpetually      C. potentially      D. plentifully
13. Ultimately, the underlying complaint proved to have nothing to do with rival economic theories.
- A. Remarkably      B. Presumably      C. Noticeably      D. Eventually
14. Many leaders of the churches are now saying that preparation for demolishing an entire human city is inherently immoral.
- A. developing      B. deserting      C. designing      D. destroying
15. exactly
- A. consequently      B. precisely      C. fortunately      D. goodly
16. For one thing, compulsory service would be vulnerable to legal attack as involuntary servitude.
- A. obligatory      B. inflammatory      C. satisfactory      D. consolatory
17. in a planned way
- A. desperately      B. deliberately      C. heartily      D. originally
18. On the whole, early American city planning was excellent.
- A. Generally      B. Absolutely      C. Indeed      D. Respectively



19. Most of the streets of Manhattan were laid out systematically, making it easy for people to find their way.  
 A. methodically    B. accurately    C. clearly    D. geometrically
20. Vice — president Lyndon Johnson became President of the United States following the death of John F. Kennedy and was subsequently elected to a full term in 1964.  
 A. duly    B. finally    C. later    D. therefore

**Section B** From the four choices given, choose the word or phrase that best complete the sentence.

21. We all knew from the very \_\_\_\_\_ that the plan would fail.  
 A. outcome    B. outset    C. onset    D. upshot
22. If you \_\_\_\_\_ your demand, then maybe you will have more chance of getting what you want.  
 A. conduct    B. dismiss    C. grant    D. moderate
23. Because he hates dishonesty he is \_\_\_\_\_ on his children when they tell lies.  
 A. heavy    B. strong    C. hard    D. strict
24. The noise was so \_\_\_\_\_ that only those with excellent hearing were aware of it.  
 A. dim    B. soft    C. faint    D. gentle
25. I fear you can't count on him; he's liable to \_\_\_\_\_ out when things become difficult.  
 A. be    B. let    C. opt    D. take
26. The 1950s were the \_\_\_\_\_ of this cult but one still hears references to it today.  
 A. top    B. heyday    C. summit    D. pick
27. What \_\_\_\_\_ of car do you run?  
 A. fabrication    B. species    C. fabric    D. make
28. I \_\_\_\_\_ my eyes round the room but saw nothing unusual.  
 A. jerked    B. define    C. tossed    D. cast
29. The water \_\_\_\_\_ out of the bucket as he ran.  
 A. sloped    B. cascaded    C. streamed    D. dribbled
30. Many poets have \_\_\_\_\_ the beauties of the countryside.  
 A. applauded    B. enthused    C. enamoured    D. extolled
31. When the student graduated, he got his \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. diploma    B. degree    C. licence    D. certificate
32. The tremor in his voice \_\_\_\_\_ his nervousness.  
 A. affirmed    B. pronounced    C. disguised    D. revealed
33. He is unable to find a post \_\_\_\_\_ with his ability.  
 A. commensurate    B. appropriate    C. applicable    D. suitable
34. Although I tried to concentrate on the lectures I was \_\_\_\_\_ by the noise from the next room.