

# 新编大学英语

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

## 词汇练习册

田建国 主编

RECORDING HUMAN CIVILIZATION  
AND BRIDGING DIFFERENT CULTURES

2

Bridging Cultural Gaps Gracefully

### I. Word List

Directions: Memorize the words and phrases before class. You will benefit from your effort when you get the passage from your teacher and read it in class.

### New Words

abrupt\* /ə'brʌpt/ *adj.* seeming rude and unfriendly 唐突的, 鲁莽的

e.g. He was abrupt to the point of being rude.

accompany\* /ə'kʌmpəni/ *v.* go a long way with or exist at the same time or place as something else 伴随

e.g. This volume of essays was designed to accompany an exhibition in London.

accomplish\* /ə'kʌmplɪʃ/ *v.* succeed in doing something 完成

e.g. If we'd all work together, I think we could accom-

plish our goal in order to praise him/her 赞扬

e.g. Bob complimented me on my new hairstyle.

confusion\* /kən'fju:ʒən/ *n.* 混乱

e.g. There has been some confusion of names.

constantly\* /kən'stəntli/ *adv.* continuously; frequently 总是

e.g. She worries constantly.

corporation\* /kə'pɔ:reɪʃən/ *n.* 公司

culture\* /kʌltʃə(r)/ *n.* the ideas, beliefs, and customs that are shared and accepted by people in a society

e.g. Chinese culture, British culture, Western culture

cultural\* /kʌltʃə(r)/ *adj.* 文化的

definitely\* /def'nɪtli/ *adv.* with no chance of being uncertain 无疑地, 确实地

e.g. It is definitely going to rain this afternoon.

delegation /deli'geɪʃən/ *n.* a group of people who have been sent somewhere to have talks with other people or



IN-CLASS READ

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# 新编大学英语

## 词汇练习册

### 第二册

主 编：田建国

副主编：王 萍 赵雪爱 甘雪雁

编 者：苗 青 袁兮茗 薛红果

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主编: 田建国

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# 前 言

《新编大学英语》是根据国家教育委员会颁发的《大学英语教学大纲》编写的系列教材。《词汇练习册》是为配合这套教材而编写的。《大学英语教学大纲》对词汇的基本要求是四级要领会式掌握 4,200 词汇，复用式掌握 2,500 词汇，同时要掌握一定量的常用词组。这些词汇是进行听、说、读、写、译等语言技能活动的基础。为了帮助同学们有效地学习教材词汇，逐步掌握、巩固教材词汇并扩大词汇量，我们特编写了这本练习册。

《词汇练习册》第二册按照教学大纲对词汇的要求，重点对《新编大学英语》第二册中出现的新词提供了大量的练习，同时编排有其他扩充练习。在编写练习的过程中，编者贯彻了语言规范、难度适中、内容广泛、精练实用等原则。

本书共有 12 个单元，与《新编大学英语》各相应单元中的课内阅读、课外阅读文章相配合。每单元练习中均包括以下四大部分：

- 一、**Knowing New Words and Phrases**（了解新词和短语）——通过选择词汇、短语填空，划线定义词汇，字母提示词汇填空，词组介词填空等题型，使学生把学到的词汇、短语用到句子中去，以提高学生对词的活用能力。
- 二、**Further Understanding of New Words and Phrases**（进一步掌握新词和短语）——在活用新词的基础上，通过以一词多义题，一词多词性题，同根词题，同义词、反义词题等五大题型，不同形式、新颖活泼的练习，使学生对每单元的重点词汇从词义、词性、派生、同义、反义等方面进一步学习和掌握，提高对词汇的全面理解和复用能力。另外每单元还编配有围绕一个中心词常见的一些固定搭配，以便学生了解和活用。
- 三、**Word Building**（构词）——编者将常见词缀，即前缀和后缀进行归类、安排，1~10 单元每单元练习掌握 2~3 个。练习形式主要是了解词缀含义，模仿例词，在给出词汇上加词缀，选词填空。11、12 单元编排了合成名词练习，要求学生掌握常见的 6 种方法。构词法练习的目的是帮助学生掌握基本的构词法知识，扩大词汇量，加深对词的理解。这部分词汇严格控制在大纲四级词汇之内。
- 四、**Comprehensive Training**（综合训练）——通过选词填空、介词填空、字母提示填空、多项选择填空等练习形式，要求学生根据所给短文的上下文填入词的正确形式。这部分题目旨在提高学生在语篇要求下辨别和实用词汇

的能力。这部分词汇严格控制在大纲四级词汇之内。

本书可供学生课外自学、练习，也可由教师结合教学，选择使用。

《词汇练习册》一至四册由田建国主编，王萍、赵雪爱、甘雪雁为副主编。第二册 1~4 单元由袁兮茗编写，5~8 单元由薛红果编写，9~12 单元由苗青编写。

编者希望本书能体现《大学英语教学大纲》的要求，进一步满足教学的需要，并希望使用本书的教师和学生不断提出宝贵的意见。

编者

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## Unit 1 Food

### I Knowing New Words and Phrases

1. Column A is a list of words from the reading passages, and Column B provides the explanations for these words. Match the word with the right explanation. Fill in each blank in the following sentences with an appropriate word from Column A. Change the form if necessary.

#### Column A

1. describe
2. casual
3. appetite
4. protection
5. achieve
6. fertilize
7. commonly
8. pollution
9. mood
10. disgusting

#### Column B

- a. very unpleasant and making people feel sick
- b. usually or very often
- c. a desire for eating food
- d. occasional or informal
- e. the way one feels at a certain time
- f. defence
- g. succeed in reaching an aim
- h. being polluted
- i. add sth. to soil to make crops grow well
- j. say what sb./sth. is like

1. It had \_\_\_\_\_ its popularity through skillful advertising on the part of the firm who produced it.
2. It's \_\_\_\_\_ to stay in such a messy place.
3. Rice-growers \_\_\_\_\_ their fields by flooding them with water.
4. A father's first duty is the proper \_\_\_\_\_ of his children.
5. I like to go to the cinema when I feel in the \_\_\_\_\_ for it.
6. Thanks to controls, the \_\_\_\_\_ from the central plant has been greatly reduced.
7. Words cannot \_\_\_\_\_ the beauty of the scene.
8. Don't eat anything that will spoil your \_\_\_\_\_ for dinner.
9. Computers are becoming more and more \_\_\_\_\_ used in the classroom as a teaching aid.
10. I didn't subscribe (订阅) to *Bosom Friend*; I was just a \_\_\_\_\_ reader of the magazine.

2. Write an appropriate *preposition* or *verb-completer* in the blank to complete the sentence.

1. Parents were still regarded \_\_\_\_\_ being responsible for the control of their children.
2. The fall in the cost of living is directly related \_\_\_\_\_ the drop in the oil price.
3. He picked \_\_\_\_\_ a stone and threw it at the window.
4. The stormy weather gave way \_\_\_\_\_ a period of sunshine.

5. I'm too tired to cook tonight. Shall we eat \_\_\_\_\_?
6. The man worked him sixteen hours a day and beat him \_\_\_\_\_ addition.
7. The roof provides an excellent protection \_\_\_\_\_ the sun.
8. I'm sick \_\_\_\_\_ being blamed for everything that goes wrong.
9. He gave her credit \_\_\_\_\_ her contribution to the project's success.
10. He is unable to go to work \_\_\_\_\_ a result of the fall from his horse.

## II Further Understanding of New Words and Phrases

### 3. Study the following expressions and give their meanings if you can.

#### A. *head*

- |              |               |             |                 |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. headlight | 2. headache   | 3. headline | 4. headquarters |
| 5. headwind  | 6. headmaster | 7. headway  | 8. headphone    |

#### B. *guide*

- |                 |               |              |                   |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. guideline    | 2. guide-dog  | 3. guidebook | 4. a buying-guide |
| 5. a tour guide | 6. a TV guide |              |                   |

### 4. Study the following groups of sentences carefully and put the italicized words into Chinese.

#### 1. *feature*

- a. The veil she was wearing obscured her *features*.
- b. The main *features* of Southern California are the climate and the scenery.
- c. He writes *feature* articles for *the Sun Times*.
- d. It's a new colour *feature* about the army.

#### 2. *expression*

- a. Many teachers have told me that in their classes comprehension is less a problem than is *expression*.
- b. Her red eyes and sad *expression* were evidence.
- c. "Look before you leap" is a familiar *expression*.

#### 3. *management*

- a. The failure of the scheme was due to bad *management*.
- b. She is going to report the whole thing to the *management*.
- c. It needed a good deal of *management* to persuade them to give me the job.

#### 4. *association*

- a. We have the freedom of speech, press, assembly and *association*.
- b. My *association* with Tom goes back to our days in the army.
- c. Let's form an *association* to help blind people.
- d. There is an *association* between Christmas and parties.

#### 5. *preserve*

- a. We want to *preserve* friendly relations with all our neighboring countries.
- b. Human organ, *preserved* in jars, lined the shelves of the laboratory.



- c. It is our duty to *preserve* our natural resources.

**5. Study the italicized words, paying attention to the parts of speech and giving their meanings in Chinese.**

1. *handle*

- a. I turned the *handle* and opened the door.  
b. The pilot really knows how to *handle* an aeroplane.

2. *decline*

- a. During the crisis years the production of coal *declined* 41.7 percent.  
b. The *decline* in the nation's influence abroad was evident.

3. *value*

- a. Smoking has little *value* except in helping to calm the nerves.  
b. They *valued* independence more than anything else in the world.

4. *process*

- a. Sherlock Holmes discovered the murderer by a *process* of reasoning.  
b. Grocery stores sell many foods that have been *processed*.

5. *attack*

- a. These crops are liable to be *attacked* by pests.  
b. They launched widespread *attacks* against the government installations.

**6. Choose the right word from the following groups of words to fill in each blank. Change the form if necessary.**

1. *nutritious* *nutrition* *nutrient*

- a. Excessive rainfall washes out valuable minerals and other \_\_\_\_\_ from the soil.  
b. A balanced diet gives one the proper \_\_\_\_\_.  
c. \_\_\_\_\_ food contains substances which help your body to be healthy.

2. *valuable* *valueless* *value*

- a. It's a pity that the reading materials turned out to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
b. The current \_\_\_\_\_ of property is very low compared with this time last year.  
c. This dictionary is very \_\_\_\_\_ for understanding difficult words.

3. *pollute* *pollution* *polluter* *pollutant*

- a. At least half of the \_\_\_\_\_ in the air come from the engines of motor vehicles.  
b. Air \_\_\_\_\_ is the outcome of thoughtlessness, foolishness, or selfishness.  
c. The sea is often \_\_\_\_\_ by oil which escapes from damaged oil tankers.  
d. Motor vehicles are not the only air \_\_\_\_\_.

4. *relate* *relation* *relative*

- a. Anything \_\_\_\_\_ to his welfare concerns you.  
b. Part of your answer has no \_\_\_\_\_ to the question.  
c. No one cares about distant \_\_\_\_\_ nowadays.

5. *consume* *consumption* *consumer*

- a. A wise \_\_\_\_\_ never purchases anything in haste.
  - b. The \_\_\_\_\_ of gasoline is greater in some cars than in others.
  - c. The children \_\_\_\_\_ all the hot dogs and hamburgers.
6. *historic historical history historian*
- a. We visited some of the \_\_\_\_\_ spots.
  - b. He gave all his \_\_\_\_\_ papers to the library.
  - c. Those decisions made at the Yalta Conference changed the course of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - d. A \_\_\_\_\_ should always concern facts.

**7. Replace the italicized parts in the following sentences with words or expressions from the passages.**

1. Her death was a great grief to him and I doubt if he ever *got over* afterwards.
2. It was useless to *prohibit* children from playing in the park.
3. Plain, simple clothes are *suitable* for school wear.
4. The amount of time that is *needed* to finish the test varies from student to student.
5. Her parents were *evidently* shocked when she told them she was getting married.
6. Birds of this type have *clearly different* blue and yellow markings.
7. There is a sharp *decrease* in interests in sports in our town.
8. A commission was set up to *protect* historical houses in the city.
9. Valerie did not like long *sea journey* because she suffered from seasickness.
10. The judge gave her a light sentence because she'd already been punished *enough*.

### III Word Building

**8. Study the following prefixes.**

en-: 1. put or get into	e.g. encase	把……装箱	enchain	用链锁住
2. make	e.g. enrich	使丰裕	enable	使能够
ex-: out of, away from	e.g. exclude	排除	exit	出口

**A. Study the words in the boxes carefully and make out their meanings.**

engage	encourage	encounter	enclose	enrich
enlarge	envelope	ensure	exclude	exceed
export	exhibit	explain	expose	exhaust

**B. Now complete each of the following sentences with the words you have got from the box.**

**Change the form if necessary.**

1. The girls \_\_\_\_\_ great courage during the climb.
2. The police will give you a ticket if you \_\_\_\_\_ the speed limit.
3. The old lady \_\_\_\_\_ herself in making clothes for her neighbors' children.

4. American culture \_\_\_\_\_ by European immigrants.
5. The company \_\_\_\_\_ about 210,000 cases of wine to the UK last year.
6. The successful investment \_\_\_\_\_ his personal fortune.
7. They had caught the criminal, though only after \_\_\_\_\_ a stubborn resistance.
8. The small pocket dictionary \_\_\_\_\_ into a larger volume.
9. High prices for corn and wheat \_\_\_\_\_ farming.
10. The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ food poisoning as the cause of the illness.
11. These medicine \_\_\_\_\_ you a good sleep at night.
12. They soon \_\_\_\_\_ the food resources of the surrounding area.
13. The soldiers were warned to remain hidden and not to \_\_\_\_\_ themselves.
14. The fence that \_\_\_\_\_ the house was painted white.
15. Mist was rising, \_\_\_\_\_ the grey tree trunks.

## IV Comprehensive Training

### 9. Cloze: Fill in the missing words and phrases with the help of the first letter.

Everything on Earth is a part of n 1 . There are many things to see—the sun, the sky, and the w 2 . All of these things are p 3 , or components, of our world.

There are living and nonliving parts of Earth. Living things are d 4 into two groups. These groups are the kingdoms. Living things are components of the animal kingdom or p 5 kingdom. Animals are living things that can move and b 6 oxygen. Plants are living things that t 7 in carbon dioxide.

Nonliving things are minerals. Because of these nonliving s 8 or materials, animals and plants can e 9 on our planet. The plants need the minerals to make food. The animals eat the plants and the waste p 10 go back into the soil.

### 10. Cloze: For each blank in the following passage, choose the best answer from the choices given.

For thousands of years, people thought of glass as something beautiful to look at. Only recently 1 come to think of it as something to look through. Stores 2 their odds in large glass windows. Glass bottles and jars 3 food and drink allow us to see the contents. Glass 4 spectacles, microscopes, telescopes, and as well as extremely useful and necessary objects. Spectacles, 5 glasses, are used by

- |                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. they           | B. do they         |
| C. they have         | D. have they       |
| 2. A. protect        | B. hide            |
| C. display           | D. set aside       |
| 3. A. hold           | B. held            |
| C. that hold         | D. that holding    |
| 4. A. used to make   | B. is used to make |
| C. is used to making | D. used to making  |
| 5. A. and            | B. as well         |

people who cannot see 6 or by people who want to protect their eyes from bright light. Microscopes make tiny things larger so that we can examine them. Telescopes make objects that are far away appear 7 closer to us. 8 in recent years plastics have replaced glass 9 conditions where glass might be easily broken, there are new uses 10 for glass that were never imagined in the past all over the world.

- |                        |       |                    |
|------------------------|-------|--------------------|
|                        | C. or | D. either          |
| 6. A. perfectly        |       | B. perfect         |
| C. perfection          |       | D. perfected       |
| 7. A. ever             |       | B. rather          |
| C. more                |       | D. much            |
| 8. A. Because of       |       | B. Despite         |
| C. However             |       | D. Although        |
| 9. A. under            |       | B. on              |
| C. within              |       | D. below           |
| 10. A. being developed |       | B. be developing   |
| C. be developed        |       | D. to be developed |

## Unit 2 Personality

### I Knowing New Words and Phrases

1. Fill in the blanks with the words given below in the box. Change the form if necessary.

contrast	rejection	prediction	expectation	disappointment
inferior	endure	temporary	overweight	jealously
profound	optimistic	determine	gratitude	acquaintance

1. The book contains a great many \_\_\_\_\_ insights into human behavior.
2. In \_\_\_\_\_ to the hot days, the nights are bitterly cold.
3. Eddie is a very \_\_\_\_\_ and highly ambitious young man.
4. I have more than a nodding \_\_\_\_\_ with him.
5. The team manager sounded quite \_\_\_\_\_ when I asked him about tomorrow's game.
6. The doctor said I was slightly \_\_\_\_\_ and that I needed to take more exercise.
7. Those who dropped out of school must lower their \_\_\_\_\_ of success.
8. I've always been a great \_\_\_\_\_ to my parents, who hoped I would become a lawyer or a doctor.
9. The National Party will form \_\_\_\_\_ government until an election can be held.
10. As election day approached all the previous \_\_\_\_\_ of a big Democratic victory looked like coming true.

2. Fill in the blanks with the expressions given below in the box. Change the form if necessary.

live up to	set aside	speak up	keep track of
reach out for	dwelt on	(be) prone to	hold sb. back
cheer up	apt to		

1. If you thought that was unfair, why don't you \_\_\_\_\_?
2. Each week he tried to \_\_\_\_\_ a few dollars of his salary.
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ his business by telephone when he was in the hospital.
4. The farm means ease and wealth. I think that's what I've been \_\_\_\_\_.
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ at the thought of seeing her again.
6. His poor education is \_\_\_\_\_ him \_\_\_\_\_.
7. We'll continue to \_\_\_\_\_ our promises.

8. John \_\_\_\_\_ his mistake long after the test was over. .
9. A Frenchman talked very rapidly, and was \_\_\_\_\_ become excited.
10. A computer is fairer and less \_\_\_\_\_ error.

## II Further Understanding of New Words and Phrases

### 3. Study the following expressions and give their meanings if you can.

#### A. *self*

- |                   |                   |                    |                     |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. self-assurance | 2. self-esteem    | 3. self-rejection  | 4. self-worth       |
| 5. self-concept   | 6. self-conscious | 7. self-confidence | 8. self-destruction |

#### B. *half*

- |               |                 |              |             |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. half-blood | 2. half-price   | 3. halfback  | 4. half-pay |
| 5. half-way   | 6. half-holiday | 7. half note | 8. half-wit |

#### C. *set*

- |              |             |               |           |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1. setback   | 2. set book | 3. set square | 4. set-up |
| 5. set-price |             |               |           |

### 4. Study the following groups of sentences carefully and put the italicized words into Chinese.

#### 1. *appointment*

- a. I had an *appointment* with her tonight.
- b. I hope I shall get a teaching *appointment* at the new school.
- c. His *appointment* runs for two years.

#### 2. *dismiss*

- a. The teacher *dismissed* the class 10 minutes early.
- b. She *dismissed* his proposal with an impatient wave of her hand.
- c. If you are late again you'll be *dismissed*.

#### 3. *interview*

- a. After the usual long wait in a sideroom, I received an *interview* with the president.
- b. Don't be late for your first job *interview*.

#### 4. *circulate*

- a. Money *circulates* as it goes from person to person.
- b. The news of the enemy's defeat quickly *circulated* round the town.

#### 5. *insurance*

- a. I had one lock but I bought another as an additional *insurance* against thieves.
- b. The *insurance* company insures a person in these ways.
- c. I pay my *insurance* every January.

**5. Study the italicized words, paying attention to the parts of speech and giving their meanings in Chinese.**

1. *confine*

- a. John was *confined* to bed for a week with his cold.
- b. He was not permitted to pass beyond the *confines* of his room.

2. *bounce*

- a. The ball has plenty of *bounce*, and goes up very high after it hits the ground.
- b. She *bounced* out of the house and never came back.

3. *colour*

- a. The leaves of this tree are a light copper *colour* in the spring.
- b. She *coloured* up at the mention of the young man's name.

4. *representative*

- a. These books are *representatives* of the ones we use in the school.
- b. We had opinions from a *representative* sample of people.

5. *inferior*

- a. I won't pay top prices for goods of *inferior* quality.
- b. Women have been and are treated as the *inferiors* of men.

**6. Use the appropriate form of each italicized word to complete the sentences following it.**

1. *determine*

- a. Economic factors \_\_\_\_\_ the progress which a society can make.
- b. There's no point in trying to stop her—it'll only make her even more \_\_\_\_\_.
- c. Nothing will weaken our \_\_\_\_\_ to make our country free again.

2. *justify*

- a. After suffering such unfair treatment, the child felt there was no \_\_\_\_\_ in this world.
- b. You have received a \_\_\_\_\_ reward.
- c. Your wish to go for a walk cannot \_\_\_\_\_ leaving the baby alone in the house.

3. *eliminate*

- a. The program calls for the \_\_\_\_\_ of all long-range nuclear weapons.
- b. Recent advances in medical science \_\_\_\_\_ the need for most patients to spend long periods in hospital.

4. *realize*

- a. These comments result in more natural and \_\_\_\_\_ speech.
- b. The \_\_\_\_\_ of situation is in no way affected by our wishes.
- c. Her circumstances had never been good enough for her hopes to be \_\_\_\_\_.

5. *explain*

- a. The engineer is giving an \_\_\_\_\_ of how the machine works.
- b. The enclosed letter \_\_\_\_\_ what has happened.

**7. Replace the italicized parts in the following sentences with words or expressions from the passages.**

1. The people in this country have *suffered* almost a decade of economic hardship.
2. The conference gave me an opportunity to meet and *talk* with some leaders in a relaxed surroundings.
3. The airline hopes to *cease* needless deaths in fires by using more fire-resistant materials.
4. The restaurant has a wide menu and the prices are quite *suitable*.
5. The shifting sands *spoil* the foundation of the beach house.
6. She *limited* herself to using the phone only once a day because the telephone bill had been so high.
7. The school *dealt successfully with* the problem of funding by getting local firms to sponsor teams.
8. You changed my feelings of *hopelessness* by making me realize that I can alter my destiny if I really want to.
9. She reminded herself that she was an adult woman, not a *shy and frightened* teenager.
10. It took him a long time to *gain* the skills he needed to become a professional artist.

### III Word Building

**8. The suffixes *-tion*, *-ation*, *-sion* often refer to “action or process”, “condition or result”.**

**They can always be used to form nouns from verbs. Study the following examples carefully.**

attend — attention      inform — information      conclude — conclusion

**A. Add appropriate *suffixes* to the following words to form nouns. Make changes in spelling if necessary and tell meanings of these words.**

civilize	extend	quote	imply
divide	consider	create	invade
recognize	submit	protect	locate
imagine	found	add	permit

**B. Put them in the blanks to complete the following sentences.**

1. This has provided valuable data for \_\_\_\_\_ of cultivable land.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ of very long sentences should be avoided in writing.
3. There was no \_\_\_\_\_ of dishonesty in his failure in business.
4. The river forms the \_\_\_\_\_ between the old and new parts of the city.
5. One primitive feature of early \_\_\_\_\_ was the absence of any government.
6. The designer's latest \_\_\_\_\_ is a backless evening dress.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ with which he acted showed him to be a kind man.
8. The illegal search was an \_\_\_\_\_ of their civil liberties.



9. The defeated general showed his \_\_\_\_\_ by giving up his sword.
10. Illness and age had changed her out of all \_\_\_\_\_.
11. He took the poor children under his \_\_\_\_\_.
12. This corner would make a good \_\_\_\_\_ for a gas station.

#### IV Comprehensive Training

- 9. Cloze:** Use the words and phrases in the box to fill in the blanks of the following passage.  
Change the form if necessary.

occur	promise	certain	serious	suffer from
repeat	failure	comparative	vary	black out

In November 1965, New York was 1 by an electricity 2. The authorities 3 that it would not happen again. Electricians were 4 that it would happen again within five years at the latest. In July 1977, there was a 5 performance that produced 6 degrees of chaos (混乱) throughout the city of eight million people. In 1965, the failure 7 in the cool autumn and at a time of 8 prosperity (繁荣). In 1977, the disaster was much more 9 because it came when unemployment was high and the city was 10 one of its worst heat waves.

- 10. Cloze:** For each blank in the following passage, choose the best answer from the choices given.

If you are like most people, your intelligence varies from season to season.

You are probably a lot 1 in the spring than you are at any other time of year. A 2 scientist, Ellsworth, concluded from other men's work and his own 3 peoples in different climates that climate and temperature have a 4 effect on our mental abilities.

He found that cool weather is much more favorable for creative thinking than is summer 5. This does not mean that all people are less intelligent in the summer than they are during the rest of the year. It does mean, 6, that the mental abilities of large numbers of

- |                      |                |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. more sensitive | B. sharper     |
| C. more natural      | D. more gifted |
| 2. A. jealous        | B. noted       |
| C. voted             | D. world-wide  |
| 3. A. of             | B. between     |
| C. on                | D. among       |
| 4. A. distinct       | B. infinitive  |
| C. definite          | D. outstanding |
| 5. A. temperature    | B. climate     |
| C. heat              | D. fever       |
| 6. A. still          | B. yet         |
| C. although          | D. however     |