

大学
英语
精读

4

College
English

Intensive Reading 4

STUDY
STABILITY
PROGRESS

学习

巩固

提高

陈培良 闫晓辉 韩 晗 编
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大学英语

学习·巩固·提高

(精读4)

陈培良 闫晓辉 韩 晗 编

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【内容简介】 本书是为文理科大学生学习《大学英语》(精读 4)编写的。全书共有 10 个单元,每单元内容设有课文学习、语言要点、短文欣赏、同步练习等栏目,同时还配有 3 套自测题,最后提供答案。学生通过学习、巩固、提高,可有规律地掌握语言重点,打好语言基础,提高语言应用能力和应试能力,为四、六级考试做好准备。同时,本书对学生的分析总结能力、语篇理解能力及语言修养的提高均有帮助。

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前 言

本书是根据《大学英语》(精读4)最新修订本编写的,旨在辅导大学生进一步学习、熟练、掌握原教材的内容和要求,并在此基础上拓宽知识面,为四、六级考试做好准备。

本书依国家教委审定的《大学英语》(修订本)教材按每个单元的顺序编写,内容安排上以有利于学习、巩固、提高为准绳,有详有略、重点突出、内容全面,从多方位、多层次提供了集知识性、趣味性及实用性为一体的丰富的辅导材料。学生使用本书能循序渐进地有规律地掌握语言重点,通过讲练结合打好语言基础,提高语言应用能力。

本书的独特之处突出体现在以下几点:

1. **课文学习**:该部分有语言短小精悍、生动活泼的课文背景与导读,以使学生对课文产生亲切感;有“中心思想(Main Idea)”对课文的总结概括及对文体、写作风格的简要分析,以使学生会分析总结,培养语篇能力;有“提纲(Outline)”对课文语篇层次进行分析,以使学生加深语篇理解,提高阅读分析能力。

2. **语言要点**:该部分对每单元的重点词、短语及搭配和难句进行了详实例解与释疑,内容涉及同义词辨析、惯用法、构词、语法重点等,是准确掌握和灵活运用语言的必读材料。

3. **短文欣赏**:每单元配有名著段落、名人演讲等范文,并且体裁多样,思想寓意深刻,文辞优美、洗炼,但又不乏抒情浪漫,难度和篇幅比(本套书)精读1,精读2,精读3略有增加,是增强语感、提高语言修养的最佳阅读材料,甚至可作为背诵的文选。

4. **同步练习**:该部分每单元配有标准化试题和写作练习,对重点词、短语及搭配和语法进行全面训练。每单元的写作练习与教材配合,以便有针对性地对各种体裁进行训练。全书配有三套自测题进行总结练习,整套练习的难度和水平向四级统考靠近,旨在加强学生语言应用能力的同时,提高应试能力。

此外,每单元末配有一条中英文对照的名人名言,以激发学生的智慧火花,促其奋发向上,提高自身素质。

本书1—5单元及测试1由闫晓辉编写,其中的写作练习和名人名言由韩晗提供;陈培良编写6—10单元及测试2、测试3,并负责全书统稿。

书中难免疏漏或不确之处,诚请读者斧正。

编 者

1999年10月

Contents

Unit One Big Bucks the Easy Way	1
课文学习(Text Study)	1
语言要点(Language Points)	1
短文欣赏(Passage Appreciation)	7
同步练习(Simultaneous Exercises)	9
阅读材料注释(Notes for Reading Activity)	11
Unit Two Deer and the Energy Cycle	12
课文学习(Text Study)	12
语言要点(Language Points)	13
短文欣赏(Passage Appreciation)	19
同步练习(Simultaneous Exercises)	20
阅读材料注释(Notes for Reading Activity)	22
Unit Three Why Do We Believe That the Earth Is Round?	23
课文学习(Text Study)	23
语言要点(Language Points)	24
短文欣赏(Passage Appreciation)	30
同步练习(Simultaneous Exercises)	31
阅读材料注释(Notes for Reading Activity)	33
Unit Four Jim Thorpe	34
课文学习(Text Study)	34
语言要点(Language Points)	35
短文欣赏(Passage Appreciation)	40
同步练习(Simultaneous Exercises)	42
阅读材料注释(Notes for Reading Activity)	44
Unit Five To Lie or Not to Lie — The Doctor's Dilemma	45
课文学习(Text Study)	45
语言要点(Language Points)	46
短文欣赏(Passage Appreciation)	51

同步练习(Simultaneous Exercises)	52
阅读材料注释(Notes for Reading Activity)	54
Test Paper 1 (for Units 1—5)	55
Unit Six How to Mark a Book	66
课文学习(Text Study)	66
语言要点(Language Points)	66
短文欣赏(Passage Appreciation)	74
同步练习(Simultaneous Exercises)	75
阅读材料注释(Notes for Reading Activity)	77
Unit Seven The Luncheon	78
课文学习(Text Study)	78
语言要点(Language Points)	79
短文欣赏(Passage Appreciation)	87
同步练习(Simultaneous Exercises)	88
阅读材料注释(Notes for Reading Activity)	89
Unit Eight The New Caves	91
课文学习(Text Study)	91
语言要点(Language Points)	92
短文欣赏(Passage Appreciation)	98
同步练习(Simultaneous Exercises)	99
阅读材料注释(Notes for Reading Activity)	101
Unit Nine Journey West	102
课文学习(Text Study)	102
语言要点(Language Points)	103
短文欣赏(Passage Appreciation)	111
同步练习(Simultaneous Exercises)	112
阅读材料注释(Notes for Reading Activity)	114
Unit Ten Why People Work	115
课文学习(Text Study)	115
语言要点(Language Points)	116
短文欣赏(Passage Appreciation)	126
同步练习(Simultaneous Exercises)	127
阅读材料注释(Notes for Reading Activity)	128
Test Paper 2 (for Units 6—10)	130

Test Paper 3 (for Units 1—10)	140
Key	150
Exercises (Units 1—10)	150
Test Paper 1	155
Test Paper 2	156
Test Paper 3	157
参考文献(Bibliography)	159

Unit One

Big Bucks the Easy Way

课文学习 (Text Study)

经过考虑,两个孩子承揽了投递广告插页这个活,以为这是轻而易举赚大钱的好机会。但结果证明,挣大钱或取得成功根本不容易。从这次经历中,孩子们很快就学会了像合作、效率以及商业道德等管理手段。后来还认识到,书和钱一样重要,甚至比钱更重要。

1. 中心思想 (Main Idea)

Having looked into Father's suggestion, the two sons undertook the delivery of advertisement inserts and thought of it as a piece of cake to get big bucks. Through the experience, they quickly learned some management skills. They also learned that there was no easy way to make lots of money or become successful in the world.

2. 提纲 (Outline)

This is a story about how two college sons manage to hand-deliver millions of pages of advertisement inserts to 4,000 houses by 7 a. m. Sunday morning with payment of \$ 600 in all. At first they think it is a piece of cake and they can finish the job out of question. However, later they find that they need some management skills in order to get their work done, such as planning, cooperation, team work, efficiency and business ethics in order to meet the real world's challenge.

语言要点 (Language Points)

1. 重点词 (Key Words)

Verb: enthuse, deliver, settle, inquire, echo, inform, cram, work, shrink

Noun: bonus, stack

Adjective: leisurely, lucrative, sour, competitive

(1) **enthuse**

- a) *vi.* be full of enthusiasm (表示)热心

The children enthused over the idea of going to the theater.

孩子们对去看戏这个主意无不雀跃。

- b) *vt.* make ... have enthusiasm 使充满热情,使感兴趣

I would enthuse them to make friends with these lonely people.

我将使他们乐于与这些孤独的人交朋友。

(2) **deliver** *vt.* hand over (letters, messages, goods) 投递(信件), 送(口信, 货物)

If you make purchase in our store, we'll deliver goods to your door.

如果您在我店购物,我们将送货上门。

The boy has to deliver newspaper to the door before going to school.

这个男孩得把报纸送到每家每户后才去上学。

构词: delivery *n.* 投递, 递送

A newspaper delivery boy can earn some money by delivering newspaper.

报童凭送报挣些钱。

(3) **settle** *vt.*

- a) provide sb. to live in (a place) 使定居(常用被动)

The American West was hardly settled until the 15th century.

直到15世纪,美洲西部才有人定居。

- b) to place (sb. or oneself) so as to be comfortable 安置,安放

The mother settled the baby in the crib.

妈妈把婴儿放进小床。

After dinner the old man settled himself in a sofa.

饭后,老人很舒服地坐到沙发里。

(4) **inquire** *v.* ask for the purpose of learning or information 询问,打听

句型: inquire sth. from sb.

inquire of sb. about sth.

inquire into

They inquired (of me) the shortest way to the station.

他们(向我)打听去火车站哪条路最近。

The police inquired into her background. 警方审查了她的背景。

辨析: ask, question, interrogate, inquire

ask 指最一般的、无特殊含义的提问。question 是一连串发问,盘查,常用于教学提问或审讯。interrogate 指审问,正式而又系统性强。inquire 目的在于了解事实或真理的询问。

Ask and you will find which is which.

只要问一问就会了解事物的差别。

I hate being questioned at length on my personal affairs.

我讨厌别人盘问我的私事。

The judge interrogated both the criminal and the witnesses before making a

decision.

法官在做出决定之前审问了犯人和证人。

She inquired of the local people about the best theatre in the city.

她向当地人打听城里最好的剧院。

(5) **echo**

a) *vt.* say or do what another person says or does 随声附和

They echoed every word of their leader. 他们随声应和着领导的每一句话。

b) *vi.* repeat (the words) 发出回声, 共鸣

The room echoed with the sound of music. 房间里回荡着音乐声。

(6) **inform** *vt.* tell, give information to sb. 告诉, 通知

Can you inform me where he lives? 你能告诉我他住在哪儿吗?

We watch TV news these days to keep ourselves informed of the situation in the flooding area. 我们这几天收看电视新闻, 以便了解洪涝灾区的情况。

搭配: inform against (on) 告发, 检举

He went to the police and informed against the criminals.

他到警察局告发了那些罪犯。

(7) **cram**

a) *vt.* force something into a small space 填塞, 勉强塞入

In a hurry, he crammed the papers into a drawer. 匆忙中, 他将文件塞进了抽屉。

He crammed food into his mouth and rushed out.

他胡乱塞了几口饭就一头冲了出去。

b) *vi.* fill a space 塞, 挤满

Thousands of people crammed into the Stadium to see the final game.

成千上万的人挤在体育场里观看决赛。

(8) **work** *v.* (of a machine, body, plan, method, etc.) operate, function, have the desired result or effect 起作用, 奏效

Will these new methods work? 这些新方法会有效吗?

This medicine works wonders for colds. 这种药对感冒有特效。

(9) **shrink** *v.* become less or smaller (数量)减少, (尺寸)缩小

His magazines began to shrink as he lent more and more to his friends.

他把越来越多的杂志借给他的朋友们, 他的藏书也就越来越少了。

This detergent won't shrink wool. 这种洗洁精不会使毛料收缩。

辨析: shrink, contract, compress, condense

shrink 指由于缩水及其他原因尺寸变小。 contract 指遇冷物体收缩, 或内力作用下的紧缩, 收拢。 compress 指受外力挤压后物体尺寸缩小。 condense 指的是浓缩。

Metals contract as they become cool. 金属遇冷收缩。

Air is compressed in the pump. 泵里的空气被压缩了。

Milk is condensed. 牛奶进行了浓缩处理。

(10) **bonus** *n.* sth. given or paid over what is due 奖金, 奖励

He got a vacation bonus for his contribution.

由于他做的贡献,他得到了一次额外的假期。

说明:bonus 是 reward(酬金)以外的酬劳,指带鼓励性的奖金。reward 是一种 payment, 包括 wage(工资), salary(薪水)。此外,注意下面这些表达钱的词语的不同含义:allowance 津贴; pocket money 零花钱; award(= scholarship)奖学金; tip 小费。

(11) **stack** *n.* an orderly pile or heap of things one above another 一叠, 一堆

a stack of paper 一叠纸 a stack of hay 一垛干草

短语: stacks of (colloq.) large amount of [口语] 大量的

I have stacks of work waiting to be done. 我有很多工作要做。

(12) **leisurely** *adj. & adv.* not in a haste, unhurried(ly) 从容的(地)

Since we have plenty of time, we might as well take a leisurely walk on the sidewalk.

既然时间充裕,咱们不妨沿人行道悠闲地逛逛。

(13) **lucrative** *adj.* profitable, money-gaining 赚钱生利的

Commercial advertising is a lucrative business. 做商业广告是个有利可图的行业。

(14) **sour** *adj.*

a) having a sharp taste (like that of lemon) 酸味的

The plums taste sour. 这些李子尝起来酸得很。

The baby's clothes have a sour odor. 这婴儿的衣服有股酸臭气味。

b) (fig.) bad-tempered; sharp-tongued (喻)坏脾气的,尖酸刻薄的

She was sour towards her colleagues. 她对同事很尖刻。

(15) **competitive** *adj.* of competition 有竞争性的,竞争的

He took the competitive examination for the job of postal clerk.

他参加了邮政职员择优录用考试。

2. 短语及搭配 (Phrases and Collocations)

pull up,	a piece of cake,	make a dent (in),	cut into,
have no business (doing),		settle for,	settle one's account,
for sale,	do with		

(1) **pull up** bring or come to a stop (使)停下

The car pulled up when the light turned red. 红灯亮时,车停了下来。

(2) **a piece of cake** sth. very easy to do 轻松愉快的事情,容易的事情

Don't worry, this work is a piece of cake. 别担心,这项工作很容易。

(3) **make a dent (in)** make a first step towards success in 取得初步进展,完成开头的阶段

I haven't even made a dent in this job of painting the house.

我几乎还未动手粉刷房子。

(4) **cut into**

- a) reduce; decrease 减少

The decline of the neighborhood cut into the value of Mr. Morton's house.

周围居民的减少降低了莫顿先生的房价。

- b) interrupt 插嘴,打断(谈话等)

She cut into our conversation twice. 她两次打断我们的谈话。

比较: cut in 插嘴,打断(谈话等);超车

Don't cut in when someone else is talking. 别人讲话时不要插嘴。

Accidents are often caused by drivers who try to cut in.

交通事故常因驾驶员超车而造成。

- (5) **have no business (doing)** have no right or reason 没有权利,不该

You have no business hitting the boy. 你不该打这个小孩。

- (6) **settle for** accept, although not altogether satisfactory 勉强接受,将就

Many women refuse to settle for staying at home. 很多妇女不满足于呆在家中。

比较: settle in move into a new house / apartment 迁入(新居)

You must come and see our new house when we've settled in.

我们迁入新居后,你一定要来看看我们的新房子。

settle down begin to live in; calm down 定居;平静下来

The family settled down in Guangzhou. 全家都已在广州定居。

You had better settle down and start studying. 你最好静下心来开始学习。

- (7) **settle one's/an account(with sb.)** pay what one owes 结账,(喻)算账

Adam used to settle accounts with the grocer at the end of each month.

亚当总是在月末同杂货商结账。

She insulted my mother, so I have an account to settle with her.

她侮辱了我的母亲,我得跟她算这笔账。

- (8) **for sale** intended to be sold 待售的,出售的

All the pictures in this exhibition are for sale. 这个展览会上的画都出售。

比较: **on sale** 上市,出售;减价,贱卖

Copies of the book are on sale at all the principal bookstores.

这书在各大书店有售。

I got this hat on sale; it was very cheap. 我这顶帽子是减价时买的,非常便宜。

- (9) **do with**

- a) need or want (无被动语态,常与 could 连用) 需要

The room could do with a thorough cleaning. 室内要彻底清扫了。

- b) bear, put up with (无被动语态,常与否定词连用) 忍受

I can't do with waiting any longer. I must go right away.

我不能再等了,我必须马上走。

- c) finish with(无被动语态,常与 have, be 连用) 用完,做完

Have you done with the newspaper? 报纸看完了吗?

3. 难句释疑 (Explanations for Difficult Sentences)

- (1) "But it pains me," I said, "to find that you both have been panhandling so long that it no longer embarrasses you."

“但是看到你们俩伸手讨钱讨惯了一点也不感到尴尬的样子，”我说，“真使我痛心。”

重述: I'm sorry to see that you both have been begging money so long that it no longer causes you to feel ashamed.

说明: 该句中的 it 是引导词，作形式主语。不定式短语 to find ... 是真正的主语。第一个 that 从句作 find 的宾语。第二个 that 从句作 so long 的结果状语。have been panhandling 现在完成进行时，表示从小要钱，直到读大学的此刻一直习惯了的行为。panhandle 本是名词，指平底锅的把手，转意为手拿着锅把沿街乞讨，作动词用。

pain

- a) *vt.* cause pain to, hurt 使痛苦

It pains me to have to disobey you, but I must.

不得不违背你的意愿，这使我伤心，但我必须这样。

- b) *n.* suffering; great discomfort of the body or mind 痛苦，疼痛

Her words eased his pain. 她的话减轻了他的痛苦。

搭配: go to great pains to do sth. 努力，煞费苦心

take pains to do sth. 尽力

He went to great pains to stress his party's independence.

他竭力强调他的政党的独立性。

He took pains to please his boss. 他尽力讨好老板。

- (2) Even as we speak, two big guys are carrying armloads of paper up the walk.

就在我们说话的当口，两个大个子正各抱着一大捆广告走过来了。

armload *n.* armful 单臂或双臂能捧起的一抱之量

I had an armload of books to carry to the upstairs. 我要把一大摞书抱到楼上去。

构词: 用 load 构成的常用复合词还有 carload, wagonload, trainload, shipload, planeload 等。注意这些词的复数都是在词尾加-s, 又如

Three trainloads of soldiers were transported to the front line.

三列车的士兵被送上了前线。

- (3) I had had a marvelous steak, but knew better by now than to say so.

我吃的牛排好极了，但现在还是不说为妙。

重述: I had had a delicious meal of steak, but it's sensible not to tell her the truth by now.

know better than be wise or experienced enough not (to do sth.) 很懂(而不至于), 没有傻到去做某事

He should have known better than to take the risk.

他早就应当明白不能冒这种风险。

- (4) Obtaining an audience with son No. 1, I snarled, "I'll kill you if you threaten one of those kids again!"

大儿子一接电话,我便咆哮开了:“如果你再威胁那些孩子,我就对你不客气!”

说明:作者在这里使用了几个较为正式的词来表达父亲和大儿子通电话之难,非常幽默。

- (5) By the time I arrived home, the boys had already settled their accounts: \$ 150 in labor costs, \$ 40 for gasoline, and a like amount for gifts...

等我回到家里,孩子们已经结了账:劳务支出 150 元,汽油费 40 元,还有 40 元买礼品……

like *adj.* equal, same, similar 相当的,一样的

It won't work to give all the workers a like bonus.

给所有工人发同样多的奖金,这样的做法行不通。

- (6) Then one Saturday morning my attention was drawn to the odd goings-on of our two youngest sons.

后来,在一个星期六的上午,我们两个小儿子的奇怪举动引起了我的注意。

说明:这里讲的不是前面提到的上大学的那两个儿子,而是最小的两个。

goings-on 正在发生的(可疑的或不正常的)事情(行为或举动)

The goings-on in that house are shocking. 这所房子里发生的事情令人震惊。

在本文中 goings-on 指搬箱子、谈论财源、出售书籍等一系列行为。

- (7) Then you might as well make a little money from them.

你还不如把书卖掉赚点钱。

may/might as well with equal or better effect 还是……的好,倒不如

You may just as well tell me the truth. 你还是把真相告诉我为好。

You might as well close the door behind you when you go out of the room.

你走出房间时,最好随手关门。

短文欣赏 (Passage Appreciation)

Sorrows of the Millionaire

The millionaire class, a small but growing one into which any of us may be flung tomorrow by the accidents of commerce, is perhaps the most neglected in the community. As far as I know, this is the first tract that has ever been written for millionaires.

In the advertisements of the manufacturers of the country, I find that everything is produced for the million and nothing for the millionaire. Children, boys, youth, "gents"^①, ladies, artisans, professional men, even peers, and kings, are catered for^②; but the millionaire's custom (惠顾) is evidently not worth having; there are too few of him. Whilst the poorest have their Rag Fair^③, a duly organized and busy market in Houndsditch, where you can buy a boot for a penny, you may search the world in vain for the market where the £50 boot, the special dear line^④ of hats at forty guineas^⑤, the cloth of gold bicycling suit, and the Cleopatra claret^⑥, four pearls to the bottle, can be purchased wholesale.

Thus the unfortunate millionaire has the responsibility of prodigious (巨大的) wealth

without the possibility of enjoying himself more than any ordinary rich man. Indeed, in many things he cannot enjoy himself more than many poor men do, nor even so much; for a drum major^① is better dressed; a trainer's stable lad often rides a better horse; the first-class carriage is shared by office boys taking their young ladies out for the evening; everybody who goes down to Brighton(布赖顿市) for Sunday rides in the Pullman car^②; and of what use is it to be able to pay for a peacock's brain sandwich when there is nothing to be had but ham or beef?

The injustice of this state of things has not been sufficiently considered. A man with an income of £25 a year can multiply his comfort beyond all calculation by doubling his income. A man with £50 a year can at least quadruple his comfort by doubling his income. Probably up to even £250 a year doubled income means doubled comfort. After that the increment of comfort grows less in proportion to the increment of income until a point is reached at which the victim is satiated(厌腻) and even surfeited(放纵的) with everything that money can procure(获得). To expect him to enjoy another hundred thousand pounds because men like money, is exactly as if you were to expect a confectioner's shop-boy to enjoy two hours more work a day because boys are fond of sweets. What can the wretched millionaire do that needs a million? Does he want a fleet of yachts, a Rotten Row^③ full of carriages, an army of servants, a whole city of town houses, or a continent for a game preserve^④? Can he attend more than one theatre in one evening, or wear more than one suit at a time, or digest more meals than his butler(男管家)? Is it a luxury to have more money to take care of, more begging letters to read, and to be cut off from those delicious Alnaschar dreams^⑤ in which the poor man, sitting down to consider what he will do in the always possible event of some unknown relative leaving him a fortune, forgets his privation.

And yet there is no sympathy for this hidden sorrow of Plutocracy(富豪统治). The poor alone are pitied. Societies spring up in all directions to relieve all sorts of comparatively happy people, from discharged prisoners in the first rapture(狂喜) of their regained liberty to children reveling(欢喜) in the luxury of an unlimited appetite; but no hand is stretched out to the millionaire, except to beg. In all our dealing with him lies implicit the delusion that he has nothing to complain of, and that he ought to be ashamed of rolling in wealth whilst others are starving.

by George Bernard Shaw

注释(Notes):

① gents [俗]绅士

② are catered for 得到供应

③ Rag Fair 旧衣市场

④ line (一类)货色

⑤ Guineas 畿尼(旧英国货币)

⑥ Cleopatra claret 克利奥帕特拉牌红葡萄酒。Cleopatra 为公元前 51 年至公元前 30 年埃及女王,以她

命名，以示高贵。

- ⑦ drum major 行进中的军乐队指挥
- ⑧ Pullman car 普尔门式客车——有舒适的单人座位并可供应酒食的火车客车
- ⑨ Rotten Row 伦敦海德公园的骑马道
- ⑩ preserve (蓄养鸟兽的)苑、林
- ⑪ Alnaschar dreams 《天方夜谭》故事。Alnaschar 用所有的钱买了一筐玻璃器皿，想以此发财并结婚。
由于向想像中的妻子发脾气，他一脚踢翻筐子，玻璃器皿尽毁。故事寓意类似我国的“黄粱梦”。

问题 (Questions):

1. Why is the millionaire class the most neglected in the community?
2. What can a man do with £50 a year by doubling his income?
3. What is the pleasure especially for a poor man?
4. Who are pitied?
5. What is the delusion when we deal with a millionaire?

同步练习 (Simultaneous Exercises)

1. Choose the Best Answer

- (1) The two countries _____ the term of peace.
A. agreed on B. agreed to C. agreed with D. agreed in
- (2) You should _____ to play football right after dinner.
A. had better B. know better than C. settle with D. settle up
- (3) It _____ me to accept such a brutal news.
A. inspired B. pained C. astonished D. moved
- (4) There were two small rooms in the beach house, _____ served as a kitchen.
A. the smaller of which B. the smallest of which
C. the smaller of them D. smallest of that
- (5) Thus _____, they make a still bolder plan for the next year.
A. encouraging B. encouraged C. to encourage D. be encouraged
- (6) He wanted \$100 for his boat but had to _____ half that price.
A. settle down B. settle for C. settle with D. settle up
- (7) _____ the saying goes, "Where there is a will, there is a way."
A. As B. Like C. With D. Upon
- (8) I want you to keep me _____ of what things are going on with you.
A. informing B. informed C. to have informed D. inform
- (9) This ticket _____ you to a free meal in our new restaurant.
A. gives B. entitles C. grants D. credits
- (10) My experience ought to be a warning to those too _____ in their own opinions.
A. certain B. sensitive C. sure D. confident

- (11) Then, her eyes _____ again, she added, "you should see what the people eat today."
- A. sparkled B. sparkle C. sparkling D. being sparkled
- (12) They are engaged in designing an engine rather than _____ the machine.
- A. to repair B. repairing C. repair D. be repairing
- (13) He _____ to be good at listening comprehension, but that is not the case.
- A. pretends B. boasts C. claims D. declares
- (14) His _____ prevented him from doing anything dishonorable.
- A. respect B. honor C. pride D. satisfaction
- (15) The man had 30 parcels to be _____ at homes all over the town.
- A. scattered B. contributed C. distributed D. divided
- (16) He suggested that Mr. Green _____ the manager of the firm.
- A. is B. was C. be D. would be
- (17) _____, I left the U. S. A. for Beijing as soon as I had finished my research there.
- A. Pleased B. Having pleased
C. Pleasing D. Having been pleased
- (18) Jack had no _____ to be so friendly to such a shameless person.
- A. ability B. patience C. intelligence D. business
- (19) It's scheduled for me on a flight tomorrow and so it's _____ I can't come to the office by then.
- A. most likely B. like C. probable D. perhaps
- (20) Television keeps us informed about _____ events and the latest developments in science and politics.
- A. current B. fashionable C. new D. past
- (21) She solved the puzzle easily and smiled with _____.
- A. complacency B. consideration C. consequence D. congratulation
- (22) Because I don't take any sugar in my tea, I _____ to forget to offer it to other people.
- A. like B. come C. tend D. have
- (23) By that time, Eliot had already risen to _____ in the literary circle in his country.
- A. significance B. prominence C. elevation D. phenomenon
- (24) This baby seldom cries _____ it is tired.
- A. before B. until C. when D. unless
- (25) The boss refused to raise the workers' wages, saying that it would _____ the profits.
- A. cut in B. cut out C. cut into D. cut short

2. Writing Practice

Write a composition in three paragraphs on the topic "Part-time Jobs". You should write no
— 10 —