



普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材

★ 教育部大学外语推荐教材

新视野

NEW HORIZON
COLLEGE ENGLISH

大学英语

综合训练

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外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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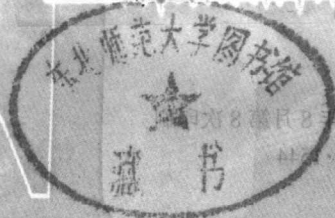
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新视野大学英语

综合训练 3

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前 言

大学英语的发展历程,可追溯到20世纪80年代初期。我国的外语教育家们博采古今中外之长,精心研究,推出了《大学英语教学大纲》和大学英语四、六级考试,编写了一套套各具特色的精品教材,创造了大学英语教学蓬勃发展、满园春色的今天!

新旧世纪的交替,不是一个简单的更迭,而是事物不断发展、循序渐进的过程。新世纪带来的是新的起点,新的追求,新的开拓。在教育战线上,我们看到了宏伟壮观的“面向21世纪教育振兴行动计划”、“新世纪高等教育改革工程”、“新世纪网络课程建设工程”等一系列新世纪的大手笔。

“新世纪网络课程建设工程”是经国务院批准的、由教育部实施的“面向21世纪振兴行动计划”的重点工程。“新世纪网络课程建设工程”计划用两年左右的时间,建设200门左右的基础性网络课程。《新视野大学英语》便是其中之一,它像一枝刚刚破土而出的幼苗,沐浴着新世纪的曙光,带着思索与遐想,来到了大学英语教师和学生的身旁。它是教育部普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材,也是教育部大学外语推荐教材。我们作为《新视野大学英语》的作者,怀着无限的诚挚,愿与广大高校英语界的同仁们共同探讨大学英语再上一个新台阶的思路。

一、《新视野大学英语》的探索

《新视野大学英语》的设计、编写和制作过程是一个向同仁学习的过程,一个上下求索的过程。这种探索主要体现在以下几个方面:

1. 传统的课本与光盘、网络课程

《新视野大学英语》这套教材同步提供课本、光盘与网络课程。传统的课本是几千年文化的承袭,为人类培养了一代又一代的社会栋梁。课本有其特有的编写体系,摒弃课本会严重影响长期形成的教学理念。课本仍然是不可取代的、行之有效的根本性教学工具。课本与光盘、网络课程的同步推出,有助于拓宽教学内容,使教学内容可以从课本开始,通过因特网这一媒介,延伸到多元化的信息世界;课本与光盘、网络课程的同步推出,有助于广大教师对教与学的思维转化和手段更新,使传统的“灌注式教学”能逐步演化到自主选择、参与式的教学;课本与光盘、网络课程的同步推出,会引起教学模式的转变,既可以实现由教师现场指导的实时同步学习,也可以实现在教学计划指导下的非实时自学,还可以实现通过使用电子邮件、网上讨论区、网络通话等手段的小组合作型学习等。

2. 课堂教学与网络教学

《新视野大学英语》不仅继承了传统课堂教学的优良传统,还兼有网络课程的许多长处:不仅包括教学内容的传输,还有学生学业管理模块;不仅跟踪学生的学与练的过程,还自动记录学习的情况,提供平时学习成绩的查询。此外,网络课程还为教师提供了试题库及实施考试的工具和环境。《新视野大学英语》充分利用了网络实时和异时交互的工具,在网络课件内量身定做了自己的网上讨论区和电子邮件及邮件列表系统,使学生在《新视野大学英语》网站上方便快捷地实现互动交流,开展小组合作型学习。然而这一切只是对课堂教学的延伸、补充和加强,绝对不是取代课堂教学。面对面的课堂教学仍然是师生交互的重要手段。在网络课程内容日益丰富的情况下,教师应适量减少内容的重复讲解,同时要加强面授形式的课堂教学与辅导。



3. 基本教学内容与教学内容的拓宽

《新视野大学英语》的网络课程提供了极为详尽的教学内容，其中包含了传统教学模式中最基本的东西。同时，网络课程还提供了网上工具，便于教师自行制作教案或修改网络已提供的教案，以便丰富和完善教学内容。此外，网络课程还利用互联网的便捷，提供了与课文内容相关的网址，为学生提供了个性化学习的空间。但有一点不可忽视，即面对基本教学内容与拓宽的教学内容之间的选择，教师应以基本教学内容作为教学的主战场。

4. 语言学理论与教学实践

从20世纪80年代开始，许多语言学、应用语言学的著作开始被陆续引进我国，广大高校英语教师在教学实践的同时，潜心研读理论，主动将理论应用于教学实践和教学科研。《新视野大学英语》的编委在设计、编写和制作的过程中，就十分注意理论对实践的指导作用。

著名的语言学家Widdowson指出：“以交际为目的的语言教学要求一种教学方法，即把语言技能和交际能力结合在一起。”他又指出，“从课堂教学的角度来说，尽管在课堂中有些练习或活动可能会侧重于某一种技能的训练，可是其成功往往需要学习者使用到其他的交际技能。”《新视野大学英语》就体现了这样一种以应用为本，听、说、读、写多位一体的教材设计理念，把提高学生综合应用能力放在首位。其配套的《读写教程》与《听说教程》在内容上联系紧密，听、说、读、写练习互为补充，浑然一体。

根据第二语言或外语习得理论，阅读文章的长度和生词量之间应该有一定的比例关系。课文长度是一个值得注意的问题：课文过长，会造成课堂教学操作上的困难；课文过短，会使生词相对集中，生词量过多，造成学习者理解上的困难，而频繁的查阅生词会挫伤学习者的阅读积极性。《新视野大学英语》对阅读课文的长度有适当的控制，如《读写教程》一级的课文一般在700词左右，《读写教程》二级的课文在800词左右，《读写教程》三、四级的课文在900词左右，快速阅读则每篇控制在300词左右。每篇课文出现的单词的数量控制在课文总词量的5%至7%左右。

*A University Grammar of English*的作者之一Quirk曾经指出：“我们的眼光……应该重点放在词汇的共核上，该共核构成了任何英语语体——无论多么专业的语体——的主要部分。不掌握词汇的共核，对于任何语体来说，都无法达到比学舌水平稍好一点的流利程度。”著名的语言学家、Cobuild系列词典的主编John Sinclair也提出：“在没有特定指导方针的前提下，我们可以建议任何英语学习者把学习的重点放在：(a)语言中的最常见词形；(b)词汇的核心用法；(c)它们构成的典型组合搭配。”《新视野大学英语》教材的编写也体现了对核心词汇的关注和重视，《新视野大学英语》第一级的起点为1,800单词，在1~4级教材中覆盖全部的核心词汇四级词汇，在5~6级教材中覆盖全部的六级词汇。

语言学家Harmer指出：“如果我们希望学生学到的语言是在真实生活中能够使用的语言，那么在教材编写中接受性技能和产出性技能的培养也应该像在生活中那样有机结合在一起，注重各分项能力训练之间的衔接和互补及篇章层次上的一体化技能培训，孤立地发展某项技能显然是荒谬的。”《新视野大学英语》所有栏目和练习的编写，均紧扣课文进行，彼此衔接和补充。语篇分析、写作、阅读技能、内容概要等全部取材于课文。我们认为课文是最佳的语篇分析素材和写作范本，也是阅读技能分析和操练的素材。

5. 教学与测试

测试是教学的重要检测和评估手段。测试理论与实践的发展，为我们提供了各种不同性质、不同目的测试。在教学过程中，我们选择以学业测试为主线，引导学生在教材学习上

多下功夫。《新视野大学英语》同步提供了每级教材的试题库。教师可以根据教学进度和学生的学习情况,选择某一个或几个单元,选择某一个或几个题型作为测试内容。测试的时间也可以根据需要进行五分钟的小测验,或两个小时的综合测试。教师既可以从题库中选择试题,也可以删改或增加试题。试题库提供的试题可以在学校局域网上进行测试,组织几个甚至更多的教室同步测试,也可以在不联网的情况下组织测试,或在计算机上实现无纸化测试。当然也允许教师从试题库获取试卷、录音,在打印之后,用传统的方式组织小测验或测试。

6. 教学与科研

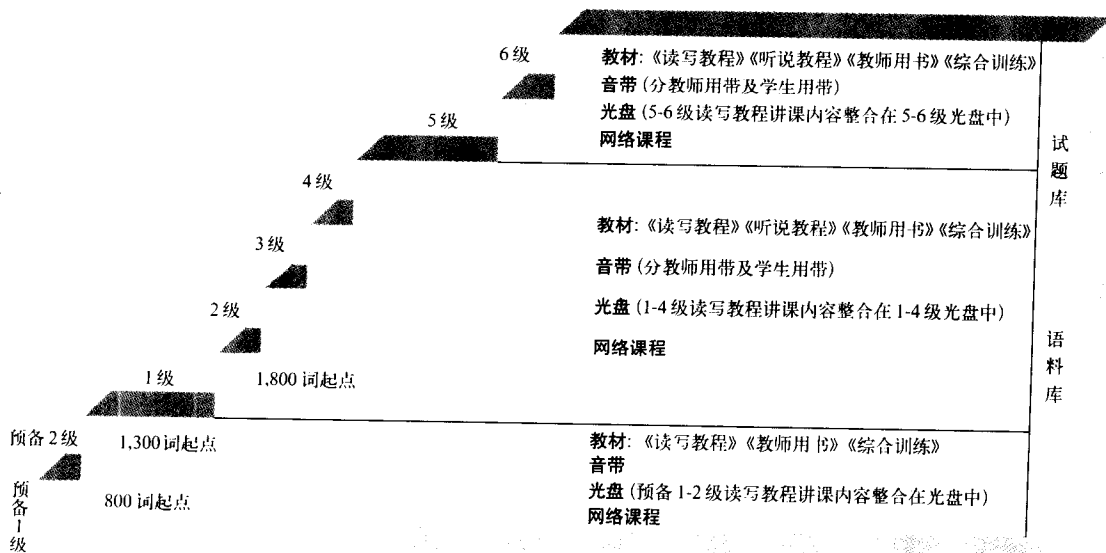
《新视野大学英语》的设计、编写和制作过程是一个教学与科研相结合的探索过程,反过来它又为高校外语教学科研提供了交流和探讨的园地。在编写过程中,我们同时设计和制作了配套专用的语料库。根据目前情况,估计语料库的最终规模可达到150万词左右,相当于国外著名的Brown和LOB语料库的最初规模,也相当于最近国外学术界推出的Cobuild TEFL的规模,可以适用于各种不同用途的研究。语料库的建立既为本套教材的编写提供了素材,也为对本套教材作评估的有识之士提供了依据。

7. 《读写教程》、《听说教程》与《综合训练》的关系

《新视野大学英语》的《读写教程》以题材为中心组织单元,但每个单元的三篇课文的体裁形式不一定完全相同。《听说教程》配合《读写教程》的中心话题展开并组织听、说训练,《综合训练》则配合《读写教程》对词汇、语法、结构、翻译、阅读等多方面提供进一步操练的内容。《新视野大学英语》通过《读写教程》这一主线,以培养读、写、译的能力为主,同时结合《听说教程》与《综合训练》,全面培养听、说、读、写、译的能力。

二、《新视野大学英语》的框架结构

《新视野大学英语》拥有课本、光盘与网络课程三种不同的载体,既可以选择使用,也可以组合使用。《新视野大学英语》的主教材每一级分别有《读写教程》、《听说教程》、《综合训练》以及《教师用书》。现把《新视野大学英语》全套教材的框架结构图示如下:



注: 试题库只以软件包形式向使用院校或单位提供。

三、《新视野大学英语》的编写和制作队伍

《新视野大学英语》项目总负责人、教材总主编为上海交通大学郑树棠教授。

《新视野大学英语》顾问有胡文仲、杨惠中、汪榕培、Frank Borchardt(美国)、Joyce Wilkinson(加拿大)。

参加《新视野大学英语》编写、制作的单位有：上海交通大学、清华大学、东北大学、哈尔滨工业大学、同济大学、北京师范大学、华东理工大学、北京理工大学、北方交通大学、上海大学、上海师范大学、北京工业大学、天津大学、南开大学、石油大学等。

《新视野大学英语》编委会成员有(以姓氏笔画为序)：王亚平、王基鹏、王焱华、毛忠明、许建平、李思国、乔梦铎、辛丁、陈永捷、吴江、吴树敬、陆伟忠、汪家树、罗立胜、金启军、周国强、周俊英、郑树棠、胡全生、顾大喜、徐玲、徐钟、黄跃华、嵇纬武。

参加《新视野大学英语》编写、制作的有全国十余所大学的几十名资深教授和中青年骨干教师。

新世纪的到来标志着一个新的开端。《新视野大学英语》带给我们的是辛勤的耕耘，无尽的探索。它像一枝刚刚破土而出的幼苗，需要我们去灌溉和呵护；它提供给广大教师的是教学、实践、再创造、再发展的园地。岁月的交替，不是我们追求的终结，而是新的追求的开始，《新视野大学英语》在实践中能否成功，关键在于我们是否辛勤地付出。我们愿以自己的汗水来浇灌这块园地的鲜花，使之更加绚丽多彩。

《新视野大学英语》编委会

2002年12月

编写及使用说明

《新视野大学英语: 综合训练 3》是《新视野大学英语: 读写教程 3》的配套用书, 供学习大学英语的学生使用。

本书共有 10 个单元, 每单元均由三部分组成: 第一部分为 Reading Passage A 的配套练习, 第二部分为 Reading Passage B 的配套练习, 第三部分为快速阅读训练。

本书第一、二部分包括以下六类练习: 1. 单词填空; 2. 动词时态和语态; 3. 构词; 4. 短语动词和习语; 5. 短语与词组翻译; 6. 翻译。

第三部分包括六篇 300 词左右的短文, 每篇后面均有五道阅读理解选择题。短文内容大多与读写教程课文相关, 以增加《读写教程》所含词汇的复现率, 并方便学生复习、巩固在《读写教程》中所学的内容。

《综合训练》内容不是《读写教程》中已有练习的重复。本书编者与《读写教程》编者反复讨论后, 确定了分别编入《读写教程》及《综合训练》的内容和练习形式。使用《新视野大学英语》系列教材的教师可根据学生的具体情况, 使用《综合训练》中的全部或部分内容。

《新视野大学英语》总主编为上海交通大学郑树棠。

《新视野大学英语: 综合训练 3》主编为哈尔滨工业大学乔梦铎、王桂芝, 参加编写的主要人员有哈尔滨工业大学侯晓玉、李穆、王立欣、韩光、姜洁, 石油大学王基鹏、连松青、孙秀丽、冯晓梅等。本书由郑树棠和美籍专家 William Bruce 审定全稿。

在从事材料整理、计算机处理等方面上海交通大学陈庆昌、冯宗祥、赵勇、管博、王秀文、朱一凡、杨敏敏、胡海燕、阮晓辉、孙华萍等做了大量工作, 在此一并表示感谢。

编者

2002 年 12 月

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UNIT 1

Part I

Exercises for Passage A

1 Complete the following sentences with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

suspicion considerate hedge [hedʒ] 对冲 fantastic multiple }
 mess glorious 辉煌的 furnish 提供 deposit substantial }
 bulk 大批 debt justify bloody arrange }
 commissioner 委员

1. A commissioner is an official elected by an athletic organization or league to exercise administrative (行政管理) or regulatory powers over it.
2. He decided to return home and become the wealthy and glorious family man. considerate
3. After 7 days of fight, the soldiers finally won in the cruel and bloody battle.
4. The club has some great facilities, a marvelous ground, some substantial support, and most important of all, we're in a sound financial position. fantastic
5. He died in hospital several days later of mess multiple injuries, including a broken arm, six broken ribs, two broken fingers and severe injuries in the liver.
6. Mr. Bond is hoping to pay off his large debt to Sotheby's through the sale of an important and precious painting by Manet, *La Promenade*.
7. We will attempt to meet a multiple substantial part of our energy needs from nuclear energy.
8. If he is in a bargaining mood, he might like to ask them to furnish him with a new typewriter.
9. George had got the deposit ready for a house and made the first down payment.
10. The flowers should open and be at their suspicious best for Christmas. glorious
11. Since most of the people were interested in the basic "issues", the bulk of the discussion focused on them. vt. 使流注, 发出, 放出, 出版. vi. 发行, 流行, 期一, 群, 评. n. 出版发行(报刊等).
12. Diana could never go to bed and leave a mess behind, however late; she would always tidy up and wash any dirty dishes. 流当(鱼水)? 问题, 结果
13. Before blaming children, parents should think about whether they were justify justified.
14. We show you how to create a arrangements that will be both effective and attractive. hedge
15. Making considerate for reviewing text before examination is essential to college students. (suspicion)
16. The landlady looked at her with suspicion as she backed into her room and she resolved again that as long as she stayed in London she wouldn't speak to anyone. v. (下决心) @ (使) 分析, 解释. n. 决心

Complete each of the following sentences with a proper verb form.

1. (arouse) Among the many economic indicators in an economy, the only one aroused a great deal of public attention is the interest rates. (经济指标)
2. (mislead) Clearer food labeling is needed to prevent consumers being misled into eating things that are bad for them.
3. (embarrass) I will have to pay you next week, I am financially embarrassed at present.
4. (deceive) And are my eyes deceived me or are you not the girl who ruined the Christmas party last year? had deceiving
5. (inherit) The child has an inherited disease which attacks the immune system. 遗传
6. (notify) A slip notified the guest that registered mail is awaiting collection is placed in the letter rack. 通知
7. (arrest) After a member of the national police were arrested, an investigation into his case was carried out. had been
8. (inject) If our manager had injected a note of humor into the negotiations, we should succeed. n. 讽刺
9. (restore) Some people are in favor of restoring capital punishment for murderers.
10. (arrange) It had been arranged for him by his family to marry a girl of his own class.

Complete each of the sentences with an appropriate form of the word given.

1. suspicion 怀疑
 - A. He seems poor, but I suspected that he has quite a lot of money.
 - B. The police have taken the suspect to the police station. SUSPECT
 - C. The statesman encouraged people to spend more money but this is a rather suspicious policy. 政治家
2. prompt adj. 敏捷的, 迅速的, 及时的, vt. 推动, 激励, 提醒, 督促, 催促, n. 提示, 提示符, 付款
 - A. This serious accident prompted a review of school safety policy. adv. 及时的 期限
 - B. A prompt is a symbol that appears on a monitor to indicate that the computer is ready to receive input.
 - C. Promptly, the repair-shop provided an excellent service for them after they fell into the difficulty.
3. arrive had
 - A. He finally arrived as a designer after ten years hard work.
 - B. His arriving at this conclusion was the result of much thought.
 - C. The helicopter (直升飞机) was the first arriver on the scene to rescue the survivors shortly after the plane crashed.
4. provide
 - A. Satellites going round the earth have provided scientists with a vast amount of information about conditions in outer space. provides
 - B. You may keep the book a further week providing that no one else requires it. provided
 - C. Husband is generally regarded as the provider of a family. 提供者

D. According to the ~~provide~~ ^{provision} of the act, college students are not allowed to marry.

5. employ

- A. After combining with IBM, how many employees are there in the company?
B. Delivering a speech on how to get well paid, I caught the employer's attention and ^(obj) aroused his curiosity.
C. By the end of the war, the small shop had become a large factory which have ^{employed} seven hundred people.
D. The employment rate of African immigrants in America was very high.

6. authority n

- A. Over the years one may well become an authority on one's hobby and will very probably be asked to give informal talks to little gatherings.
B. Information from authoritative sources confirms that 76 people died in the air-crash.
C. She authorizes her partner to carry out the daily responsibilities on her behalf when she was on her business trip. ^{授权}
D. Before we started this project, we have received authority to pull down the old buildings. ^{authorization (n) 授权}

7. dress

- A. Before celebrating National Day with her people, the princess is ^{dressed} by a famous dressmaker.
B. It seemed strange that he was in special dressing for the party.
C. Dressing always takes her such a long time when she goes to a party.

8. wealthy (adj)

- A. If we want everyone to be healthy, wealthy and happy, strict birth control is quite essential. ^(本段的重点是基本的. 精华. n 根本变化)
B. A wealth of suggestion has been put forward in this meeting to speed up the development of local economy. ^[illustrative]
C. This is a dictionary with a wealthy of illustrative examples and pictures.

- ^{noble}
A. He displayed his noble spirit in face of the crisis.
B. I thought that he was referring to the younger of the two nobles.
C. Living with her classmates, her noble ^{nobility} of character made her much admired.
D. He lives up to his principle of acting nobly, speaking politely, and thinking cleverly and therefore he is very popular among his peers.

10. fund

- A. I also plan to establish a ^{慈善的} fund here to help the poor.
B. This project is funded by the national hi-tech program.
C. A knowledge of economics is fundamental to any understanding of this problem.

Fill in the blanks with the phrases or expressions given. Change the form where necessary.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| move to | be supposed to | deal with | apologize for |
| pay off | bring back | sink into | transform from ... to ... |
| stick by | pay for | | |

- Young people are supposed to accept technological innovations.
- After 3-day hard work, the students finally brought the dead machine back to life.
- It's really a difficult task to help children deal with anger.
- We should be able to pay off the debt within two years.
- The site is still under construction. We apologize for any inconvenience that may be brought to you.
- I was able to imagine the fear of the survivors of the Titanic as they saw their ship was sinking into the Atlantic.
- The doctor was very proud in saying that patients taking his advice would be transform from sickness to health and from a life of blaming to a life that focuses upon creativity and an attitude of gratitude. (从抱怨到... n)
- Everyone has to stick by the rules.
- We all pay for our mistakes in some way at some time.
- They have moved to the San Francisco area, but the only affordable house they can find needs fix-up work.

Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese into English.

- The Beijing 2008 will be famous for the injection of cultural and technology element (文化和科技元素 / injection).
- Wearable computer is not a fantasy but a truth reality (不是幻想而是现实) in the near future.
- Tom will be my deputy. (汤姆将是我的代理人) while I am away from the company.
- The Microsoft company was prosecuted (微软公司被告上法庭) for its monopoly in WWW browser.
- Oh, dear, his estate (天呀, 他的不动产) is estimated to be 1 billion dollars. Estate
- They use bricks to build (用砖砌上) the western windows. was
- The situation between India and Pakistan was tense and the war (非常紧张而且战争即将爆发 / be on the horizon).
- In contrary to common belief, leather cloth is not fit for wear (皮革服装不适于雨天穿着, 因为容易被毁坏) by the water. ing
- They impressed the judges with _____ (他们推理的透彻性).
- To facilitate the IT development in the city, _____ (政府组织了由计算机专家构成的顾问小组).

Translate the following into English.

1. 在我被怀疑考试作弊的那段时间，是玛丽支持我走出了尴尬境地。(suspect, stick by)
2. 当火灾再一次被报道出来的时候，此事的重要性已引起了公众的充分注意。(arouse)
3. 他骗得我们相信他能给我们道义上的支持。(deceive)
4. 发现传染(infectious)病必须立即向卫生部(Ministry)报告。(notify)
5. 他父亲去世时留下了一大笔钱，但他只能在25岁时继承。(huge amount of, inherit)
6. 走进家门，你会发现我们的花园被一道高高的围栏和邻居家的花园隔开。(hedge)
7. 法院裁决他出于自卫而打了那暴徒(hood)是无罪的。(justify)
8. 科学给学生们提供了一个无限广阔的新领域。(horizon)
9. 进入二十一世纪，过去关于太空时代的一些幻想正逐渐成为现实。(fantasy)
10. 对金钱的爱是促使他如此卖力干活的惟一动力。(motive)

Part II

Exercises for Passage B

Complete the following sentences with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

crack slender evil swift frame agent
 corridor 走廊 romantic accent exceedingly opera
 shiver 颤抖 liquor sigh twist crazy

1. I tried not to watch as I fitted the frame together and balanced the unfinished top on it.
2. She is tall and slender of waist, wearing long, shiny red boots.
3. He had been pretty well liquored up by his friends by the time she found him.
4. The body may not always be accepted, but swift action must be taken on death to inform the authorities.
5. Maggie glanced up as lightning flashed across the sky, followed seconds later by a loud crack of thunder.
6. The slogan of this company is to build web-site with an accent on excellence.
7. Corridor is a narrow hallway, passageway, often with rooms or apartments opening onto it.
8. Although it is not itself a romantic story, it is involved with love affairs.
9. He successfully acted the part of secret agent 007 in the film, but he was no real-life hero.
10. This is a powerful statistical program that is exceedingly easy to learn and use.
11. They twisted their heads around at the sound of the doorbell.
12. He shivered as he heard the strange noise in the night.
13. It is said that the mental suffering and the crack intentions won't be separated.
14. "I wish I had finished this work," she said with a sigh.

- 15. Peking Opera has existed for over 200 years, and it is widely regarded as the highest expression of the Chinese culture.
- 16. It sounds rather crazy, but I believe it anyhow.

II Complete each of the following sentences with a proper verb form.

- 1. (exploit) The way you have exploited colors in your garden was ultimately a matter of personal preference.
- 2. (switch) You need considerable confidence Switching approaches and find appropriate responses.
- 3. (swear) There they had sworn not to make peace with their enemies except with the consent of the King.
- 4. (utter) She sat through the whole meeting without uttering a word.
- 5. (disappoint) The response to our advertisement has been somewhat disappointing.
- 6. (extend) The last party we went to extended throughout the night.
- 7. (grasp) Their meaning was not easily grasped by those who have not spent some time studying the Christian faith.
- 8. (appoint) I'd like to introduce our newly appointed members of staff.
- 9. (disguise) There are some important differences of opinion which can not be disguised.
- 10. (heave) When there were no sounds of activity she heaved a great sigh of relief and carried on with her work.

III Complete each of the sentences with an appropriate form of the word given.

- 1. description described
 - A. She described her childhood as a time of wonder and discovery.
 - B. That is a heading which includes both a description of the work itself and of the critic's response to it.
 - C. Morley's article was, in fact, largely descriptive.
- 2. mysterious
 - A. They're being very mysterious about their holiday plans.
 - B. The origin of this tribe is lost in mystery.
 - C. Argentina mysteriously lost in his battle against England in World Cup 2002.
 - D. The mysterious myth that the earth was flat was argued for many years before Columbus.
- 3. exploit
 - A. He is good at exploiting every opportunity for his success.
 - B. Their heroic exploits will go down in history.
 - C. They have agreed on the exploitation of coal mines in Canada.
- 4. appoint has been
 - A. She appointed as the chief officer of the company, which surprises her peers.
 - B. I have an appointment with the doctor at 10:30.
 - C. He is on time, which means he appears at the appointed time.
 - D. An appointee is a person who is appointed to be something.

5. suggest.

- A. He conveyed the message with a few suggesting words.
B. The success of advertising proves that we are all highly suggested.
C. If you accept the suggestion, success might come sooner rather than later.

6. command

- A. Last year they still commanded a majority in the Parliament — 54 per cent.
B. In fact, she has a good command of the 7 languages.
C. He has been the commander of the troop since 1978.
D. He ordered that all gates be shut in a commanding tone.

7. disguise

- A. It is impossible to disguise the fact that finance is bad.
B. Complex problems can be simple tasks in disguising disguise.
C. He spoke of that accident in a disguised way in police station.

8. switch

- A. He purposely switched the conversation to a lighter subject.
B. There is a switch on the wall for turning on the lights.
C. I did not switch on the light in case she did not like it.

9. utter

- A. Politicians have to be careful in their public utter utterances.
B. Those ideas are so dishonest that they will not utter.
C. Everyone ignored the warnings that he have uttered.

10. disappoint

- A. I'm sorry to disappoint you, but I can't agree with you there after all.
B. The runner finished the marathon in a disappointing 3th place. (+ing)
C. He accepted disappointment and defeat with dignity and courage.

IV Fill in the blanks with the phrases or expressions given. Change the form where necessary.

heave out (of) heave up bring up bring about bring around
bring forth bring forward switch to switch on switch off

1. The sea heaved and the white waves rolled up the beach.
2. After a few minutes he _____ himself _____ bed, but his leg let him down and he fell backwards.
3. I heaved the fire and warm my hands for a bit.
4. It is believed that the man who brings in country has more endurance than the man brings in city.
5. The damage to ecology structure brings flood, pollution and other environmental problems.

6. The patient, in a very weak voice, asked us to switch that machine and let him die soon.
7. Because of his good reasoning ability, the manager finally _____ the customer _____ and paid for a whole set of china.
8. After a whole week of preparation, the professor _____ a complete new design for the course.
9. She lay the idea to hire temporary workers.
10. I used to cook on electricity, but I've switched to gas owing to its low price.

Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese into English.

1. Rain and sun are the factors that help plants growing (促使植物生长的因素).
2. The German soldiers disguised to be English troops but their's accent exposed (他们的口音暴露了他们).
3. Joke is joke (玩笑归玩笑), can you swim 15 miles? All joking aside them exposed
4. She slipped away secretly (她悄悄溜走) without being seen.
5. This new model of drilling machine has drilled ten meters hard stone (钻透 10 米厚的坚硬岩石).
6. Don't trust what he said. His promises are useless (他的承诺毫无价值).
7. The English in this story has been simplified for understand easily (已经被简化使之易于理解).
8. The cross-examiner twisted the witness' words (歪曲了证人的话 / witness).
9. It is no use sighing for the lost youth (怀念流逝的青春).
10. This question was framed (这个问题被限定) to draw only one answer.

VI Translate the following into English.

1. 宇宙(universe)的许多神秘特性直到今天还没有被解开。(mysterious)
2. 对于一个成功的公司来说,如何充分利用雇员的才能是很重要的。(exploit)
3. 到目前为止,我们仅仅从西方人的观点出发讨论了这个问题。(standpoint)
4. 和大多数人一样,我们往往根据自己的经验来判断别人。(frame)
5. 他总是笑脸迎人,他的笑脸是为了掩饰他那对人存有敌意的秉性。(disguise)
6. 这个年轻的警察郑重地对卡车司机说他将因驾车超过时速限制而被罚款。
7. 警察看到小偷就像鹰(hawk)看到猎物(pre)时一样行动迅捷。(swift)
8. 那是一个漆黑的夜晚,当门嘎吱嘎吱地打开时,独自在家的我感到一阵恐惧。(thrill)
9. 自从中国改革(reform)开放以来,他就一直担任一家日本公司驻上海的代理商。
10. 那小女孩用温柔亲切(tender)的声调和她的玩具娃娃说话,好像她是一位医生一样。(accent)