

# NEW HORIZON COLLEGE ENGLISH

## 新视野大学英语

(第二版)

## 读写教程

# 语言综合 能力实践

第一册

主 编：曹玉麟

副主编：潘海鸥 屈 莹 何 森

编 委：崔晨捷 陈 瑶

王 睿 李雪菲

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# 前言

《新视野大学英语（第二版）》在保持第一版原有优势的基础上，依据新的课程要求，结合各大院校在实际使用中的意见反馈，对整体结构和内容进行了全面的修订、完善与提高，对教学理念和教学模式进行了更深一步的探索与创新，并进一步开拓了大学英语教与学的新视野。

《新视野大学英语（第二版）读写教程语言综合能力实践》为《新视野大学英语（第二版）读写教程》的配套练习用书，紧扣教材，紧跟考试大纲，顺应大学英语教学与考试改革的新趋势，旨在通过内容丰富、形式多样的练习帮助学生更好地学习和掌握教材内容，巩固和强化英语语言综合技能，丰富拓展课外知识，提升英语语言应试能力。相信本套图书一定会给广大师生带来惊喜和帮助。

本书的内容按照教材中的单元顺序编写，每个单元的练习主要包括：

Part I	词汇 Vocabulary	温故知新 Old to New	用新学到的词汇和短语替换掉题目中熟知的词汇和短语，让学生巩固和应用学到的语言知识，以期在写作中可以熟练地进行替换。
		单项选择 Multiple Choices	传统的单选题也可以让学生更为明晰词汇之间的差别，更为牢固地掌握词汇的用法。
Part II	阅读理解 Reading Comprehension	快速阅读 Skimming and Scanning	模拟四级考试的阅读理解题型，使学生尽早熟悉四级考试，提高应试能力。
		仔细阅读 Reading in Depth	
Part III	完型填空 Cloze		均采用的是四级考试的题型，但其中所出现的知识点大部分均为该单元刚刚学过的词汇、短语和句型，使学生能够进一步强化巩固所学。
Part IV	翻译 Translation		
Part V	指导性写作 Guided Writing		根据所给题目完成作文，并在答案部分给出范文。

本书作为教材的配套练习用书具有以下区别于其他练习用书的鲜明特色：

1. 紧密结合课堂教学内容，学什么就练什么。
2. 练习形式丰富多样，编排合理，学什么就会什么。
3. 紧扣四级题型，强化应试能力，学什么就考什么。
4. 文章选材紧扣单元主题，学什么就读什么。
5. 讲练结合，鱼渔兼授，学什么就精什么。

参与本书编写工作的所有成员都是常年在教学一线进行大学英语教学和四级考试辅导的教师。他们对大学英语教学的重点和难点，对大学英语四级考试的考点均有着深刻的理解，对学生在学习和应试过程中所遇到的各种问题十分熟悉。相信本书将对使用《新视野大学英语（第二版）》的广大学生有所助益。由于时间仓促，有误之处难免，敬请读者斧正，不胜感激。

编 者

2009年03月

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**Part I Vocabulary and Structure****Section A**

*Directions: Each of the following sentences is provided with four choices. Choose the one that best completes the sentence or that best explains the underlined part.*

1. A \$1,000 \_\_\_\_\_ has been offered for the return of the stolen painting.  
A. reward                      B. prize                      C. award                      D. present
2. I find it \_\_\_\_\_ that I can't speak other languages.  
A. encouraging              B. frightening              C. frustrating              D. moving
3. How many countries will be \_\_\_\_\_ in the Olympic Games?  
A. attending                  B. celebrating              C. observing                  D. participating
4. These facilities have \_\_\_\_\_ the whole town.  
A. profited                      B. benefited                  C. helped                      D. supported
5. Only high officials have \_\_\_\_\_ to the president.  
A. way                          B. entrance                  C. access                      D. admission
6. He felt that his life was no longer \_\_\_\_\_ living.  
A. worth                        B. worth of                  C. worthy                      D. worthwhile
7. I was \_\_\_\_\_ by his negative comments about my clothes.  
A. misled                      B. embarrassed              C. bored                        D. demanded
8. Being deaf and dumb makes \_\_\_\_\_ very difficult.  
A. conversation              B. participation              C. expression                  D. communication
9. I had no \_\_\_\_\_ to discuss it with her.  
A. opportunity              B. way                        C. room                        D. choice
10. The organization has made a \_\_\_\_\_ to plant 3,000 trees.  
A. conception                B. commission              C. commitment              D. confinement
11. Her sad looks reflected the nature of her thoughts.  
A. think deeply about                      B. make a visible image of  
C. show the nature of or express                      D. throw back
12. She was sent abroad on a difficult assignment.  
A. task                        B. duty                        C. homework                  D. job
13. Jean put forward some positive proposals in the meeting.  
A. clear and definite                      B. constructive  
C. absolute                                  D. convinced
14. Use this money when the need arises.  
A. get up from sitting                      B. wake up  
C. move upward                              D. come out

15. Visiting the city gave me an insight into the life of people who live there.  
A. deep understanding                      B. chance  
C. approach                                  D. opportunity
16. The children are happy at the school, but they lack discipline.  
A. training                                      B. ordered behavior  
C. punishment                                D. branch of knowledge
17. She started as a junior reporter on a local newspaper.  
A. older    B. having a higher level  
C. younger                                      D. lower in level or rank
18. There is a wide gap between the opinions of the couple.  
A. opening or break in something          B. unfilled interval of space  
C. separation (of ideas, etc.)                D. deficiency which needs to be filled
19. Signing this form commits you to buying the goods.  
A. decide to use for a particular purpose    B. do something wrong or illegal  
C. promise to a certain cause                D. put something in a place for keeping
20. This evidence reinforces my point that he is a spy.  
A. make stronger by adding material        B. increase the number  
C. try to protect                                D. give more support to; emphasize

## Section B

*Directions: Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below. Change the form where necessary.*

insight	opportunity	reap	continual	minimum	vital
medium	rewarding	likely	embarrassing	virtual	senior

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ of \$15,000 would be needed to rebuild the house.
2. Let me take this \_\_\_\_\_ to say a few words.
3. He received a medal in \_\_\_\_\_ for his bravery.
4. I have to \_\_\_\_\_ remind him of his responsibilities.
5. She's very \_\_\_\_\_ to ring me tonight.
6. I finally \_\_\_\_\_ the benefits of hard study as I passed the final exam.
7. Our deputy manager is the \_\_\_\_\_ head of the business.
8. The teacher helped me gain some \_\_\_\_\_ into my own problems.
9. She's \_\_\_\_\_ to me, since she joined the firm before me.
10. Listening and speaking perform a \_\_\_\_\_ role in our studying of a language.



**Section C**

*Directions: Each of the following sentences is provided with four choices. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.*

1. His new car, \_\_\_\_\_ he paid \$8,000, has already had to be repaired.  
A. in which      B. on which      C. for which      D. to which
2. A skilled workforce is essential, \_\_\_\_\_ is why our training programme is so important.  
A. what      B. that      C. which      D. they
3. The boy handed everything \_\_\_\_\_ he had picked up in the street to the police.  
A. which      B. that      C. what      D. whatever
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is known to all, we have 31 days in March .  
A. What      B. As      C. That      D. Which
5. He paid the boy \$10 for washing ten windows, most of \_\_\_\_\_ hadn't been cleaned for at least a year.  
A. what      B. those      C. that      D. which
6. He didn't know which room \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they lived      B. they lived in      C. did they live      D. did they live in
7. The exercise requires \_\_\_\_\_ carefully.  
A. being done      B. done      C. doing      D. to do
8. The matter had better \_\_\_\_\_ as it is.  
A. being left      B. be left      C. leaving      D. leave
9. No one enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ fun of in public.  
A. making      B. being made      C. to be made      D. to make
10. How about the two of us \_\_\_\_\_ a walk down the garden?  
A. to take      B. take      C. taking      D. to be taking
11. We are looking forward \_\_\_\_\_ the photo exhibition.  
A. to visiting      B. to visit      C. to having visited      D. visiting
12. The officers narrowly escaped \_\_\_\_\_ in the hot battle.  
A. have killed      B. to kill      C. to be killed      D. being killed
13. If you had taken my advice, you \_\_\_\_\_ in the exam.  
A. wouldn't fail      B. didn't fail  
C. won't fail      D. wouldn't have failed
14. If you \_\_\_\_\_ hard, you would be very tired.  
A. had worked      B. worked      C. have worked      D. would work
15. If it \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow, the meeting would be put off.  
A. would rain      B. rains      C. were to rain      D. have rained
16. The doctor ordered that she \_\_\_\_\_ in bed for a few days.  
A. stays      B. stay      C. stayed      D. had stayed

17. If only I \_\_\_\_\_ a bird.  
A. were                      B. was                      C. am                      D. is
18. Mother suggested that I \_\_\_\_\_ my homework first before watching TV.  
A. did                      B. shall do                      C. have done                      D. do
19. It is high time that we \_\_\_\_\_ to bed.  
A. must go                      B. will go                      C. have gone                      D. went
20. Had you listened to the doctor, you \_\_\_\_\_ all right now.  
A. would be                      B. are                      C. were                      D. would have been

## Part II Reading Comprehension

*Directions: In this part there are four passages followed by questions, each with four suggested answers. Choose the one you think is the best answer.*

### ► Passage 1

Every year about 10,000 people in the United States die from severe burns. Severe burns allow the loss of water from the body. Once the protective covering of the skin is gone, the body is also in great danger of bacterial infection. When someone has been burned, the most important first step is to close the wound. The best way to close the wound is to transplant skin from another part of the victim's body. Unfortunately, some burns affect such a large area that transplanting the patient's own skin is not possible.

Fortunately, chemical engineers have recently developed a new product to help burn victims. This product is artificial skin. Artificial skin can quickly cover and protect large areas of burned skin. Artificial skin is a two-layer material made of tissue from cattle. It is only two hundredths of an inch thick. This material guards against infection and the loss of **fluids** while the patient's skin grows back.

Over small wounds, artificial skin is eventually shed (脱落) as the natural skin underneath heals. Over larger wounds, the artificial skin lasts up to 40 days before it breaks down and a new one must be used. Artificial skin may help save the lives of thousands of burn victims.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ people die from severe burns each year.  
A. 100                      B. 1,000                      C. 10,000                      D. 100,000
2. What is the damage of severe burns to burn victims?  
A. The body is more likely to be infected with bacteria.  
B. They leave some scars on the skin  
C. The tissue underneath the skin is damaged.  
D. They upset blood circulation.

3. Why is it necessary to transplant artificial skin instead of their own skin for some burn victims?
- A. Because artificial skin is more nutritious.
  - B. Because it costs less to transplant artificial skin.
  - C. Because the burn wounds are very large.
  - D. Because transplanting artificial skin saves much time.
4. Which of the following is one of the features of artificial skin?
- A. It is sensitive.
  - B. It is thin.
  - C. It has life-long.
  - D. It looks similar to the natural skin
5. The word "fluid" (Paragraph 2, Line 5) means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. water                      B. protection                      C. energy                      D. blood

► **Passage 2**

The three phases of the human memory are the sensory memory, the short-term memory, and the long-term memory. This division of the memory into phases is based on the time span of the memory.

Sensory memory is instantaneous memory. It is an image or memory that enters your mind fleetingly; it comes and goes in under a second. The memory will not last longer than that unless the information enters the short-term memory.

Information can be held in the short-term memory for about twenty seconds or as long as you are actively using it. If you repeat a fact to yourself, the fact will stay in your short-term memory as long as you keep repeating it. Once you stop repeating it, either it is forgotten or moves into long-term memory.

Long-term memory is the almost limitless memory tank that can hold ideas and images for years and years. Information can be added to your long-term memory when you actively try to put it there through memorization or when an idea or image enters your mind on its own.

6. The best title for this passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. The Difference Between Sensory and Short-term Memory  
B. How Long It Takes to Memorize  
C. How to Classify the Stages of Human Memory  
D. The Time Span of Human Phases
7. The three phases of memory discussed in this passage are differentiated according to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. location in the brain  
B. the period of time it takes to remember something  
C. how the senses are involved in the memory  
D. how long the memory lasts

8. The word “fleeting” in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. easily                      B. haphazardly                      C. temporarily                      D. fundamentally
9. According to the passage, when will information stay in your short-term memory?  
A. For as long as twenty minutes.  
B. As long as it is being used.  
C. After you have repeated it many times.  
D. When it has moved into long-term memory
10. According to the passage, the capacity of long-term memory is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. very large                      B. indefinite  
C. equal to that of short-term memory                      D. limited

### ► Passage 3

Personal computers and the Internet give people new choices about how to spend their time.

Some may use this freedom to share less time with certain friends or family members, but new technology will also let them stay in closer touch with those they care most about. I know this from personal experience.

E-mail makes it easy to work at home, which is where I now spend most weekends and evenings. My working hours aren't automatically much shorter than they once were, but I spend fewer of them at the office. This lets me share more time with my young daughter than I might have if she'd been born before electronic mail became such a practical tool.

The Internet also makes it easy to share thoughts with a group of friends. Say you do something fun — see a great film, perhaps — and there are four or five friends who might want to hear about it. If you call each one, you may tire of telling the story.

With e-mail, you just write one note about your experience, at your convenience, and address it to all the friends you think might be interested. They can read your message when they have time, and read only as much as they want to. They can reply at their convenience, and you can read what they have to say at your convenience.

E-mail is also an inexpensive way to stay in close touch with people who live far away. More than a few parents use e-mail to keep in touch, even daily touch, with their children off at college.

We just have to keep in mind that computers and the Internet offer another way of staying in touch. They don't eliminate (排除) any of the old ways.

11. The purpose of this passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. explain how to use the Internet  
B. describe the writer's joy of keeping up with new technology  
C. tell the merits and usefulness of the Internet  
D. introduce the reader to basic knowledge about personal computers and the Internet

12. The use of e-mail has made it possible for the writer to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. spend less time working  
B. have more free time with his child  
C. work at home on weekends  
D. work at a speed comfortable to him
13. According to the writer, e-mail has a clear advantage over the telephone because e-mail helps one \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. reach a group of people at one time conveniently  
B. keep one's communication as personal as possible  
C. pass on much more information than the telephone  
D. get in touch with one's friends faster than the telephone
14. The passage discussed all the following elements of e-mail EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. its cost  
B. the way of writing  
C. the saving of time  
D. its easy and convenient use
15. The best subject for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Computers: New Technological Advances  
B. Internet: A New Tool to Make Friends  
C. Computers Have Made Life Easier  
D. Internet: A Convenient Tool for Communication

► **Passage 4**

A farmer who lived in a small village suffered from the severe pain in his stomach. The doctor in the village had tried a number of treatments but been unable to cure him. The farmer decided to see a doctor in the nearest town. As he loved money badly and spent as little as possible, he thought he would find out what he would have to pay this doctor. He was told that his patient had to pay three pounds for the first visit, and one pound for the second visit. The farmer thought about this for a long time. As he came into the doctor's room, he said, "Good morning, doctor. Here I am again." The doctor was a little surprised. Then he asked the farmer a few questions, examined his chest and took the pound which the farmer insisted on giving him. The doctor said with a smile, "Well, sir. There is nothing new. Please continue to take the same medicine I gave you the first time you came to see me."

16. The farmer went to see a doctor in the town because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he wanted to pay less money  
B. the town was not far from his home  
C. the doctor in the village failed to cure him  
D. the doctor in the village refused to treat him again

17. Why was the doctor surprised when the farmer said, "Here I am again"?
  - A. He did not expect that the farmer would come.
  - B. He had never seen the farmer before.
  - C. He seldom had patients from the countryside.
  - D. The farmer was seriously ill.
18. Why did the farmer insist on giving the doctor one pound?
  - A. He was thankful that the doctor had cured him.
  - B. The doctor never accepted money from a poor patient.
  - C. The doctor thought it unfair to accept the money since he had done nothing.
  - D. He insisted that it was his second visit to the doctor.
19. How much should the farmer have paid the doctor?
  - A. Three pounds.
  - B. One pound.
  - C. Two pounds.
  - D. Nothing.
20. Was the farmer successful in saving money?
  - A. Yes.
  - B. No.
  - C. He is successful in a way.
  - D. The story does not say.

## Part III Cloze

**Directions:** Each blank in the following passage is provided with four possible choices. Read the whole passage and choose the best answer for each blank.

### ► Passage 1

People used to say, “The hand that rocks the cradle (摇篮) rules the world.” and “Behind every successful man there’s a woman.”

\_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ these saying mean the same thing. Men rule the world, but their wives rule them. Most of the American women like \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ their husbands and sons successful, \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ some of them want more for themselves. They want good jobs. When they work they want to be \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ paid. They want to be as successful as men.

The American women's liberation movement was started by women who don't want to walk behind successful men. They want to stand 5 men, with the same chance for success. They don't want to be told that certain jobs or offices are 6 to them. They refuse to work side by side with men who do the same work for a higher pay.

A 7 woman must be proud of being a woman and have confidence in herself. If somebody says to her, "You've come a long way, baby." She'll smile and answer, "Not nearly as 8 as I'm going to go, baby!"

This movement is quite new, and 9 American women do not agree. But it has already made some important changes in women's 10 and in men's lives, too.

- |               |            |                 |              |
|---------------|------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. Neither | B. All     | C. Both         | D. Either    |
| 2. A. forcing | B. to make | C. waiting      | D. looking   |
| 3. A. so      | B. but     | C. thus         | D. or        |
| 4. A. nice    | B. fairly  | C. continuously | D. endlessly |
| 5. A. beside  | B. for     | C. behind       | D. against   |
| 6. A. opened  | B. closed  | C. open         | D. close     |
| 7. A. good    | B. free    | C. working      | D. liberated |
| 8. A. far     | B. farther | C. long         | D. distant   |
| 9. A. some    | B. all     | C. few          | D. many      |
| 10. A. lives  | B. world   | C. society      | D. position  |

### ► Passage 2

The Red Cross is 1 organization which cares for people who are in 2 of help. A man in a Paris hospital who needs blood, a woman in Mexico who was injured in an earthquake, and a family in India 3 lost their home in a storm may all 4 by the Red Cross.

The Red Cross exists in almost every country around the world. The world Red Cross organizations are sometimes called the Red Crescent, the Red Mogen David, the Sun, and the Red Lion. All of these agencies 5 a common goal of trying to help people in need.

The idea of forming an organization to help the sick and 6 during a war started with Jean Henry Dunant. In 1859, he observed how people were suffering on a battlefield in Italy. He wanted to help all the wounded people 7 of which side they were fighting for. The most important result of his work was an international treaty 8 the Geneva Convention. It protects prisoners of war, the sick and wounded, and other citizens during a war.

The American Red Cross 9 by Clara Barton in 1881. Today the Red Cross in the United States provides a number of service for the public, such as helping people in need, teaching first aid, 10 water safety and artificial respiration, and providing blood.

- |                       |                     |                  |                    |
|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. internationally | B. an international | C. worldly       | D. a world's       |
| 2. A. lack            | B. short supply     | C. needing       | D. need            |
| 3. A. where           | B. in which         | C. that          | D. whom            |
| 4. A. be aiding       | B. be aided         | C. aid           | D. aided           |
| 5. A. belong to       | B. owe              | C. win           | D. share           |
| 6. A. wounding        | B. wound            | C. wounded       | D. being wounded   |
| 7. A. regardless      | B. regarding        | C. with regard   | D. regarded        |
| 8. A. to call         | B. calling          | C. and calling   | D. called          |
| 9. A. was setting up  | B. has been set up  | C. was set up    | D. had been set up |
| 10. A. to demonstrate | B. demonstrating    | C. demonstration | D. demonstrates    |

## Part IV Translation

### Section A

*Directions: Translate the following sentences into Chinese.*

1. In addition to the names on the list there are six other applicants.
2. After missing a term through illness, he had to work hard to catch up with the others.
3. If you keep listening to English every day, you will soon find that you can reap the benefits of it.
4. I don't think you are aware of how much this means to me.
5. The reporters were refused access to the tall building where a murder had taken place.

### Section B

*Directions: Translate the following sentences into English.*

1. 他在抽屉里偶然发现了一些旧照片。(come across)
2. 这对夫妻间的问题是由于缺乏交流而产生的。(arise from)
3. 我希望这次谈话可以使你了解我们一直在做的这类工作。(give insight into)
4. 他不仅乐于接受别人的意见,而且他还很有耐心。(not only...but also...)
5. 我们在一场比赛中赢了多达300美元。(no less than)

## Part V Guided Writing

*Directions: Write a composition on the topic "Staying Healthy" in about 100 words. You are given the opening and concluding sentences of the composition.*

Good health is the most valuable possession a person can have.

If everybody were to do so, there would be much less complaining about poor health.



## Part I Vocabulary and Structure

### Section A

*Directions: Each of the following sentences is provided with four choices. Choose the one that best completes the sentence or that best explains the underlined part.*

1. Blue and red appeal \_\_\_\_\_ me, but I don't like gray and yellow.  
A. in                      B. with                      C. on                      D. to
2. I'll go \_\_\_\_\_ you no matter where you travel.  
A. along by              B. along with              C. together              D. together by
3. What \_\_\_\_\_ the experts most is the increasing level of pollution in our cities.  
A. concerns              B. worries about              C. hinders              D. prevents
4. He burst into \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. singing              B. to sing                      C. sings                      D. song
5. He reached \_\_\_\_\_ the remote control and press the "play" button.  
A. to                      B. for                      C. by                      D. out
6. Long hair was \_\_\_\_\_ fashion some years ago, but people like short hair now.  
A. out of                      B. into                      C. in                      D. to
7. Her father thought the music she played was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. boundless              B. wireless                      C. tuneless                      D. tireless
8. Take my umbrella \_\_\_\_\_ it rains.  
A. in case                      B. in that case                      C. in case of                      D. in any case
9. I'd like to talk \_\_\_\_\_ that article with you.  
A. by                      B. to                      C. over                      D. on
10. I asked him a question but he made no \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. recommendation      B. requirement              C. request                      D. response
11. Try hard not to neglect your health even when you are studying for your exams.  
A. fail or forget to do sth.                      B. give little or no attention to  
C. finish some task                      D. take care of
12. I was awakened by their shouts.  
A. wake up                      B. cause to become aware of sth  
C. hurt badly                      D. cause to become active
13. There are several ways to approach this problem.  
A. come nearer              B. method                      C. deal with                      D. path
14. Her comments can only be very hurtful to his family.  
A. taking no notice                      B. paying no attention  
C. causing suffering                      D. refusing to accept