

大学核心英语

College Core English

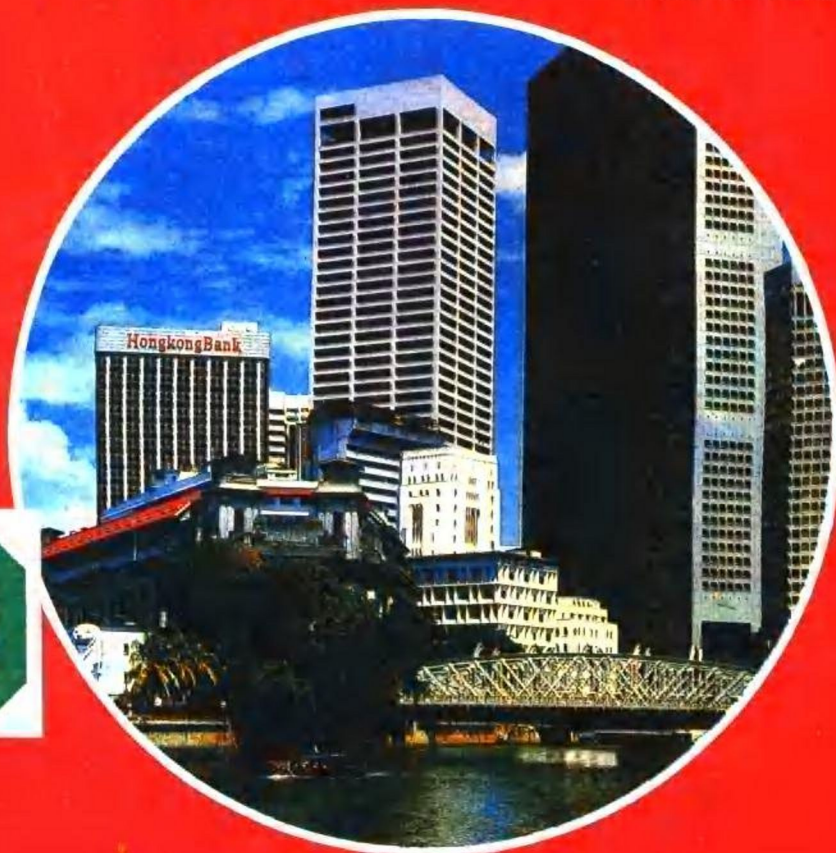
Vocabulary Workbook

词汇练习册

【修订版】第三级

● 杨惠中 张彦斌 郑树棠 主编

郑树棠 陈永捷 编写



Higher Education Press

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内容提要

《词汇练习册》(修订版)第三级是配合《大学核心英语一读写教程》(修订版)第三级的练习册。本书特别注意结合中国学生的特点,通过多种形式的练习,引导学生注意如何有效地学习词汇,并帮助学生逐步掌握,巩固和适当扩大积极词汇。

本书共有12个单元,每6个单元之后安排一个阶段复习。句子都选自原文,语言规范、地道,适合文理工农医各类专业学习英语的学生使用。

责任编辑:周龙

封面设计:王洁

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杨惠中 张彦斌 郑树棠 主编

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前 言

《大学核心英语》(修订版)是根据国家教育委员会颁发的《大学英语教学大纲(理工科适用)》编写和修订的系列教材。《词汇练习册》(修订版)是整套教材中的一部分。在英语教学中,词汇教学是一个非常重要的组成部分。本练习册的编写目的是通过各种形式的练习引导学生注意如何有效地学习词汇,使学生逐步掌握、巩固并适当扩大词汇量。

《词汇练习册》(修订版)第三级按照教学大纲对词汇的要求,对《读写教程》(修订版)第三级中出现的新词提供了大量练习。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,每 6 个单元之后安排一个阶段复习,与《读写教程》(修订版)第三级相应的单元中的 Passage A 和 Passage B 以及 Revision 配合。每一单元基本上包括下列六项练习:

- 一、构词练习——练习给出相应的词,要求学生根据所给的句子和构词法知识,选用有关单词的适当形式。本练习中所给的词都是《读写教程》(修订版)第三级 A、B 篇课文中出现的词,而要求学生写出的词严格控制在大纲四级词汇之内。本练习的目的是帮助学生扩大词汇量和加深对词的理解。
- 二、新词练习——通过选词填空、多项选择等形式要求学生把在《读写教程》(修订版)第三级课文中学到的新词用到句子中去,以提高学生对新词的活用能力。这一练习也包括了一些在一、二级中学过,在使用中学生感到有些困难的词。
- 三、词组练习——这项练习汇集了绝大部分出现在《读写教程》(修订版)第三级课文中比较常用的短语词组。通过填充、多项选择等练习形式帮助学生掌握这些短语词组的用法。这一练习还包括用所给词、词组改写句子的练习。
- 四、介词副词等练习——要求学生将《读写教程》(修订版)第三级

中出现的一些介词、副词等填入适当句子,以逐步掌握这部分词的用法,特别是使学生熟悉动词、名词、形容词等与这些词的常用搭配。

五、改错——要求学生在所给句子中找出错处,并予以纠正,旨在提高学生辨别和使用词汇的能力。

六、完形填空——要求学生根据上下文的联系,从所给四个选择项中选取合适的词语填入文中空白处。

本书可供学生自学用,也可由教师结合教学,有选择地布置一些练习,然后在课内略加指点或分析。

《大学核心英语》(修订版)系列教材由上海交通大学科技外语系杨惠中、张彦斌、郑树棠主编。《词汇练习册》(修订版)第三级由郑树棠、陈永捷编写。

编者希望本书修订后能进一步体现《大学英语教学大纲》的要求,能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供宝贵的意见。

编 者

1991年6月

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UNIT 1

1 Word Forms

Write the appropriate form of each italicized word in the blank of the sentence that follows it.

1. *hesitantly*

The secretary _____ to interrupt her boss when he was in conference.

2. *summary*

In his lecture yesterday Mr Smith _____ recent trends in philosophy.

3. *transform*

There was a noticeable _____ in his appearance.

4. *improve*

_____ of trade and commerce in early U. S. history required hard work and imagination from businessmen.

5. *actively*

During the American War of Independence, women were _____ in struggle.

6. *similar*

To be a good reader, you must read, read and read, and _____ to be a good writer, you must write, write and write.

7. *effective*

New laws are sometimes difficult to put into _____ .

8. *operator*

An order had come that they should move to their _____ positions.

9. *basic*

_____ I agree with your proposals, but there are a few small points I'd like to discuss.

10. *curious*

She looked at me, eyes wide open and full of _____ .

11. *absorbent*

The children were so _____ in their games that they did not notice the passage of time.

12. *expandable*

The new school is large, to allow room for _____ .

13. *automatically*

We are now living in an age of high technology and _____ .

14. *recommend*

The best way to find a baby-sitter is through personal _____ .

15. *divide*

The river forms the _____ between the two villages.

16. *concentration*

I can't _____ on what I'm doing while that noise is going on.

17. *establish*

1896 saw the _____ of the first university in this city.

18. *resistance*

This type of plastic is highly _____ to steam and water.

19. *behavioral*

A recent investigation by scientists shows that strange animal _____ might help predict earthquakes.

20. *reduce*

There was a slight _____ in the price of food because of the good harvest.

2 Using the New Words

Choose the best word from the list given for each blank. Use each word once only and make proper changes where necessary.

actively	capacity	plunge	introduction
decade	challenge	summary	recommend
clue	background	dismiss	isolate
transfer	remind	effective	connection
fade	expand	expandable	proof

1. The discoveries they have made _____ our ideas about the growth of these ancient animals.
2. Can you help me to _____ the computer data from disk to tape?
3. I think his illness must have had some _____ with his living habit.
4. Great changes have taken place in our country in the last _____.
5. He usually gives a _____ of his lecture at the end of the class.
6. We are living in a society which demands of everyone the _____ to read and write.
7. The _____ to solving our energy problem lies in conservation.
8. Children from different _____ may have different needs and wants.
9. Under capitalism, people are _____ from each other.

10. The class went on smoothly and everyone was _____ involved in the discussion.
11. Have you any _____ that you are the owner of this bicycle?
12. Natural materials _____ with heat and contract with cold and damp.
13. Many _____ measures have been taken to reduce air pollution in this city.
14. These problems can no longer be _____. We have to find some solutions to them.
15. That picture you have just showed to me _____ me of the time when I was in France.
16. The country was _____ into civil war after the death of the President.
17. The doctor may _____ limiting the amount of fat in your diet.
18. He is a famous footballer and needs no _____ to the sports loving public.
19. My childhood home will never _____ from my memory.
20. Heat expands metals but it's been proved that not all metals are _____.

3 Using the Expressions

- A. Fill in the blanks with the expressions given below. Change the forms if necessary.

pick up	plunge into	in one's mind
slow down	by contrast	in order
at random	benefit from	guard against
contribute to	lay out	put together

1. You can always _____ new ideas if you keep your eyes open.
2. The train _____ as it approached the station.
3. We should always _____ spelling mistakes when we write an English composition.
4. The teacher asked his students to name all the Presidents _____ of time.
5. The old man jumped off from the bridge and _____ the icy water to save the drowning child.
6. He sometimes just opened the book _____, without any definite purpose.
7. Advanced technology has directly _____ the rapid growth of cities.
8. One way to improve your memory is to say what you want to remember over and over till it is written _____.
9. _____, these three cities have more than eight million people amounting to one third of the country's population.
10. He served three years in the army and he _____ greatly _____ his experience there. After he left the army, he wrote a lot of works about army life.
11. We try to distinguish words similar in meaning _____. And a careful contrast will often help us to avoid confusion.
12. He _____ all the books he wanted to sell on the table and I selected four books from them.

B. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

1. Their economic growth _____ for lack of market demand.
a) had settled down b) had torn down
c) had slowed down d) had voted down
2. After they got married, the couple _____ in that country.

- a) settled down b) torn down
c) slowed down d) voted down
3. The city was _____ darkness when the electricity supply was cut off in the storm.
a) transferred into b) plunged into
c) transformed into d) poured into
4. This place, originally a small town, has been _____ a modern city.
a) transferred into b) plunged into
c) transformed into d) poured into
5. Young children often _____ words they hear their elders use without any consciousness.
a) glance at b) gather from
c) lay out d) pick up
6. The information on recent trends of computer science _____ various sources has been a great help to us.
a) glanced at b) gathered from
c) laid out d) picked up
7. She had almost failed the exam, but her sister, _____, had done very well.
a) as contrast b) with contrast
c) by contrast d) for contrast
8. The children lined up and walked out _____.
a) in order b) in condition
c) in place d) in private
9. I don't think what you have said at the meeting is quite _____.
a) in order b) in condition
c) in place d) in private
10. I was only guessing _____, not on purpose.
a) at will b) with a hurry
c) on the spot d) at random

4 Prepositions and Verb-completers

Write any appropriate preposition or verb-completer in the blank.

1. The best way to learn a language is to plunge oneself _____ the sea of language and try to swim by oneself as soon as possible.
2. They have been here only five weeks; yet they have picked _____ a lot of information about the place.
3. If you are conscious of your own weaknesses of character, you have a better chance of guarding _____ them.
4. We can transform electrical energy _____ heat or thermal energy.
5. We can easily bring out the similarities and differences between these two works _____ contrast.
6. We selected 1,500 outstanding people _____ random from *Who's Who in America* to find out what successful people had in common.
7. Most successful people think common sense is very important in contributing _____ their success.
8. The leaders of the Women's Liberation Movement argued that men and women had an equal right _____ a career if they wanted one.
9. Most doctors agree that proper diet and exercise are the key _____ good health.
10. No one benefits _____ a war except those who seek to profit by it.
11. In learning English we should not remind our students _____ their mistakes all the time.
12. The child felt guilty _____ not telling me the truth.

5 Mistake Correcting

Each of the following questions consists of a sentence with four underlined parts (words or phrases). These parts are labelled A, B, C and D. Choose the part of the sentence that is incorrect and put your choice in the bracket. Then, without altering the meaning of the sentence, write down the correct word or phrase.

Model: You've to hurry up if you want to buy something
A B
because there's hardly something left. (D) anything
C D

- The teacher told the students that they must have the text learn by heart. () _____
A B C D
- The television is not in good order and why don't you have Brian repaired it? () _____
A B C D
- It's just hard to tell what a great amount of books he has kept. () _____
A B C D
- The Chinese exhibition held here attracts the large number of foreign guests of different circles from various parts of the world. () _____
A B C D
- I cleanly forgot my appointment even my secretary reminded me. () _____
A B C D
- He had to give up to take part in the football match because he had his leg injured in an accident. () _____
A B C D
- However he was tired, he continued working with _____
A B

his comrades in the rain. () _____

C D

8. The Chinese delegation to the international conference is made up for seven specialists. () _____
9. He still sticks to his own plan, no matter whatever you say. () _____
10. It is necessary that you must go there in person; otherwise, everything will go wrong. () _____

9. He still sticks to his own plan, no matter whatever you say.
 () A B C D

10. It is necessary that you must go there in person; otherwise,
 everything will go wrong. () _____
 A B C D

6 Cloze

For each blank in the following passage, choose the best answer from the choices given.

Through the ages man's great ability to learn has helped him survive. He has been able to change his behavior (1) conditions around have changed. When forced to move from one geographical region to another, he learned how to live (2) new conditions. As enemies threatened, he learned to (3) himself.

1. a) because b) since
c) when d) for

2. a) on b) under
c) with d) by

3. a) predict b) protest
c) prevent d) protect

Man's ability to learn has also set him (4) all other creatures. Through

- 4 a) apart from b) different in
c) aside from d) away from

learning, man is able to build his basic abilities into new and more (5)

skills. Man (6)

has (7) tools and an alphabet. Man can learn quickly. He learns more and can master more difficult skills and knowledge (8) animals can.

Human beings spend a large part of their lives (9), even though

they are not aware (10) it. Only a small part of what they learn is learned in school.

It has been difficult for scientists to (11) and explain the nature of learning. It is a very complicated process. Psychologists, who study the behaviour of human beings and animals, are concerned with the problem of learning. Educators,

5. a) confused b) complicated
c) confined d) contributed

6. a) merely b) only
c) lonely d) alone

7. a) invented b) discovered
c) created d) did

8. a) as b) like
c) than d) while

9. a) learnt b) learn
c) to learn d) learning

10. a) of b) at
c) in d) on

11. a) invent b) discover
c) create d) make

(12) are concerned with the subject. Naturalists, physiologists, and even engineers work (13) learning problems.

12. a) either b) therefore
c) too d) however

13. a) out b) on
c) to d) in

Although our understanding of learning is still not (14) a great deal is known. Learning has many different forms and takes place under many conditions. In general, it (15) a change in behavior. When a change in behavior takes place (16) learning, the change is usually a long-lasting one.

14. a) completed b) satisfied
c) passed d) gone

15. a) exploits b) concludes
c) involves d) employs

16. a) as a result of
b) instead of
c) regardless of
d) in addition to