

大学核心英语

College Core English

Vocabulary Workbook

词·汇·练·习·册

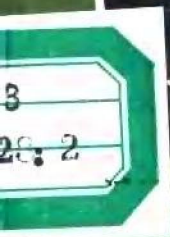
【修订版】第二级

● 杨惠中 张彦斌 郑树棠 主编

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Higher Education Press



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内 容 提 要

《词汇练习册》(修订版)第二级是配合《大学核心英语—读写教程》(修订版)第二级的练习册。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。句子多选自原文,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 喆

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词 汇 练 习 册
(修订版)

第 二 级

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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)》编写修订的系列教材。《词汇练习册》(修订版)是整套教材的一部分。在语言教学中,词汇教学是一个相当重要的部分,就外语教学而言尤其如此。

《词汇练习册》(修订版)第二级是紧扣《大纲》对二级在词汇方面的要求——掌握 540 个左右的单词(其中 350 个左右为复用式掌握)——而编写的。本书特别注意结合中国学生的特点,以通过多种形式的大量练习,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。有些练习紧密地结合阅读材料的内容,有些则把新单词重新组合在新的上下文中,通过反复练习来帮助学生记忆,并培养学生的复用能力。练习中所用单词基本上控制在已学过的和新学的词汇范围内。句子大都选自英美等国的原著,语言规范,难度适当,生动有趣。这样的选材既保证了句子的实用性和典型性,又使读者能了解一些英语国家的风土人情。

本书共有 12 个单元,每 6 个单元之后安排一个阶段复习。主要的练习形式及其要求如下:

- 一、选配词义——要求学生掌握词的确切含义,在一词多义的情况下,则选用适合本课内容的词义。
- 二、构词——要求学生学点构词法,以便更好地理解并记忆词汇,适当扩大词汇量。
- 三、搭配关系——要求学生在掌握词义的基础上,熟悉积极词汇的一些常用搭配。
- 四、词的集合——要求学生把词义相关的词归类,便于联想和记忆。
- 五、同义词、反义词——要求学生写出意义相近或相反的词,促进联想和记忆。
- 六、一词多义——引导学生注意英语中同一单词的若干不同的意义,培养复用能力。

- 七、词类转换——要求学生注意英语中有些单词可属不同词类,而且意义也有所不同。
- 八、选用同根词——要求学生选用同根的派生词,从而达到扩大词汇量并加深对词理解的目的。
- 九、选词填充——要求学生选用阅读材料中合适的词填充,提高学生复用新单词的能力。
- 十、选近义词——要求学生能辨别容易混淆的近义词。
- 十一、多项选择——要求学生从四个选择中给句子选择一个合适的词或词组。
- 十二、综合填充——要求学生从四个选择项中给短文选择合适的词,从而提高学生辨别和使用词汇的能力。

阶段复习把前面所学词汇重新组合成多种形式的测试性的练习,旨在使学生逐步适应当前国内外流行的测试方式。

本书可供学生自学用,每单元约用 40 分钟左右;也可由教师结合具体情况,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)第二级由陈碚利编写,上海机械专科学校葛亮宏对初稿作了修改,同时还获得有关外籍教师的支持和帮助。

编者对于《词汇练习册》旧版本第二册的作者之一徐云珠同志对本书所作的宝贵贡献表示衷心感谢。

编者仅希望本书在修订后能进一步体现《大纲》的要求,能进一步满足教学的要求,并希望使用本书的同志不断提供宝贵的意见。

编 者

1990 年 12 月

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UNIT 1

1

Find the definition in the second column which matches the word in the first column.

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1. lack | a. not have |
| 2. rank | b. approve formally |
| 3. adopt | c. very large indeed |
| 4. focus | d. be or put in a certain class |
| 5. royal | e. bring into the centre of interest |
| 6. grant | f. a general view or considering |
| 7. survey | g. (fml) give esp. what is wanted |
| 8. achieve | h. get (something non-material) as the result of action |
| 9. enormous | i. (often cap.) for, belonging to or connected with a king or queen |
| 10. contract | j. a signed paper on which the conditions of an agreement are written |

2

Study the following expressions and translate them into Chinese.

A. market

1. free market
2. world market
3. home market
4. foreign market

5. go to (the) market
6. come on the market

B. focus

7. adjust the focus
8. a focus of interest
9. in focus
10. bring into focus

C. industrial

11. industrial area
12. industrial town
13. industrial growth
14. industrial system

D. camp

15. summer camp
16. concentration camp
17. go camping
18. campers' equipment

3 Study how these words are formed.

A. Fill up the following table:

n.	v.	n. (person)
	promote	
		manager
growth		
attraction		
application		

B. Write a word in each blank. The word you write must be the correct form of the given word.

Model: care

Be careful when you cross the road.

1. basis

The rules and laws of a good government are _____ on the needs of the people.

2. formal

The two words are different in _____ but similar in meaning.

3. explosion

When something _____, this event is called an explosion.

4. arrive

They gave us a warm welcome on our _____.

5. slight

His system is _____ different from ours as the survey reveals.

6. popularity

Tennis is quite _____ with young people in our country.

7. attraction

Male animals often _____ females by their bright colours, great strength, etc.

8. distinction

When it is a fine day, objects in the distance can be seen clearly; they are _____.

9. traditional

People in a society stick to their _____ because they like their society as it is and do not intend to change it.

10. application

Anyone who is looking for a job should _____ at the personnel office.

4 Choose the correct word form to fit into each sentence. Use appropriate verb tenses, singular or plural forms for nouns, and passive voice where necessary.

1. register, registered, registration
 - a. Every family is supposed to _____ the birth of a baby.
 - b. The _____ of students for the course will begin on Monday morning.
 - c. You'd better send your important letters by _____ post, which protects them against loss.
2. distinct, distinction
 - a. Word _____ prove useful to advanced learners.
 - b. When the day is cloudy, objects in the distance cannot be seen clearly; they are not _____.
3. promote, promoter, promotion
 - a. Mr Hood is a _____ in arranging football matches.
 - b. The urgent need for information _____ the invention of telephones.
 - c. There are good chances of _____ in this department as the chairman is open-minded.
4. apply, applicant, application
 - a. When a man finds a post that suits him, he _____ for the post.
 - b. The competition was so keen that there were over 100 _____ for the post.
 - c. If you want to be promoted to professor, you should, first of all, make out an _____.
5. manage, manager, management
 - a. The arrangements of the school are _____ by a school committee.
 - b. The traffic _____ is the man who manages the city traffic.

- c. An airport manager's task is the _____ of the airport, where the manager organizes the work, makes decisions and gets his decisions carried out.
6. govern, governor, government
- a. The movements of the moon _____ the rise and fall of the sea.
- b. The _____ will not give up his control over this city until 1997.
- c. In time of difficulty the local _____ did everything possible to help people to improve their working conditions.
7. occasion, occasional, occasionally
- a. _____ the temperature exceeds 37 °C, but the average is about 34°C.
- b. In that region there are _____ floods, but not very serious ones.
- c. On this _____ I will take the opportunity to thank the chairman and all the members of the committee for their encouragement and help.
8. spite, despite
- a. Although she is 36, she gets the job in _____ of her age.
- b. In many respects he is not superior to his colleagues _____ his cultural achievements.

5

Study the following sentences, paying attention to the parts of speech of the underlined words and giving their meanings.

1. In a university the rank of a professor is above that of an assistant or associate professor.
2. Guilin ranks high among the Chinese beauty spots.
3. You have to bring the object into focus if you want a distinct photograph.
4. The research worker focused the telescope on the moon.

5. The guests are expected to register at a hotel.
6. The register office is an office where marriages can lawfully take place and where births, marriages and deaths are recorded.
7. It was from here that the Apollo Spacecraft launched for the moon.
8. The launch of the huge container ship was a great success.
9. According to the survey, traditional ways of learning to read are as successful as modern ways.
10. Geographers survey regions in order to make physical or political maps of them.
11. He has recently got a grant to continue his studies abroad.
12. Prof. Smith granted her favours so that she could attend all his lectures.
13. Which countries are Japan's best markets for automobiles?
14. The inventor is trying to market his new product.

6

A. Study the shades of meaning of the phrasal verb 'draw up', replacing the phrase with another one in the brackets with the help of the first letter.

1. A group of people draw up rules according to which Nobel Prizes are awarded to outstanding scientists. (f_____ and w_____)
2. The players were drawn up, ready to play against the other team. (p_____ in prepared order)
3. The lorry drew up before the filling station and two men got out. (g_____ to a certain point and s_____)
4. The fire fighter drew himself up to his full height. (m_____ oneself stand straight, often proudly)

B. Study the phrases with 'place', replacing them with the word

or phrase in the brackets with the help of the first letter.

1. The car accident took place yesterday. (h_____)
2. Gas has taken the place of coal in many houses (r_____)
3. Some of the books are out of place. Please put them in the right order. (not in the proper or usual p_____)
4. When we went in, we found the documents scattered all over the place. (e_____)

7

Study the following pairs of words and fill in the blanks. Use each word once only and make proper changes where necessary.

row	base	reach	scarce	focus
rank	basis	arrive	lacking	concentrate

1. You'll solve the problem if you _____ your attention on your work.
2. The soldiers were to scatter and then _____ ten miles to the east.
3. The rules of addition and equality are the _____ of work in arithmetic.
4. An air _____ is not far from the special zone.
5. When teaching students, we should not be governed by considerations of their parents' _____.
6. The four students are singing hand in hand and side by side in a _____.
7. The aircraft carrier _____ at the port early in the morning.
8. Tom is not tall enough to _____ the apples on the tree.
9. I found him _____ in the qualities required for an organizer.
10. Rice will become _____ because of the rainstorm in June.

8

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

lack	stage	county	contract
spite	minor	market	astonish
royal	formal	strictly	application

1. Yorkshire is a _____ in the north of England. It is famous for its special pudding.
2. _____ speaking, the word 'most' means 'nearly all'.
3. Li Fang had little of _____ education, yet she could speak fluent English.
4. How could you manage to get it? It is seldom found on the _____.
5. Here is a simple example of the _____ of strength of materials.
6. A _____ is a document signed by the parties to supply goods or service at a fixed price.
7. _____ Society, whose members are important scientists, is a British organization for the advancement of science.
8. In _____ of his great achievement, Beethoven never married, and his last years were not happy.
9. The sudden death of our neighbour _____ everybody, for she was playing tennis two hours before her death.
10. Why not leave it out? It is only a point of _____ importance.
11. Primitive music is music which represents an early _____ in its development.
12. The students' _____ of interest suggests that they do not have a sense of achievement in their work.

9 Cloze Test

In the Middle Ages tournaments and hunting were considered as sports for princes and noblemen. In England the sport of hunting was (1) a fine art. In the first place, the participants were far less (2) in the game than in the pleasure of (3) their strength. It was a case of man using his wits, skill and endurance (4) the animal world.

Later, all this (5). People who took up sports aimed to (6) high performances. Rowing, riding, boxing and (7) forms of sports were first (8) in England.

Now people are beginning to doubt whether the first Marathon race ever happened at all. However, the

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. many | B. most |
| C. mostly | D. almost |
| 2. A. included | B. intended |
| C. interested | D. involved |
| 3. A. checking | B. testing |
| C. examining | D. calculating |
| 4. A. against | B. from |
| C. with | D. of |
| 5. A. varied | B. replaced |
| C. differed | D. changed |
| 6. A. achieve | B. exceed |
| C. reach | D. fulfil |
| 7. A. variable | B. varied |
| C. variety | D. various |
| 8. A. experienced | |
| B. entertained | |
| C. practised | |
| D. trained | |

____ (9) ____ is kept and the race continues to be held,

____ (10) ____ many spectators.

- | | | |
|-----|---------------|--------------|
| 9. | A. way | B. approach |
| | C. habit | D. tradition |
| 10. | A. inviting | B. showing |
| | C. attracting | D. including |

UNIT 2

1 Find the definition in the second column which matches the word in the first column.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. issue | a. be unlike |
| 2. manner | b. make known |
| 3. uneasy | c. an important question |
| 4. reveal | d. worried or troubled |
| 5. admire | e. agree officially to |
| 6. differ | f. a person of higher rank |
| 7. approve | g. regard with pleasure and respect |
| 8. clarify | h. give out or divide among many people |
| 9. superior | i. a way of feeling, thinking or behaving |
| 10. attitude | j. a personal way of behaving towards other people |
| 11. distribute | k. cause to become clearer and more easily understood |
| 12. circumstance | l. a fact or event concerned with and usu. influencing another event or person |

2 Study how these words are formed.

- A. Make each of the following words mean the opposite by putting 2 letters in the brackets in front of the word. The first one has been done for you.