

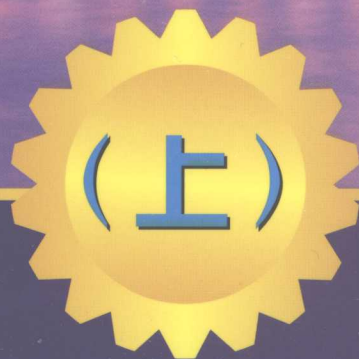
供非英语专业一年级学生使用



# 大学英语

主编 徐萍

# 同步辅导教程



# 大学英语同步辅导教程(上)

(供非英语专业一年级学生使用)

徐 萍 主 编

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# 《大学英语同步辅导教程(上)》编委会

(供非英语专业一年级学生使用)

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## 编者的话

《大学英语同步辅导教程(上)》和《大学英语同步辅导教程(下)》是《大学英语》(第三版)一至四级系列教材的同步辅导教程。其中上册为一、二级同步辅导与测试,下册为三、四级同步辅导与测试及四、六级考前强化模拟训练,旨在帮助学生进行《大学英语》课程的自学与复习以及四、六级考前强化训练,还可作为教师平时测验的材料。

本书主要包括“大学英语学习策略介绍”、“课文预习”、“单元测试”、“写作指导”和“四级作文精选练习及范文”等。

本教程的主要特色与创新:

- 强调培养学生自主性学习能力,注重策略内容的设计与学习任务的有机结合,帮助新生尽快适应大学英语学习,弥补现有教材在策略指导及训练上的不足。
- 以策略训练为先导,以写作指导为重点,以《大学英语》系列教材内容为依托,通过对四、六级内容进行有序的安排与整理,尽可能全面体现四、六级新题型的考试要求。
- 运用全真英语语音材料,激发学生自主学习的积极性。本书既有源自 BBC 及美国之音慢速英语节目内容的听力训练题,又有外籍英语教师配音录制的四级全真模拟听力题。本书所有音频材料可从江苏工业学院外国语学院网站收听与下载(<http://sfl.jpu.edu.cn/>)。
- 为教师开展科研研究创造条件。教材内的学习自评表及策略使用情况表等不仅可帮助学生了解和掌控学习情况,也为广大外语教师提供了非常有价值的科研资讯。

本书编者均为多年从事大学英语教学工作的一线老师,在编写过程中能结合教学情况,力求抓住学生学习过程中的主要问题进行循序渐进的辅导与练习。

在编写过程中,编者参考了大量的文献资料,在此谨向参考资料的出版者与编著者们表示由衷的感谢。

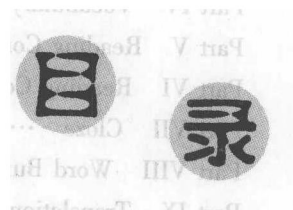
最后,要感谢江苏工业学院外国语学院领导与教师的鼎力相助及所有为本书的出版提供帮助、提出过宝贵意见和建议的人士。

对于本书中出现的不当与疏漏之处,恳请同行和读者不吝指正。

(编者的 E-mail 地址为:[wyx222@jpu.edu.cn](mailto:wyx222@jpu.edu.cn))

编者

2009年8月



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## (For Units 1 - 2 Book One)

### Part I 《大学英语》学习策略

在多年的教学实践中,我们发现很多新生进入大学后,在英语学习中有许多困惑与担忧。主要表现在:(1) 总体学习目标的模糊性;(2) 学习策略上的茫然性;(3) 工具性的学习动机。在几次调查中,我们发现非英语专业新生在英语学习中最大的困惑是学习策略问题。研究表明,学习策略是学习成绩的决定性因素之一,学习策略的优劣直接关系到语言学习的效果与质量。

学习英语是一个循序渐进的过程,需要不断积累、操练和自我纠正,摸索出适合自己的学习方法。正如英语专家胡文仲先生所说的那样:“学习英语无捷径。要想学好英语只有大量实践,多听、多读、多说、多写。不要被商业广告所误导。”李树亮老师在《新生如何适应英语学习》(《教育与职业》2003 年第 16 期)一文中对“多听、多读、多说、多写”进行了详细说明。

**多听** 指反复地听,广泛地听。从听课文录音,模仿课文中的语音语调开始,使自己的朗读尽可能地接近录音,自然而富有韵律,接下来,可以听些小故事。第一步要求听懂大意,讲出故事梗概;第二步要求带着问题去听,如“What?”、“Who?”、“Where?”、“When?”、“Why?”等,获取故事的细节以复述故事;第三步要求仔细地听以求能把故事的语言听出来,摘录下来,并用这些语言编写自己的故事。长此训练下去,听英语讲座,听英语广播如新闻报道,看原版电影慢慢地就感到懂了,简单了。

**多读** 是指广读博览。首先要以自愿努力取代被迫努力。俗话说:“兴趣是最好的老师。”要提高英语语言能力,最重要的学习策略是课外多看自己喜欢的英语书,并经常到图书馆借阅英语资料。学习英语,“读、写”万万松不得,会听说而不善读写是文盲与半文盲。人们用书面能力来最终衡量你的英语水平。阅读是学习知识、积累文化最经济、最可靠的途径;自己安排英语课外阅读材料,基本按照先“活”后“死”的路子。“活”是指那些英语书籍、简易读物,读了能很快在口头或书面上反复应用,使之进入自己的活的语言库。“死”是指学生自己需要的英语书籍,虽饱含文化知识,但因语言素材比较陈旧或偏窄,较难在日常交流中经常使用,从学习运用的角度,我们称之为“死”的阅读材料。先读活的,不但因其容易而且因其能很快被使用而给自己带来成就感。阅读不仅仅带来语言

能力的提高和知识的增长,还有自己创造的语言环境中的乐趣。

丰富的词汇是英语学习的基础。如同盖高楼大厦需要充足的建筑材料,说到记忆单词,大家都希望找窍门或捷径,然而,想不费功夫就能记牢单词,恐怕是异想天开的。其实记忆英语单词的过程,是科学思维的过程。单词学多了,就有规律可循,科学记忆有赖于读音规则、拼写规则和构词法。此外,不要孤零零地记单词,要记住它的“左邻右舍”,即搭配;还要记住它的上下文,即语境。

**多说** 指多练习讲英语,可以从一问一答开始,老师在课堂上提问,你回答。只要课前做好预习和复习是不难做到的,贵在积极参与和交流,不要怕讲错,即使回答错了也不必自责,因为你是学生嘛。慢慢地做到回答问题迅捷、正确、流利;第二步可以与同学做对话,以日常生活为题,从一两个来回逐步扩大到五六个来回,甚至十几个来回;第三步开始做成段的叙述,先从复述所学课文开始,接着讲故事,进而与同学展开讨论与辩论。当你能表达自己的思想,并且能参与交流之后,要注意提高表述的质量,这就是用词恰当,成段表达合乎逻辑,有主次轻重,有血有肉,有自己的观点,有内容、有头有尾;要摆脱母语干扰,使语言更趋地道。

**多写** 指多练习英文写作。主要培养写作能力,所以首先要按训练要求进行写作,从扩句、连句到写段落;从写概要、作文到应用文,在这个基础上再进行日常训练。要写篇好作文,第一要掌握好语法,特别是句子成分;第二要学会用词,变化句子结构,也就是说,用词要恰当,结构要多样;第三要立意新,条理清楚。我们提倡写英语周记,尝试着用英语随时将自己想写的写下来。经过一段尝试以后,还可以用英文写信,开始时可以简单一些,长期坚持下去自然会有好的文章出现,因为写作是你英语水平与能力的综合体现。

听完英语专家和老师的英语学习之道,我们再来看看身边的同学是如何学好英语的。杜泓睿同学是江苏工业学院 2008 级的学生,在《大学英语》考试中多次名列全年级第一,她在 2008 年 12 月的托福考试中取得了 111 分的骄人成绩(满分为 120 分),在 2009 年 6 月的常州市大学生演讲比赛中获得一等奖,其纯正的语音语调和敏捷流畅的思维更是征服了在场的中外评委及观众,现已赴加拿大留学。让我们一起来分享她学好英语的一些体会。

### 杜泓睿谈英语学习

学好英语,没有一丁点捷径,这一点是毋庸置疑的。很多人都在询问用什么方法可以尽可能快地学好英语,答案是不可能——如果我们目前依旧在中国的大学校园里,那么传说中三个月将听说读写练习到极致是绝对不可能的。当然啦,我们都知道,到相应的语言环境里去,到使用某种语言为母语的国家里去生活,那是另当别论的,具有生存色彩的学习会激发人类超乎正常的潜能。不过事实上,我们都在汉语环境里,因此,学英语是一个漫长的过程。

既然学英语需要大工作量,很长的时间,所以很多人没法坚持。但假使能够长期努力,效果却也是比较容易能看出来的。不过在这里,每个人最好能够明白自己学英语的目的。基本上就是两个:一是通过考试,二是真正提高自己使用这门语言的能力。

先讨论第一种。如果纯粹是为了应付考试,那么方法有这些。

首先,英语单词就局限在考纲的要求内了。背单词是一个麻烦的过程,很容易遗忘。



一旦遗忘,会打击人的自信,让人感到泄气或者暴躁——不过实际上,背单词本来就很容易忘,因此最好的方法就是不停地反复。而且一次单词的摄入量必须要大。如果说一天10个单词这样背,背个十年八年也不会有什么效果。既然是为了考试,那么就必须每次看单词至少得把四分之一的词汇表看完。三至五天反复一次,这样背单词,是最有效果的。新东方托福 GRE 考试的老师们向来是这样要求学生的:一天看一个钟头单词,不要多,就600个。至少三天反复一次,十天就可以掌握托福单词。其实如果只是为了考试,那么也就是只要应付掉考试这么一点时间,所以强记才是硬道理。劝各位以通过考试为最终目的的同学,千万不要少量地摄入单词,必须大批大批并往返地往脑子里灌。

其次就是定期做阅读完形,写作文,培养对题目的敏感度。

第二种,为了兴趣,或者说把英语看成一种语言工具甚至是一种文化来学英语,就更加复杂一些。兴趣是最重要的,语言是一个无底洞,学得越多,发现可上升的空间也越多,倘若不能依靠兴趣延续自己的这些兴趣,那么很有可能半途而废,还不如直接去应付考试呐。

另外,英语的综合应用是非常重要的。美国大学最注重的学生的能力是写。非读,非听,非说,而是写。虽然语言表达也非常重要,可是写作是英语能力的极致体现,无论是思想、词汇量和语法,还是更重要的组织能力,逻辑性,无不在写作里面有很大的体现。所以最好找一些论述题目,偶尔做一做,看看自己的逻辑水平能到什么地步。不需要任何提示,只要一个题目,托福题目就可以。

口语是一个心理槛。不过模仿正确的口音也没有问题,还是多听原声。不要找别人推荐电影推荐歌曲——就找你自己最喜欢的。别人的推荐总归带着别人的色彩,想要领略文化,就得主动寻找。看见哪个有意思,就去看看,没意思了就换一个。寻找资料的过程也是一个探寻的过程。

至于阅读和听力,多看看相应的资料,尤其是听力。对于听力,速记是一种最好的提高方法,起初可以去找一些考试题目,不过不用做,只要听写就可以;如果想要提高的话,不妨看看托福的听力题目——或者到普特英语论坛上去找国外高校课堂实战演习里面 MIT 或者哈佛的课来听听,同样要听写。该论坛上课程都被分段放置,基本上一个听力段子就六七分钟,其中教授的停顿、口误也可以为你争取到写笔记的时间。总之,听力一定要记笔记,这是提高听力最直观的方法。

不过还有些话得说说。

既然是大学生了,那么就不要再每次都指望“推荐”的、“建议”的东西,而是应该自己去挖掘,去寻找有用的资料。既然心存学好英语的念头,明确了自己是为哪一种目标,那么就亲自去实践。哪怕是挑一本练习册,不要还没有尝试就说出“我不知道该挑哪一本”这种话——既然不知道该挑哪一本,那么就每本都翻一翻,比较一下,找出适合自己的。

既然想去学好英语,而假若自己又不愿意下功夫,一味地跟随别人,恐怕这个心态还是没有摆正。一切都得靠自己,在实在无法定夺的时候可以探寻建议,但不是在甚至还未曾尝试的时候就先把自己摆在一个无知者的位置。

这不是学生,这是懒汉。

总而言之,学英语没有任何捷径,就必须得苦下功夫。



## Part II Text Preview

### 1. Preview Questions (for Unit 1 Book One):

- 1) *Learning English is by no means easy. It takes great diligence and prolonged effort.*

What is the implied meaning of the sentence? What is the greatest difficulty you have in your learning of English?

- 2) *Nevertheless, while you cannot expect to gain a good command of English without sustained hard work, there are various helpful learning strategies you can employ to make the task easier.*

What is your definition of "language learning strategy"? What strategies do you think can be employed in English learning?

- 3) *If you cram your head with too many new words at a time, some of them are bound to be crowded out.*

What does the author want to tell us in this sentence?

- 4) *What you need to do is to deal with new words in different ways according to how frequently they occur in everyday use.*

(1) What are the subject and the predicate of the sentence?

(2) Analyze the structure of the sentence; Your health is what we really care about.

- 5) *While active words demand constant practice and useful words must be committed to memory, words that do not often occur in everyday situations require just a nodding acquaintance.*

(1) Do you know the meanings of "*be committed to memory*" and "*a nodding acquaintance*"?

(2) Pay attention to the meaning of the conjunction "while" and analyze the structure of the sentence.

- 6) *In learning English, you must pay attention not only to the meaning of a word, but also to the way native speakers use it in their daily lives.*

Analyze the structure of the sentence.

- 7) *Listening to English on a regular basis will not only improve your ear, but will also help you build your speaking skills.*

What can we infer from the sentence? What does "ear" mean here?

- 8) *It is true that there are few situations at school where you have to communicate in English, but you can seek out opportunities to practice speaking the language.*

Rewrite the sentence with "although/though" and pay attention to the different tones in the two sentences.

- 9) *As you go on, you will find that you can do more pages a day and handle materials at a higher level of difficulty.*

Can you paraphrase the sentence?

- 10) It pays to absorb as much as you can from reading and listening and then try to put what you have learned into practice through speaking and writing.

What is the relationship between reading, listening, speaking and writing? What is the meaning of "It pays to ..."?

## 2. Preview Questions (for Unit 2 Book One):

- 1) *This was more than twice the distance anyone had previously sailed alone.*

What is the grammatical function of "anyone had previously sailed alone" in the sentence?

- 2) *But he did not listen.*

(1) Paraphrase the sentence.

(2) What can we see about Chichester's character from this sentence?

- 3) *The next night, the blackest he had ever known, the sea became so rough that the boat almost turned over.*

What is the grammatical function of "the blackest he had ever known" in the sentence?

- 4) *Still, he could not help thinking that if anything should happen, the nearest person he could contact by radio, unless there was a ship nearby, would be on an island 885 miles away.*

(1) Can you tell us the subject and the predicate in the subordinate clause?

(2) There are at least two points we can infer from this sentence. What are they?

- 5) *"I feel as if I had wakened from a nightmare. Wild horses could not drag me down to Cape Horn and that sinister Southern Ocean again."*

(1) "Wild horses could not drag" is a common metaphor used to mean that nothing, no matter how strong, could make you do something.

(2) Now try to figure out the implied meanings of the following two sentences.

—Wild horses could not drag the secret from my lips.

—Wild horses could not have dragged me away from the exciting film.

- 6) *It had taken him nine months, of which the sailing time was 226 days.*

(1) How many days did Chichester stay on the land?

(2) Can "which" be replaced by "that" here? Why or why not?

- 7) What can we learn from Chichester's unusual experiences in his life?

- 8) What is the purpose of the author to write this story?

## Part III Listening Comprehension

### Section A: Long Conversations

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 2 long conversations which will be spoken only once. At the end of each conversation, you will have five questions. You are required to choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C), and D).

### Conversation One

1. A) To a park.      B) To an art museum.      C) To a shopping center.      D) To the beach.
2. A) Italian.      B) Indonesian.      C) Indian.      D) French.
3. A) They have few traveler's checks left.  
     B) The zoo is free to visitors that day only.  
     C) There are unusual animals on display.  
     D) The zoo will be closed the rest of the week.
4. A) She wants to buy a gift for the man.  
     B) She saw some great prices at a shopping center.  
     C) She wants to buy a gift for her friend.  
     D) She wants to buy mementos(纪念品) of their visit.
5. A) By taxi.      B) By bus.      C) By subway.      D) On foot.

#### Note:

**souvenir** (n.): something you give or receive to help you remember a visit to another place  
 —My children expect souvenirs when I return from a trip overseas.

### Conversation Two

6. A) At a party.      B) At school.      C) At a friend's house.      D) At a class.
7. A) Sharon.      B) Susan.      C) Sherry.      D) Sandy.
8. A) Engineering.      B) Computer science.      C) Education.      D) Business.
9. A) International business.      B) Accounting.  
     C) Marketing.      D) English.
10. A) She accepted it.      B) She refused it directly.  
     C) She was excited about it.      D) She declined it.

#### Notes:

1. **on the tip of one's tongue** (idiom): to be at the point of remembering something  
     —Oh, what is her name again? It's on the tip of my tongue, but I just can't remember it.
2. **memorable** (adjective): worth remembering  
     —College graduation was a real memorable experience for me.
3. **mull over** (phrasal verb): think over  
     —My brother wants to mull over different job offers before he makes a decision.

### Section B: Dictation

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 1 to 7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 8 to 10 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

"You do not need to be a rocket scientist." Americans hear these words often. People say

them in schools, offices and (1) \_\_\_\_\_. Broadcasters on radio and television use them. This is how you might hear the words used.

Workers in an office are afraid to try to use their new computer system. Their (2) \_\_\_\_\_ tells them not to be foolish. "You do not need to be a rocket scientist to learn this," he says. Or high school students cannot seem to understand something their teacher is (3) \_\_\_\_\_. "Come on," she says, "you do not need to be a rocket scientist to understand this." Or a company that makes soap is trying to sell its product on television. "You do not need to be a rocket scientist to see that our soap cleans better," the company says.

These words send a strong (4) \_\_\_\_\_. They say that you do not need to be (5) \_\_\_\_\_ intelligent to understand something.

How did the expression begin? No one seems to know for sure, but an official of the American Space Agency, NASA, says the expression just grew. "It grew," he says, "because rocket scientists probably are the most intelligent people around." Not everyone would agree. Some people might be (6) \_\_\_\_\_ more intelligent than rocket scientists. For example, a person who speaks and reads fifteen languages or a medical doctor who (7) \_\_\_\_\_ on the brain.

Still many people would agree that there is something special about scientists who build rockets. Maybe it has to do with the (8) \_\_\_\_\_ of space travel. Moving pictures from before World War Two showed a man named Buck Rogers landing on the planet Mars. He was a hero who could (9) \_\_\_\_\_ any enemy from outer space. The rocket scientist is a different kind of hero. He or she makes space (10) \_\_\_\_\_ possible. Rocket scientists, however, can have problems just like anyone else.

(11) \_\_\_\_\_. Finally everything seemed right. Mechanical failures had been repaired. The weather was good. (12) \_\_\_\_\_. All ships and boats within many kilometers of the danger area had been warned. But in the last few seconds, a small boat entered the area. Once again the launch was postponed.

(13) \_\_\_\_\_. One scientist said, "As a child I loved to build rockets. Now I am grown, I still love to build rockets. And now I get paid for it."

## Part IV Vocabulary & Structure

**Directions:** Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

- The company is trying every means to \_\_\_\_\_ the wholesale price of its products.  
A) pull down      B) put down      C) set down      D) bring down
- The London Marathon is a difficult race. \_\_\_\_\_, thousands of runners participate every year.  
A) Therefore      B) Furthermore      C) Accordingly      D) Nevertheless
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of US dollar to currency of many Asian countries greatly lowered in the recent financial crisis.

- A) rate                      B) speed                      C) degree                      D) price
4. The manager assured the customer that his complaint would be seen \_\_\_\_\_ immediately.  
A) to                      B) at                      C) on                      D) with
5. The defense lawyer was questioning the old man who was one of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the murder committed last month.  
A) observers                      B) witnesses                      C) audiences                      D) viewers
6. The manager urged his staff not to \_\_\_\_\_ the splendid opportunity.  
A) drop                      B) miss                      C) escape                      D) slide
7. A special feature of education at MIT is the opportunity for students and faculty to together \_\_\_\_\_ in research activities.  
A) specialize                      B) participate                      C) consist                      D) involve
8. A healthy life is frequently thought to be \_\_\_\_\_ with the open countryside and homegrown food.  
A) tied                      B) bound                      C) involved                      D) associated
9. As an actor he could communicate a whole \_\_\_\_\_ of emotions.  
A) frame                      B) range                      C) number                      D) scale
10. By law, when one makes a large purchase, he should have \_\_\_\_\_ opportunity to change his mind.  
A) accurate                      B) urgent                      C) excessive                      D) adequate
11. Knowing something as a whole is far from knowing all its \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) instance                      B) character                      C) items                      D) details
12. We have arranged to go to the cinema on Friday, but we can be \_\_\_\_\_ and go another day.  
A) reliable                      B) probable                      C) feasible                      D) flexible
13. In previous times, when fresh meat was in short \_\_\_\_\_, pigeons were kept by many households as a source of food.  
A) store                      B) provision                      C) reserve                      D) supply
14. It is said in some parts of the world, goats, rather than cows, serve as a vital \_\_\_\_\_ of milk.  
A) storage                      B) reserve                      C) resource                      D) source
15. If people feel hopeless, they don't bother to \_\_\_\_\_ the skills they need to succeed.  
A) adopt                      B) acquire                      C) accumulate                      D) assemble
16. These goods are \_\_\_\_\_ for export, though a few of them may be sold on the home market.  
A) completely                      B) essentially                      C) necessarily                      D) remarkably
17. If you want to know the train schedule, please \_\_\_\_\_ at the booking office.  
A) acquire                      B) inquire                      C) request                      D) require
18. She is a very \_\_\_\_\_ secretary: she never forgets anything or makes a mistake.  
A) anxious                      B) effective                      C) adequate                      D) efficient