

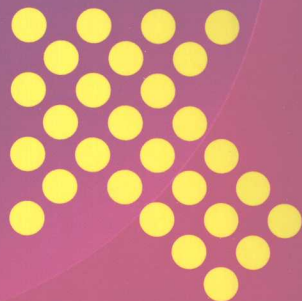
21世纪高等学校规划教材



DAXUE YINGYU SHIYONG JIAOCHENG (2)

大学英语实用教程(2)

徐莉芳 陈永生 主 编
Dewan Benjamin 主 审



中国电力出版社

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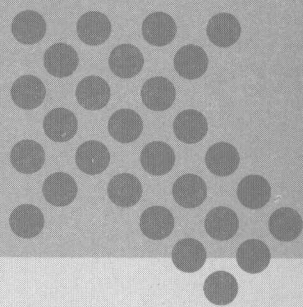
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内 容 提 要

本书为 21 世纪高等学校规划教材。

《大学英语实用教程》共分四册，每册都以对话、课文及语法三部分形式表现，内容新颖实用、条理清晰、通俗易懂、针对性强。本书为第二册，重点为句的讲练。在每单元里采用一个主题，分别用对话和课文的形式来培养学生的听、说、读、写、译全方位的实际表达技能。在语法部分中，以非英语专业学士学位考试大纲要求为主线，更加注重实用性和针对性。每单元之间既相互独立又互相呼应，且单元中的对话、课文、语法都配有相应的习题及参考答案。

本书可作为高等院校非英语专业教材，也可作为高职高专院校及远程教育、业大、函授等学生的基础英语课教材，并可作为成人非英语专业学士学位考试的参考用书。

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前 言

本书是 21 世纪高等学校规划教材, 内容新颖实用、条理清晰、通俗易懂、针对性强。

《大学英语实用教程》共分四册。每册主要由对话、课文及语法三部分组成。对话部分以提供的主题示例训练学生实际交流及表达的能力; 课文部分侧重对语言点和语篇整体的理解, 为非英语专业的学生在学位考试中的阅读部分打下坚实的基础; 语法部分中, 结合学生英语基础知识和基本能力的实际, 针对非英语专业学位考试大纲要求, 有的放矢。在内容上, 全面覆盖考点, 重点突出, 系统性强; 在形式上, 题型新颖, 有利于学生能力的训练和培养; 在编排上, 注意由易到难的阶梯性、针对性和适用性。

本套教材的每个单元紧密配合, 又不重复; 单元内的内容又相对独立, 可根据学生的实际情况调整侧重点; 并且, 每个单元中的对话、课文、语法三部分都配有相应的练习。

本书为《大学英语实用教程 (2)》, 作者为北京科技大学等高校的一线英语教师, 他们具有丰富的教学与实践经验, 以确保本套教材教学的可操作性、针对性及实用性。

本书由徐莉芳、陈永生主编, 刘新华、李宝芬、张秀菊副主编, 段雪芹、周军等也参加了编写工作。

在编写过程中, 参考了大量的书籍和资料, 有些内容难免引自其中, 在此对原作者表示诚挚的谢意! 同时对许多给予帮助与支持的同事、朋友, 一并表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者的能力和水平有限, 书中难免有不足或错误之处, 恳请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2008 年 10 月于北京科技大学

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Unit 1 Students' Life

Communicative Samples

Conversation 1



(Lucy and Mary are chatting after class.)

Lucy: Hi, Mary. What are you doing?

Mary: I'm trying to take an English literature course for this term.

Lucy: Take Professor Holt's class. I had hers last year.

Mary: Really? What's she like?

Lucy: Fantastic! I think she's really a good teacher.

Mary: Why? What makes her so good?

Lucy: For one thing, she's really funny.

Mary: Yeah, but I want to learn something.

Lucy: Don't get me wrong. She's funny, and if someone's funny, you pay more attention.

Mary: What do you think of Professor Vance?

Lucy: He's boring. Everyone falls asleep in his class. And it's hard to talk with him.

Mary: Ok. I'll try to get into Professor Holt's class.

Lucy: You won't be sorry.

Conversation 2

(Some students are going to graduate from middle school soon. They are talking about the future.)

Jim: Only three months to go! So, what are you going to do after you graduate, Peter?

Peter: I'm going to go to college in Ohio.

Jim: Have you decided what you're going to major in?

Peter: Uh-huh. I'm planning to study engineering.

Jim: That's a good field. And what about you, Simon?

Simon: My father is going to give me a job in his company. I'll probably work there about a year so I can learn the basics.

Jim: And what are you doing after that?

Simon: After that I'm going back to university to get my degree in business.



- Jim: That sounds very practical. How about you, Fong? What do you plan to do next year?
- Fong: I'm planning to take it easy for a while. I'm going to spend some time traveling in Europe, but I'm coming back after that for studying.
- Jim: How long will you be there?
- Fong: Well, I'm leaving in June and coming home for Christmas, so I'll be there for about six months.
- Jim: Well, it seems that everybody has got plans for their futures.

New Words and Expressions

asleep	/ə'sli:p/	adj.	睡着的, 睡熟的
basics	/'beisiks/	n.	基本, 基础
boring	/'bɔ:riŋ/	adj.	令人厌烦的, 枯燥的
degree	/di'gri:/	n.	程度, 学位
field	/fi:ld/	n.	旷野, 领域
future	/'fju:tʃə/	n.	将来, 前途
literature	/'litərɪtʃə/	n.	文学(作品), 文献
professor	/prə'fesə/	n.	教授

Exercise 1: Complete the following sentences.

- A: Hi, Mary. What are you doing?
- B: I'm trying to _____ (选门英语文学课程) for this term.
- A: Take Professor Holt's class. _____ (我去年听过她的课).
- B: Really? What's she like?
- A: _____ (棒极了)! I think she's really a good teacher.
- B: Ok. I'll try to get into Professor Holt's class.

Exercise 2: Fill in the missing letters.

l _ ter_ture profess_r f_ture de_ree _sleep
f_ntast_c b_ring _asics _ttent_on f_eld

Paragraph Reading A: On Applying for a College

The task of being accepted and enrolled in a university begins early for some students, long before they graduate from high school. These students take special courses to prepare for advanced study. They may also take one or more examinations that test how well prepared they are for university.

In the final year of high school they complete applications and send them, with their student records, to the universities which they hope to attend. Some high school students may be required to have an interview with representatives of the university. Neatly dressed, and usually very

frightened, they are determined to show that they have a good attitude and the ability.

When the new students are finally accepted, there may be one more step they have to take before registering for classes and getting to work. Many colleges and universities offer an orientation program for new students. In these programs, the young people get to know the procedures for registration, university rules, how to use the library and they receive student advice. They also learn about other major services in the college or university.



Beginning a new life in a new place can be very confusing. The more knowledge students have about the school, the easier it will be for them to adapt to the new environment. However, it takes time to get used to college life.

New Words and Expressions

ability	/ə'biliti/	<i>n.</i>	能力, 才干
accept	/ək'sept/	<i>vt.</i>	接受, 认可
adapt	/ə'dæpt/	<i>vt.</i>	使适应
advanced	/əd'vɑ:nst/	<i>adj.</i>	先进的, 事先的
application	/æpli'keiʃən/	<i>n.</i>	请求, 申请
attend	/ə'tend/	<i>vt.</i>	出席, 参加
attitude	/ˈætɪtju:d/	<i>n.</i>	态度, 看法
confuse	/kən'fju:z/	<i>vt.</i>	困惑, 使糊涂
determine	/dɪ'tə:min/	<i>v.</i>	决定, 确定
enroll	/in'rəʊl/	<i>vt.</i>	登记, 入学
frightened	/ˈfraɪ(ə)nd/	<i>adj.</i>	受惊的, 受恐吓的
graduate	/ˈgrædʒueɪt/	<i>n.</i>	毕业生, 研究生
interview	/ˈɪntəvju:/	<i>vt.</i>	接见, 面试
major	/ˈmeɪdʒə/	<i>vi.</i>	主修
offer	/ˈɔ:fə/	<i>vt.</i>	提供
procedure	/prə'si:dʒə/	<i>n.</i>	程序, 手续
register	/ˈredʒɪstə/	<i>vt.</i>	记录, 登记, 注册
representative	/ˌreprɪzəntətɪv/	<i>n.</i>	代表
require	/rɪ'kwaɪə/	<i>vt.</i>	需要, 要求
task	/tɑ:sk/	<i>n.</i>	任务, 作业

Exercise 3: Select the answer that best expresses the main idea of the paragraph reading A.

- 1) Why do some high school students take special courses in universities?
 - A. Because they take an advantage in the application of the university.
 - B. Because they prepare for advanced study and university life.
 - C. Because they show that they have a good attitude and the ability.
 - D. Because they can gain more school marks.
- 2) What does the word "applications" probably mean in the paragraph?
 - A. It is a formal, usually written request for something.
 - B. It is a method, idea, or law in a particular situation, activity or process.
 - C. It is an agreement for something at an agreed time and place for some special purpose.
 - D. You are glad when you realize something good.
- 3) From the passage we can infer that _____.
 - A. it is quite easy for students to adapt themselves to college life
 - B. many colleges and universities offer an orientation program for new students
 - C. the students have no difficulty in beginning a new life in college
 - D. it is not easy for students to adapt themselves to college life
- 4) What's the passage mainly about?
 - A. The passage is mainly about the reason why some high students take special courses in university.
 - B. It's mainly about what the students should do to go to college.
 - C. All the students should do apply for a college.
 - D. What the students should do is to keep a good impression in the interview.
- 5) Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the passage?
 - A. The students are nervous in the interview because it's very important for them.
 - B. Many colleges and universities offer services for new students to help them to adapt to college life.
 - C. In order to go to college, students have to hand in their applications and records.
 - D. All of the above.

Exercise 4: Fill in the blanks with words and expressions given below. Change the form where necessary.

enroll	application	attend	require	interview	representative
determine	attitude	register	procedure		

- 1) I wrote five _____ for jobs but didn't get a single reply.
- 2) What is the company's _____ towards this idea?
- 3) Please let us know if you are unable to _____.
- 4) Her encouragement _____ me to carry on with the work.
- 5) She decided to _____ in the history course at the local evening school.
- 6) When she was still at school, she had her first _____, for a job in a shoe shop.

- 7) What's the correct _____ for renewing your car tax?
- 8) By law we are required to keep a _____ of births and deaths.
- 9) Are your opinions _____ of those of the other students?
- 10) The urgency of the situation _____ that we should make an immediate decision.

Exercise 5: Definitions of these words appear on the right. Put the letter of the appropriate definition next to each word.

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1) _____ confuse | a. to become suitable for new conditions |
| 2) _____ ability | b. to cause to be mixed up in the mind |
| 3) _____ task | c. full of fear |
| 4) _____ orientation | d. a person who has completed a university degree course |
| 5) _____ adapt | e. the power or qualities that are needed in order to do something |
| 6) _____ advanced | f. to take or receive something |
| 7) _____ frightened | g. position or direction |
| 8) _____ offer | h. a hard work that must be done |
| 9) _____ graduate | i. to hold out to a person for acceptance |
| 10) _____ accept | j. far on in development |

Exercise 6: Translate the following sentences.

- 1) 他们刚一到飞机场，老师就告诉他们这消息。
- 2) 学生花了两个半小时才做出这道数学题。
- 3) 我觉得现在为他的死而哭泣是没有用的。
- 4) 作为一名中国人，我们应该把一生奉献给祖国。
- 5) 我们上星期参观了这位科学家曾住过的房子。

Paragraph Reading B: Examination

Examinations are a common headache to students all over the world. They all detest them, but they are all being domineered by them.

Nowadays, examinations have become a popular form of testing. They can almost dominate one's future. If we want to obtain a diploma, we must first pass the exams. If we do not have a diploma, we may not find a good job easily. That is the reason why all students are nervous and pale when they are sitting for an important examination which may concern their future.

Do not only think of the harm that they bring, but think of the good they may do for us. If we do not have exams, we may indulge ourselves in other things instead of books. Exams have to always drive us on. Examinations make us efficient and careful.



These qualities mean very much in the world of work which we will face when we have left college. Now another advantage of examinations is that they make us feel self-assured. If we can pass a difficult test like others, it shows that we are not inferior; we are as good as others.

The world is a competitive world. We will have to compete for jobs, business, etc. Examinations are also a kind of competition.

All in all, let's hope we are not governed by our enemy—exams. Instead we should make good use of them and emerge as a better student.

New Words and Expressions

advantage	/əd'vɑ:ntidʒ/	<i>n.</i>	优势, 有利条件
common	/'kɒmən/	<i>adj.</i>	共同的, 公共的
compete	/kəm'pi:t/	<i>vi.</i>	比赛, 竞争
competition	/kəm'pi'tiʃən/	<i>n.</i>	竞争, 竞赛
concern	/kən'sə:n/	<i>vt.</i>	涉及, 关系到
detest	/di'test/	<i>vt.</i>	厌恶, 憎恨
diploma	/di'pləʊmə/	<i>n.</i>	文凭, 毕业证书
dominate	/'dɒmineɪt/	<i>v.</i>	支配, 占优势
efficient	/i'fɪʃənt/	<i>adj.</i>	生效的, 有效率的
emerge	/i'mə:dʒ/	<i>vi.</i>	显现, 浮现
govern	/'gʌvən/	<i>v.</i>	统治, 支配
harm	/hɑ:m/	<i>vt.</i>	伤害, 损害
indulge	/in'dʌldʒ/	<i>v.</i>	纵情于, 放任, 迁就
inferior	/in'fɪəriə/	<i>adj.</i>	差的, 次的
nervous	/'nɜ:vəs/	<i>adj.</i>	神经紧张的, 不安的
obtain	/əb'tein/	<i>vt.</i>	获得, 得到
pale	/peil/	<i>adj.</i>	苍白的, 暗淡的
self-assured	/selfə'ʃʊəd/	<i>adj.</i>	有自信的

Exercise 7: Select the answer that best expresses the main idea of the paragraph reading B.

- 1) If we want to find a good job, we should _____ first.
 - A. address ourselves decently
 - B. get diplomas
 - C. pass the examinations
 - D. stay home waiting for the proper chance
- 2) What's the attitude of the students to the examination?
 - A. They like it very much.
 - B. They have a compromising attitude.
 - C. They detest it.
 - D. They are apathetic for it.
- 3) The examination does also well to us in _____.
 - A. driving us on
 - B. making us efficient and careful
 - C. making us feel self-assured
 - D. all of above

- 4) Which expression is **NOT TRUE** according to this passage?
- A. Examinations have become a popular form of testing and can almost dominate one's future.
 - B. Examination is also another kind of competition.
 - C. Examination always makes us feel tortured, so we must abolish this kind of test.
 - D. During the course of preparing examination, we can obtain a lot.
- 5) The author's attitude toward examination is _____.
 A. disgusting
 B. respectful
 C. making a good use of it, at the same time not being controlled by it
 D. relentless

Exercise 8: Fill in the blanks with words and expressions given below. Change the form where necessary.

obtain	detest	diploma	concern	indulge in	advantage
compete for		emerge	inferior	dominate	

- 1) Her teaching experience gave her a big _____ over the other applicants for the job.
- 2) She and her sister are always _____ attention.
- 3) This article _____ a man who was wrongly imprisoned.
- 4) She has a _____ in education.
- 5) The team has _____ international football for many years.
- 6) The sun _____ from behind the clouds.
- 7) I occasionally _____ a big fat cigar.
- 8) She's so clever, she makes me feel _____.
- 9) He said the police had _____ this information by illegal means.
- 10) She _____ having to talk to people at parties.

Exercise 9: Translate the following sentences.

- 1) 她遇到的那个人是个医生。
- 2) 他过去经常晚饭后在河边散步。
- 3) 与汽车相比, 自行车有很多优点。
- 4) 她不但歌唱得好, 而且舞跳得也好。
- 5) 我父母一直鼓励我努力学习。

Grammar Focus: Form Words 实词

在英语中, 有实义并可以在句子中独立担任成分的词, 称为实词, 实词一共有 6 类: ①名词 (noun); ②形容词 (adjective); ③代词 (pronoun); ④数词 (numeral); ⑤动词 (verb); ⑥副词 (adverb)。在本单元中, 我们重点学习名词的复数形式和所有格; 形容词和副词比较级; 人称、物主、反身代词的各种不同形式和数词的用法。

一、名词的数

名词可分为可数名词和不可数名词。其中,可数名词有单、复数形式。

(1) 多数可数名词的复数形式是有规则的,如下表所示。

词 尾	复数形式	例 词	例 外
绝大多数名词	在词尾加-s	book-books, bag-bags, day-days, map-maps	
以字母 s, sh, ch, x 和以辅音加 o 结尾	在词尾后加-es	bus-buses, dish-dishes, box-boxes, hero-heroes	photo-photos, piano-pianos, radio-radios
以字母 f 或 fe 结 尾的名词	把 f 或 fe 改成 v, 再加-es	life-lives, leaf-leaves, shelf-shelves	roof-roofs, chief-chiefs, proof-proofs
以辅音字母加 y 结尾的名词	把 y 改为 i, 再 加-es	baby-babies, factory-factories, country-countries	

(2) 有些可数名词的复数形式是不规则的,请记住以下的特殊名词复数形式。

man - men woman - women foot - feet tooth - teeth

child - two children ox - oxen mouse - mice

a Chinese - two Chinese a Japanese - three Japanese

an American - four Americans a German - five Germans

an Englishman - six Englishmen a Dutchman - seven Dutchmen

(3) 不可数名词没有复数形式。较为常见的不可数名词有:

advice baggage bread cash equipment furniture information
knowledge luggage money news traffic trouble work

二、名词的格

在英语中名词有三个格:主格(作主语)、宾格(作宾语)和所有格(作定语)。其中只有所有格有形式变化。

类 型	所有格形式	例 词
表示有生命的东西的名词	一般在名词后加's	my sister's husband, Mr. Lin's telephone number
以-s 或-es 结尾的复数名词	只在名词后加'	the teachers' reading room, the workers' dinning-room
不以-s 结尾的复数名词	加's	people's needs, women's rights
复合名词	在后面的名词后加-s	Her son-in-law's photo, the editor-in-chief's office
两人共有的东西	只在后一个名词加-s	Jane and Helen's room
不是共有的	两个名词之后都要加-s	Bill's and Tom's cars
表示无生命东西的名词	与 of 构成词组,表示 所有关系	the cover of the book, the title of the song the cover of the book, the title of the song

三、形容词和副词比较级和最高级

词 型	比 较 级	最 高 级	例 词
单音节	词尾加-er	词尾加-est	kind-kinder-kindest
三音节或三音节以上	在原级前加 more	在原级前加 most	difficult-more difficult-the most difficult
双音节	有时在词尾加 -er; 有时在原级前加 more	有时在词尾加 -est; 有时在原级前加 most	happy-happier-happiest , clever-more clever-most clever

四、代词

(1) 人称代词有人称、性、数、格之分。英语中主要有下面这些人称代词。

人称 \ 数格	单 数		复 数	
	主格	宾格	主格	宾格
第一人称	I	me	we	us
第二人称	you	you	you	you
第三人称	he	him	they	them
	she	her		
	it	it		

(2) 表示所属关系的代词叫物主代词，可分为形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词两大类。

人 称	形 容 词 性		名 词 性	
	单数	复数	单数	复数
第一人称	my	our	mine	ours
第二人称	your	your	yours	yours
第三人称	his	their	his	theirs

(3) 表示“我自己”、“你自己”、“他自己”、“我们自己”、“你们自己”、“他们自己”的代词称为反身代词。

人 称 \ 数	单 数	复 数
第一人称	myself	ourselves
第二人称	yourself	yourselves
第三人称	himself, herself, itself	themselves

五、基数词和序数词的用法

(1) 有些基数词可构成固定词组。

e.g. one by one——一个个 twos and threes——三三两两

如果这些词以复数形式出现时,则表示“数以百计”、“成千上万”等大概的数量。

e.g. (hundreds, thousands, millions) of people

当 hundred, thousand, million 前有具体数字或被 several 修饰时,后面不加-s。

e.g. three million readers.

(2) 在表示“年、月、日”时,“年”用基数词,“日”用序数词。

e.g. 1949年10月1日——Oct. the first, nineteen forty-nine

20世纪70年代(1970s)——the seventies of twentieth century

(3) 表达分数时,先用基数词读分子,再用序数词读分母。当分子大于一时,分母要用复数形式的序数词。

e.g. $1/3$ ——one third $5/6$ ——five sixths

(4) 编号的事物可用序数词或基数词加名词表示。

e.g. the Fourth Lesson = Lesson Four

the fifteenth page = page fifteen

但编号的事物数字较大时,一般用基数词。

e.g. Room 302 page 215 the No. 101 middle school

(5) 百分比用基数词+percent 来表示。

e.g. 50%——fifty percent 60%——sixty percent

(6) 基数词可与表示度量衡单位的词连用。

e.g. twenty meters deep ten-meter-long one hundred yards

Exercise 10: Select the best choice for each sentence.

1) Mr. Brown has only _____ son.

A. a 18-year-old

B. a 18-years old

C. an 18-year-old

D. an 18-years-old

2) I wonder if she knew it was a long _____ from here to the supermarket.

A. street

B. road

C. way

D. block

3) Living _____ are usually higher in cities than in the country.

A. costs

B. charge

C. price

D. value

- 4) When they arrived at the traffic lights, they went the wrong _____.
A. route B. way C. road D. path
- 5) England and America are _____ in many ways.
A. like B. looked C. likely D. alike
- 6) I never saw Mary again, and I did not hear from her, _____.
A. either B. too C. neither D. also
- 7) The streets are wet because it has rained _____ all morning.
A. strongly B. thick C. deep D. hardly
- 8) The football match was televised _____ from the People's Stadium.
A. live B. lively C. alive D. living
- 9) The food tastes _____ and sells _____.
A. well, well B. good, good C. good, well D. well, good
- 10) He was so astonished that he _____ knew what to do.
A. never B. seldom C. hardly D. hard
- 11) We were so _____ to see the _____ open ceremony of the Olympic games in Beijing.
A. exciting, exciting B. exciting, excited
C. excited, excited D. excited, exciting
- 12) Food and _____ are very important to us all.
A. clothes B. cloth C. clothing D. dress
- 13) I don't know how to get used to living in Shanghai. Can you give me some _____?
A. idea B. advice C. suggestion D. answer
- 14) Everyone in the group had tried but _____ of them succeeded.
A. none B. each C. neither D. every
- 15) There is _____ waiting for you in the office. Hurry up.
A. no one B. everything
C. someone D. anybody
- 16) It is impossible for so _____ workers to do so _____ work in a single week.
A. few, many B. little, much
C. few, much D. little, many
- 17) The two boys often write to _____.
A. another B. other C. each other D. one
- 18) We can see _____ stars at night if it doesn't rain.
A. a thousand of B. many thousands
C. thousand of D. thousands of
- 19) What I want to tell you is _____ Mary is coming this afternoon.
A. this B. that C. it D. those
- 20) _____ of the money _____ run out.
A. Three-fifth, has B. Three-fifth, has been
C. Three-fifths, has D. Three-fifths, have