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教师用书

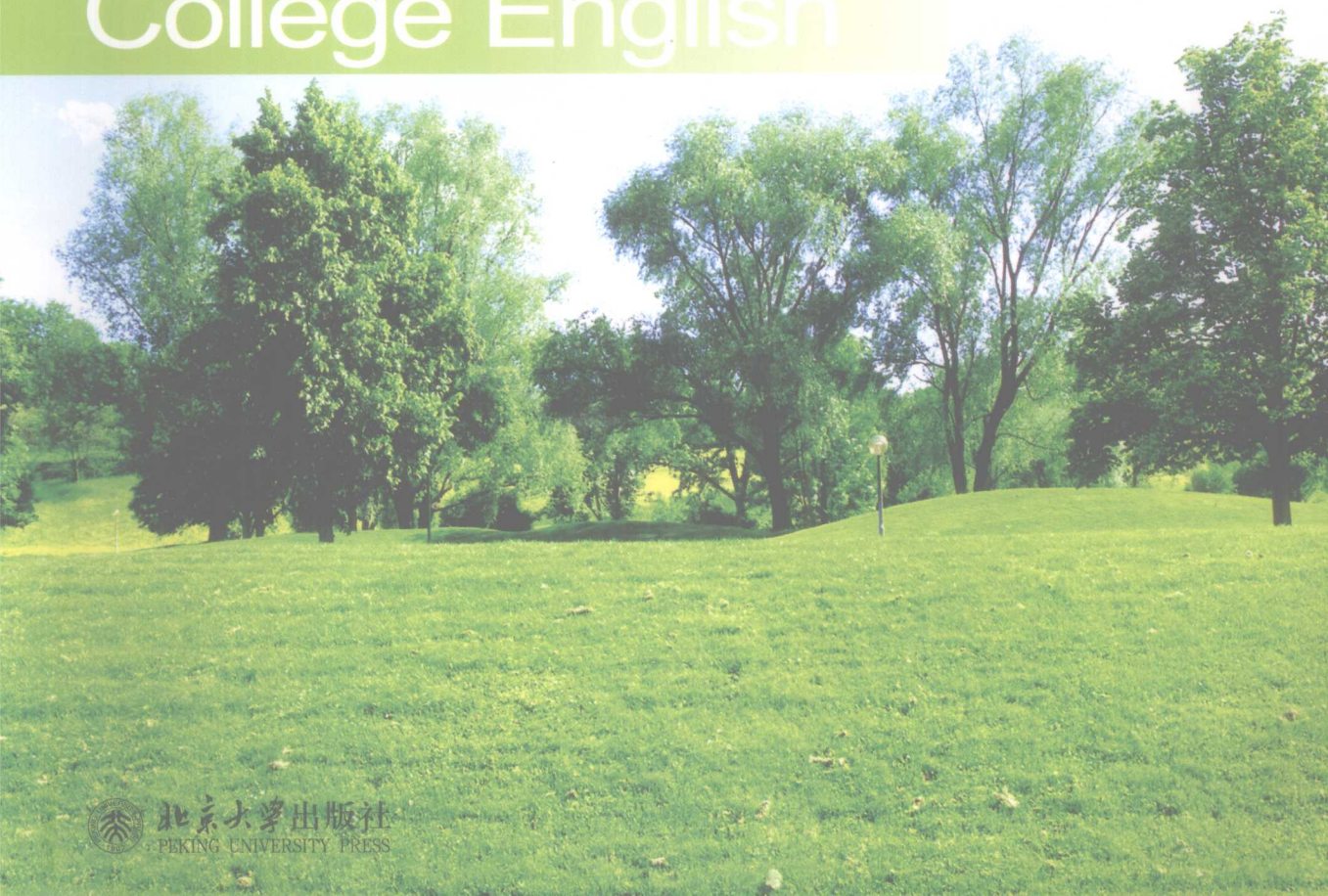
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总主编：张敬源

# 大学基础英语教程

Essential  
College English

彭漪 何伟 / 主编



北京大学出版社  
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

# 大学基础英语教程 ①

## 教师用书

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# 前言

教育部《大学英语课程教学要求》(以下简称《教学要求》)明确指出:“我国幅员辽阔,各地区、各高校之间情况差异较大,大学英语教学应按照分类指导、因材施教的原则,以适应个性化教学的实际需要。”

《大学基础英语教程》即是依据《教学要求》编写的一套大学英语教材,主要适用于全国各高等院校艺术、体育类学生,民族地区学生和其他一些大学入学时英语基础相对薄弱的非英语专业大学生,旨在使学生通过本教材的系统学习,在英语语言知识、应用技能、学习策略和跨文化交际方面能够达到《教学要求》中规定的高等学校非英语专业本科毕业生应达到的基本要求。

## 一、编写原则

《大学基础英语教程》在编写过程中力图体现以下编写原则:

1. 以《教学要求》为依据,重点培养学生英语综合能力。
2. 以人为本,因人制宜,始终考虑适用对象的现有英语水平和实际学习需求。
3. 旨在使学生通过本教材的学习,做到学有所用,学以致用,以用促学,学用统一。力争使语言知识的传授与语言运用能力的提高做到相辅相成、有机互补,既不片面强调语言知识的传授,也不片面强调没有坚实基础的语言能力的提高。

## 二、教材特色

与国内其他大学英语优秀教材相比,本教材的特色主要体现为“唯实”、“简约”、“实用”、“教育”四个方面。洞察适用对象外语水平和学习需求之实并以之为本,教材编著与设计力求因应适用对象之求并扼之以要,高度重视学生综合文化素养的培养以及所学外语知识和技能的实际应用,寓人文素养与道德教育于外语学习的潜移默化之中。具体体现如下:

### 1. 唯实性

本教材专门为全国各高校艺术、体育类学生,民族地区学生和其他一些大学入学时英语基础相对薄弱的非英语专业大学生所编写,编写体例、课文选材、练习设计等均体现了较强的针对性,以提高学生综合运用语言的能力为出发点和最终归宿,针对学生的薄弱环节和实际需要,做到因应需求、有的放矢。

## 2. 简约性

与国内现有其他优秀教材相比,本教材依据目标学生实际情况,不求教材大而全,突出其简约而实用的特点。同时,本教材编写融听、说、读、写、译多种语言技能培养为一体,各册既各有侧重,又有机相连,从而达到全面培养学生综合运用英语能力的目标。

## 3. 实用性

本教材选材力求语言规范、严谨,选文力求与适用对象的专业和兴趣相关,同时知识性与趣味性兼备。选文富于思想内涵,融语言、文化、技能为一体,有助于学生运用所学外语知识就课文涉及的相关问题阐述自己的观点和看法。这不仅能训练学生的语言技能,同时也能培养学生的综合素养。重点语言知识及技能讲解以及练习的编配侧重使学生学以致用,在知识运用中检验知识,弥补不足。

## 4. 教育性

外语学习不仅事关学生综合运用英语的能力和学生的国际视野,更是人才培养的有机组成部分。本教材选文不仅注重激发学生的学习兴趣,培养学生的外语技能,更加注重学生综合人文素养的提升和积极人生观与正确价值观的培养,使之在潜移默化之中,启迪学生的思想,陶冶学生的情操。

## 三、内容结构

《大学基础英语教程》供高等院校非英语专业本科生两学年4个学期使用,重点培养学生综合运用所学英语知识和技能,有效进行口语及书面交际的能力,提高其综合外语文化素养。全教程共4册,每册供一个学期使用。每册教材含12单元课文和3套单元自测题。每一单元含相同或相关主题主、副课文各一篇。主课文前有本单元内容简介(Preview)、听力活动(Lead-in Listening)、口语活动(Communicative Activity)。主课文由读前问题(Pre-reading Questions)、课文(Text)、生词(New Words)、词组(Phrases and Expressions)、专有名词(Proper Names)、注释(Notes)、练习(Exercises)几个部分组成。每篇主课文后均配有课文理解(Getting the Message)、词汇学习(Developing Your Vocabulary)、要点综述(Recognizing Main Ideas)、英汉互译(Trying the Translation)、语篇构建(Organizing Your Ideas)和话题讨论(Beyond the Reading)6项练习。副课文后同样附有生词、词组和注释,配有课文理解(题型与大学英语四级考试速读部分相同)和要点综述两项练习。每单元还配有重点知识或技能(Skill in Focus)及相关练习(Exercises)。

每册书含3个单元自测题,分别插入第4、第8、第12单元之后,自测题内容是

对相关单元重点知识与内容的复习与检测,以相关单元内容检测为主,辅之以其他能力测试题。题型与大学英语四级考试新题型以及全国公共英语等级考试(PETS)相近或相同。

每单元可安排4学时,教师可视课文的长度、难度及各校学生的具体情况适度调节。

教师参考书中配有每篇课文的参考译文、背景知识、难点分析与练习答案,重点练习部分附有练习答案详解,供教师备课时参考使用。

4册教材以一所学校为主,由几所学校合作完成,采用大体相同编写体例,各册既各有侧重,自成一体,又有机相连。专项知识和技能部分重在技能训练,四册教材分别侧重关键语法、阅读技能、翻译技巧、写作训练。

《大学基础英语教程》第一册由北京科技大学彭漪教授、何伟博士/博士后主编;第二册由山西长治学院晋胜利教授主编;第三册由华中科技大学许明武教授主编;第四册由北京交通大学邵钦瑜教授、蒋学清教授主编。每册书均由一名资深外籍专家审定,以确保教材内容及语言的规范性、严谨性、自然性与真实性。

限于编者水平,疏漏与错讹之处在所难免,敬请专家、读者批评指正。

编者

2008年5月

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# Unit One

## Foreign Language Learning



### Script for Lead-in Listening

Listen to the following interview and fill in the blanks with the correct words or phrases. You may choose the words or phrases from the list given.

**Talk Show Host:** Good evening and welcome to tonight's program. Our **guest** today is Dr. Charles Adams. His new book, *Learning a Language over Eggs and Toast*, has been on the best seller list for the past six weeks. Welcome to our program.

**Dr. Adams:** Ah, it's a pleasure to be here.

**Talk Show Host:** Now, Dr. Adams. Tell us about the **title** of your book, *Learning a Language over Eggs and Toast*.

**Dr. Adams:** Well, one of the most important **keys** to learning another language is to establish a regular study program, like planning a few minutes every morning around breakfast time.

**Talk Show Host:** Now, sorry for saying this, but your ideas may sound a little **simple** to our viewers. I mean I took Spanish in high school for four years, and I didn't become a **proficient** speaker of the language.

**Dr. Adams:** Well, I think there are many people that feel that way, and that's just it. I'm not saying we can become **fluent** speakers in a matter of a few minutes here and there, but rather following a regular, consistent course of study can help us on the way to the **promised** land of language mastery, and remember there is a difference between native fluency and proficiency in a language, and I am proposing the latter.

**Talk Show Host:** So what are some of the basic keys you are suggesting in the book?

**Dr. Adams:** Well, as I just mentioned, people need to plan out their study by setting **realistic** goals from the beginning. I mean, some people get caught up in the craze of learning the language in 30 days, only to become **disappointed** when they don't perform up to their expectations. And small steps, little by little, are the key. For example, planning to learn five new words a day and to learn to use them **actively** is far better than learning 30 and forgetting them the next day.

**Talk Show Host:** That sounds quite useful. Okay. That was Dr. Charles Adams, author of the book, *Learning Languages over Eggs and Toast*. Thanks for joining us.

Dr. Adams: My pleasure.

## WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS IN LEAD-IN LISTENING

**toast** *n.* slices of bread that have been made brown and crisp by heating them on both sides in a toaster or grill 烤面包片

**best-seller** *n.* a product, usually a book, which is bought by large numbers of people 畅销品, 畅销书

**establish** *v.* to set up or create 建立, 确立

The parents *established* a cancer fund in memory of their son who died of cancer.

**proficient** *adj.* able to do sth well because of training and practice 熟练的, 娴熟的  
She's *proficient* in several languages.

**the promised land** *n.* a place or situation where you expect to be happy, safe, etc. 福地, 乐土, 安乐境界

**craze** *n.* an enthusiastic interest in sth that does not usually last long 狂热

## TEXT A

### LEARN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

#### Language Points

- suggestion (for/about/ on sth)** *n.* [C] an idea or a plan you mention for sb else to think about  
*I don't know what to wear tonight—have you got any suggestions?*  
*She made some very helpful suggestions but her boss rejected them all.*  
*They didn't like my suggestion that we should all share the cost.*
- step** *n.* [C] one of a series of things that you do in order to achieve sth  
*The country is taking its first steps towards (= It has started to move towards) democracy.*  
*I'm pleased to say that Chris has now taken a few steps on the road to recovery (= she has begun to get well again).*
- be immersed in** to be completely involved in sth  
*John and Mary were immersed in conversation in the corner.*  
*She was completely immersed in her studies.*
- explanation** *n.* [C] a reason given for sth  
*Sarah gave me a very clear explanation of (= explained very clearly) how to find her house.*  
*I was provided with no explanation of how the camera worked when I bought it.*

## Unit One Foreign Language Learning

*The judge didn't believe his explanation (= reason) that he had stolen the money in order to give it to charity.*

5. **enjoyably** adv. in a way that brings pleasure

*This evening passed enjoyably.*

*Games help students to learn English enjoyably.*

**enjoyable** adj giving pleasure

*That was a very enjoyable game/film.*

*Thank you for a most enjoyable evening.*

6. **mostly** adv. for the most part

*The story seemed to be mostly true (= most of it seemed true).*

*They're mostly (= Most of them are) teenagers, I think.*

7. **partly** adv. to some extent, not completely

*His attractiveness is partly due to his self-confidence.*

*The house is partly owned by her father.*

*I left the door partly open for the breeze.*

8. **get used to** to be familiar with (sth or sb)

*We're getting used to tourists here.*

*Eventually you'll get used to the smells in the laboratory.*

*There are some things you never get used to.*

*It'll take a while for people to get used to the new building.*

9. **effective** adj. producing the result that is wanted or expected

*It's a very effective cure for a headache.*

*Aspirin is a simple but highly effective treatment.*

10. **focus on** to give attention, effort, etc. to one particular subject, situation or person rather than another

*The discussion focused on three main problems.*

*Each exercise focuses on a different grammar point.*

11. **build up** to (cause to) increase or become larger or greater in number

*Tension is building up between the two communities.*

*They gave him soup to build up his strength*

*It took her ten years to build up her publishing business (= make it strong and successful).*

12. **vocabulary** n. [C] all the words that a person knows or uses

*By the age of two a child will have a vocabulary of about two hundred words.*

*Reading certainly helps to widen your vocabulary.*

*It is said that English has one of the largest vocabularies (= total number of words) of any language.*

13. **list** n. [C] a series of items, especially when they are written or printed

*What's on your birthday list?*

*Damn! I've left the shopping list at home.*

*Should I make a list of the people I want to invite to my party?*

*I've made a list of places I'd like to visit while we're in Paris.*

14. **review** *n.* [C, U] the process of looking again at sth you have read or studied

*Now let's have a review of what we have learned so far.*

*Perhaps we could have a quick review of the progress made so far?*

15. **gradually** *adv.* slowly, over a long period of time

*The country's eating habits are gradually shifting towards a healthier diet.*

*She gradually realized that he wasn't telling her the truth.*

*Gradually, the children began to understand.*

16. **accurately** *adv.* correctly, truly

*The plans should be drawn as accurately as possible, showing all the measurements.*

*The article accurately reflects public opinion.*

*You need to hit the ball accurately.*

17. **accumulate** *v.* to gradually increase in number or amount

*As people accumulate more wealth, they tend to spend a greater proportion of their incomes.*

*The company said the debt was accumulated during its acquisition of nine individual businesses.*

*We've accumulated so much rubbish over the years.*

*A thick layer of dust had accumulated in the room.*

*If you don't sort out the papers on your desk on a regular basis they just keep on accumulating.*

18. **take responsibility for** to take on the duty to deal with or take care of sb/sth, so that you may be blamed if sth goes wrong

*He is mentally ill and cannot take responsibility for his action.*

*Would anyone take responsibility for bringing the dog home?*

*Terrorists have claimed responsibility for (= stated that they caused) yesterday's bomb attack.*

19. **take control** to have the power to make decisions, to have the ability to do what you want

*She cannot take control over that child of hers—it's terrible.*

*The dictator took control of the country in 1933.*

*He felt he could not take control of his life.*

*Which of the sons is going to take control of the company when their father dies?*

20. **seek out** to look for and find sb/ sth especially when it takes a lot of efforts

*He decided to seek out the truth.*

*After the meeting he sought out the person who had spoken about the plans.*

*While he was at the library he decided to seek some information out on accommodation in the area.*

21. **feel like** to have a desire for sth or to want to do sth at a particular moment

*I feel like (going for) a swim—do you want to come?*

*I feel like (having) a nice cool glass of lemonade.*

*"Are you coming to aerobics?" "No, I don't feel like it—I'm being lazy."*

22. **fluent** *adj.* able to speak a language easily, well and quickly

*She was fluent in her own language by the age of two, and in French by the time she was five.*

*He speaks fluent Chinese.*

*He's a fluent Chinese speaker.*

*She's always been a very fluent public speaker.*

23. **relax** *v.* to (cause someone to) become less active and more calm

*You shouldn't work so hard—you should relax more.*

*I like to relax by doing the gardening.*

*After work she relaxed (= enjoyed herself calmly) with a cup of tea and the newspaper.*

*A good massage will relax your tired muscles.*

**relaxed** *adj.* calm, not anxious or worried

*I feel so relaxed when I'm by the sea.*

*It's a very friendly bar with a relaxed (= informal) atmosphere.*

*My parents are fairly relaxed about me staying out late.*

**relaxing** *adj.* helping you to rest and become less anxious

*I find swimming very relaxing.*

*I spent a relaxing holiday on the beach, reading and sunbathing.*

24. **schedule** *n.* [C] a plan that lists all the work that you have to do and when you must do each thing

*A complete schedule of the events commemorating the city's 500th anniversary can be obtained from the tourist information office.*

*The prime minister had a full/heavy schedule of engagements for every day of the conference.*

*We've drawn up/planned our teaching schedule for the next six months.*

*Everyone must keep to/stick to/not depart from this schedule.*

*We expect the building work to be completed ahead of/on/behind schedule (= early/on time/late).*

*Everything went according to schedule (= as planned).*

25. **guarantee** *n.* [C] a firm promise that something will be done or will happen

*There is no guarantee (that) it will be nice weather tomorrow.*

*There is no guarantee (that) the discussions will lead to a deal.*

*A product as good as that is a guarantee of commercial success (= It is certain to be successful).*

26. **success** *n.* [U] achieving desired results

*To what do you owe the tremendous success of your business?*

*I've been trying to persuade her to take on more staff but so far without much success.*

*She enjoyed great success with all three records in the States.*



## Keys

### I. Getting the Message

1. D    2. B    3. A    4. C    5. D

### II. Developing Your Vocabulary

#### Section A

1. suggestions    2. explanation    3. responsibility    4. relax    5. success    6. interest

#### Section B

1. in    2. to    3. on/ upon    4. up    5. out    6. took

### III. Recognizing Main Ideas

1. suggestions    2. immersed    3. interests    4. understand    5. vocabulary  
6. responsibility    7. fluent    8. control    9. remember    10. enjoy

### IV. Trying the Translation

#### Section A

1. 最最重要的因素在于你花多少时间沉浸在外语之中。
2. 听一小时或读一小时比课堂上学很多小时更为有效。
3. 在通过听读训练积累大量的词汇以前,不必担心你说的外语准确程度如何。
4. 如果你不想学习外语,不学好了。如果确实想学习外语,就要能控制自己。
5. 在你的大脑里,外语会变得越来越清晰,但是这一变化的时间表却不在你的掌控之中。

#### Section B

1. was well immersed in his study
2. couldn't get used to the campus life away from home
3. in order to build up his experience
4. take responsibility for your words and deeds
5. are the greatest guarantee of success

### V. Organizing Your Ideas

- c    d    a    b    e

参考译文

## 外语学习

要学好外语,有多种方式。阅读下述建议,只要遵循这些步骤,你的外语学习就会有一个良好的基础。

### 1. 多花时间!

学习外语,最最重要的因素在于你花多少时间沉浸在外语之中。花的时间越多,外语学得就越快。这就是说要花时间多听、多读、多写、多说。多花时间,不是说身在教室,眼睛却盯着窗外,或者听其他口语不好的同学讲英语,也不是用母语弄清外语的机理,而是说要多花时间心情愉悦地学习你要学习的语言。

### 2. 每天坚持听读训练!

无论走到哪里,要坚持用 MP3 播放器听外语。要阅读你所听的材料,听读那些自己喜欢的东西,听读能够大部分、甚至只是部分听懂读懂的东西。只要坚持听,坚持读,你就会逐渐习惯这种语言。听一小时或读一小时比课堂上学很多小时更为有效。

### 3. 注重词汇和短语学习!

要扩大自己的词汇量,你会需要积累词汇。要开始注意词汇以及这些词汇如何结合构成短语。通过听读训练学习这些词汇和短语。要学会借助网络词典进行网上阅读,编制自己的词汇表以供复习使用。很快,你就会在其他地方遇到这些生词和短语。这样,渐渐地你就能使用它们了。在通过听读训练积累大量的词汇以前,不必担心你说的外语准确程度如何。

### 4. 对自己的学习负责!

如果你不想学习外语,不学好了。如果确实想学习外语,就要能控制自己。选择自己感兴趣的内容、自己愿意听、愿意读的内容。找出那些理解自己所听所读的材料需要掌握的词汇和短语。不必等着别人告诉你外语是怎样怎样,或者应该怎样怎样去做。要自己去发掘语言的用法,就像正在咿呀学语的孩子渐渐长大一样。想说的时候就说,想写的时候就写。老师并不能教会你说一口流利的外语,但是,只要你自己想,你的外语就一定能学得熟练自如。

### 5. 放松自我,快乐学习!

不必担心自己记不住,或是还不明白,或是还不会说。这没关系。在学习外语的过程中,你的外语水平也在不断提高。在你的大脑里,外语会逐步变得越来越清晰,但是这一过程变化的时间表却不在你的掌控之中。因此,放松自我乐在其中吧。你要做的就是确保花上足够的时间沉浸在外语学习之中,这是学好外语的最大保证。

## TEXT B

### 5 GREAT REASONS TO LEARN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

#### Language Points

1. **make sense** to have a meaning that you can easily understand

*This sentence does not make sense.*

*Planning so far ahead makes no sense—so many things will have changed by next year.*

*You're not making/talking sense (= showing good judgment)—you know I can't come with you.*

2. **hear out** to listen until sb has finished saying what they want to say

*I'm serious about this; hear me out, please.*

*Don't make hasty conclusion; hear him out first.*

3. **comparison** *n.* [U] the process of comparing two or more people or things

*They made a comparison of different countries' eating habits/lifestyles/standards of living (=showed how they were different).*

*We kept a copy of an earlier letter for (= in order to make a) comparison.*

*By/In comparison with the French, the British eat far less fish.*

4. **measuring stick** criterion used to measure sth

*Is this test a good measuring stick of the students' reading comprehension ability?*

*Facts are a great measuring stick for everything.*

5. **normally** *adv.* typically, in normal circumstances

*I'm not normally allowed to stay out late.*

*It normally takes 20 minutes to get there.*

6. **take... for granted** to believe sth to be the truth without even thinking about it

*I know it was silly of me but I just took it for granted that they were married.*

*I didn't realize that Melanie hadn't been to college – I suppose I just took it for granted.*

*Most young people take central heating for granted because they've never lived without it.*

7. **precise** *adj.* exact and accurate in detail or description

*The precise location is a closely guarded secret.*

*Precise details about the project are not available as yet.*

*Can you give a more precise definition of the word?*

8. **enhance** *v.* to improve the quality, amount or strength of (sth)

*These scandals will not enhance the organization's reputation/image.*

*What can we do to enhance our chances of victory?*

*Security at the airport has been enhanced following the discovery of a bomb there.*

*I need to find some way of enhancing my income.*

9. **get the most out of** to gain or obtain the best out of, make the best use of

*She tries to get the most out of life.*

*He always gets the most out of people.*

10. **tongue** *n.* [C] a language

*None of the tribes speak the same tongue.*

*I tried to speak to her in her native tongue.*

11. **completely** *adv.* totally, in every way possible

*I agree with you completely.*

*She's completely mad.*

*He'd completely changed—I didn't recognize him.*

12. **exclude from** to keep out or omit sth or sb

*They exclude people from their club for the most petty of reasons.*

*Tom has been excluded from school (=he is not allowed to go to school) for bad behaviour.*

*Women are still excluded from some of the clubs.*

13. **shun** *v.* to determinedly avoid (sb/sth); to refuse to accept (sb/sth)

*He was shunned by his parents when they discovered he was gay.*

*She has shunned publicity since she retired from the theatre.*

14. **relegate to** to put (sth/sb) into a lower or less important rank or position

*She resigned from the company when she was relegated to the role of financial consultant.*

*They complained that the financial cost of the project had been relegated to the margins of the debate, when it should have been central.*

15. **receptive** *adj.* willing to listen to and accept new ideas and suggestions

*She is fairly receptive to most suggestions.*

*The government is not receptive to the idea that the general public should have free access to information.*

16. **make an effort** to make an attempt to do sth, especially when it is difficult

*The local clubs are making an effort to interest more young people.*

*We need to make an effort to finish on time.*

17. **frustrating** *adj.* causing you to feel annoyed or impatient because you cannot do or achieve what you want

*I find talking to him very frustrating because he never listens to anything I say.*

*It's frustrating to have to wait so long.*

*It's frustrating to find the progress so slow.*

18. **medium** *n.* [C] a method or way of expressing sth

*the broadcasting/print medium*

*the medium of television/the press*

*Television is the modern medium of communication.*

*A T-shirt can be an excellent medium for getting your message across.*

*They told the story through the medium of dance.*

*The variety of the artist's work in these different media is quite astounding.*

19. **be struck by** to be impressed or interested by sb/sth