
College Core English

* Vocabulary Workbook *

大学核心英语

词汇练习册

第二册

杨惠中 张彦斌 主编

陈曙利 徐云珠 编写



高等教育出版社

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内 容 提 要

《词汇练习册》第二册是配合《大学核心英语——读写教程》第二册的练习册。本书紧扣新教学大纲第二级对词汇的要求，把《读写教程》第二册中出现的词分为理解和复用两类，编写出相应的多种形式的练习，以达到巩固所学词汇和适当扩大词汇的目的。要求复用掌握的词汇约占所学总词汇量的70%。

本书共十五单元，每五单元之后安排一个阶段复习。句子多选自原文。语言规范，生动有趣，既配合了读写教程的学习，又使读者了解到一些国外风土人情。书后并附有参考答案，便于学生自学。

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前 言

《大学核心英语》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)》编写的系列教材。《词汇练习册》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》(第二册)紧扣《大纲》对词汇的要求。在第二级内,掌握500个左右的单词(其中350个左右为复用式掌握)。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,以培养学生的复用能力。练习中所用单词基本控制在已学过的和新学的词汇范围内。句子多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了解到一些国家的风土人情。

本书共有十五单元,每五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,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，加强复用能力。

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空，加强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。

阶段复习综合前面所学词汇重新组合，是测试性的练习，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。书后附有参考答案。

《大学核心英语》系列教材由上海交通大学科技外语系杨惠中和张彦斌主编。《词汇练习册》(第二册)由陈碛利和徐云珠编写，上海机械专科学校葛亮宏对初稿作了修改，英国专家 Geoffrey Thompson 和 Romey Thompson 提出了宝贵意见。本书并经新西兰专家 May Needham 审阅。

在编写过程中，编者得到了上海交通大学科技外语系许多同志的热情支持，特别是巴源和沈丽新等同志给予的多方面帮助，在此表示衷心感谢。

编者

一九八七年五月

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Unit 1

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

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. rank | a. for this reason |
| 2. urge | b. keep within limits |
| 3. code | c. a position in a scale |
| 4. juice | d. anything that proves sth. |
| 5. hence | e. beg or persuade with force |
| 6. classify | f. give a picture of (sth.) in words |
| 7. restrict | g. share or exchange information |
| 8. evidence | h. the liquid part of fruit and vegetables |
| 9. describe | i. arrange (books, plants, animals, etc.) into groups |
| 10. communicate | j. a set of signs, letters, numbers, etc. used instead of ordinary writing to keep messages secret |

II. Form new words as in the model and give their meanings.

Model A high — high/y

1. slight —
2. perfect —
3. actual —
4. envious —
5. apparent —
6. professional —

Model B move ——— movement

7. argue ———
8. agree ———
9. govern ———
10. develop ———
11. achieve ———
12. advertise ———

III. Give the corresponding nouns of the following.

- A.
1. warm ———
 2. wealthy ———
 3. simple ———
 4. bitter ———
 5. visible ———
 6. divisible ———
 7. useless ———
 8. valuable ———
 9. symbolic ———
 10. alphabetical ———

- B.
11. lose ———
 12. depend ———
 13. intend ———
 14. dictate ———
 15. process ———
 16. possess ———
 17. restrict ———
 18. classify ———
 19. believe ———

20. communicate —

IV. Study the following expressions and translate them into Chinese if you can.

A. military

1. military age
2. military camp
3. military action
4. military service
5. military experience
6. Military Academy

B. festival

7. the Spring Festival
8. the Mid-Autumn Festival
9. church festivals
10. a festival of music
11. a pop [= popular music] festival
12. a Shakespeare festival

C. communication

13. radio communication
14. railway communication
15. means of communication
16. methods of communication
17. communications satellite
18. communication of ideas

V. 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. class, classify

- a. Scientists divide animals and plants into _____.
- b. Students in school are _____ into grades, according to how much they know.

2. describe, description

- a. How can I _____ to you the scene we had before us?
- b. The ancient book contains _____ of China.

3. intend, intention

- a. The secret message showed what was _____.
- b. He hasn't the slightest _____ of purchasing a new house.

4. depend, dependence

- a. The town _____ almost solely on tourist trade.
- b. They place a lot of _____ on that woman's abilities.

5. wealth, wealthy

- a. As a result of his inventions, Alfred Nobel became a _____ man.
- b. In spite of his great _____, Nobel was not a happy man.

6. communicate, communication

- a. Armed forces use codes and ciphers for secret _____.
- b. People can use codes to _____ in a secret way.

7. value, valuable

- a. His discovery is of great _____ in radio communication.
- b. Nowadays natural things are _____ because they are difficult to obtain.

8. possess, possession

- a. Do you think the _____ of wealth brings happiness?
- b. Our office does not _____ an electronic typewriter.

VI. Study the following sentences, paying attention to the parts of speech or the shades of meaning of the underlined words.

1. Charles Chaplin was an actor of the first rank.
2. Nelson held the rank of general.
3. The books were ranked neatly on the shelf.
4. We rank Edison as a great inventor.
5. Their losses had been enormous during the storm.
6. The loss of the last game by our team surprised us.
7. Will you describe the process of building a ship ?
8. In the process of time the job will be done.
9. Have your photographs been processed ?
10. The data are now being processed.

VII. Fill each blank with an appropriate word given in the brackets and make proper changes where necessary.

1. The _____ of the pudding is in the eating. (proof, evidence)
2. Can you show us any _____ for your statement ? (proof, evidence)
3. In that country, no one cares about distant relatives _____ (now, nowadays)
4. Our office possesses an old typewriter _____. (now, nowadays)
5. In constructing the hotel the skills of the architects were stretched to the _____ as they struggled with problems they thought they could never solve. (limit, restriction)
6. The purchase of gold bars is _____ in some countries.

(limit, restrict)

7. The Chinese were a _____ civilized people long before Europeans were. (high, highly)
8. The tourists climbed _____ up the hill. (high, highly)
9. Taxis stand in a _____ waiting to be hired. (rank, column)
10. It took a long time to add up the long _____ of figures. (rank, column)

VIII. Choose the best word from the list given below for each blank.

Use each word once only and make proper changes where necessary.

cake	stick	compass	procedure
juice	slight	specific	compromise
urge	stripe	sleeve	underneath

1. The cook has made her a nice birthday _____.
2. I prefer orange _____ to coffee.
3. There is a _____ difference between limit and restrict.
4. The national flag of the United States is the stars and _____.
5. All the fire fighters rolled up their _____ as soon as they got to the burning house.
6. The fighters _____ the fire chief to spread a net into which the trapped person could jump.
7. Two crossed _____ with a figure of Christ on it is a religious symbol.
8. He agreed with our purpose but criticized our _____.
9. A blue cotton shirt, size 15 1/2 is a more _____.

description than a shirt.

10. Wise _____ is one of the basic principles of the British government.

Unit 2

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

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. adapt | a. become less tense |
| 2. doubt | b. the most important |
| 3. relax | c. study by close examination |
| 4. define | d. break in upon (a person doing sth.) |
| 5. exploit | e. cause (sb.) to do sth. by reasoning |
| 6. suspect | f. give the exact meaning (of a word, etc.) |
| 7. persuade | g. something that may come into existence or action |
| 8. contrast | h. use or develop (sth.) fully so as to get profit |
| 9. interrupt | i. have a feeling about the possibility of sth. |
| 10. essential | j. feel uncertainty about, hesitate to believe |
| 11. potential | k. the act of comparing two things so that differences are made clear |
| 12. investigate | l. change so as to be suitable for new needs, different conditions, etc. |

II. Study the following expressions and translate them into Chinese.

A. wave

1. water waves

2. light waves
3. sound waves
4. radio waves
5. heat waves
6. brain waves

B. pattern

7. a sentence pattern
8. a behaviour pattern
9. a geometrical pattern
10. the pattern of a dress
11. a pattern of red squares
12. the pattern on the material

C. treatment

13. free treatment
14. heat treatment
15. a new treatment for heart attack
16. be under medical treatment

III. Choose the correct word form to fit into each sentence. Make appropriate changes where necessary.

1. automatic, automatically

- a. Breathing is an _____ action.
- b. Vivid mental pictures are recorded _____ by special meters.

2. frequent, frequency

- a. His _____ use of slangs threw the students into mental confusion.
- b. Accidents are happening there with increasing _____.

3. efficient, efficiency

- a. This engine is highly _____.
- b. Increased _____ can release the workers for other tasks.

4. observe, observation

- a. The researchers _____ the subjects carefully.
- b. By his trained _____ the doctor knew that the man was not ill.

5. agree, agreement

- a. I don't _____ with you on many things.
- b. According to the _____ rent was to be paid strictly in advance.

6. define, definition

- a. Some words are hard to _____ because they have many uses.
- b. Will you try to find the _____ for the word "suspect" ?

7. success, successfully

- a. His book has come out and it's a _____.
- b. His play has been performed _____ on stage.

8. instruct, instruction

- a. The _____ are on the bottle.
- b. Nelson _____ his men to investigate the case.

IV. Study the following sentences, paying attention to the shades of meaning of the underlined words, and give their meanings.

1. The average of 3 and 10 and 5 is 9.
2. An average bus is said to weigh seven tons.
3. Every experience is of value.
4. Marco Polo related some of his experiences in China.

5. The director asked the actors or actresses to read the stage directions carefully.
6. The rocket is in its final stage of development.
7. This is not the kind of treatment I am accustomed to.
8. Heat treatment is one of the essential processes in machine building.
9. She gave us a full account of her conversation with Mr. Snow.
10. We must take local conditions into account.
11. The spy has lain awake all night thinking of the murder and his crime.
12. The astronaut is awake to the difficulties.
13. The surgeon was suddenly aroused by a slight noise.
14. His comment aroused bitter criticism.

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

1. The new evidence establishes the suspect's guilt.
2. They suspect him of murder, but I doubt it.
3. A slight doubt came into my mind when I saw them.
4. Think before you act !
5. His first act was to rush to the place of the accident.
6. You cannot take a good photograph unless the object is in focus.
7. Today we're going to focus on the REM sleep.
8. You will gain experience if nothing more in that job.
9. No pains, no gains.
10. The artist uses contrast skillfully.
11. The black and the gold contrast prettily in the design.