

# Module One

## 第一部分 听力理解 Listening Comprehension

### I. 听力技巧提示 Listening Skill Hints

首先要打好扎实的语音基础

大学英语考试中的听力理解部分的目的是测试学生获取口头信息的能力。

按照大学英语教学大纲的要求,学生在学完大学英语六级后应具有相当水平的听的能力。对题材熟悉、难度略浅于精读课文、基本上无生词、语速为每分钟 140 词的听力材料,一遍可以听懂,理解的准确率不低于 70%

要达到这一目标是一项相当艰巨的任务。要求学生在全面提高读、写、说、译等能力的同时,首先打好扎实的语音基础。没有一定的语音基础,听力是难以提高的。有不少学生英语语法很好,词汇量也不小,但发音很糟糕,从而严重影响了自己听的能力。虽然花了很多时间听了不少听力材料,但收获不大。究其原因,在很大程度上,是语音不过关。脑子里没有相应的语音知识有意识地对照指导,而只是盲目听音,机械模仿,收效当然不会很理想。因此,要提高听力,首先必须做好下苦功、在老师的帮助下学好基础语音知识的准备。

语音知识和技能内容很多,就大学英语四、六级听力考试而言,最基本的有以下几个方面:

#### 1) 正确辨别不同的元音和辅音

正确辨别元音和辅音音素是突破听力理解的第一关,不能正确辨音,就会导致听力理解上的错误。有这么一个笑话很能说明问题。某电影院已经客满,但有一美国人还想进去,守门的懂一些英语,便对那美国人说:Full(已客满),但他发音太差,把 full 中的元音 /u/ 念成了 /ʊ/ 成了 fool。当然引起外宾的不愉快

又比如:

The professor *collected* the papers himself.

The professor corrected the papers himself.

只有一音之差，所提供的信息却完全不同

因此 要练好听力 就一定要下苦功 克服乡音的影响 在老师的帮助下 把国际音标中的 48 个音，尤其是其中的 20 个元音的音练习发准确 并能正确辨别。

## 2) 熟悉常见的字母组合的特殊发音以及不发音的字母

英语中有些字母组合的发音较特殊，例如：ph 发成 / f /。nephew, physical, philosophy；另外，还有些字母在单词的定位置时不发音，例如：bomb 中的第二个 b, knowledge 中的 k, particle 中的 e；而有些字母在单词中的位置不同，发音不同：e, 在单词中间一般不发音 freight, fright 但在单词结尾处往往发 / f /: rough, tough；等等还有一点要在这里顺便指出的是：有些词美国人和英国人发音不同，最有价值的一个例子是 either 这个词。英国人读 / aɪðə / 美国人读 / iðə(r) /。在 He can't, either 这样一个句子中 由于 can't 是缩略形式 读得很快 往往很难听出否定, either 理应是一个很好的否定提示 但如果有的学生只知道英国发音 而句子中恰恰发成美国音 就会给理解带来困难而这些都是需要在老师的帮助下认真学习掌握，便于在单词听写时正确拼写

## 3) 特别注意缩略形式的发音

口语中经常有缩略形式出现，读得快，很难听清，如 'isn't, can't, aren't, 等等；有的需要上下文才能区别，如 He's..., 是 He is... 还是 He has ... 这些都要在平时有所了解并熟悉，这样才能在有时间限制的听力考试中做到胸中有数，正确辨别。

## 4) 掌握一些语音学知识

必要的语音学知识对于提高听力是有帮助的首要要了解快速语流中的音变现象。所谓音变是指 语音在受到邻音或前后环境影响时所发生的发音变化。与四、六级考试听音关系较大的主要有以下几种：

### a. 同化

同化是指一个音受了邻音的影响，变为与邻音相似的音 同化会对理解产生影响。例如：the pen he used to write with 中的 used to 同化成 / ju:stə / 意思是“他过去常用来写字的那支笔”。但如果 used to 不同化 读成 / ju:z / 稍加停顿

后再接着读 / tɔ 那这句话的意思就成了“他用来写过字的那支笔”。

b. 异化

异化是指一个单词中有两个或以上同样的音，读起来有些绕口，把其中一个去掉，或者改读成另一个音。例如：environment 中有三个 n，读起来不方便，不少美国人就不发第二个 n 的音 fulfil 中的第一个 l 不发音但我们在听写这些单词时就受异化的影响漏写 n 和 l

c. 连读

连读是口语中经常出现的音变现象，一般辅音结尾的单词与后面紧跟的以元音开头的单词会发生连读。例如：There is an art exhibition this afternoon. 连读后成了 /ɪðeə rɪ zə nɑ:te ksɪbɪʃən ðɪ sɑ: ftənu:n/ 如果不了解连读其中 an art exhibition 较难听清。又如：He would have come but for the weather. 句中 would have 连读成 / wʊd v / 不了解这是连读就听不清这是虚拟语气

d. 弱读

英语句子中除了有重要意义的词要重读之外，其他词往往弱读 例如 助动词、连接词、介词、冠词、人称代词等。学生必须熟悉这种语音现象，不能指望考试录音或讲话人会用同样的长度和力度读出每一个词

e. 句子重音

句子重音是讲话者表达意思的一种语音手段，因此也是听话者理解话语的重要依据。例如：

A: Bob didn't come yesterday.

B: Did he? But he *should* have.

should 作为情态动词一般可不重读，但这里却带有句子重音 因为 B 想表示一种抱怨的意思。又如 在美国英语中 can't 读成 / kɑ:nt /，如果后面紧跟以爆破音为首的词，如 go 时，can't 中的 t 就失去爆破，听起来与 can 完全一样 区别 I can go 与 I can't go 的惟一依据就是 can't 带有句子重音，表示否定。

f. 语调

一般来说,表示疑问、客气时往往用升调;表示肯定、命令时则用降调。

## II. 课堂听力练习 Classroom Listening Practice

### 1. Write out words according to the given phonetic alphabets. (根据音标写出单词)

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) /kɔ:s/ _____        | 2) /'æksənt/ _____     |
| 3) /'ælfəbɪt/ _____    | 4) /'ænsɛstə(r)/ _____ |
| 5) /'bɛgə(r)/ _____    | 6) /kæmpən/ _____      |
| 7) /kəʊm/ _____        | 8) /dɛt/ _____         |
| 9) /fə'mɪljə(r)/ _____ | 10) /fjuəl/ _____      |
| 11) /gəʊst/ _____      | 12) /'mægəzɪn/ _____   |
| 13) /'dʒænjuəri/ _____ | 14) /mə'skɪtəʊ/ _____  |
| 15) /'sɪnəri/ _____    | 16) /'sekɹətəri/ _____ |
| 17) /'vækjuəm/ _____   | 18) /sə'saɪətɪ/ _____  |
| 19) /'ɪnfluəns/ _____  | 20) /nɪt/ _____        |

### 2. Write out phonetic alphabets for the given words. (根据单词写出音标)

- |                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) corps/            / | 2) aisle/            /  |
| 3) chorus/         /   | 4) dairy/            /  |
| 5) bathe/           /  | 6) bowl/            /   |
| 7) garage/         /   | 8) heir/             /  |
| 9) naive/           /  | 10) tough/           /  |
| 11) vague/         /   | 12) freight/         /  |
| 13) guy /            / | 14) recognize/       /  |
| 15) course/         /  | 16) advise/           / |
| 17) advice/         /  | 18) bald/             / |
| 19) esthetic/       /  | 20) genius/           / |

### 3. Phrase dictation. (短语听写)

*Directions: You are going to hear 20 phrases. Each of them will be read twice.*

Write these phrases down in the blanks.

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1) _____  | 2) _____  |
| 3) _____  | 4) _____  |
| 5) _____  | 6) _____  |
| 7) _____  | 8) _____  |
| 9) _____  | 10) _____ |
| 11) _____ | 12) _____ |
| 13) _____ | 14) _____ |
| 15) _____ | 16) _____ |
| 17) _____ | 18) _____ |
| 19) _____ | 20) _____ |

#### 4. Sentence dictation. (句子听写)

*Directions:* You are going to hear five sentences. Each of them will be read three times. Repeat each sentence you hear for the first time. Then listen again and write the sentence down. Check your answer when you hear the sentence for the third time.

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_

#### 5. Paragraph dictation. (短文听写)

*Directions:* You are going to hear a short passage. The passage will be read three times. Listen carefully and try to get the main idea of the passage when you hear it the first time. Then listen again and write the passage down. Check your answer when you hear the passage the third time.

## 第二部分 阅读理解 Reading Comprehension

### I. 课堂阅读练习 Classroom Reading Practice

*Directions:* There are two reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by

some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice.

### Passage One

Our culture has caused most American to assume not only that our language is universal but that the gestures we use are understood by everyone. **We do not realize that** waving good-bye is the way **to summon a person from the Philippines to one's side, or that** in Italy and some Latin-American countries, **curling the finger to oneself** is a sign of farewell.

**Those private citizens who sent packages to our troops occupying German after World War II and marked them GIFT to escape duty payments did not bother to find out that "Gift" means poison in German.** Moreover, we like to think of ourselves as friendly, yet we prefer to be at least 3 feet or an arm's length away from others. Latins and Middle Easterners like to come closer and touch, which makes Americans uncomfortable.

Our *linguistic* (语言上的) and cultural blindness and casualness with which we take notice of the developed taste, gestures, customs and languages of other countries, **are losing us friends**, business and respect in the world.

Even here in the United States, we **make few concessions to** needs of foreign visitors. There are no information signs in four languages on our public buildings or monuments; we do not *multilingual* (多语的) guided tours. Very few restaurants menus have translations, and multilingual waiters, bank clerks and policemen are rare. Our transportation systems have maps in English only and often we ourselves have difficulty understanding them.

When we go abroad, we tend to cluster in hotels and restaurants where English is spoken. The attitudes and information we pick up **are conditioned by** those natives—usually the richer—who speak English. Our business dealings, as well as the nation's diplomacy, are conducted through interpreters.

For many years, America and Americans could **get by with** cultural blindness and linguistic ignorance. After all, America was the most powerful country of the free world, the distributor of needed funds and goods.

But all that is past. American dollars no longer buy all good things, and we are

slowly beginning to realize that our proper role in the world is changing. A 1979 Harris poll reported that 55 percent of Americans want this country to play a more significant role in world affairs; we want to have a hand in the important decisions of the next century, even though it may not always be **the upper hand**.

1. It can be inferred that Americans being approached too closely by Middle Easterners would most probably \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A) stand still    B) jump aside    C) step forward    D) draw back
2. The author gives many examples to criticize Americans for their \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A) cultural self-centeredness  
B) casual manners  
C) indifference towards foreign visitors  
D) arrogance towards other cultures
3. In countries other than their own most American \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A) are isolated by the local people  
B) are not well informed due to the language barrier  
C) tend to get along with other natives  
D) need interpreters in hotels and restaurants
4. According to the author, Americans' cultural blindness and linguistic ignorance will \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A) affect their image in the new era  
B) cut themselves off from the outside world  
C) limit their role in world affairs  
D) weaken the position of US dollars
5. The author's intention in writing this article is to make Americans realize that \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A) it is dangerous to ignore their foreign friends  
B) it is important to maintain their leading role in world affairs  
C) it is necessary to use several languages in public places  
D) it is time to get acquainted with other cultures

## Passage Two

In department stores and closets all over the world, they are waiting. Their out-

ward appearance seems rather appealing because they come in a variety of styles, textures, and colors. But they are ultimately the biggest deception that exists in the fashion industry today. What are they? They are high heels—a woman's worst enemy (whether she knows it or not). High heel shoes are the downfall of modern society. Fashion myths have led women to believe that they are more beautiful or sophisticated for wearing heels, but in reality, heels succeed in **posing short as well as long term hardships**. Women should fight the high heel industry by refusing to use or purchase them in order to save the world from unnecessary physical and psychological suffering.

For the sake of fairness, it must be noted that there is a positive side to high heels. First, heels are excellent for *aerating* (使通气) lawns. Anyone who has ever worn heels on grass knows what I am talking about. **A simple trip around the yard in a pair of those babies eliminates all need to call for a lawn care specialist, and provides the perfect-sized holes to give any lawn oxygen without all those messy chunks of dirt lying around.** Second, heels are quite functional for defense against oncoming enemies, who can easily be scared away by threatening them with a pair of these sharp, deadly fashion accessories.

Regardless of such practical uses for heels, the fact remains that wearing high heels is harmful to one's physical health. Talk to any *podiatrist* (足病医生), and you will hear that majority of their business comes from high-heel-wearing women. High heels are known to cause problems such as deformed feet and torn toenails. The risk of severe back problems and twisted or broken ankles is three times higher for a high heel wearer than for a flat shoe wearer. Wearing heels also creates the threat of getting a heel caught in a sidewalk crack or a *sewer-grate* (阴沟栅) and being thrown to the ground—possibly breaking a nose, back, or neck. And of course, after wearing heels for a day, any woman knows she can look forward to a night of pain as she tries to comfort her swollen, aching feet.

6. What makes women blind to the deceptive nature of high heels?

- A) The multi-functional use of high heels.
- B) Their attempt to show off their status.
- C) The rich variety of high heel styles.
- D) Their wish to improve their appearance.

7. The author's presentation of the positive side of high heels is meant \_\_\_\_\_.



not bother to find out; 不愿费心去了解。

Para. 3: ...are losing us friends...:正在让我们失去朋友……。

Para. 4: ...make few concessions to:对……作出让步。

Para. 5: ...are conditioned by ...:受制于,受……的影响。

Para. 6: ...get by with ...:即使……勉强过去。

Para. 7: ...the upper hand:占上风,处于有利地位。

## Passage Two

Para. 1: ...posing short as well as long term hardships:引起长期以及短期的痛苦。

Para. 2: A simple trip around the yard in a pair of those *babies* eliminates all need to call for a lawn care specialist, and provides *the perfect-sized holes* to give any lawn oxygen without *all those messy chunks of dirt lying around*. 句中 *babies* 是指“高跟鞋”, *the perfect-sized holes* 是指高跟鞋在草地上留下的“标准大小的洞”, *all those messy chunks of dirt lying around* 是指如果请人松土给草坪通气时会在四周翻开的土块。这句话是作者的幽默所在:穿高跟鞋在草坪上走一圈,鞋跟留下的洞等于是给草坪松了土。

### III. 练习 Exercises

*Directions*: There are four reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice.

#### Passage One

Navigation computers, now sold by most car-makers, cost \$ 2,000 and up. No surprise, then, that they are most often found in luxury cars, like Lexus, BMW and Audi. But it is a developing technology—meaning prices should eventually drop and the market does seem to be growing.

Even at current prices, a navigation computer is impressive. It can guide you from point to point in most major cities with precise turn-by-turn directions ... spoken by a clear human-sounding voice, and written on a screen in front of the driver.

The computer works with an antenna(天线) that takes signals from no fewer than three of the 24 global positioning system (GPS) satellites. By measuring the time required for a signal to travel between the satellites and the antenna, the car's location can be pinned down within 100 meters.

The satellite signals, along with inputs on speed from a wheel-speed sensor and direction from a meter, determine the car's position even as it moves. This information is combined with a map database. Streets, landmarks and points of interest are included.

Most systems are basically identical. The differences come in hardware—the way the computer accepts the driver's request for directions and the way it presents the driving instructions. On most systems, a driver enters a desired address, motorway junction or point of interest via touch screen or disc. But the Lexus screen goes a step further: you can point to any spot on the map screen and get directions to it.

BMW's system offers a set of cross hairs(瞄准器上的十字纹) that can be moved across the map (you have several choices of map scale) to pick a point you'd like to get to. Audi's screen can be switched to TV reception.

Even the voices that recite the directions can differ, with better systems like BMW's and Lexus's having a wider vocabulary. The instructions are available in French, German, Spanish, Dutch and Italian, as well as English. The driver can also choose parameters for determining the route: fastest, shortest or, no freeways(高速公路), for example.

1. We learn from the passage that navigation computers \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - A) will greatly promote sales of automobiles
  - B) may help solve potential traffic problems
  - C) are likely to be accepted by more drivers
  - D) will soon be viewed as a symbol of luxury
2. With a navigation computer, a driver will easily find the best route to his destination \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - A) by inputting the exact address
  - B) by indicating the location of his car
  - C) by checking his computer database
  - D) by giving vocal orders to the computer

3. Despite their varied designs, navigation computers used in cars \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - A) are more or less the same price
  - B) provide directions in much the same way
  - C) work on more or less the same principles
  - D) instructions from the same satellites
4. The navigation computer functions \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - A) by means of a direction finder and a special detector
  - B) basically on satellite signals and a map database
  - C) mainly through the reception of turn-by-turn directions
  - D) by using a screen to display satellite signals
5. The navigation system in cars like Lexus, MBW and Audi are mentioned to show \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - A) the immaturity of the technology
  - B) the superiority of the global positioning system
  - C) the cause of price fluctuations in car equipment
  - D) the different ways of providing guidance to the driver

## Passage Two

“The world’s environment is surprisingly healthy, Discuss.” If that were an examination topic, most students would tear it apart, offering a long list of complaints: from local smog (烟雾) to global climate change, from the felling(砍伐) of forests to the extinction of species. The list would largely be accurate, the concern legitimate. Yet the students who should be given the highest marks would actually be those who agreed with the statement. The surprise is how good things are, not how bad.

After all, the world’s population has more than tripled during this century, and world output has risen hugely, so you would expect the earth itself to have been affected. Indeed, if people lived, consumed and produced things in the same way as they did in 1900 (or 1950, or indeed 1980), the world by now would be a pretty disgusting place, smelly, dirty, toxic and dangerous.

But they don’t. The reasons why they don’t, and why the environment has not been ruined, have to do with prices, technological innovation, social change and government regulation in response to popular pressure. That is why today’s environ-

mental problems in the poor countries ought, in principle, to be solvable.

Raw materials have not run out, and show no sign of doing so. Logically, one day they must: the planet is a finite place. Yet it is also very big, and man is very ingenious. What has happened is that every time a material seems to be running short, the price has risen and in response, people have looked for new sources of supply, tried to find ways to use less of the material, or looked for a new substitute. For this reason prices for energy and/or minerals have fallen in real terms during the century. The same is true for food. Prices fluctuate, in response to harvests, natural disasters and political instability; and when they rise, it takes some time before new sources of supply become available. But they always do, assisted by new farming and crop technology. The longterm trend has been downwards.

It is where prices and markets do not operate properly that this benign(良性的) trend begins to stumble, and the genuine problems arise. Markets cannot always keep the environment healthy. If no one owns the resource concerned, no one has an interest in conserving it or fostering it: fish is the best example of this.

6. According to the author, most students \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - A) believe the world's environment is in an undesirable condition
  - B) agree that the environment of the world is not as bad as it is thought to be
  - C) get high marks for their good knowledge of the world's environment
  - D) appear somewhat unconcerned about the state of the world's environment
7. The huge increase in world production and population \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - A) has made the world a worse place to live in
  - B) has had a positive influence on the environment
  - C) has not significantly affected the environment
  - D) has made the world a dangerous place to live in
8. One of the reasons why the long-term trend of prices has been downwards is that \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - A) technological innovation can promote social stability
  - B) political instability will cause consumption to drop
  - C) new farming and crop, technology can lead to overproduction
  - D) new sources are always becoming available
9. Fish resources are diminishing because \_\_\_\_\_ .

lies were encouraged to adopt black children. It was considered discriminative not to do so.

And then the style changed and this cross-racial adopting became generally unpopular, and social agencies felt that black children should go to black families only. It is hard to say what are the best procedures. But surely good will on the part of all of us is needed.

As to intelligence, in our opinion, the more we know about any child's intellectual level, the better for the child in question.

11. Why did the intelligence test become unpopular in the past few decades?
  - A) Its validity was challenged by many communities.
  - B) It was considered discriminative against minority children.
  - C) It met with strong opposition from the majority of black parents.
  - D) It deprived the black children of their rights to a good education.
12. The recent legal action taken by some black parents in California aimed to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) draw public attention to IQ testing
  - B) put an end to special education
  - C) remove the state's ban on intelligence tests
  - D) have their children enter white schools
13. The author believes that intelligence testing \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) may ease racial confrontation in the United States
  - B) can encourage black children to keep up with white children
  - C) may seriously aggravate racial discrimination in the United States
  - D) can help black parents make decisions about their children's education
14. The author's opinion of child adoption seems to be that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) no rules whatsoever can be prescribed
  - B) white families should adopt black children
  - C) adoption should be based on IQ test results
  - D) cross-racial adoption is to be advocated
15. Child adoption is mentioned in the passage to show that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) good will may sometimes complicate racial problems
  - B) social surroundings are vital to the healthy growth of children

- C) intelligence testing also applies to non-academic areas
- D) American opinion can shift when it comes to sensitive issues

### Passage Four

Not too many decades ago it seemed “obvious” both to the general public and to sociologists that modern society has changed people’s natural relations, loosened their responsibilities to kin(亲戚) and neighbors, and substituted in their place superficial relationships with passing acquaintances. However, in recent years a growing body of research has revealed that the “obvious” is not true. It seems that if you are a city resident, you typically know a smaller proportion of your neighbors than you do if you are a resident of a smaller community. But, for the most part, this fact has few significant consequences. It does not necessarily follow that if you know few of your neighbors you will know no one else.

Even in very large cities, people maintain close social ties within small, private social worlds. Indeed, the number and quality of meaningful relationships do not differ between more and less urban people. Small-town residents are more involved with kin than are big-city residents. Yet city dwellers compensate by developing friendships with people who share similar interests and activities. Urbanism may produce a different style of life, but the quality of life does not differ between town and city. Nor are residents of large communities any likelier to display psychological symptoms of stress or alienation, a feeling of not belonging, than are residents of small communities. However, city dwellers do worry more about crime, and this leads them to a distrust of strangers.

These findings do not imply that urbanism makes little or no difference. If neighbors are strangers to one another, they are less likely to sweep the sidewalk of an elderly couple living next door or keep an eye out for young trouble makers. Moreover, as with suggested, there may be a link between a community’s population size and its social *heterogeneity*(多样性). For instance, sociologists have found much evidence that the size of a community is associated with bad behavior including gambling, drugs, etc. Large-city urbanites are also more likely than their small-town counterparts to have a *cosmopolitan*(见多识广者的) outlook, to display less responsibility to traditional kinship roles, to vote for leftist political candidates, and to

be tolerant of nontraditional religious groups, unpopular political groups, and so-called undesirables. Everything considered, heterogeneity and unusual behavior seem to be outcomes of large population size.

16. Which of the following statements best describes the organization of the first paragraph?
- A) Two contrasting views are presented.
  - B) An argument is examined and possible solutions given.
  - C) Research results concerning the quality of urban life are presented in order of time.
  - D) A detailed description of the difference between urban and small-town life is given.
17. According to the passage, it was once a common belief that urban residents \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) did not have the same interests as their neighbors
  - B) could not develop long-standing relationships
  - C) tended to be associated with bad behavior
  - D) usually had more friends
18. One of the consequences of urban life is that impersonal relationships among neighbors \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) disrupt people's natural relations
  - B) make them worry about crime
  - C) cause them not to show concern for one another
  - D) cause them to be suspicious of each other
19. It can be inferred from the passage that the bigger a community is, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the better its quality of life
  - B) the more similar its interests
  - C) the more tolerant and open-minded it is
  - D) the likelier it is to display psychological symptoms of stress
20. What is the passage mainly about?
- A) Similarities in the interpersonal relationships between urbanites and small-town dwellers.
  - B) Advantages of living in big cities as compared with living in small towns.

- C) The positive role that urbanism plays in modern life.
- D) The strong feeling of alienation of city inhabitants.

### 第三部分 词汇 Vocabulary

英国著名语言学家 Wilkins 说：“没有语法不能很好地表达，而没有词汇则什么也不能表达。”词汇是语言大厦中最重要的建筑材料：它承载语音的内容，体现语法的功能。最新《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本)要求参加 CET-6 考试的考生必须“领会式掌握 5500 单词(其中复用式掌握的单词为 3000)，以及由这些词构成的常用词组，并具有按照构词法识别生词的能力”但是，从历年试卷的分析中，我们可以看出不少学生在词汇学习方面还存在着不少的问题。有的学生只知道某个单词的某种意义，却不知道它的其他意义和在特定上下文中的引申意义；有的学生不能辨别同义词的差异 例如：habit, custom, tradition 是同义词，在一定的场合可以替换使用，但在另一种场合则不能互换；有的学生常常混淆某些词形相近的词，例如：affect 和 effect; adopt 和 adapt 等等。若欲在词汇部分获得高分 平日练习中定要十分注意多义词、同义词、反义词、近义词及相似词 等等。下面，我们先做 10 道词汇练习。

#### [ . 课堂练习 Classroom Exercise

1. The fuel of the continental missile is supposed to be \_\_\_\_ by this device.  
A. lighted      B. inspired      C. fired      D. ignited
2. The \_\_\_\_ runner can run 2 miles in fifteen minutes.  
A. common      B. usual      C. average      D. general
3. When he applied for a \_\_\_\_ in the office of the local newspaper he was told to see the manager.  
A. location      B. profession      C. career      D. position
4. The service operates 36 libraries through the country, while six \_\_\_\_ libraries specially serve the countryside.  
A. mobile      B. drifting      C. shifting      D. rotating
5. It was deeply impressed by the hostess \_\_\_\_ and enjoyed the dinner party very much.