

版权专有 侵权必究

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

摇简明大学英语阅读与词汇记忆:新生必备、四级热身 刘凤梅,任爱珍,高巨华主编 北京:北京理工大学出版社, 2015.12

摇(双语伊甸园)

摇 ISBN 7-302-41811-1

摇 I ①简...摇 II ①刘...②任...③高...摇 III ①英语 原阅读教学 原高等学校 原教学参考资料②英语 原词汇 原高等学校 原教学参考资料摇 IV ①H31

摇中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2015)第 242424 号

出版发行 北京理工大学出版社

社址 北京市海淀区中关村南大街 5 号

邮编 100071

电话 (010) 68914749(发行部)

网 址 <http://www.bitpress.com.cn>

电子邮箱 bjl@bitpress.com.cn

经 销 全国各地新华书店

印 刷 保定市印刷厂

开 本 787 毫米×1092 毫米 1/16

印 张 12.5

字 数 300 千字

版 次 2015 年 12 月第 1 版 2015 年 12 月第 1 次印刷

印 数 1~5000 册

责任校对 陈玉梅

定 价 25.00 元

责任印制 李绍英

摇摇摇

图书出现印装质量问题,本社负责调换

第一章

词汇学习方法介绍

英语作为一种语言,其最基本的构成是词汇。词汇是英语学习中听、说、读、写、译各项技能的基础。只有打好扎实的词汇基础,才能富有成效地在听、说、读、写、译各方面得到提高和发展。因此,在英语学习中如何牢固地掌握所学的单词并进一步扩大自己的词汇量是学好这门语言的关键。

英语词汇虽然浩如烟海,但是并不像乍看那样零碎分散,而是有一定的规律和特点。掌握了他们的规律和特点,就会产生事半功倍的效果。下面我们将简要地介绍几种记忆单词的方法。

摇摇一、构词法识记法

构词法识记法就是通过了解单词的构成(构词法)来帮助我们记忆单词的方法。构词法能帮助我们扩大和巩固词汇,了解词的结构,通过已知的成分来推测词的含义,从而有利于我们记忆、理解和掌握词汇。

英语的构词法主要有派生法、合成法、拟声法、缩略法、转换法等。但在所有的构词法中,派生法是构词能力最强的一种,它是英语扩充词汇最主要的方法,因而它所构成的单词数量最大。

员派生法

派生法就是由词根加词缀构成新词的方法。由这种方法构成的词叫做派生词。派生构词的形式是多种多样的,最常见的一种形式是词根加前缀和后缀构成单词。

加前缀法。如 import(前缀 im-“往里” 词根 port“搬、运”)进口,输入; disarm(前缀 dis-“除去” 词根 arm“武器”)裁军。

加后缀法。如 portable(词根 port“搬、运” 词后缀 able“可以...的”)可携带的; helpless(词根 help“帮助” 词后缀 less“没有、无、不”)无助的,无依靠的。



加前、后缀法。 immortal(前缀 im-“不” 词根 mort“死” 后缀 -al“的”)不死的,不朽的。

下面我们介绍一下英语中的词根、前缀和后缀。

(负)词根。词根是一个单词的核心,它的意义代表了单词的中心意义。词根的意义结合词缀(前、后缀)的意义,即产生一个单词的意义。因此,只要记住词根的意义,只要能从单词中辨认出词根的形体,就能理解并记住这个单词的意义,而且不容易遗忘。例如:

ag 越lo act 做 动——agent 代理人;

audi audit 越hear 听——audible 听得见的;

cept 越ake 拿 取——exception 例外 除外;

clud clus 越close shut 关闭——exclude 排斥 拒绝 接纳;

cogn 越know 知道——cognition 认知。

(圆)前缀。在派生词中,位于词根前面,对词义加以补充的部分叫做前缀。一般说来,前缀加在词根前面可以改变、限制或加强这个词的含义,但不改变词类(只有 a-,be-,en-除外)。大多数词根只有一个前缀。常见英语前缀见附录。

(獠)后缀。在派生词中,位于词根后面,对词义加以补充的部分叫做后缀。与前缀的作用不完全相同,后缀不仅补充词的含义,而且还能转变词类。

后缀可分为四种:名词后缀、动词后缀、形容词后缀和副词后缀。常见英语后缀见附录。

圆合成法

有两个或两个以上的词干或独立的词结合在一起构成新词的方法叫做合成法。在整个英语发展过程中,合成法在构词方面起着积极的作用,为英语增添和补充了大量的新词。现在由这种方法构成的新词越来越多。如:laserbomb(激光炸弹),keep-fit class(保健班),cyberattack(网络攻击)等。

猿拟声法

英语中有些词是通过声音的模仿构成的,这种构词称为拟声构词。如:quack(鸭子)嘎嘎叫;croak(蛙、鸦等的)呱呱叫声等。



摇摇源缩略法

把词的音节加以省略或简化而产生的词统称为缩略词,这种构词法叫做缩略法。由这种构词法创造的新词具有一定的生命力,特别在科技语体和报刊语体中使用更为广泛。

缩略词一般可分为以下三种:

(员)缩略词的首部,如:phone 电话(telephone),chute 降落伞(parachute)等。

(圆)缩略词的尾部,如:demo 示威游行(demonstration),memo 备忘录(memorandum)等。

(猿)缩略词的首部和尾部,如:flu 流行性感冒(influenza),fridge 冰箱(refrigerator)等。

缘 转化法

在英语的发展过程中,由于词尾的基本消失,衍生出一种新的构词法——转化法。这种构词法的特点是无需借助词缀就实现词类的转换。如:名词转化为动词(telephone *n.* 电话→to telephone *v.* 打电话);形容词转化为动词(wet *a.* 潮湿的→to wet *v.* 打湿);形容词转化为名词(green *adj.* 绿的→greens *n.* 青菜)等。

摇摇二、音形辨别识记法

英语中有许多词形(拼写)和读音相同或相似而意义完全不同的单词,科学而有效地识别和理解这类词,对于掌握和使用词汇有很大的帮助。虽然在使用他们时很容易引起混淆,导致用法、拼法上的错误,然而,要识记它们还是有规律可循的。下面介绍几种记忆这类词汇的方法。

员 词形相似,异音异义词的识记

这是指那些拼写相似而读音和词义都不同的词。记忆这类单词首先要认清其拼写上的不同,并在根据读音规则分清它们之间的不同读音后,掌握这些单词的正确发音,识别其各自的含义。最好将它们放在句子中来记忆,不仅可加深印象,而且自然会分清其意义和用法。例如:

We are often urged to(conserve/converse)energy.



在这个句子中,我们发现,conserve 和 converse 两个词拼写相似,但读音不同:conserve /kən'sə:v/, converse /kən'vɜ:s/. conserve 是动词,意为“节约,保存”而 converse 是形容词,意为“相反的,逆的”。本句中需要填充的是动词而不是形容词,根据用法、句义应用 conserve,这样我们就掌握了它们的读音、拼写、用法了。

圆同音异形异义词的识记

这是指读音相同而拼写和词义都不同的一些词。辨认这类词时,可用“读一读、比一比,查一查”的方法来掌握词义及用法。“读”指的是将该词放在句中,联系前后关系来读;比是指比较两者在形式上的不同以及他们在句中所起的作用的不同;查指的是查一查你不认识的词的词义。这样便可掌握这些词的用法和词义了。例如:在 His father works on a building site/sight. 这个句子中,site 和 sight 两个单词读音完全相同,但拼写和词义完全不同,根据全句意思和与 building 一词的搭配,这里应用 site 而不是 sight。牢固地掌握这些词在用法和词义上的差异对提高听力理解能力是十分有益的。

猿同音同形异义词的识记

这是指读音和拼写都相同而词义不同的词,即一词多义的词。如下面两个句子中的 arms 一词。

She was carrying a child in her arms. 她抱着一个孩子。

The soldiers had plenty of arms and ammunition. 士兵们有充足的武器和弹药。

这两句中都有 arms,拼写、读音都相同,但词义却不同。在第一句中 arms 意为“手臂”,第二句中的 arms 却是“武器”,这两项词义之间没有什么联系。记忆这类词的最好方法是将它们放在句子中,联系全句的意思去记,就不难记住它们各自所包含的词义了。

摇摇三、同义替代记忆法

英语在自己的发展过程中,除了词汇的语义的变化和新词的增加外,还吸收了大量的外来语,从而英语中存在着大量的表达同一概念而音、形和用法上不同的一对词/一组词。例如 high 与 tall, demand 与 require, like 与 love 和 be fond of 等。在学习英语词汇时,用某一个词



来替换在概念上相同的一个词的方法,可以识记大量的同义词,从而扩大自己的词汇量。

英语中同义词十分普遍,并且同义词之间关系不是一成不变的。例如 look 与 see, watch, observe 构成同义词,表示“看”的意思,然而,look 也可与 seem, appear 构成同义词,表示“看上去”的意思。此外,在纷繁复杂的同义词之间还存在着语义、感情色彩、语体及搭配等诸方面的差异,在记忆同义词时要注意这些细微差别。

摇摇四、反义对比识记法

两个词如果在词义上完全互相排斥、相互对立就是一对反义词。在英语中存在着大量这样的反义词。例如:easy 与 difficult, earn 与 cost, hard 与 soft 等。掌握这种反义的语义特征,成双成对地来记忆英语单词,会比孤立地记忆要容易得多。运用这种反义对比法记单词,可以帮助迅速扩大词汇量。

由于英语中存在着大量的一词多义现象,因而一个词可能有多个反义词。在记忆单词时,要注意这一语义特征。如:sharp knife(快刀)中的 sharp 是“锋利”的意思,它的反义词是 blunt(钝的);但在 a sharp pain(剧疼), a sharp walk(快步), a sharp slope(陡坡)的搭配中, dull, slow 和 gradual 则分别是 sharp 的反义词,而不是 blunt。

摇摇五、词语搭配识记法

英语学习到了一定阶段,要进一步提高,其方法之一就是围绕中心内容进行联想并考察词与词之间的搭配关系。语言中有些词语经常发生联想并搭配使用,其复现率和分布面比较高而广。英语中,有很多词以名词或动词为中心词展开联想。

以名词为中心词的联想主要表现为名词与形容词和名词与动词的连用,即以一个名词为中心,考虑用什么形容词和动词与它搭配使用。如名词 bread 可与形容词(或形容词化的分词) fresh, black, brown, toasted, steamed 等搭配,也可与动词 sell, buy 等搭配。又如名词 difficulty 可与 create, overcome, solve, remove, raise 等动词搭配使用。



以动词为中心词的联想主要探讨动词与名词和副词之间的搭配关系。例如 take place 和 hold 这两个词的汉语释义均为“举行”，但它们的用法不同。take place 的主语往往是一些无生命的名词，而 hold 一词的主语要求是有生命的名词。如：

The meeting/match is going to take place next week.

We are going to hold the meeting/match next week.

The meeting/match is going to be held next week.

英语中动词与副词的搭配在汉语中有相应的搭配，也有不相应的搭配，学习时应注意英语搭配的特点。例如汉语的副词“大量地”，在英语中视动词不同而有不同的表现形式。如：

He sweated profusely.

Blood flew copiously.

He drew heavily on the book.

英语中有不少的词语的搭配与汉语不同，在汉语中很难联想到。如 criticize roundly(严厉地批判)，guard jealously(警惕地保卫)等。学习中注意英、汉两种语言在这方面的差异对扩大词汇量、准确地掌握词汇的用法是十分有益的。

摇摇六、词汇分类记忆法

词汇分类记忆法就是把所学的单词根据它们的属性进行分类，按照它们的类别记忆。如动物、植物、文具、动作、状态等。以某一个概念为中心进行联想，如以“买卖”为中心概念进行联想，可以联想到 do business(做生意)，transact business(做交易)，deal in... (经营...)，drive a bargain(讨价还价)，a sale for cash(现金交易)，a sale on credit(赊销)等词。

记忆单词的方法很多，而且因人而异。希望同学们通过自己的不断努力和探索找到最适合自己的学习方法。

第二章

英语常用词类介绍

第一节 摇介摇摇词

介词在英语词汇中所占比例很小,但它们的用法却非常灵活、复杂,掌握起来难度较大。例如:“by”是一个很常见的介词,但其用法和含义不下十来种。请看下面的例句:

She stood *by* the window. (表示某物所处的位置,“在...旁边”、“靠近”)

He chose to go *by* air rather than fly. (表方法或手段,“通过”、“经由”、“取道”)

By next Friday I ought to have finished the job. (表截止的时间,“不迟于”、“到...为止”)

The book was written *by* the greatest contemporary writer. (表示动作的-executor,“被”、“由”)

By helping them we are helping to save ourselves. (表方法或手段,“通过”)

She took her *by* the hand. (和某些动词连用,说明接触身体的部位)

Production fell *by* about one third. (和某些动词连用表示增减程度)

因此,为了帮助同学们确切理解和掌握一些常用介词的含义和用法,本章对介词进行了系统介绍。

摇摇一、介词和介词短语

介词,又叫前置词,一般置于名词前,是用来表示其后的名词或相当于名词的词语与其他句子成分关系的词。介词是虚词,在句中不单独做句子成分。



介词后面的名词或相当于名词的词语叫介词宾语。可作介词宾语的词语可以是名词、名词词组、动名词、代词或名词性从句等。介词和它后面的名词或相当于名词的词语构成介词短语(也叫介词词组),介词短语可在句中作主语、表语、定语、状语或补语等。例如:

From Beijing to Tianjin is two hour's by train. (主语)

Xiaotian is *from Australia*. (表语)

A friend *in need* is a friend indeed. (定语)

It is dangerous for the children to play *near the railway*. (状语)

大多数介词的基本功能是表示位置和方向。即表示行为发生的地点、某人某物所在的地方、某人某物走向或者来自的地点或者运动的方向。例如:

Mr. Johnson lives *in* Huston. (表示某人某物所处的位置)

He took her daughter *to* the zoo at weekends. (表示运动的方向)

The children are playing *in* the street. (说明动作发生的地点)

We found him lying *on* the sand beach. (说明动作发生的地点)

The customer was led *into* a small private room. (表运动的方向)

Demonstrators threw tomatoes *at* the police. (表示动作的目标)

The scream came *from* the next room(表示动作来自的方向)

但介词除了表示地点和位置以外,还可以表示时间、手段、方式、原因、目的、结果、属性等。例如:

Christmas day falls *on* December 25. (表示时间)

He is expected to arrive *within* the next few days. (表示时间)

He often traveled *on* foot during holidays. (表示方式)

He speaks *like* a native. (表示比较)

"No!" she said *with* a defiant look. (说明动作伴随的情况)

The president resigned *because of* ill health. (表示原因)

The border dispute lead *to* the national war. (表示结果)

He was dying *of* pneumonia. (表示原因)

She worked *as* a secretary to the general manager of a large company. (某事的作用)。

综上所述,介词的特点是用法灵活复杂,在不同语境下有不同的



词义,这也是同学们难掌握的一个重要原因。提醒同学们在学习中注意。

摇摇二、复合介词和短语介词

介词从其构成来看,最常见的有下列几种:

简单介词,即单一介词,如 at, about, behind, between, near, through, over 等。

复合介词,由两个介词组成,如 as to, as for, out of, next to, close to, in front of 等。

短语介词,由短语构成,如 according to, because of, in spite of, in view of, in the event of 等。

注意 短语介词不要和介词短语混淆。in spite of 是短语介词而 at the school 是介词短语。

下面是常见的复合介词:

ahead of	close by	in front of
on top of	all over	close to
out of	away from	in between
next to	near to	

下面是常见的短语介词:

on account of	in the light of	in terms of
in addition to	by means of	in view of
in case of	on the point of	in the course of
in place of	in the event of	in spite of
in the face of	by way of	in favor of

复合介词和短语介词是介词中较难掌握的部分,却是考查学生学习介词情况的重点,在各类考试中屡见不鲜,如在大学四级考试中多次出现。

摇摇三、介词与其他词类的搭配

介词与名词、形容词、动词搭配使用形成固定搭配,在英语语言中很常见,这种搭配,有许多已变成习惯,需要一一牢记。



员 与后面的名词搭配

by accident 偶然 摇摇摇摇摇摇摇摇 in addition 另外

on (the/an) average 平均而言

out of breath 喘不过气来

on business 因公 ,公事

by chance 偶然 ,碰巧

in case (of) 万一 ,防备

in no case 决不 ,无论如何不

by chance 偶然 ,碰巧

in conclusion 最后 ,总之

in common 共用的 ,共有的

in confidence 私下的 ,秘密的

under control 处于控制之下

out of date 过时的 ,不用的

in detail 详细地

on foot 步行

by hand 用手 ,用体力

on sale 出售 ,廉价出售

圆 与前面的名词搭配

acquaintance with 与... 相识

attention to 对... 注意

contribution to 对... 贡献

desire for 对... 渴望

devotion to 献身于...

independence of 独立于...

equality with 与... 平等

interest in 对... 感兴趣

popularity with 为... 所欢迎

similarity with 与... 类似

sympathy with 对... 同情

patience with 对... 耐心

objection to 对... 反对

persistence in 坚持...

猿 与形容词搭配

absent from 缺勤 ,不在(某处)

afraid of 害怕

equal to 与... 平等

faithful to 对... 忠实

famous for 以... 闻名

guilty of 犯罪 ,内疚

keen on 喜爱

opposite to 反对

partial to 偏爱

similar to 与... 类似

hostile to 对... 有敌意

sympathetic with 对... 同情

accustomed to 习惯于 ,适应于

abundant in 丰富的 ,富足的

ashamed of 为... 感到害臊

capable of 能够干

fond of 喜欢 ,爱好

clever at 擅长于

grateful to 感激 ,感谢

good for 对... 有好处

源 与动词搭配

account for 解释 ,说明

aim at 针对



amount to 总计

begin with 从开始

lead to 导致

look after 照顾

object to 反对

hand in 上交

look into 调查

die of 死于

indulge in 沉迷于

refer to 提到, 谈及

specialize in 专攻

fill in 填写

look for 寻找

give in 屈服, 投降

摇摇四、介词短语用法训练

(一) 短语介词和复合介词

从 A, B, C 和 D 中选择最恰当的选项完成句子。

员 The older New England villages have changed relatively little _____ a gas station or two in recent decades.

A. except 摇摇 摇 B. besides 摇摇 摇 C. in addition to 摇摇 D. except for

圆 Every man in this country has the right to live where he wants to, _____ the color of his skin.

A. with the exception of B. in the light of
C. by virtue of D. regardless of

猿 Studies show that the things that contribute most to a sense of happiness cannot be bought, _____ a good family life, friendship and work satisfaction.

A. as for B. in view of C. in case of D. such as

源 Which sport has the most expenses _____ training equipment, players' personal equipment and uniforms?

A. in place of B. in terms of C. by means of D. by way of

缘 Being a pop star can be quite a hard life with a lot of traveling _____ heavy schedules.

A. with regard to B. as to C. in relation to D. owing to

远 He always did well at school _____ having to do part-time jobs every now and then.

A. in case of B. in spite of



C. regardless of

D. on account of

答案 员 D摇摇圆 D摇摇猿 D摇摇源 B摇摇缘 D摇摇远 C

(二)介词和前面名词的搭配

用适当的介词填空。

员 I noticed she avoids making any reference _____ her first husband in her latest book.

圆 The railway industry must keep pace with the growing demand _____ transportation.

猿 Ann has a fine reputation for being an old hand _____ cooking Italian food.

源 Reading letters _____ childhood friends often reminds me of the days we spent together collecting sea-shells on the beach and gathering wild fruit in the woods.

缘 Bill's lecture aroused our interest _____ IT, i.e. information technology.

远 Professor Smith's devotion _____ teaching has made a deep impression on all the students.

苑 My parents called me yesterday offering me their congratulations _____ my good record.

愿 Having lived in this neighborhood for about ten years, the old man valued his friendship _____ his neighbors.

怨 In some countries religion has a great influence _____ man's behavior.

员园 What's your attitude _____ this problem?

员员 Great attention has been paid _____ adult education.

员圆 Don't attach excessive importance _____ his words, because he is not a reliable person.

员猿 We had to take shelter _____ the storm.

答案 :员 to摇摇圆 for摇摇猿 at摇摇源from摇摇缘 in摇摇远 to摇摇苑 to

愿 with摇摇怨 on摇摇员园 towards摇摇员员 to摇摇员圆 to摇摇员猿 from



(三) 形容词和介词的搭配用法

用适当的介词填空。

员 My sister was angry _____ finding me asleep instead of doing my share of the housework.

圆 Adam is so hungry _____ success that he'll spare no efforts to achieve it.

猿 I'm tired _____ you telling me what to do all the time.

源 You'll have to be patient _____ my aunt — she's old and forgetful.

缘 Virginia is famous _____ the birthplace of American presidents.

远 Are you all clear now _____ what you have to do?

苑 Their views on the question are opposite _____ ours.

愿 Fats and sugar are very rich _____ energy but poor _____ vitamins and minerals.

怨 When I finally met him, I found he was completely different _____ his photograph.

员圆 How much you get paid is dependent _____ how much you produce.

员猿 The director was critical _____ the way we were doing the work.

员圆 A study shows eating apples may be beneficial _____ curing cancer.

员猿 Coffee is popular _____ young people.

员源 It is typical _____ cowboys to wear blue jeans and wide-brimmed hats.

员缘 Their parents are very strict _____ them.

员远 Steel is composed _____ iron and a number of other elements.

员苑 Some factors are independent _____ anyone's wishes.

员愿 We are willing _____ do everything possible to better your conditions.

员怨 That man is not fit _____ that position.

员圆 He thinks he is superior _____ others because his father is the



director of that section.

答案 员 at 摇摇 摇圆 for 摇 摇猿 of 摇摇摇摇源 with 摇 摇缘 for
远 about 苑 to 愿 in , in 怨 from 园 on
员 of 圆 to 猿 with 源 of 缘 with
远 of 苑 of 愿 to 怨 for 园 to

(四)动词和介词的搭配用法

在 A , B , C 和 D 中做最佳的选择完成句子。

员 Effectiveness of the apple consist _____ a combination of chemicals found in it.

A. of 摇摇摇摇摇 B. in 摇摇摇摇摇 C. at 摇摇摇摇摇 D. to

圆 The prices of vegetables vary _____ the season.

A. with B. to C. from D. at

猿 The main action of the story center _____ Uncle Tom.

A. about B. from C. around D. under

源 The wind varies _____ south _____ west.

A. from... at B. from... to C. from... with

缘 The child dreams _____ becoming an astronaut.

A. of B. to C. into D. with

远 A strange idea suddenly occurred _____ me.

A. with B. at C. to D. between

苑 When vegetables are scarce , the local market can only supply them _____ cabbage.

A. to B. with C. at D. along

愿 The family no longer live _____ government aid.

A. upon B. on C. from D. at

怨 An accident happened _____ that psychologist.

A. to B. with C. on D. from

园 We look upon her _____ an ideal associate.

A. as B. for C. at D. from

员 The ship was loaded _____ automobiles.



A. toward B. beyond C. by D. as

员 His parents still treated him _____ a child.

A. on B. to C. as D. up

猿 Young people nowadays lean _____ informal clothes.

A. about B. around C. with D. towards

源 Health depends _____ good food, fresh air and enough sleep.

A. on B. with C. from D. round

缘 The President died _____ heart attack.

A. from B. with C. through D. of

远 I prefer apple jam _____ strawberry jam.

A. on B. to C. from D. with

苑 In fact, the Himalayas prevent them _____ attacking this country.

A. towards B. from C. with D. by

愿 In spring the trees put _____ young leaves.

A. up B. with C. forth D. outside

怨 Could you show me _____ the campus?

A. about B. around C. along D. across

圆 His interest in stamps stemmed _____ his childhood.

A. from B. through C. within D. at

员 You must learn how to adjust yourself _____ the new life here.

A. with B. from C. to D. at

圆 It is not good manners to speak badly _____ your country.

A. up B. in C. with D. of

答案 员 B 摇 摇圆 A 摇 摇猿 C 摇 摇源 B 摇 摇缘 A 摇 摇远 C

苑 B 愿 B 怨 A 员 A 员 D 圆 C

猿 D 源 A 缘 D 远 B 苑 B 愿 C

怨 B 圆 A 员 C 圆 D

(五)介词用法综合训练

从 A、B、C 和 D 中选择最佳的选项完成句子。

员 In recent years much more emphasis has been put _____



developing the students' productive skills.

A. over 摇摇摇摇 B. onto 摇摇摇摇 C. in 摇摇摇摇 D. on

圆 Reading _____ the lines ,I would say that the government are more worried than they will admit.

A. among B. along C. behind D. between

猿 Doing a job in such a big company had always been _____ his wildest dreams.

A. under B. over C. above D. beyond

源 _____ one time ,Manchester was the home of the most productive cotton mills in the world.

A. On B. By C. At D. Of

缘 He will agree to do what you require _____ him.

A. of B. from C. to D. for

远 You should be more patient _____ that customer : I'm sure that selling him the watch was a possibility.

A. of B. with C. for D. at

苑 We love peace ,yet we are not the kind of people to yield _____ any military threat.

A. up B. to C. in D. at

愿 Living in the central Australian desert has its problems , _____ obtaining water is not the least.

A. for which B. to which C. of which D. in which

怨 A person's calorie requirements vary _____ his life.

A. within B. over C. throughout D. across

园 _____ seeing the damage he had done ,the child felt ashamed.

A. At B. By C. On D. For

员 The committee is totally opposed _____ any changes being made in the plans.

A. of B. against C. on D. to

圆 He came back late , _____ which time all the guests had already left.