

随意学英语丛书

Enjoy Your English

随意学英语

精读·下

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编写说明

这套书就是你要找的书！为什么？

1. 你将会很爱看，正如看过试用版的同学所说，“爱不释手”。连练习题都是用有趣的小段子编写的。

2. 本套书内容精彩，难易适当。这套丛书의精读部分不含冷僻词汇。泛读部分中出现的生词也有中文注释。整套书都有中译文。

3. 本套书的精读可以帮助同学在高考中取得高分，通过 CET4、PETS3 和中级职称考试。这套书完整覆盖 5000 基本词汇，包括 CET4 所要求的 4800 个词和 PETS3 所要求的 4000 个词，涵括全部基本的语法内容。更独特的是：全部生词连续复现，学过的词汇总是在你未忘之前又出现在眼前。你从此将真正告别“死记硬背”。每次学过语法，都可以立即通过练习得到巩固。我们曾在 1998 年底发行了几千套试用版本。学过此套书的许多同学取得了优异成绩。高中同学顺利考入大学名校，大学同学顺利通过了四级、六级、硕士生考试，还有的同学取得了全国奥林匹克英语竞赛一等奖。

4. 本套书的泛读部分可以帮助读者愉快地高效率地学习英语，但至少要有 2000 个基本词汇。本套书的泛读部分有长短两类文章，你可在不同场合、不同心境或时间多少不一的各种情况下灵活选择。泛读部分的版式是经分组阅读实验对比之后确立的，其优点是你将不必经常中断阅读去找注释，就好像任你畅所欲言不会有人屡屡打断你。

5. 听力练习分两部分：其一是为听精读录音之后做的。问题句都摘自精读部分。在练习听力的同时，亦可收复习巩固精读之效。另一部分是纯粹的听力练习，内容精彩有趣。

6. 使用配套光盘。你可进一步加强词汇记忆，并练习写作。

同学们在学习英语过程中遇到的普遍问题是：怎样学好“说”和“写”？如果没有频繁的交际机会，那么你只有通过个人训练来学。

不要迷信偶然的、模拟的、刻意营造的“英语环境”。如果没有每天数小时的完全无法用汉语的真正的交际机会,你就必须主要靠自己学自己练!最佳办法就是许多专家提倡的朗读和抄写。要反复朗读乃至背诵,不断抄写乃至默写。当你记得的东西日益增多之时,你就会脱口而出,言之有物,下笔如有神助。反之,若经常与中国人互相说英语写英语,本来就根深蒂固的汉语语序,将被反复加强。

然而,关键的问题是:读什么?抄什么?它们应该是:你本人感觉最有趣的东西,你反复朗读抄写不觉厌烦的材料,你背下来默下来后乐于告诉朋友、愿意自己珍藏一生的文章。这些文章不宜过长,30—50字最好,100—200字也可。我们可以说本套书应是你的最佳选择。

这套书从创意、调研、实验、修订,至今已十年有余。本书的前身是《随意英语文库》。该书主编王岷源先生于2000年8月不幸去世。他早年执教于耶鲁大学,后在北京大学任公共英语教研室主任,兼全国公共英语研究会副会长。王先生临终前不久还审改了本书的部分内容。这套书今日终于出版。透过朦胧泪眼,我仿佛看到了王岷源先生的笑容。

王岷源教授、周珊凤教授审阅了本书部分初稿,在此对两位教授表示衷心的感谢。陈超,彭翠枝,何平,赵丽华,林玲等几位同学做了大量的文稿整理工作,在此对他们表示谢意。

刘 实

2000年10月于北京大学中关园

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1 1945, Japanese air ace Saburo Sakai downs¹ a U. S. B-29 over Japan in early August to end a career in which he has **blasted** 64 **Allied** aircraft out of the skies from the **cockpit** of his Zero fighter. Sakai lost one eye in **combat**, has flown half-blind, and has only recently accepted a **commission** as commander after years of **refusal**.

译文:1945年,日本王牌飞行员坂井三郎于八月初在日本上空击落了一架美国B-29,结束了他的飞行生涯。至此时,他已驾驶他的零式战斗机一共击落了64架盟军飞机。坂井在战斗中失去了一只眼睛,半瞎着眼飞行。在多年拒绝之后,最近他接受了司令官的军衔。

2 General Knowledge

• 1966, The People's Republic of China fires her first **nuclear** bomb from a guided **missile** on October 27.

• **semester**, one of two divisions of 15 to 18 weeks each of an **academic** year.

• Han Dynasty (206 BC-AD 220), Chinese imperial **dynasty** that reunited China after the fall of the Qin Dynasty (221-206 BC). The Han dynasty is known as the golden age of Chinese philosophy.

译文:常识

• 1966年10月27日,中华人民共和国从一枚运载火箭上发射了她的第一颗原子弹。

• 学期,学年的一半,通常为15至18周。

• 汉朝(公元前206年—公元后220年)是继秦(公元前221年—公元前206年)之后统一中国的王朝。汉朝被认为是中国哲学史上的黄金时代。

3 My boss, a manager at our **aerospace** firm, was one of the last **holdouts** against the computer age. Then came the **inevitable** day when he arrived at his office and found a computer **terminal**

词汇:

blast [bla:st]

n. 一阵(风)

v. 摧毁

allied [ə'laɪd, 'æləɪd]

adj. 二战中同盟国的

cockpit ['kɒkpɪt]

n. 斗鸡场 机舱

combat ['kɒmbæt]

n. 战斗

commission [kə'mɪʃən]

n. 任衔令 所受军

衔 接任职权

refusal [rɪ'fju:zəl]

n. 拒绝

nuclear ['nju:kliə]

adj. 原子的

missile ['misail]

n. 发射物 火箭

semester [sɪ'mestə]

n. 学期 半年

academic [ækə'demɪk]

adj. 学术的

高等院校的

n. 大学学生

dynasty

[ˈdɪnəsti, daɪnəsti]

n. 王朝 朝代

aerospace [ˈeəəʊspeɪs]

n. 航空

holdout ['həʊldaʊt]

n. 不让步者

inevitable [ɪnɪvɪtəbl]

adj. 不可避免的

terminal [tə:miɪnəl]

adj. 终点的 n. 终端

讲解:

1. down 在这里作动词。

next to his desk. "Hey," said one engineer encouragingly, "your new terminal is just waiting for you to give it a command." The boss turned to face the computer and wearily said. "Go away!"

译文:我的老板,我们航空公司的一位经理,是反对计算机时代的最后坚持者。然而不可避免的一天终于来了。他来到办公室,发现桌边有一台终端计算机。"喂,"一个工程师鼓励地对他说,"你的新计算机终端正在等你发指令呢。"老板转过身去看着计算机,厌烦地说:"走开!"

4 Words of Celebrities

• Ambition is the last **refuge** of the failure. (Oscar Wilde)

• An acre in Middlesex is better than a **principality** in Utopia. (Thomas Babington Macaulay)

• An **ambassador** is not simply an agent; he is also a **spectacle**. (Walter Bagehot)

• I have always felt that a woman has the right to treat the subject of her age with **ambiguity** until, perhaps, she passes into¹ the **realm** of over ninety. (Helena Rubinstein)

• The ordinary man is involved in² action, the hero acts. An immense difference. (Henry Miller)

• The **passion** between the sexes has appeared in every age to be so nearly the same, that it may always be considered, in **algebraic** language, as a given quantity. (Thomas Robert Malthus)

• To **withdraw** is not to run away, and to stay is no wise action, when there's more reason to fear than to hope. (Miguel de Cervantes)

• **Tragedy** is like strong acid—it dissolves away all but the very gold of truth. (D. H. Lawrence)

词汇:

refuge['refju:dʒ]

n. 避难所 庇护

principality

[ˌprɪnsɪˈpælɪti]

n. 公国 封邑

ambassador

[æm'bæsədə]

n. 大使 使节

spectacle['spektəkl]

n. 公开展示物
场面

ambiguity

[æm'biɡju(:)ɪti]

n. 模棱两可的话

realm[reɪlm]

n. 王国 范围

passion['pæʃən]

n. 激情 热情

algebraic(al)

[ældʒɪˈbreɪk(əl)]

adj. 代数的

withdraw[wɪðdrə:]

v. 退出 取回

tragedy['trædʒɪdi]

n. 悲剧
悲剧作品

讲解:

1. pass into, 进入
…的控制之中, 成为
…的所属。

2. involve ...in,
使…卷入。

• What is conservatism? Is it not **adherence** to the old and tried, against the new and untried¹? (Abraham Lincoln)

• The reasonable man adapts himself to the world; the unreasonable one persists in trying to adapt the world to himself. Therefore, all progress depends on the unreasonable man. (George Bernard Shaw)

译文:名人语录

- 雄心是失败最后的避难所。(奥斯卡·王尔德)
- 米德尔塞克斯郡的一英亩土地好过乌托邦的一个公国。(托马斯·巴比顿·麦考利)
- 大使不只是一个办事员,他同时是一个公开展示物。(沃尔特·巴捷荷特)
- 我一贯认为,女人在九十岁之前都有权力对年龄问题持暧昧态度。(海尼娜·卢宾斯坦)
- 普通人被动卷入,英雄主动行动。这是他们的大不同。(亨利·米勒)
- 两性之间的激情在每一个年龄阶段都表现得非常相似。因此用代数语言来说,这种激情是一个定量。(托马斯·罗伯特·麦特斯)
- 当形势令人担忧、恐惧,没有多少希望时,坚守并非明智之举,撤退也并非溃逃。(米格尔·德·塞万提斯)
- 悲剧是强酸,它溶掉一切,只剩下金子般的真理。(D.H. 劳伦斯)
- 什么是保守主义?不就是死抓着老朽的、验证过的东西不放,而不肯尝试新鲜的、还未体验过的东西吗?(阿伯拉罕·林肯)
- 理智的人适应世界,不理智的人坚持要世界来适应他。因此,所有进步全靠不理智的人。(乔治·伯纳德·萧)

5 One spring day I was taking the **roll** in my secretarial class at our local technical college. One of the sun **worshippers** was absent. "Cindy won't be here this afternoon?" I asked. "She went home to lay in the sun," a young woman in the front row answered. Trying to correct her

词汇:

roll[rɒl]

n. (点)名册 卷轴

v. 滚动

worshiper['wɜːʃɪpə]

n 崇拜者

爱慕者

讲解:

1. the old and tried; the new and untried: 均为过去分词做形容词,加 the 表一类事物。

grammar without embarrassing her before the class, I whispered, "Lie¹."

"Okay," she replied in astonishment, "Cindy got sick and went home."

译文:春季的一天,我在我们当地的一所专科学校的文秘课上检查出勤情况。一个特别喜欢日光浴的学生没到。“辛迪今天下午不会来了吧?”我问。“她回家晒太阳去了。”前排的一位年轻女士回答道。为了纠正这位女士的错误又不让她在同学面前难堪,我轻声地说:“lie。”

“好吧,”她惊讶地回答道,“辛迪生病回家了。”

6 Because no **indication** is given that verbs, nouns, and adjectives agree with one another, word order is extremely important in Chinese. Word order is like that of English: subject-verb-object, modifier-modified. In general, verb tense is not expressed.

译文:因为中文中没有求动词、名词和形容词相互一致的标记,所以词序在中文中非常重要。中文词序与英文词序相似:主、动、宾,修饰语、被修饰语。总之,在中文里,动词时态不用词形表示。

7 Two **attorneys** met on the street. "How's business?" the first asked. "**Rotten!**" the pessimist replied downheartedly, "I just chased an **ambulance** twelve miles and found a lawyer inside²."

译文:两个律师在街上相遇。一个问:“近来生意怎么样?”“糟透了!”一贯悲观的那个消沉地回答说,“我跟着辆救护车跑了12英里,后来发现里面躺着个律师。”

8 **Chemical Analysis, procedures** used to³ **identify** and **quantify** the chemical composition of a **substance**. A qualitative analysis is the identification of the substances in a sample. A quantita-

词汇:

indication [ɪndɪˈkeɪʃən]

n. 指示 迹象

object [ˈɒbdʒɪkt]

n. 物体 v. 反对

modifier [ˈmɒdɪfaɪə(r)]

n. 修饰语

tense [tens]

n. [语] 时态

attorney [əˈtəːni]

n. 律师

rotten [ˈrɒtn]

adj. 腐烂的 发臭的

ambulance

[ˈæmbjuləns]

n. 救护车

chemical [ˈkemɪkəl]

adj. 化学的

n. 化学制品

procedure [prəˈsiːdʒə]

n. 过程 步骤

identify [aɪˈdentɪfaɪ]

v. 鉴别

quantify [ˈkwɒntɪfaɪ]

v. 量化

substance [ˈsʌbstəns]

n. 物质

讲解:

1. lie 既有“躺”又有“撒谎、找借口”的意思,老师本意是纠正学生用 lay 之误,但这个女生误以为老师让她找个合适的借口。译文无法将此巧妙之处翻出。

2. 律师跟着救护车跑是因为可能有官司要打。

3. used to. 是过去分词短语作后置定语修饰 procedures。

tive analysis is the measurement of the quantity or **concentration** of a substance in a sample.

译文:化学分析是用于鉴别和量化物质的化学成分的过程。定性分析就是鉴别采样中的物质。定量分析就是测量采样中某物质的量或浓度。

9 While stationed at Davis-Monthan Air Force Base in Arizona, my brother-in-law and sister decided to take a short trip to Disneyland on a weekend pass¹. They needed to make each dollar go as far as possible, so they brought **snacks** from home to eat as they traveled. My sister was driving as they entered California and was surprised to **encounter** an Agricultural **Inspection** Station out in the middle of **NOWHERE**. When a man approached the car and asked, "Do you have any fruit?" Her **startled** but generous reply was, "Well, no... but I could make you a sandwich²."

译文:驻扎在亚利桑那州的戴维斯—莫桑空军基地时,我妹妹和妹夫决定利用一次周末许可外出的机会去迪斯尼乐园。因为得把钱省着花,他们从家里带了快餐在路上吃。当我妹妹开车进入加利福尼亚州时,她惊讶地看见一片荒地之间立着个农业检查站。有人过来问我妹妹:“您有水果吗?”我妹妹既吃惊又慷慨地说:“嗯,没有...不过我可以给你弄个三明治。”

10 **Circus**, in the 20th century, **arena** for **acrobatic** exhibitions and animal shows. Usually circular and surrounded by seats for **spectators**³, a circus may be held outdoors but is usually housed in a **permanent** building or in a tent.

译文:20世纪,马戏场是指用于杂技表演或动物表演的舞台。通常马戏场是圆形的,周围有观众席。马戏表演可以是露天的,但大多数情况下在永久建筑物或临时搭的篷里进行。

词汇:

concentration

[ˌkɒnsənˈtreɪʃən]

n. 浓度 集中

snack[ˈsnæk]

n. 小吃 快餐

encounter[ˈɪnˌkaʊntə]

n. v. 遭遇

inspection[ˈɪnspekʃən]

n. 检查

nowhere[ˈnaʊweə]

n. 荒凉偏僻的地区

startle[ˈstɑːtl]

v. 吃惊

circus[ˈsɜːkəs]

n. 马戏场 竞技场

arena[əˈriːnə]

n. 活动场所

acrobatic[ækroʊbætɪk]

adj. 杂技的

spectator[ˈspekˈteɪtə]

n. 观众

permanent

[ˈpɜːmənənt]

adj. 永久的

n. 电烫的头发

讲解:

1. pass 此处指通行、出入许可。

2. 那人过来检查,她却误认为别人问她要吃的。

3. 这部分由形容词 circular 和过去分词词组构成,修饰该句主语 circus。

11 Did you hear the **Surgeon General's**¹ latest product **advisory**? Liquor bottles will carry the phrase "Warning: alcohol can make members of the opposite sex appear far more attractive than they actually are."

译文:你听说外科主任医师的最新产品报告了吗?酒瓶上面将会印着“警告:酒精能让异性看起来比平时更为迷人。”

12 Foot in Mouth²

A young mother enlisted the help of a friend in taking her **infant identical** twins to the doctor. Since the waiting area was full, the two women, each with a twin, were seated on opposite sides of the room. After a few minutes someone commented, "It's amazing how much those two babies look alike!" The friend was quick to reply, "Well, they should. They have the same father."

译文:不中听的话

一位年轻的妈妈请她的一位朋友帮她把她的双胞胎抱去看医生。候诊室里人很多,这两个女人便一人抱一个孩子分坐在候诊室的两边。过了一会儿有人说:“真有意思,这两个孩子长得这么像!”这位朋友很快地回答道:“当然了,他们是同一个爸爸的孩子。”

13 Had we lived I should have had a tale to tell of the **hardihood**, **endurance** and courage of my companions which would have **stirred** the heart of every Englishman³. These **rough** notes and our dead bodies must tell the tale. (Robert Falcon Scott [1863-1912], British explorer.) (This is the message to the public, in Scott's journal, shortly before his death on the way back from his **expedition** to the South Pole. His last entry, written 29 March 1912, read: It seems a pity

词汇:

surgeon['sə:dʒən]

n. 外科医师

advisory[ədvaɪzəri]

n. 报告

大指气象方面的

infant['ɪnfənt]

n. 婴儿

identical[aɪdɪntɪkəl]

adj. 同卵的

同一的

hardihood['hɑ:dɪhʊd]

n. 大胆 刚毅

endurance[ɪndʒʊərəns]

n. 忍耐力

stir[stɜ:]

v. 触动 移动

rough[rʌf]

adj. 粗糙的

粗略的

expedition

[ɪkspɪdɪʃən]

n. 探险(队)

讲解:

1. general 放在表示职位的词之后意为“首要的”。

2. 由习语 put one's foot in one's mouth(说走了嘴,说话不得体)变化而来。

3. 该句采用了虚拟语气,表示写这句话的人当时已知道他们无法活着回到英国。句首的 had we lived = if we had lived.

but I do not think I can write any more... For God's sake look after our people.)

译文:要是我们还活着,我会有一段故事,讲讲我同伴们的刚毅,顽强和勇气。它将触动每一个英国人的心。这些粗略的记录和我们的尸体必定会向人们呈现这段故事。(罗伯特·凡尔肯·斯卡特[1863-1912],英国探险家)(这段话摘自斯卡特死前不久的日志中给公众的话。当时他正在从南极返回的途中。日志中最后的话写于1912年3月29日:“很遗憾,但我想我的确不能再写了…看在上帝的份上,照顾好我们的人民。”)

14 In a few generations more, there will probably be no room at all allowed¹ for animals on the earth: no need of them, no **toleration** of them. An immense **agony** will have then ceased, but with it there will also have passed away² the last smile of the world's youth.

译文:几代人之后,也许根本就不再有动物存在的空间:人们不再需要它们,也不再忍受它们。那时,一种剧烈的痛苦将已停止,而地球的青春的最后微笑也将随之逝去。

15 I've learned to be patient while driving my truck uphill, as there is no way to move 70,000 pounds quickly up a **steep incline**. Once, I turned on my CB³ radio, only to hear a nearby trucker saying, "I-think-I-can... I-think-I-can... I-think-I-can..."

译文:我已经学会了在开卡车上坡的时候要耐心,因为无论怎样也没有办法让7万英镑的东西迅速地爬上陡峭的坡。有一次我打开我的CB收音机,却听见附近一位卡车司机在说:“我想我可以的…我想我可以的…我想我可以的…”

16 The **satirical** Bucharest Monthly examined the reasons for the increase in Romanians' desire

词汇:

toleration[ˌtolə'reɪʃən]

n. 忍受 宽恕

agony['æɡəni]

n. 极度痛苦

steep[sti:p]

adj. 陡峭的

n. 峭壁

incline[in'klaɪn]

n. 斜坡

satirical[sə'tɪrɪkəl]

adj. 讽刺的

讲解:

1. allowed 是过去分词修饰 room。

2. pass away, die 的委婉的说法。

3. CB = citizens band 市民波段。

for an automobile. The magazine claimed to have **quizzed** 17,875 citizens "to help the managers of **automobile** factories plan their production on the basis of **solid sociopsychological** analysis." The results: Thirty-five percent answered they wanted a car "in order to make trips during **weekends** and holidays." Twenty-six percent checked "in order to create **complexes** in those friends or fellow workers who do not yet have a car." Twelve percent gave as their reason "in order to gain a decisive advantage in relations with people of the opposite sex."

译文:以讽刺为风格的布加勒斯特月刊调查了罗马尼亚人对汽车的需求增长的原因。杂志声称对17875名市民进行了测试,“以帮助汽车生产厂家的经理们按照可靠的社会心理学的分析资料计划开发他们的产品”。调查结果如下:35%的人回答说他们想要车是“为了周末和假期出外游玩”。26%的人选车是“为了让那些还没有车的朋友和同事们产生汽车情结”。12%的人则是“为了在与异性的交往中占有绝对优势”。

17 Early on the morning of December 7, 1941, Japanese **submarines** and carrier-based planes attacked the U. S. Pacific **fleet** at Pearl Harbor. Nearby military airfields were also attacked. Eight American battleships and 10 other **naval vessels** were sunk or badly damaged, almost 200 American aircraft were destroyed, and **approximately** 3000 naval and military personnel were killed or wounded. The attack **marked** the entrance of Japan and the United States into World War II (1939-1945). The USS¹ Arizona National Memorial in Pearl Harbor **commemorates** the Americans who died in the attack.

译文:1941年12月7日清晨,日本潜水艇和从航空母舰起飞的战斗机袭击了驻扎在珍珠港的美国太平洋舰队。附近的军用飞机场也遭到袭击。8艘美国战舰和

词汇:

quiz [kwiz]

v. n. 调查 测验

solid [solid]

adj. 固体的
可靠的

sociopsychological

[ˈsəʊsiəʊsaɪkəˈlɒdʒɪkəl]

adj. 社会心理学的

complex [ˈkɒmpleks]

n. 情结

submarine

[ˈsʌbməriːn]

[ˈsʌbməriːn]

adj. 水下的
n. 潜水艇

fleet [fli:t]

n. 舰队

naval [ˈneɪvəl]

adj. 海军的
船的

vessel [ˈvesəl]

n. 船舰

approximately

[əˈprɒksɪmɪtli]

adv. 近似地

mark [ma:k]

v. 标志 作记号

commemorate

[kəˈmeməreɪt]

v. 纪念

讲解:

1. USS = United States Ship, 美国军舰。

10 艘其他的船只被击沉或严重受损。200 架美国飞机被击毁。海军和其他军事人员死伤近 3000 人。这次进攻标志着日本和美国正式参与第二次世界大战 (1939—1945)。在珍珠港的亚利桑那美国军舰国家纪念馆专为纪念在这次战斗中牺牲的美国人。

18 My duties as a member of the production **staff** of Purdue University's daily student newspaper often kept me out very late. Returning to the residence **hall** at 1:45 one morning, I encountered a freshman in our common restroom and watched as he filled a bottle with water, downed the **contents**, refilled it and drank it down again. After he'd done this a third time, I asked, "What are you up to¹?"

"I have an exam at 7:30," he replied, "and I'm not sure I'll hear my alarm."

译文:我是普度大学学生日报印刷发行部的工作人员,因此常常在外面呆到很晚。一天凌晨,我 1:45 回到住所,在公共休息室里看见一个新生。他往一个瓶子里倒满了水,喝了下去,又倒满,又喝了下去。等他又喝了一瓶,我问:“你在干什么呢?”

“我 7:30 有考试,”他回答说,“我怕听不见闹钟。”

19 Maturity is the ability to do a job whether or not you are supervised, to carry money without spending it and to bear an injustice without wanting to get even.

译文:成熟是这样一种能力:无人监督也工作;带钱不花钱;遭遇不公但并不要求扯平。

20 How far can a dog run into the forest? Halfway. After that he's running out.

译文:一只狗能跑进森林多远?——一半路程。因为它跑进去后还要跑出来。

词汇:

staff[sta:f]

n. (全体)职员

hall[hɔ:l]

n. 前厅 会堂

content['kɒntent]

n. 容量 含量

讲解:

1. up to, 非正式用法, 相当于 doing (usually sth bad)。

练习

选择填空：

1. It's strange how unimportant your job is when you're asking for a raise, but how important it can be when you want to _____ a day _____.
A. take, over B. take, away
C. take, off D. take, up
2. A woman signing up for a course at a memory school was struggling with the application form, which asks _____ questions about home and business addresses, phone number, and so forth. Finally, she wrote across the blank: "Goodness, if I knew all this, I wouldn't be here!"
A. ordinary B. routine
C. custom D. practical
3. _____ the person who is too busy to worry in the daytime, and too sleepy to worry at night.
A. Blessed are B. Blessed is
C. Bless D. To bless
4. He wore baldness like an expensive hat, as if it were _____ for him to have hair like other men.
A. out of question B. without question
C. beyond question D. out of the question
5. Money spent on the brain is never spent _____.
A. in chief B. in vain
C. in depth D. in grain
6. It is suggested that theory _____ with practice during a diet.
A. be closely combined B. is closely combined
C. closely combine D. were closely combined
7. _____ you'll have something good to read before bed is among the most pleasurable of sensations.
A. Knows B. Know C. Knowing D. Knew
8. Books are the true levelers. They give _____ who will faithfully use them the society, the spiritual presence of the best and greatest of our race.
A. all B. to all C. all to D. to
9. Books had instant replay _____ televised sports.

- A. before long B. for long
C. longer before D. long before

10. A teacher encouraged her pupils to create their own fairy tales in which boys and girls have equal _____.

- A. fates B. occasions
C. opportunities D. possibilities

写作题:

1. Do you believe that some day computer will replace human brain? Why?

2. Do you think college students should choose a certain direction the time they enter colleges and universities or study extensively for a period of time, for instance, two years?

答案与解析:

1. 本题考查的是常用搭配, 正确答案为 C。take a day off 意为“请一天假”。其他选项的意思分别是: take up, 占去、占据(时间、地位、注意力等); take over, 接收、接管; take away, 拿走、夺去。

2. 本题考查的是词汇 routine, 例行公事、常规、程序, 正确答案为 B。routine questions 是指每次都要回答的常规性的、程序性的问题。

3. 本题考查的是倒装, 正确答案为 B。Blessed is / are 是一个常见于宗教用语的句型, 意为“...的人是真正有福的”。本题题干的正常语序应为 The person who is too busy to worry in the daytime, and too sleepy to worry at night is blessed. 意思是“白天忙得没有时间发愁, 夜里困得来不及发愁的人是真正有福的”。

4. 本题考查的是常用搭配, 正确答案为 D。A、B、C 三个选项的意思都是“毫无疑问”(certainly), D 选项的意思是“不可能”(impossible)。本题题干是一个包含了虚拟语气的句子, 意为“他剃了个光头就像戴着一顶价格昂贵的帽子, 就好像他不能像别人那样留头发似的”。

5. 本题考查的是常用搭配 in vain, 正确答案为 B。in vain, 徒劳、白辛苦, 如: Our efforts were not in vain.; in chief, 主要地、尤其; in depth, 深入地; in grain, 彻底地、根深蒂固地。

6. 本题考查的是虚拟语气, 正确答案为 A。在 It is / was desired, (suggested, requested, ordered, proposed); It is necessary (important, strange, desirable, essential; proper); It has been decided 等结构后的主语从句要用虚拟语气。又如: It has been decided that I should join a weight-loss club for slimming 已经做出决定, 我得参加减肥俱乐部变得苗条点儿。I suggest we set off right away 我建议马上动身。

7. 本题考查的是现在分词作主语, 正确答案为 C。

8. 本题考查的是句意, 正确答案为 B。本题句意的理解有一定困难, 正常

语序应为 They give (the society, the spiritual presence of the best and greatest of our race) to (all who will faithfully use them). 简而言之,就是 give sth to sb。因为直接宾语 (sth) 过长,就把间接宾语 (sb) 前置,以保持句子的平衡。

9. 本题考查的是常用搭配 long before,“在…之前很久”,正确答案为 D。before long ,不久以后;for long,长久、一个长时期,多用于否定句、疑问句或条件句中,如:Will you be away for long?

10. 本题考查的是词汇辨析,正确答案为 C。opportunity 意为“(难得的)好机会”、“良机”,可作普通名词(可数)或抽象名词(不可数)。equal opportunity 意为“平等的机会”。possibility,可能性;fate,命运;occasion,场合、(重大的)时刻。