

# UNIT 1

## Part I

### Exercises for Passage A

#### Exercises for New Words

**I** Complete the following sentences with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

prize	information	spend	save	remember
destroy	continue	decision	perfect	trade

1. Should you \_\_\_\_\_ in your own name or through a company (公司)?
2. The only question was how long the talking could \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Many people \_\_\_\_\_ much of their lives thinking about what is going to happen or what has happened.
4. These things will be looked at before a \_\_\_\_\_ is maken.
5. This report has given me a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ about their needs.
6. The city was \_\_\_\_\_ by the earthquake (地震) last night.
7. The Francis turned and greeted her in \_\_\_\_\_ English.
8. Nothing could \_\_\_\_\_ them; the cars had passed over them and life had gone.
9. He'd seen a film about it and he could \_\_\_\_\_ it very well.
10. There was a free holiday as the first \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Exercises for Vocabulary Enlargement

**II** Complete each of the following sentences with the proper form of the word given in the brackets.

1. (decision) The owners have \_\_\_\_\_ to trade in the cars for new models after years or 60,000 miles whichever is sooner.
2. (add) In \_\_\_\_\_, there was a crop failure (失败) in many countries.
3. (develop) What are the latest (最新的) \_\_\_\_\_ in medicine?
4. (destroy) It would prevent (阻止) the \_\_\_\_\_ of rain forests.
5. (peaceful) Grandmother loves the \_\_\_\_\_ of the countryside.
6. (perfect) Yet the North Pole is a \_\_\_\_\_ ordinary point on the earth.
7. (die) After his wife's \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. White went to live with his son.
8. (invent) Telephone is a great \_\_\_\_\_.
9. (chemistry) A \_\_\_\_\_ change takes place in paper when it burns (燃烧).

10. (medicine) This is a \_\_\_\_\_ matter (事情) best left to doctors to decide.

*Exercises for Prepositions or Adverbs*



**Fill in each of the blanks in the following sentences with a correct preposition or adverb.**

1. They trade \_\_\_\_\_ fruit and vegetables.
2. Just as I put the telephone receiver \_\_\_\_\_, the bell rang.
3. I learned \_\_\_\_\_ your new telephone number from your parents.
4. He is unable to go to work \_\_\_\_\_ a result of his illness.
5. Cancer (癌症) can be cured (治愈) if discovered \_\_\_\_\_ time.
6. My mother was worried \_\_\_\_\_ my health.
7. That skirt does not suit (适合) you \_\_\_\_\_ all.
8. Don't tell me Helen is still thinking \_\_\_\_\_ that red-haired boy!
9. \_\_\_\_\_ last, man has reached the moon.
10. This place has attracted (吸引) people all \_\_\_\_\_ the world.

*Exercises for Phrasal Verbs*



**Study the following phrasal verbs and do the corresponding exercises.**

call + *ad.* / *prep.*

**A. Match the definitions in Column B with the phrasal verbs in Column A.**

- | A                |     | B  |
|------------------|-----|--|
| 1. call back     | ( ) | A. order to be stopped   |
| 2. call for      | ( ) | B. cause to meet together  |
| 3. call in       | ( ) | C. make a telephone call   |
| 4. call off      | ( ) | D. return a telephone call to someone                                |
| 5. call out      | ( ) | E. visit (sb.) formally (正式地), either socially (社交性地) or on business |
| 6. call on       | ( ) | F. ask for   |
| 7. call together | ( ) | G. ask to attend (参加), as to give some advice                        |
| 8. call up       | ( ) | H. shout loudly  |

**B. Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions or adverbs.**

1. How many people called \_\_\_\_\_ when I was out?
2. The sports meet was called \_\_\_\_\_ because of the heavy rain.
3. Grandfather was so ill last night that we had to call the doctor \_\_\_\_\_.
4. He called \_\_\_\_\_ for help.
5. I'm busy now. Can I call you \_\_\_\_\_ after dinner?
6. When I am unwell I find it difficult to call my thoughts \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Call \_\_\_\_\_ me any time when you are in town.
8. They called \_\_\_\_\_ a show of hands.

## Exercises for Distinguishing Word Meanings

**V** A. There are three pairs of words below that are easily confused (混淆). Fill in the blanks in Column A with these words with the help of the corresponding meanings given in Column B.

invent	spend	prize
discover	pass	award
<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	
1. (            )	make sth. that had no existence (存在) before	
(            )	find sth. that is already in existence but not known about	
2. (            )	use time, esp. so that it should not seem so long	
(            )	use time	
3. (            )	sth. given as the result of a decision	
(            )	sth. one wins in a game or competition (竞赛)	

**B. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of these words.**

- One of chemists' major aims is to \_\_\_\_\_ how these particular compounds work.
- He had even won a writing \_\_\_\_\_ when in prison for a story on Joplin's last days.
- The new machine was \_\_\_\_\_ by a worker.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ quite a lot of time doing that.
- He won the \_\_\_\_\_ for the best student of the year.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ the time by watering flowers.

## Exercises for Translation

**VI** Translate the following into English.

- 称他为与死亡进行交易的人
- 使他成为一个富有的人
- 犯错误
- 花费一生的时间为世界和平而工作
- 爱好和平的人
- 与他同时代的人们
- 计划去北极旅游
- 授予奖金
- 增加一项经济学奖项
- 做出决定

## Exercises for Grammar

**VII** Complete the following sentences by using suitable infinitives.

- The German language is difficult \_\_\_\_\_ (learn).
- Jobs are hard \_\_\_\_\_ (find) nowadays.
- The book is easy \_\_\_\_\_ (read).
- The water is too hot \_\_\_\_\_ (drink).
- The question is hard \_\_\_\_\_ (answer).

6. The needs are impossible \_\_\_\_\_ (meet).
7. Drugs can be dangerous \_\_\_\_\_ (use).
8. The food is good \_\_\_\_\_ (eat).

*Cloze*

**VIII** Fill in each of the following blanks with one word. In each case, use the exact word that appears in your textbook.

Alfred Nobel invented his explosive at a (1) \_\_\_\_\_ moment in time. Many countries were beginning to (2) \_\_\_\_\_ roads through mountains, and needed a (3) \_\_\_\_\_, strong explosive. Alfred Nobel's explosive was developed (4) \_\_\_\_\_ such peaceful uses. He (5) \_\_\_\_\_ thought that if all countries had (6) \_\_\_\_\_ same great weapons, they would see (7) \_\_\_\_\_ impossible war was — that (8) \_\_\_\_\_ country fighting a war would (9) \_\_\_\_\_ be destroyed. There would be no (10) \_\_\_\_\_ wars. Many people of his day also thought this way.

**Part II**

**Exercises for Passage B**

*Exercises for New Words*

**I** Fill in the following blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

material	degree	cause	ray
expensive	comfortable	research	care
condition	realize	prove	terrible

1. These books are \_\_\_\_\_, but you could ask your library to order them.
2. There are people in this world who \_\_\_\_\_ trouble because it makes them feel important.
3. What's the point in saving everything for a \_\_\_\_\_ old age if you're in trouble now?
4. My wife has got a \_\_\_\_\_ in teaching English, but she loves to teach children history.
5. Facing the fear of tigers helped \_\_\_\_\_ to himself that he was still a man.
6. He had to buy a lot of books to do his \_\_\_\_\_.
7. It takes some time for an author to \_\_\_\_\_ that his book has been a complete (完全的) failure.
8. We have to make better use of \_\_\_\_\_ resources (资源), with lighter and smaller cars.
9. All the cars are in good \_\_\_\_\_, and we can offer (提供) cheaper ones for the poor.
10. It's hard to accept that the people we \_\_\_\_\_ for may not feel the same way about us.

11. Do you think it holds out a \_\_\_\_\_ of hope among the problems which trouble us today?
12. The wind was \_\_\_\_\_ and his friends tried to dissuade (劝阻) him from going alone.

### Exercises for Vocabulary Enlargement

#### II Complete each of the following sentences with the proper form of the word given in the brackets.

1. (success) The company (公司)'s films were increasingly expensive, but less and less commercially (商业地) \_\_\_\_\_.
2. (interest) They were \_\_\_\_\_ in what was going on in the art world.
3. (discovery) I cannot believe it took two weeks to \_\_\_\_\_ that three of our athletes (运动员) had taken drugs (药物).
4. (realize) I came to a fuller \_\_\_\_\_ of the seriousness of the condition.
5. (arrive) He sent his girl friend a telegram (电报) upon his \_\_\_\_\_ in Paris.
6. (pure) She was a woman of \_\_\_\_\_.
7. (achieve) The book represents (代表) the highest \_\_\_\_\_ of the art.
8. (science) Certainly there is no \_\_\_\_\_ evidence (证据) that living together increases the chance of sickness.
9. (difficult) The students have great \_\_\_\_\_ with this type of sentences.
10. (comfortable) I am very \_\_\_\_\_ sitting on this hard, cold chair.

### Exercises for Prepositions or Adverbs

#### III Fill in each of the blanks in the following sentences with a correct preposition or adverb.

1. The food gave \_\_\_\_\_ a bad smell (气味).
2. When you meet someone who cares deeply \_\_\_\_\_ something, you probably will want to ask them why they care so much.
3. I'm looking \_\_\_\_\_ a cheap hotel. Can you suggest (建议) one?
4. When you fall \_\_\_\_\_ love in London or New York or whatever it's a different experience (经历).
5. Suddenly, he realized that they had nothing \_\_\_\_\_ common with each other.
6. Please change the sentence \_\_\_\_\_ the active.
7. You should live \_\_\_\_\_ peace with your neighbors (邻居).
8. However, the degree \_\_\_\_\_ which this is happening is very low.
9. Many people die every year \_\_\_\_\_ illness.

### Exercises for Phrasal Verbs

#### IV Study the following phrasal verbs and do the corresponding exercises.

look + *ad.* / *prep.*

#### A. Match the definitions in Column B with the phrasal verbs in Column A.

- | A                      | B                                   |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. look after ( )      | A. long for or hope to enjoy sth.   |
| 2. look back ( )       | B. take care of                     |
| 3. look for ( )        | C. try to find the truth about sth. |
| 4. look forward to ( ) | D. examine or read quickly          |
| 5. look in ( )         | E. think about the past             |
| 6. look into ( )       | F. try to find                      |
| 7. look through ( )    | G. respect (尊敬) someone             |
| 8. look up to ( )      | H. pay a short visit                |

**B. Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions or adverbs.**

- I spent hours looking \_\_\_\_\_ the watch that I had dropped.
- Schoolboys usually look \_\_\_\_\_ great football players.
- I thought I'd look \_\_\_\_\_ on you when I was passing.
- Looking \_\_\_\_\_ a magazine (杂志) in the doctor's waiting room, I found a photograph of my friend.
- Mr. Jones said he was looking \_\_\_\_\_ the possibility (可能性) of buying a house.
- When we look \_\_\_\_\_, we can now understand what caused the difficulty.
- I have been looking forward \_\_\_\_\_ hearing from you.
- Who will look \_\_\_\_\_ the children when you go out to work?

*Exercises for Distinguishing Word Meanings*

**V A. There are two pairs of words below that are easily confused. Fill in the blanks in Column A with these words with the help of the corresponding meanings given in Column B.**

hurt	achieve
wrong	reach

- | A      | B                                   |
|--------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. ( ) | cause a feeling of pain             |
| ( )    | do sth. bad to someone              |
| 2. ( ) | get as the result of an action (行动) |
| ( )    | arrive at; get to                   |

**B. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of these words.**

- She was angry because she thought he had greatly \_\_\_\_\_ her.
- The news \_\_\_\_\_ me only yesterday.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ his arm when he fell.
- At last, it was possible for them to \_\_\_\_\_ great success.

*Exercises for Translation*

**VI Translate the following into English.**

- 将她的名字改为法国式的

2. 搬到学校附近一套不太贵的住所里
3. 有许多共同点
4. 既不在乎金钱也不在乎生活是否舒适
5. 即将取得重大发现
6. 两种放出 X 射线的新元素
7. 第一位获得理科博士学位的女性
8. 在一场车祸中丧生
9. 继续危害她的生命
10. 在她的领域中取得重大成就

### Cloze

**VII** Read the following passage carefully and choose one of the words in the brackets to fill in each of the blanks.

Alfred Nobel was born in Stockholm and (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (lived, stayed) from 1833 to 1896. Besides (除了) making valuable (有价值的) chemical research, Nobel (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (spoke, talked) several languages, traveled widely and wrote many poems (诗). He thought that literature and science were the most important in human progress (人类进步). When he died, Nobel (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (gave, left) a fund of \$ 9,000,000. The money was to be used in giving prizes to those (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (that, who) made great contributions (贡献) in physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, and the advancement (促进) of world peace. A prize in (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (economics, economy) has been given since 1969. The prizes averaged (平均) about \$ 40,000 (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (each, one) and were (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (first, firstly) given on December 10, 1901, the anniversary (周年纪念日) of Nobel's death. The Nobel's Prizes are (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (between, among) the most important prizes a person can (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (take, receive). Many (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (strong, great) people have won Nobel Prizes; among them are Albert Einstein, George Bernard Shaw, Marie Curie, etc.

## Part III

### Fast Reading

**In this exercise, there are three passages followed by some multiple-choice questions. Read the questions first, and then the passage. Don't worry about any new words as long as you understand the meaning well enough to answer the questions. Then answer the questions by making the best choice for each one.**

#### Passage 1

When Alfred Nobel died on December 10, 1896, it was discovered that he had left a will, written on November 27, 1895, which said that most of his money was to be used for five prizes, including (包括) one for peace. The prize for peace was to be awarded to the person who "shall have done the most or the best work for friendship between nations, for the abolition (废除) or reduction (削减) of standing armies and for the holding (召集) of peace congresses

(会议)”。 “The prize was to be awarded by a committee (委员会) of five persons to be elected (选举) by the Norwegian Storting (国会).”

Nobel left no explanation (解释) as to why the prize for peace was to be awarded by a Norwegian committee when the other four prizes were to be awarded by Swedish committees. On this point, therefore, we can only make *educated inferences*. These are some of the most possible ones: Nobel, who lived most of his life in other countries and who wrote his will at the Swedish-Norwegian Club (俱乐部) in Paris, may have been influenced (影响) by the fact that, until 1905, Norway was in union (联盟) with Sweden. Since the scientific prizes were to be awarded by the most suitable, i.e. Swedish committees, at least the fifth prize for peace should be awarded by a Norwegian committee. Nobel may have noticed the strong interest of the Norwegian Storting in the peaceful settlement of international disputes (国际争端) in the 1890s. He might have, in fact, seen Norway as a more peace-loving and more democratic (民主的) country than Sweden.

(254 words)

- Nobel wrote his will in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. France                      B. Norway                      C. Sweden                      D. Switzerland
- In his will Nobel hoped that the prize for peace could be awarded by a Norwegian committee most probably because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he believed that the Norwegian committee was more able than the Swedish ones  
B. Norway and Sweden were two parts of one country  
C. he spent most of his life time in Norway  
D. of Norway's great interest in peaceful solutions (解决方案) to international disputes in the last few years of the 19th century
- The expression “educated inferences” (in Line 3, Paragraph 2) most probably means inferences that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. only learned people can make  
B. are based on experience  
C. are about one's education  
D. none of the above
- Scientists who study \_\_\_\_\_ will never have a chance of being awarded a Nobel Prize.  
A. chemistry                      B. physics                      C. economics                      D. mathematics
- Which of the following sentences is not true?  
A. The Norwegian-Swedish Union broke up in 1905.  
B. Nobel died in 1896.  
C. The scientific prizes were to be awarded by a Swedish committee.  
D. The Norwegian committee consisted of five people.

### Passage 2

I have been very lucky (幸运的) to win the Nobel Prize twice. It is, of course, very exciting to have such an important recognition (认可) of my work, but the real pleasure was in the work itself. Scientific research is like an exploration (探险) or a voyage (航行) of discovery. You are continually trying out new things that have not been done before. Many of them will take you nowhere and you have to try something different, but sometimes an experiment (试验) does work and tells you something new and that is really exciting.



However small the new finding may be it is great to think “I am the only person who knows this” and then you will be interested in thinking what this finding will result in and in deciding what will be the next experiment. One of the best things about scientific research is that you are always doing something different and it is never boring (乏味的). There are good times when things go well and bad times when they don’t. Some people lose heart at the difficult times but when I have a failure my policy (策略) has always been not to worry but to start planning the next experiment, which is always interesting.

I am sometimes asked, “What do I have to do to win a Nobel Prize?” My answer is “I don’t know. I have never tried.” But I know of one way not to win one. There are some people whose main reason for doing science is to win prizes and they are always thinking about how to do it. Such people don’t make it. To do good science you must be interested in it and enjoy doing experiments and thinking out problems. And, of course, you must be prepared to work hard and not to be too discouraged (灰心的) by failures.

(301 words)

1. It can be learned from the passage that the author \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. has won the Nobel Peace Prize twice
  - B. is a scientist
  - C. feels sad when an experiment does not work
  - D. both A and B
2. Scientific research is like an exploration or a voyage of discovery in that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. you can never tell what result an experiment will have
  - B. it always gets no result and you have to try something different
  - C. it is never boring
  - D. you are continually trying out new things that have not been done before
3. Which of the following may make the author feel great?
  - A. That he has been awarded the Nobel Prize twice.
  - B. That he is continually trying out new things.
  - C. That he is the only person who knows a new finding.
  - D. That he never feels a bit discouraged when an experiment does not work.
4. This text \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. explains (解释) that the real interest in doing scientific research lies in (在于) making new discoveries, not in winning prizes
  - B. tells readers how to win a Nobel Prize
  - C. tells readers what qualities a person should have to become a Nobel Prize winner
  - D. shows the author’s interest in fame (名望)
5. This text must have been published (出版) in a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. textbook
  - B. science journal (期刊)
  - C. magazine
  - D. none of the above

### Passage 3

In a recent speech, Nobel Prize winner, Glenn T. Seaborg, urged (敦促) that an “International Chemical Society” be set up to help chemistry serve (为……服务) the

interests of human beings. Dr. Seaborg is a former chairman of the Atomic Energy commission (原子能委员会) and is now a professor of chemistry at the University of California in Berkeley.

Speaking on “Chemistry of the Future”, Dr. Seaborg stressed that already chemistry has influenced almost every aspect (方面) of man’s existence. This includes clothing, housing, transportation, agriculture, food preservation (保藏), packaging, and drugs.

One of the most important advances in chemical research, he said, will be made in the life processes. Chemical and biological investigations (调查) aided by enormously (极其) efficient computers will explain the origin of life, and perhaps lead to the artificial (人工) creation of life. There will also be the possibility of reducing or eliminating (消除) defects (缺陷). Chemistry will also be useful in producing medicine to cure or prevent various kinds of diseases, and also to achieve a slowdown of the aging process.

There are almost unlimited possibilities for the use of solar energy, widespread use of vegetation (植物) and waste products, extraction of new sources of minerals and the use of substitute materials from different supplies.

One difficulty is that science must adapt to the growing public attitudes toward moral and human values, said Dr. Seaborg. There have been misapplications of chemistry and of science in general (一般说来) in the past. We must set up broad codes of conduct (行为准则) and values to maximize (使最大化) human benefits. Mankind is growing increasingly dependent on each other and an International Chemical Society must extend (使延伸) the benefits of its science to all the people of the world.

(270 words)

1. Why is Dr. Seaborg qualified (有资格) to discuss the role of chemistry in modern life?
  - A. He is a specialist in medical research.
  - B. He is a research assistant at the university of California in Berkeley.
  - C. He won the Nobel Prize for chemistry.
  - D. He believes chemistry will do great things for man.
2. Which of the following aspects of man’s existence has been greatly influenced by chemistry?
  - A. Efficient computerization.
  - B. Agriculture and drugs.
  - C. Clothing, housing, and animal breeding.
  - D. Child rearing and artificial hearts.
3. What does Dr. Seaborg say about new energy sources?
  - A. Waste materials are a source of diseases.
  - B. The energy demand is so great that man will have to use vegetation and waste materials.
  - C. Mankind is expecting an increasing use of new solar energy devices.
  - D. There are unlimited possibilities for the use of solar energy, waste materials, vegetation, etc.
4. What does Dr. Seaborg think should be set up?
  - A. Broad codes of conduct and values to maximize human benefits.
  - B. Strict control on all scientific research.
  - C. An atomic energy commission.

- D. Chemistry as a pure science.
5. What have chemical and biological investigations already achieved?
- A. The artificial creation of life.
  - B. Elimination of genetic (遗传) defects.
  - C. An explanation of the origin (起源) of life.
  - D. Improvement in drugs for medical use.