

# 练习答案

## British History and Cultures

### Chapter 1

#### Section 1

##### I.

1. encompassed
2. rug
3. assembly
4. comprises
5. approximately
6. remnants
7. sovereignty
8. jurisdiction
9. voluntary
10. pastures

##### II.

account for

be distinguished by

be known as

share... with...

coastal city

British Overseas Territories

Crown Dependencies

be opposed to

apart from

military base

##### III.

1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. T 7. F 8. F 9. T 10. F

#### Section 2

##### I.

depression: a mental state in which you are sad and feel that you cannot enjoy anything

notorious: to be well-known for something bad

disturbance: an incident in which people behave violently in public

hurricane: an extremely violent wind or storm

precipitation: rain, snow, or hail

blizzard: very bad snowstorm with strong winds

maritime: things relating to the sea and to ships

susceptible: to be easily influenced by others

dominate: to be the most powerful or important person or thing

hazard: something which could be dangerous

## II.

temperature range

mean temperature

last from ... to ...

at this time of year

due to

be influenced by

be notorious for

coastal area

be defined as

on rare occasions

## III.

1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. T 7. F 8. T 9. T 10. F

### Section 3

The first known inhabitants in Britain were Celts who are the ancestors of the Welsh, Scottish and Irish people. Then came the Anglos, the Saxons and the Jutes who brought with them the English language. Many people from other European countries came later, and in Modern times there are a lot of immigrants from many former Commonwealth countries from every part of the world. Britain is a country of mixed cultures, and the British people are also composed of people from different ethnic and cultural backgrounds.

## Chapter 2

### Section 1

#### I.

monarch: a ruler of a state

assert: to state an opinion forcefully

initiative: the first movement or action which starts something happening

patriotism: love for your country

metropolitan: belonging to or typical of a large busy city

sovereign: a king or queen

succession: the act of being the next person with the right to a particular position

supremacy: power which is greater than any other

suspend: to hang from above

subcontinent: a large mass of land made up of a number of different countries

#### II.

Iron Age

have a profound and permanent effect on

be gifted to  
 in contrast with  
 attempt to do  
 based on  
 share...with  
 experience  
 service industry  
 fight for

**III.**

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. F 7. F 8. T 9. T 10. F

**Section 2**

**I.**

1. 空前的
2. 维持
3. 经历, 经受
4. 过渡
5. 促进
6. onset
7. expire
8. belittle
9. pig iron
10. epitomize

**II.**

1. G 2. A 3. E 4. B 5. D 6. H 7. C 8. I 9. J 10. F

**III.**

Omitted

**Section 3**

**I.**

1. 卷入……
2. 最后的努力
3. 打算成为
4. 枯萎; 幻灭
5. 与……一致
6. impose on /upon
7. be dogged by
8. at issue
9. bail out
10. financial meltdown

**II.**

1. E 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. B 6. J 7. H 8. F 9. G 10. I

## Chapter 3

### Section 1

#### I.

consent: give someone permission to do something

judiciary: the branch of authority concerned with law and the legal system

executive: someone who is employed by a business at a senior level

convention: a large meeting of an organization or political group

formulate: thinking about the details carefully

headquarter: the office or place where the people work, controlling a large organization

hereditary: passed on to a child from its parents before it is born

aristocratic: the people of the highest social class

enact: to make something a law

privy: sharing secret knowledge of

#### II.

on behalf of

be made up of

in accordance with

be responsible for

in session

focus on

civil service

give rise to

appointed member

take on

#### III.

1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. F 7. T 8. T 9. F 10. F

### Section 2

#### I.

1. repression

2. crushing

3. coalition

4. aftermath

5. abstain

6. landslide

7. entail

8. version

9. secession

10. manifest

#### II.

political party

general election

trace back to

under the influence of  
 result in  
 be composed of  
 in evidence  
 for a time  
 election defeat  
 grass-roots

**III.**

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. F 7. T 8. F 9. T 10. F

## Chapter 4

### Section 1

**I.**

1. codification
2. overruled
3. innovate
4. constitutional
5. inferior
6. explanatory
7. bindings
8. persuasiveness
9. vice versa
10. quashing

**II.**

1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T

**III.**

1. B 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. D

### Section 2

**I.**

1. 体现在
2. 与……不一致
3. 直截了当的
4. 依靠, 取决于
5. 尊重, 听从于
6. oblige
7. reshuffle
8. deploy
9. transparent
10. primogeniture

**II.**

1. E 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. B 6. H 7. F 8. G

**III.**

Omitted.

## Chapter 5

### Section 1

**I.**

1. more reluctant
2. paucity
3. outnumbered
4. accountable
5. concordance
6. sustainable
7. urban
8. abundance
9. tackled
10. ceases

**II.**

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. T 7. F 8. T

**III.**

1. 外汇
2. 由……控制或支配
3. 总值
4. 服务行业
5. financial intermediation
6. real estate and lettings
7. property investment
8. wholesale and retail trade

### Section 2

**I.**

1. available
2. negotiated
3. intensive
4. more reliable
5. alternatives
6. equivalent
7. enforceable
8. perceived
9. had conducted
10. complementary

**II.**

1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. T 7. T 8. F

## Chapter 6

### Section 1

#### I.

1. opted
2. emphasize
3. universal
4. aptitude
5. eligible
6. compulsory
7. counterpart
8. issued
9. accredit
10. implemented

#### II.

1. F 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T 6. T 7. T 8. F 9. F 10. F

### Section 2

#### I.

1. impairs
2. compulsory
3. accrued
4. the most vital
5. fine
6. cater
7. proprietors
8. interactive
9. comprises
10. stigmatize

#### II.

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. F

#### III.

1. 仿真式地面电视
2. 迎合; 满足需要
3. 商业企业
4. 新闻通讯社
5. leisure activity
6. British Broadcasting Corporation
7. oil ring
8. commercial advertisement

## Chapter 7

### Section 1

#### I.

1. albeit
2. idiosyncratic
3. censorship
4. caricature
5. magnum opus
6. epic
7. legitimacy
8. secular
9. metaphysical
10. Introspection

#### II.

1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T

#### III

Omitted

### Section 2

#### I.

1. 生存还是毁灭，这是一个值得考虑的问题。
2. 真诚的爱情之路永不会是平坦的。
3. 不是每个人都能做主人，也不是每个主人都能值得仆人忠心地服侍。
4. 名称有什么关系呢？玫瑰不叫玫瑰，依然芳香如故。
5. 有巨人的力量固然好，但像巨人那样滥用力量就是一种残暴行为。

#### II.

- (1) made (2) particular (3) viewed (4) convey (5) influenced  
(6) attempted (7) classic (8) linked (9) compares (10) including

#### III.

Omitted

## Chapter 8

### Section 1

#### I.

1. ordained
2. reconstitute
3. industrialization
4. reassert
5. sermon
6. charitable
7. Henceforth
8. offshoot



9. resurrection

10. perceived

**II.**

1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T

**III.**

1. 不服从国教者拒绝接受已有的教义或国教者，尤指不服从英国国教的新教徒。
2. 圣句朗读《圣经》，是教堂礼拜的组成部分。
3. 波兰主教团发言人称，主教辞职的法理依据源于教会法，教会法要求主教在“无法正常行使职责，[因此]致辞职吁请”时引咎辞职。
4. 基督教徒们庆祝耶稣基督的复活。
5. 我看见他走进教堂听道，他满怀虔敬的热诚，并以他那热烈的仁爱加强了理智。

**Section 2**

**I.**

1. C 2. E 3. A 4. B 5. D

**II.**

1. 立基于一神论的宗教
2. 起源追溯到
3. 永生；不死之身
4. 纪念
5. 不可调和的分歧
6. the Middle Ages
7. the ultimate authority
8. saviour of humanity
9. give rise to
10. suffer the pains

**III.**

1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T

**Chapter 9**

**Section 1**

**I.**

1. E 2. H 3. B 4. F 5. D 6. C 7. A 8. I 9. J 10. G

**II.**

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. T 7. F 8. T 9. F 10. T

**Section 2**

**I.**

1. portray
2. intimate
3. personification
4. vice versa
5. mobility

6. modest
7. indication
8. aristocracy
9. chiefly
10. category

**II.**

1. T
2. F
3. F
4. T
5. T

**III.**

1. “一次又一次的失败”“没有激动人心和好运”，但是什么照亮了山姆大叔的双肩，在全国各地，政府编辑们正惊呼“山姆大叔”成了美国政府行话式的代名词，这几乎跟“约翰牛”一般流行。
2. 传统观念上的英国阶层体系一端是上流阶层，另一端是工薪阶层，中间则是中产阶层。
3. 约翰牛的形象频频出现在报刊杂志、戏剧以及新闻头条上，很快变得家喻户晓，成了一个典型的英国形象。
4. 英国人非常注重个人隐私的维护。
5. 左道行驶！

## Chapter 10

### Section 1

**I.**

1. major
2. ancient
3. entertainment
4. prominence
5. account for
6. contains
7. subsequent
8. innovation
9. ranked
10. undergo

**II.**

1. 大都市的
2. 世界文化遗产
3. 为……奠定基础
4. 地方当局
5. 卫星城
6. a wide variety of
7. GDP
8. municipality
9. a series of
10. originate from

**III.**

- T F F F T

**Section 2****I.**

1. spectacular
2. rejoicing
3. ceremonial
4. congregated
5. moat
6. concentric
7. emblem
8. buoyant
9. reckon
10. execution

**II.**

1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T

**III.**

1. 伦敦塔是英国城堡的一个典范。
2. 上议院是由“贵族”组成的，他们都是有头衔的勋爵、主教、高级法官。
3. 英国君主一般按照英联邦总理要求的内容讲话——照本宣科。
4. 圣保罗教堂的圆顶在伦敦是人人知晓的。
5. 类似英国海德公园式的演说角落的构思，在政治领袖的反复考量，犹豫了一年多后终于落实。

**American History and Cultures****Chapter 1****Section 1****I.**

1. jurisdiction
2. amphibians
3. contiguous
4. lease
5. habitat
6. disputing

**II.**

1. 美国领土包括明确界定的地理区域，即根据美国联邦政府权力管辖的大陆、天空或海域（但不仅局限于这些领域）。
2. 落基山脉位于大平原的西部边缘，从北到南穿越全国，在科罗拉多州海拔高于 14 000 英尺（4 300 米）。
3. 为了防止被占领军的傀儡政府系统性地滥用，他们必须执行法律，并使法律在该领土被占领之前获得效力。

**III. T. F. T. F.**

## Section 2

### I.

1. 平均而言, (美国) 西部各州山区的降雪是全球最高。
2. 太平洋西北沿岸的降雨量比美国大陆的其他任何地区都大, 其中华盛顿奎纳尔特雨林降雨平均达 137 英寸 (348 厘米)。
3. 美国每年受各种自然灾害的侵害。
4. 偶尔会遭遇严重的洪灾。

### II.

1. predominating
2. precipitation
3. devastated
4. decimated
5. Widespread
6. vulnerable
7. resistant

## Chapter 2

### Section 1

#### I.

1. adopted
2. collapsed
3. capable
4. confront
5. protesting
6. resigned
7. outlined
8. dominated
9. sustain
10. launched

#### II.

1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. F

#### III.

1. 克里斯多佛·哥伦布, 根据与西班牙王室的协议, 到达了几个加勒比小岛, 首次与土著人接触。
2. 美国人向西扩展的渴望引发了一系列与印第安人的战争。
3. 一直持续到 1929 年的移民潮, 为美国提供了劳动力也改变了美国的文化。
4. 战后, 林肯被刺杀促进了共和党重建的政策, 它旨在重新统一并重建南部各州, 并且确保刚获得自由的奴隶们的权利。
5. 在主要的参战国中, 美国是唯一一个并没有因为战争而变穷的国家, 反而是更富裕, 确切说是极大的富裕了。

### Section 2

#### I.

1. beneficial, solely
2. generally, disturbance

3. published, have
4. strongly, condemned
5. revenged
6. become worse
7. correct
8. put down
9. leave
10. trapped

## II.

1. The Seven Years' War: It is the war lasting from 1756 to 1763 during which Britain and France fought over the control of North American colonies. It ended up with the victory for Britain. As a result of the war, Britain acquired French holdings in Canada and Florida from France's ally, Spain.
2. The Stamp Act: It is the act that was passed by British Parliament in 1765 to be the first direct tax on the American colonies. It required that all newspapers, pamphlets, legal documents, commercial bills, advertisements, and other papers issued in the colonies bear a stamp.
3. The Boston Tea Party: It is a direct action by colonists in Boston against the British government for its unfair treatment. On the night of December 16, 1773, a band of men, disguised as Indians boarded three British ships lying at anchor in Boston harbor and dumped the tea cargo, which was from China, into the sea.
4. The Treaty of Paris: The Treaty of Paris, signed on September 3, 1783, formally ended the American Revolutionary War between the Kingdom of Great Britain and the United States of America, which had rebelled against British rule.

## Chapter 3

### Section 1

#### I.

1. enforceable
2. interpreted
3. sole
4. vetoed
5. guarantee
6. split
7. Judging

#### II.

1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T

#### III.

1. 几乎所有情况下，行政及立法官员按地区公民投票的多数选举产生。
2. 众议院席位根据各州人口按比例分配，每十年换届一次。
3. 参议员共有 100 个席位，每州各有两席，任期最多六年；每隔两年改选其中的三分之一。
4. 所有法律以及政府程序必须遵循司法审查，任何违宪的法律均无效。

## Section 2

### I.

1. descent
2. comprised
3. conservative
4. founded
5. principal
6. dominant
7. influential
8. position
9. succession
10. challenged

### II.

1. T
2. T
3. F
4. F

### III.

1. 长久以来, 美国是在两党制的体系下运行。
2. 依据美国的政治文化, 共和党被认为是中间偏右或“保守派”, 民主党则是中间偏左或“自由派”。
3. 基于 2010 年一系列的民意调查, 盖洛普 (Gallup) 发现: 31% 的美国人 是民主党人, 29% 是共和党人, 而 38% 是自由主义者。
4. 共和党包括财政保守派、社会保守派、新保守主义者、温和派和自由主义者。

## Section 3

### I.

1. 无论是联邦还是州级法律, 美国法律最初很大程度上衍生于英国的普通法, 英国法律在革命战争时期就有效。但是, 在实体和程序两方面而言, 美国法律已经容纳了一些民法 (法系) 的创新, 与英国法律传统有很大的不同。
2. 美国宪法是“领土上的最高法律”。它规定了美国政府的基础, 保证了美国公民的自由和权利。在美国, 没有法律可以与宪法的任何原则冲突, 没有政府的职权可以凌驾于宪法之上。唯有联邦法院有权解释宪法和评估联邦或州法律的合宪性。
3. 美国是普通法系国家。每个州依据普通法有一个法律体系, 除了路易斯安那州 (其依据的是法国民法典)。普通法系没有成文法的基础, 法官通过在断案中适用从前的案例 (先例) 来建立普通法系。尽管明显地受到成文法权威的影响, 但大多数法律, 特别是关于财产、合同及侵权仍旧是普通法系的传统部分。这些领域的法大多由州管辖, 因此州法律是普通法系的基本渊源。

### II.

1. T
2. F
3. T
4. F

### III.

1. promulgation
2. persuasive
3. repugnant
4. enumerated
5. enacted
6. ratified

## Chapter 4

### Section 1

#### I.

1. property
2. innovated
3. constant
4. feature
5. stretched
6. effect
7. reserve
8. has expanded
9. major
10. reform

#### II.

1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. F

#### III.

1. 美国经济的一个主要特点在于私营部门拥有的经济自由度，即可以做出主要的经济决策以决定美国经济生产的方向和规模。
2. 这些广阔的水域促进了国家经济多年的增长并促使美国 50 个独立的州团结成一个统一的经济体。
3. 劳动者的数量，更重要的是他们的生产力，决定着美国经济的健康运行。
4. 在美国，公司以所有人联盟的形式出现，这些人也叫股东，他们按一系列复杂的规定和惯例组织企业。
5. 虽然消费者和生产者制定大部分决策以主导经济，但由于美国运用的是资本主义体制，政府至少在四个领域对美国经济有着强有力的作用。
6. 美国房价在 2006 年中期达到顶峰后急剧下降，借款人为其贷款进行再融资就变得更加困难。随着可调整利率的抵押贷款再设更高的利率（导致更高的月付款），抵押贷款的拖欠率飙升。

### Section 2

#### I.

1. devastating
2. preceded
3. virtually
4. plunged
5. deteriorated
6. scramble
7. hoarding
8. circulation
9. deprived of
10. revitalizing

#### II.

1. dropped
2. Investors

3. unprecedented
4. stabilize
5. assurances
6. drastically
7. triggered
8. collapsed

**III.**

1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. F 7. T 8. T

## Chapter 5

### Section 1

**I.**

1. ordained
2. ratify
3. salutation
4. espoused
5. bastion
6. legislature
7. defraying
8. dictation
9. derived
10. prompt

**II.**

1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T 6. F 7. F 8. T 9. T 10. F

**III.**

1. to
2. away
3. across
4. with
5. them
6. which
7. into
8. part
9. in
10. when

### Section 2

**I.**

1. Puritans
2. opposed
3. Christ
4. individual



5. purity
6. future
7. Reformed
8. strictly
9. defended
10. celebrate

**II.**

1. F
2. T
3. T
4. F
5. T

**III. Omitted.**

## Chapter 6

### Section 1

**I.**

1. whatsoever
2. designated
3. prestigious
4. confronting
5. endowed
6. eternally
7. contrast
8. virtually
9. substantial
10. allure

**II.**

1. 诺贝尔奖得主
2. 拒绝
3. 私立学校
4. 被视为证据
5. 房地产部门
6. rely on the reputation
7. annual rankings
8. the best match
9. college placement bureau
10. price tag

**III.**

1. B
2. D
3. B
4. D
5. B

## Section 2

### I.

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. attempt        | earnest and conscientious activity intended to do or accomplish something |
| 2. adopt          | choose and follow; as of theories, ideas, policies, strategies or plans   |
| 3. hectic         | marked by intense agitation or emotion                                    |
| 4. consolidate to | unite into one  |
| 5. evaluate       | place a value on; judge the worth of something                            |
| 6. expand         | become larger in size or volume or quantity                               |
| 7. witness        | see or observe an event and report what happened                          |
| 8. dominated      | controlled or ruled by superior authority or power                        |
| 9. rigorous       | demanding strict attention to rules and procedures                        |
| 10. asymmetrical  | irregular in shape or outline   |

### II.

1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F

### III.

1. The NBA regular season begins in the first week of November. In February, the regular season pauses to celebrate the annual NBA All-Star Game. Around the end of April, the regular season ends.
2. Teams hold training camps in October. Training camps allow the coaching staff to evaluate players (especially rookies), scout the team's strengths and weaknesses, prepare the players for the rigorous regular season, and determine the 12-man active roster (and a 3-man inactive list) with which they will begin the regular season.
3. The attractions of the All-Star Game include the MVP award, the Rookie Challenge, the Skills Challenge, the Three Point Contest, and the NBA Slam Dunk Contest.
4. Having a higher seed means a team faces a weaker team in the first round. The team in each series with the better record has home court advantage, including the First Round. Therefore, the team with the best regular season record in the league is guaranteed home court advantage in every series it plays.
5. The NBA Playoffs follow a tournament format. In every round except the NBA Finals, the best of seven series follows a 2-2-1-1-1 home-court pattern, while for the final round (NBA Finals), the series follows a 2-3-2 pattern. On August 2, 2006, the NBA announced the new playoff format. The new format takes the three division winners and the second-place team with the best record and ranks them 1-4 by record. The other 4 slots are filled by best record other than those other 4 teams. Previously, the top three seeds went to the division winners.

## Chapter 7

### Section 1

#### I.

1. counsel
2. seduce
3. excess
4. regular
5. avowed
6. Tragedy
7. is depicted

8. conventions
9. legitimacy
10. contradict

**II.**

1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T

**III.**

1. 出版商押宝在这些作品上，期待这些作品销售稳定并还会再版。
2. 尽管罗森在她的时代极其受欢迎，她也被公认推动了早期美国小说的发展，但《夏洛特·藤布尔》仍然被批评是充满诱惑的言情小说。
3. 书信体小说属于言情小说的传统，以下两者也如此。
4. 斯坦因把那些 19 世纪二三十年代在巴黎生活过的美国文学名人称为“迷失的一代”。
5. 大萧条时期的文学对社会批判直言不讳并一针见血。

**Section 2****I.**

1. hollering
2. extant
3. simultaneously
4. spiritual
5. swift
6. collaboration
7. tap
8. drifted
9. sampled
10. innovation

**II.**

1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T

**III.**

1. 福音四重奏产生于对这样的组合的模仿中，并伴随着 20 世纪早期尚未成熟的歌唱牧师兴起的日益多样化，福音音乐的流行形式也发源于此。
2. 到 20 世纪初，许多美国作曲家把迥然不同的元素添加到他们的作品中，范围涵盖从爵士和布鲁斯到美国原住民音乐。
3. 格什温的作品使美国的古典音乐更为集中，并吸引到了前所未有的国际关注度。
4. 黑人舞蹈是指那些由非裔美国人群体在日常空间中发展起来的本地舞蹈，而不是在舞蹈工作室、学校或公司里产生的。
5. 现代舞有时是经过精心编排的，有时也是你自由表达的方式。

**Chapter 8****Section 1****I.**

1. furnished
2. investigation
3. applied

4. principles
5. installation
6. lagging
7. planting
8. tentative
9. engagement
10. transmits

**II.**

1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T

**III.**

1. 但是如果美国在理论构建方面落后了, 其在运用理论解决实际问题, 即应用科学方面则独领风骚。
2. 爱迪生利用发电系统的发展, 继续研究斯万改进的电灯泡。
3. 随着原子弹的生产, 二战同样见证了一个被称为“大科学”的新纪元的开启, 这期间政府不断加大对科学研究的投入。
4. 建造核电站的成本逐步增加, 其他更经济的电力资源显得更具吸引力。
5. 从那些试验性的第一步, 到 1969 年阿波罗计划登月, 到今天部分可循环使用的航天飞机, 美国空间项目给应用科学带来了惊人的发展。

**Section 2**

**I.**

1. expedition      an organized journey with a particular purpose
2. available        of things that you can get, buy or find
3. coordinate       to organize the different parts of an activity and the people involved in it so that it works well
4. monitor          to watch and check sth. over a period of time in order to see hw it develops, so that you can make any necessary changes
5. spacecraft        a vehicle that travels in space
6. astronaut        a person whose job involves traveling and working in a spacecraft
7. contractor        a person or company that has a contract to do work or provide goods or services for another company
8. navigation        the skill or the process of planning a route for a ship or other vehicle and taking it there
9. orbital            a curved path followed by a planet or an object as it moves around another planet, star, moon, etc.
10. dynamics        the science of the forces involved in movement

**II.**

1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T

**III.**

1. 2008 年 9 月, 美国国家航空航天局的约翰逊航天中心举行了庆祝美国进入太空 50 周年庆典。
2. 约翰逊航天中心大约有 3 200 名公务人员, 其中包括了 110 名宇航员。
3. 约翰逊航天中心是美国国家航空航天局航天科学和医药计划的领头羊。
4. 宇航员的候选期间, 他们会通过阅读手册及在不同的轨道系统中的计算机训练课程开始正式的培训。
5. 为航天开发的技术已经广泛使用在了药物、能源、交通、农业、通信、电子产品上。

## Chapter 9

### Section 1

#### I.

1. purchase            buying sth.
2. surrender           to admit you have been defeated and want to stop fighting
3. ratify                to make an agreement officially valid by voting for or signing it
4. surpass                to do or be better than sb./sth.
5. dominant            more important than other things
6. suburb                an area where people live that is outside the centre of a city
7. immigrant           a person who has come to live permanently in a country that is not their own
8. spacious             large and with plenty of space for people to move around in
9. facilitate            to make an action or a process possible or easier
10. antiquity            an object from ancient times

#### II.

1. B
2. A
3. C
4. B
5. D

### Section 2

#### I.

1. C    2. D    3. A    4. B    5. C

#### II.

1. take over
2. encompass
3. volcanic activity
4. hydrothermal eruptions
5. particles
6. 间歇泉水
7. 地震活跃的地区
8. 震级
9. 岩浆
10. 死亡

