

实用英语教程

二

(第二版)

Practical English Course

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第二版前言

《实用英语教程》是一套适用于成人自修及函授英语教学,也适合于程度相当的在校大、中专生使用的英语教材。本教材的编写以国家教育委员会 1993 年颁发的《普通高等专科学校英语课程教学基本要求》为依据,并参考了全国自学考试《英语教学大纲》及部分院校的《函授英语教学大纲》。本教材重视英语语言基础,同时突出实用性。在《基本要求》基础上提出了更高的要求:培养学生掌握必要的、实用的英语知识和技能,具有较强的阅读能力、一定的听说读写译的能力。为了体现上述教学目的,在编写过程中我们力求正确处理好语言基础和应用的关系,突出加强英语实践能力的培养和实际运用。

《实用英语教程》使用近四年来,获得了广泛的好评,效果较为明显。同时也存在一些不足,成教及函授类学生英语水平不断提高而其面授课时有限。为了更好地提高成人英语教学质量,编委会对教材进行了修订,修订后本套教材分为两册。每册共有十二单元,每单元基本安排如下:

对话(Dialogue)	练习(Exercises)
课文(Text)	语法练习(Grammar)
注释(Notes)	阅读训练(Reading Practice)

对话(Dialogue):涉及生活中的实用话题,简短实用,易于模仿和使用。这样,既丰富了各单元的内容,增强了趣味性,又能培养学生一定的听说能力。

课文(Text):所选材料均为原文作品,少数地方略有删改,大多数选自 20 世纪 90 年代后期及 21 世纪发行的书籍和报刊。文章语言真实、规范,内容新颖,题材丰富,具有较强的思想性、知识性、趣味性和可读性。

注释(Notes):为适应成人英语教学自学为主的特点,每篇课文后均有注释,注释力求详尽,重点突出,使学生通过注释及相关练习,基本上能自学弄懂课文。

练习(Exercises):第一册主要包括课文理解练习、课文重点词汇及语法结构练习、翻译练习及与课文内容相关的重要的构词法练习等。第二册增加实用英语写作训练。

语法(Grammar):通过练习形式系统复习并巩固英语语法。语法教学中请参考张道真编写的《实用英语语法》(1995 年修订本),我们不再对语法项目进行赘述。

阅读训练(Reading Practice):每单元均有阅读练习,阅读内容与课文内容大致相关,使学生在训练阅读技能的同时了解课文相关背景知识。

编者相信,这样编排不仅有利于课堂教学,也有利于学生自学、复习和巩固提高。参加编写《实用英语教程》的学校有:军事经济学院、武汉理工大学、武汉大学、武汉测绘科技大学、空军雷达学院、湖北医科大学、湖北省旅游学校、武汉食品工业学院等。

《实用英语教程》(第二版)总主编为王伦、揭力勤;第一册主编是揭力勤、蔡常青、李文晶;第二册主编是王伦、苏志安、张军。

由于编者水平有限,希望使用本书的教师和学生提出宝贵意见。

编 者

2002 年 8 月

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Unit One

Dialogue:	At the Customs (I)
Text:	Criminal Justice
Grammar:	强调形式; 主谓一致

Dialogue

At the Customs (I)

A: Good afternoon. Welcome to the States.

B: Good afternoon.

A: Your passport, please.

B: Here you are. Shall I hand in my air ticket?

A: No, just keep it. Please put your baggage on the counter and open it.

B: Yes, sir.

A: Any arms, drugs, living plants or animals?

B: No, sir.

A: Any cigarettes or liquor?

B: I have some cigarettes for my own use.

A: Oh, I'm afraid you'll have to pay some duty ^{on} these cigarettes. And they are the articles subject to duty.

B: How much should I pay for the duty?

A: It's 40 dollars. Please pay to the counter over there.

B: Thanks.

Notes

1. the States the United States 的简略形式
2. hand in 递交
3. baggage 行李
4. drug 毒品
5. liquor 酒
6. for my own use 自己用
7. I'm afraid you'll have to pay some duty. 恐怕你得付关税。I'm afraid... 为口语常用句型,

通常表示说话人对所发生的或即将发生的事情所做的一种礼貌的抱歉,意为“恐怕,担心”。

e. g. I'm afraid you'll miss the train. 我担心你赶不上火车了。

8. And they are articles subject to duty. 它们是必须交税的物品。subject to... 意为“须经……的”。

Text

Criminal Justice

The Author's Club

London, S. W.

5 November, 19 _____

Dear Rene:

While you were staying with us during the summer, I remember you asked me a lot of questions about law in this country. Last month I served as a member of the jury at an important criminal trial. I learnt quite a lot. I thought you'd be interested, and that's why I'm writing. I'm giving you only some general impressions.

The prisoner was accused of robbing a bank and of wounding the night watchman who tried to stop him. He pleaded "Not Guilty", so the trial was a long one. We had to listen to some speeches and a lot of evidence.

We had three stories to listen to. First there was the story told by the counsel for the prosecution, then the story told by the defending counsel, and lastly the story told by the judge, a summing up of what was said by counsel and witnesses.

The prosecuting counsel began by telling the court what he intended to prove by evidence. Then he called his witnesses. These persons can say what they know only in answer to questions, so the examination of witnesses is very important. Every witness may be examined by the barrister who is defending the prisoner. This is the cross-examination. The judge can interfere if he thinks any of the questions are unfair.

The defending counsel then had his turn. He called new witnesses, including the accused man himself. These witnesses were then cross-examined by the prosecuting counsel.

The law of evidence is very strict. Every witness must, before he goes into the witness box, swear an oath, with his hand on the Bible, "to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." A witness may tell only what he himself knows to be true. "Hearsay" evidence is not allowed.

When all the evidence had been given, and the examination of the witnesses was finished, counsel for both sides made further speeches. Counsel for the prosecution tried to show that, from the evidence they had heard, the jury could only find the accused person guilty. Counsel for the defense tried to show that the accused was not guilty. Then the judge summed up.

When the judge had finished his summing up, we retired to a private room to consider our verdict. I was elected chairman. You probably know that if at least ten jurymen cannot agree, the jury must be discharged, and that then there is a new trial with a fresh jury. In this case we were not long in reaching a decision.

The evidence against the accused man was so strong that we had no need to discuss it for long. English law requires that the guilt of an accused man must be proved "beyond reasonable doubt". We had no doubt at all, so when we returned to the court and was asked, "Do you find the accused Guilty or Not Guilty?" I gave the answer "Guilty".

The accused's past record of crime, if he has one, is given after the verdict so that the judge may know better what sentence to pass. If the accused has never before been convicted of crime, the sentence is not likely to be severe, unless the crime is one of violence.

I've probably told you much that you already know. But I hope you'll find this letter interesting. You were here in the summer, at a time when the law courts were closed. Can you make your next visit when you'll have a chance to attend a criminal trial? We'd be very pleased to see you again.

Best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

John Churchman

Words and Expressions

criminal ['kriminal] <i>a.</i>	犯罪(性质)的; 刑事的
justice ['dʒʌstis] <i>n.</i>	正义; 司法; 审判; 法庭制裁
author ['ɔ:θə] <i>n.</i>	作家
jury ['dʒʊəri] <i>n.</i>	(通常由 12 人组成的)陪审团
trial [traɪəl] <i>n.</i>	审讯, 审判
impression [im'preʃən] <i>n.</i>	印象, 感想
accuse [kju:z] <i>v.</i>	指控, 控告
wound [wu:nd] <i>v.</i>	使受伤, 伤害
plead [pli:d] <i>v.</i>	承认; 认罪
plead(not) guilty	(对控告)表示(不)服罪
counsel ['kaunsəl] <i>n.</i>	律师(单复同)
counsel for the prosecution	原告律师
prosecution [ˌprɒsi'kju:ʃən] <i>n.</i>	起诉; 告发, 检举
defend [di'fend] <i>v.</i>	为……辩护; 作……的辩护律师
defending counsel	被告律师
judge [dʒʌdʒ] <i>n.</i>	法官
witness [witnis] <i>n.</i>	目击者, 证人
prosecute ['prɒsɪkju:t] <i>v.</i>	告发, 起诉

prosecuting counsel	原告律师
barrister ['bærɪstə] <i>n.</i>	(英国有资格在任何法庭作辩护的)专门律师, 出庭律师
cross examination <i>n.</i>	[律]反诘问(指诉讼当事人的一方向对方证人就 其所提供的证词进行盘问,以便发现矛盾,推翻 其证词)
interfere [ˌɪntə'fiə] <i>v.</i>	介入;干涉
turn [tɜ:n] <i>n.</i>	(依次轮流时各自的)一次机会
strict [strikt] <i>a.</i>	严密的,严谨的,精确的
box [bɒks] <i>n.</i>	(法院里的)证人席;陪审席
swear [swɛə] <i>v.</i>	宣(誓);发(誓)
oath [əuθ] <i>n.</i>	誓言
Bible [baɪbl] <i>n.</i>	《圣经》
hearsay ['hiəsei] <i>n.</i>	传闻,道听途说;谣传
accused [ə'kju:zd] <i>a.</i>	被控告的
the accused <i>n.</i>	被告
guilty ['gilti] <i>a.</i>	有罪的;证明(或判决)有罪的
retire [ri'taɪə] <i>v.</i>	退出,退下;离开
verdict ['vɜ:dɪkt] <i>n.</i>	(律)(陪审团的)裁决,判决
sentence ['sentəns] <i>v.</i>	宣判,判决
<i>n.</i>	判决;课刑
juryman ['dʒʊərɪmən] <i>n.</i>	陪审员
discharge [dis'tʃɑ:dʒ] <i>v.</i>	解除,免……职;解雇
fresh [freʃ] <i>a.</i>	新的;重新组成的
guilt [gɪlt] <i>n.</i>	罪行
convict [kən'vɪkt] <i>v.</i>	证明……有罪,宣告……有罪
severe [si'viə] <i>a.</i>	严厉的
sum up	总结,概述
in answer to	回答;应答;响应
to have one's turn	轮到某人
at least	至少

Proper Names

London	伦敦
Rene	雷内
John Churchman	约翰·丘奇曼

Notes to the Text

1. I remember you asked me a lot of questions about law in this country.

我记得你问了我许多有关英国法制的问题。

注意 law 一词的不同词义和用法:

- 1) 法制; 法学; 法统 (仅用于单数)

a court of law 法院

to study law in university 在大学里学法律

- 2) 法令, 法案 (单复数适用)

a congressional law 一项国会立法

Laws tell people what they must do and what they must not do.

法律规定人们应该做什么和不应该做什么。

- 3) 法律, 法 (和 the 连用, 单复数适用)

abide by the law 守法

We are equal before the law. 法律面前人人平等。

2. Last month I served as a member of the jury at an important criminal trial.

上个月, 我在一次重要的刑事审判中担任陪审员。

“担任陪审员”在英语中也可表述为 serve on a jury 或 sit on a jury; “陪审员”英语有 juror, jurymen (pl. jurymen), jurywoman (pl. jurywomen) 等表述。

3. We had three stories to listen to.

我们要听三方的陈述。

story 此处意为“陈述, 叙述”, 另外还有“故事”, “经历”, “真相”之意。如:

stories of ancient Greece 古希腊史话

He wrote the story of his life. 他写出了他的生活经历。

These figures gave only part of the story. 这些数字只不过说明了部分情况。

4. I thought you'd be interested, and that's why I'm writing.

我想你会感兴趣的, 这就是我写信的原因。

试比较 why I'm writing 和下面句子中的 why he shouldn't come 有何不同?

There is no reason why he shouldn't come. 他没有理由不来。

5. The prosecuting counsel began by telling the court what he intended to prove by evidence.

原告律师向法庭提供证据来证明他的主张。

- 1) prosecuting counsel 相当于 counsel for the prosecution

- 2) what they know 是一名词性从句, 在句中作宾语。例如:

Nobody knows what he is talking about. 谁也不明白他在讲些什么。

除用作宾语外, 名词性从句还可用作主语、表语, 例如:

This is what we need most. 这正是我们所最需要的东西。

What he's just said is for your good. 他刚才讲的这一番话是为你好。

6. These persons can say what they know only in answer to questions...

这些人只能通过回答提问来陈述证词……

in answer to 是一短语,意思是“回答;作为对……(的响应、反击等)”。例如:

She laughed in answer to his question. 她笑了笑,就算是回答了他的问题。

In answer to my shout people ran to help. 听到我的呼喊,大家都跑过来帮忙。

7. Every witness may be examined by the barrister who is defending the prisoner.

每个证人都要受到替犯罪嫌疑人辩护的律师的盘问。

who is defending the prisoner 为一定语从句。

定语从句分限制性定语从句与非限制性定语从句两种。

限制性定语从句为先行词不可缺少的定语从句。这种定语从句与主句关系十分密切,不可省去,否则主句的意思就不完整,且不可用逗号与主句隔开。译成汉语时,这类定语从句要放在先行词之前。例如:

The hotel at which we stayed was both cheap and comfortable.

我们住的那家旅馆既便宜又舒适。

This is the best article that has ever been written on the subject.

迄今为止在有关这个题目的文章中,这一篇是最好的。

非限制性定语从句,只是附加说明先行词,如果省去也不影响主句的意思。它和主句往往用逗号隔开,译成汉语时,可单独译成一句。例如:

These apple trees, which I planted three years ago, have not bore any fruit.

这些苹果树是我三年前栽的,还没有结过果实。

That's George's dog, who bit me.

那是乔治的狗,它咬了我。

8. Counsel for the prosecution tried to show that, from the evidence they had heard, the jury could find the accused person guilty.

公诉律师竭力要证明,根据所听取的证据,陪审团只能判决被告有罪。

1) guilty 补充说明 the accused person, 相当于 to be guilty (or that he is guilty), 与被修饰词构成复合宾语。

2) find 后面跟上复合宾语还有其他形式,如:

After an hour's walk, he finally found himself at home.

步行一个多小时后他终于到家了。

Do you find him what he wanted?

你找到了他要的东西了吗?

9. beyond reasonable doubt 相当于 so that there is no reasonable doubt 毋庸置疑。美国英语中类似的表达为 beyond a reasonable doubt。

10. The accused's past record of crime, if he has one, is given after the verdict...

one 在这里何所指? 译成汉语时如何表达?

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. What is the article mainly about?
2. What does the author mean by "general impressions"?
3. Why was the trial mentioned in the text a long one?
4. Why is the examination of witnesses very important?
5. What is cross-examination?
6. Can a witness give a description of what he or she heard from others as evidence?
7. Who decides whether or not the accused person is guilty?
8. What happens to the trial if ten jurymen disagree?

II. Give the noun forms of the following words.

<i>v.</i>	<i>n.</i>
defend	()
interfere	()
convict	()
rob	()
intend	()
agree	()
prosecute	()
judge	()
require	()
prove	()

III. Give the English equivalent of the following.

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| 1. 刑事审判 | 2. 总体印象 | 3. 辩护律师 | 4. 对证人的询问 |
| 5. 被告 | 6. 法庭 | 7. 起誓 | 8. 前科记录 |

IV. Complete the following sentences with the appropriate words or expressions given below.

Change the form where necessary.

in answer to convict serve interfere require
accuse sum up turn fresh retire

1. He _____ in the army when he was young.
2. The police _____ her of murder.
3. He _____ the story in 3 paragraphs.
4. We fired _____ the enemy's attack.
5. He is busy. Don't _____ with him.
6. The women _____, and the men went on drinking and smoking.

7. The lessons still remain _____ after many years.
8. All passengers _____ to show their tickets.
9. After the trial, he _____ of smuggling.
10. It's your _____ to keep guard.

V. Fill in the blanks with *alone*, *even* or *just*.

1. I'll go _____ to be a companion to you.
2. You can get a B grade for that answer _____.
3. Peter won't give me the book. He won't _____ lend it to me.
4. I do this, _____ because I have your interest at heart.
5. _____ children can understand what you say.
6. I haven't _____ thought of his coming.
7. Judy's injuries were nothing to speak of, _____ a few scratches(擦伤).
8. In his mind's eye he could see _____ what the vacation was going to be like.
9. Time _____ will show who was right.
10. It is certain that you _____ can help me in this work.

VI. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 她给我的印象是个单纯的女子。
2. 他们公开指控她偷了他们的书。
3. 我从来不干预他的事情。
4. 科学家们已经证实运动乃是生命之源。
5. 除了指示我做的那份工作,其他的我一概不做。

VII. Analyze the following sentences, paying attention to the use of emphasis.

1. It was two pupils who helped the blind man cross the street.
2. It was his working during the weekend that exhausted him.
3. It was a New Year card that he sent me.
4. It was light blue that Ted painted his bedroom.
5. It is the very book I read last month.
6. The boys wondered how on earth the mouse got out of the cage.
7. It is easier a lot to get in debt than to get out of it.
8. I did go to see him, but he was absent.

VIII. Translate the following into Chinese.

1. Is there any scientific evidence that a person's character is reflected in his handwriting?
2. In answer to your letter of May 30th, I am writing to accept your offer to publish my next novel.
3. The past few years have witnessed momentous changes throughout the world.
4. In the Middle Ages, knights took an oath of allegiance(忠诚) to their lord(君主).
5. They can't be accused of the crime because the evidence against them is all hearsay.
6. He is due to retire as chief executive next year.

7. He has twice been convicted of robbery.
8. Most of the civil servants involved in the affair have been successfully prosecuted and dismissed.

Grammar

I. Choose one from the four choices given below to complete the following sentences.

1. Joan recognized you, _____?
A. did she B. didn't she C. hasn't she D. has she
2. Smith seldom falls ill, _____?
A. does he B. hasn't he C. has he D. didn't he
3. There are dangers to health, _____?
A. were there B. weren't there C. aren't there D. is there
4. Jack has arrived already, _____?
A. had he B. has he C. hadn't he D. hasn't he
5. Well, it's no wonder really, _____?
A. wasn't it B. is it C. isn't it D. was it
6. You used to work with us, _____?
A. did you B. didn't C. do you D. don't
7. You'd rather go, _____?
A. wouldn't you B. would you C. shouldn't you D. should you
8. Let me have a look, _____?
A. would you B. will you C. do you D. don't you
9. Monitor, let's go together, _____?
A. shall we B. will you C. do you D. don't you
10. It must be raining outside, _____?
A. must it B. mustn't it C. is it D. isn't it

II. Choose one from the four choices given below to complete the following sentences.

1. When we get our tickets, _____ be marked "first class".
A. it is to B. it will C. they were to D. they will
2. There was _____ of complete silence.
A. an instant B. hours C. three minutes D. seconds
3. She wore clothes _____.
A. that was better than the other girls
B. that was better than of the other girls
C. that were better than that of the other girls
D. that were better than those of the other girls
4. _____ of gift-giving, barter, buying, and selling goes on among the Navajos.
A. A great many B. A great deal C. Much greater D. Many

5. "What do you hear from your family?" "Oh, the news _____ pretty good."
 A. were B. is C. are D. had been
6. Convincing people of the merits of the project will require _____.
 A. no opinions of majority B. of no opinion to the majority
 C. a majority opinion of D. opinion of no majority
7. "Do you want to wait?" "Two weeks _____ too long for me."
 A. are B. were C. is D. was
8. "I like your furniture very much." "Thank you. We bought _____ in Beijing."
 A. the most of them B. most of them
 C. most of it D. the more of it
9. Jim was late for two classes this morning.
 "He said that he forgot both of the _____. "
 A. rooms number B. room number
 C. room's number D. room numbers
10. She wanted to serve some coffee to her guests; however, _____.
 A. she hadn't many sugar
 B. there was not a great amount of the sugar
 C. she didn't have much sugar
 D. she was lacking in amount of the sugar

Reading Practice

Stolen Goods

The next \$ 2 you spend for an umbrella to get out of the rain could get you into hot water.

The fact is that most of the non-food items sold by street peddlers(商贩) in New York are stolen goods, and the buyers can be arrested and convicted for buying stolen goods.

"Anyone who purchases non-food items from a street peddler is doing so at his own risk," said a police officer, "I personally don't buy anything from street seller who sell hard goods. You are taking a chance if you do."

The police officer cited as an extreme example the case of a man who bought an \$ 8,000 automobile(汽车) for \$ 2,000 from a person who stopped him on the street and said that the car had to be sold in a hurry.

"The mere difference in the price of the car and the price at which it was being offered for sale shows that the buyer had sufficient knowledge to know the car was stolen. And the courts have upheld(坚持) this principle."

While it is not every day that someone will be selling automobiles on the street corner

for one fourth the price, \$ 60 pots, pans and knife sets are being sold from parked cars for \$ 20 on a number of Manhattan street corners.

There are an estimated 13,000 peddlers in the city, but only about 5,000 have ever bothered to obtain the required city license (执照), and of those, about half sell food products such as hot dogs, and the rest sell hard goods. The prices for the hard goods are as much as one third below those found in stores.

"If we suspect that the goods are stolen, we can ask him to show us proof of ownership, and once we do that he can remain silent and refuse to cooperate," the police officer said.

The only way to nail a peddler selling stolen goods is to first buy the sure that it is stolen and then make the arrest. But within the next two months the City Council will be receiving a proposed regulation that will give policemen the power to crack down on the street sellers. The police officer said that the proposal is a result of six months of work and represents the first change in peddler laws in 50 years.

The proposal states: "Every seller shall keep adequate written records of all daily gross sales and receipts of purchases and expenses, and shall make such available for inspection to any duly authorized representative (执法人员) of the City of New York."

Any unlicensed seller may have his wares seized by the police and be fined up to \$ 500 and imprisoned for three months, according to the proposal. If a licensed peddler breaks the law, he may be fined as much as \$ 50 for the first offense and fined up to \$ 250 and imprisoned for 15 days for the third offense.

Choose the best one from the four choices given below.

1. Apart from food, most of the things sold by peddlers in the streets of New York are _____.
 - A. foreign made goods
 - B. stolen goods
 - C. bought in from supermarkets
 - D. products directly from manufactures
2. What can happen to people who buy goods from street peddlers?
 - A. The buyers can be arrested.
 - B. The buyers can be found guilty.
 - C. Nothing bad, the buyers are lucky to possess the cheap property.
 - D. Both A and B.
3. What does the law say about people buying things well below their normal price?
 - A. They are not sure whether the goods are stolen.
 - B. They should know well the goods are stolen.
 - C. They know peddlers always sell things at a reasonable price.
 - D. They like the friendly service of peddlers.
4. About _____ licensed peddlers in the city sell hard goods.
 - A. 13,000
 - B. 5,000
 - C. 2,500
 - D. 6,500