

New

Practical English Course

新编

(第1册)

英语实用教程

■ 主编 李 敏



ZHEJIANG UNIVERSITY PRESS
浙江大学出版社

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前 言

作为一套供网络教育专升本以及高升本学生使用的英语教材,《英语实用教程》自出版以来一直得到广大师生的热情支持。在出版近十年之际,我们对原有教材进行了内容和形式上的全面更新,根据国家网络教育考试委员会于2007年制定颁布的网络教育统考课程考试大纲,编写了《新编英语实用教程》。

《新编英语实用教程》充分考虑网络教育的特点,即成人学习、业余学习和网络学习。在教程的编写中,结合网络教育学生的实际水平,针对自学为主的需求,充分利用多媒体教学手段,帮助学生掌握相关词汇和语法知识,培养和训练读、写、译、说的技能。教程共四册,包括:《新编英语实用教程》(配有光盘)(1、2册)和《新编英语实用教程学习指导书》(1、2册),教学PPT课件及其他相关参考资料也将陆续推出。

《新编英语实用教程》紧扣新颁布的统考大纲,重点突出,内容精炼。

●按照大纲词汇表编排教材词汇:以大纲中大学英语C级词汇作为学生已掌握的基本词汇,在此基础上,分别列出大学英语B级词汇以及超纲词(带*的单词)。标识清楚,词义全面,例句充分,方便学生学习、掌握大纲所要求的词汇、短语及其用法。

●大纲中所包含题型——交际英语、阅读、完形填空、词汇语法、翻译、写作——在本教程各单元练习中均有体现,既使学生熟悉统考题型,也训练学生掌握各种技能,并在此基础上熟练运用解题技巧。

《新编英语实用教程》采用主题教学模式,即每个单元的课文设置围绕一个主题,提供大量相互联系的语言样本,语汇的复现率高。根据语言认知理论,反复的、同一主题的语言输入有助于学生对所学语言内容的消化和吸收。本教程选材新颖,内容丰富,趣味性、知识性强,能激发学生的自学兴趣。

本书为《新编英语实用教程》学生用书第1册,共分为十个单元,每单元由四个部分组成,即 Focus on Reading, Focus on Grammar, Focus on Writing 和 Focus on Speaking。第一部分 Focus on Reading 包括三篇文章:Basic Reading(基本阅读课文), Extensive Reading(泛读课文)和 Supplementary Reading(补充阅读)。Basic Reading 为主课文,是每个单元学习的重点,包括生词表、注释、课文理解练习、词汇语法练习、翻译练习以及完形填空练习。Extensive Reading 作为主课文的补充,同样配有课文理解练习、词汇语法练习、翻译练习。Supplementary Reading 采用一篇短文配五个阅读理解选择题的形式,可用作学生对自己阅读理解能力的自测。本教程根据网络教育学生的特点和需要,增设 Focus on Grammar, 即语法知识体系的介绍以及配套的练习。其后的 Focus on Writing 提供作文题目以及中英文的参考词汇;Focus on Speaking 则按照交际功能划分,各单元该部分内容由一段对话和数道交际英语练习题组成。

《新编英语实用教程》系列教材由李敏担任主编,王海虹任副主编,参加编写的还有(按姓氏笔画为序):史占泓、李航、陈献、张兴刚。伊海科负责本教程的词表统计工作,美籍专家 Karen Port 博士仔细审核了本书,John Meny 博士与 Danielle Elizabeth 女士为本书的全部阅读材料、生词与词组,以及会话制作了精美的录音。浙江大学继续教育学院张劲、陈海观、稽建琴对本书的出版给予了极大支持,谨在此致以衷心的感谢。

编者

2009年12月于杭州

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UNIT 1

Love

Focus on Reading

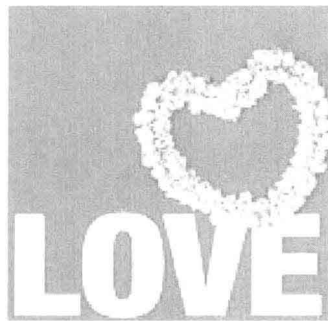
Basic Reading

Their Love Is Priceless

1 It was a Sunday evening. One of my roommates, Cathy, came back with a handful of shopping bags.

2 She looked excited and her eyes were sparkling, indicating that she was about to tell us something she thought was interesting, but which we often found totally boring.¹ But I thought I would indulge her this time.

5



3 “So spit it out, Cathy. What’s up with all those shopping bags?”

4 “I went shopping with my mom this weekend! It was amazing, so many stores had sales and some were even offering 80 percent discounts!”

10

5 “Wow, that’s cool. What did you buy?”

6 She couldn’t wait to show me her 1,500 yuan Nike shoes, which, according to her, had just been released, and a pair of 800 yuan Levi’s jeans². The shoes were fashionable, and the jeans were, without a doubt, attractive. She then began to talk about where they had been to shop, how she picked out the shoes and how horrible it was trying more than 10 different jeans.³ I listened carefully, trying to be as excited as she was, smiling and nodding as she spoke.

15

7 Of course, I wanted those pretty things and I did envy her for having so generous a mother, for owning so many beautiful, fashionable clothes, and especially, for spending so much money without feeling guilty.

20

8 Unlike Cathy, my mother seldom let me have what I wanted. She thought things like that

were unnecessary. She often told me spending money was a bad habit and thriftiness was a virtue. My parents lived a simple life and I was brought up to feel guilty whenever I spent too much. Once or twice I do feel sad to have been born into such an average family, and from time to time, dream of being Paris Hilton in my next life.⁴ 25

9 But such dreams did not last long. I know from the bottom of my heart that my parents have given me the best they could offer. I didn't get fancy shoes or clothes, but we often went shopping for books. I was obsessed with fairy-tales when I was very young and Dad even bought me expensive imported books with large pictures inside.

10 I don't have a multimedia cellphone which advertisers tell me will completely change the way I communicate with people, but I phone home a lot. I know Mom loves to talk with me and Dad loves to hear us talk. He doesn't chat with me often, but I can still feel his love for me, as silent and deep as the ocean. Even in this electronic age, I still write home every month. 30

11 Looking at Cathy's beautiful, expensive stuff, I realized what I own is priceless. My parents have loved me selflessly for over 20 years. If they charged me for the blood that my mom lost when giving birth to me or the caring I received when I got hurt or fell ill, I would go bankrupt immediately.⁵ The most precious thing in the world—love, is already in my hands. 35
What more could I ask for? Material things will be gone but love is endless.

(519 words)

Proper Names

Cathy /'kæθi/ (人名)凯茜

Levi's /'li:vais/ 李维斯(美国著名牛仔品牌)

Nike /'naiki:/ 耐克(著名的运动品牌)

Paris Hilton /'pæris 'hiltən/ (人名)帕丽斯·希尔顿(希尔顿集团的继承人)

New Words

advertiser /'ædvətaɪzə/ *n.* 刊登广告者, 广告客户

e.g. The advertiser is using balloon as promotional material.

amazing /ə'meɪzɪŋ/ *adj.* 令人惊愕的, 令人惊叹的

e.g. I) We listened to her amazing stories very carefully.

II) An amazing number of people registered to be volunteers for the 2008 Olympics.

attractive /ə'træktɪv/ *adj.* 吸引人的, 有魅力的; 引起兴趣的, 引起注意的

e.g. I) Mary was a slim attractive country girl of eighteen, with black hair and a rather long nose.

II) These products are more attractive among young people than old people.

III) Our price is very attractive as compared with that in the international market.

average /'ævərɪdʒ/ *adj.* 一般的, 通常的; 平均的

e.g. I) The girl was really beautiful and much above the average intelligence.

II) The average age of the boys in this class is twelve.

*bankrupt /'bæŋkrʌpt/ *adj.* 破产的

e.g. He attempted to kill himself after his firm had gone bankrupt.

*cellphone /sɛl'fəʊn/ *n.* 手机, 移动电话

charge /tʃɑ:dʒ/

v. 收费, 要价; 指控, 指责

e.g. I) Usually airlines charge half price for children.

II) The police charged the driver with speeding.

n. 要价, 费用; 指控, 指责

e.g. I) Only a few people can afford to enjoy that concert, because the admission charge is very high.

II) He appeared in court on a charge of attempted murder.

chat /tʃæt/

v. 闲谈, 聊天

e.g. Her kindness broke the ice and we began to chat.

n. 闲谈

e.g. Last night Mr May dropped in for a chat.

communicate /kə'mju:nikeɪ/ *v.* 通话, 通信; 交际, 交往; 交流思想

e.g. I) We can communicate with people in most parts of the world by telephone.

II) The most important thing I have learnt in school is how to communicate.

III) Scientists have reasons to believe that trees do communicate with each other.

discount /'diskaʊnt/ *n.* 折扣

e.g. This is the last chance you can get up to 60 percent discount.

electronic /i,lekt'rɒnɪk/ *adj.* 电子的, (与)电子(相关)的

e.g. I) The boy lent his new electronic toy train to his friends.

II) We purchased from a Japanese company some electronic instruments.

endless /'endlis/ *adj.* 无止境的, 无穷的

e.g. I) Much of my time was spent on endless meetings and interviews.

II) Winter is the rainy season here and the rain always seems endless.

envy /'envi/ *v.* 羡慕, 嫉妒

e.g. I) I really envy those little children. Their lives are so easy and free.

II) We envied Peter for his wealth and good luck.

*fairy-tale /'fɛəriteɪl/ *n.* 童话

e.g. Lucy recalled her favorite Andersen fairy-tale, the one that had often brought her to tears.

*fancy /'fænsi/ *adj.* 精巧的, 精细的; 上等的, 优质的, 精选的

e.g. I) She looks so beautiful in her fancy dress.

II) Several fancy gifts were presented to our distinguished guests.

fashionable /'fæʃənəbl/ *adj.* 时髦的, 流行的

e.g. This dress is of such a good style and it will surely be fashionable for many years.

generous /'dʒenərəs/ *adj.* 慷慨的, 大方的; 宽厚的, 宽宏大量的

e.g. I) Mr Johnson, who I was working for, was very generous about overtime payments.

II) It was most generous of you to forgive me.

guilty /'gilti/ *adj.* 有罪的; 心虚的, 有罪恶感的

e.g. I) We must assume him to be innocent until he is proved guilty.

II) I felt guilty as I forgot to post the letters for you.

handful /'hændful/ *n.* 一把; 少数, 少量

e.g. I) The naughty boy came into the room with a handful of sand.

II) We had invited 200 people to the party but only a handful of them came.

horrible /'hɒrəbl/ *adj.* 令人讨厌的; 可怕的, 恐怖的

e.g. I) The medicine was so horrible that I could hardly get it down.

II) I had a feeling that something horrible was going to happen.

immediately /i'mi:diətli/ *adv.* 立即, 马上; 紧接着

e.g. I) An airlift was organized immediately for the relief of the earthquake victims.

II) Immediately after the meeting we began to do research.

import

/im'pɔ:t/ *v.* 进口

e.g. Some countries have to import most of their raw materials.

/'impɔ:t/ *n.* 进口

e.g. The government finally banned the import of all these electrical goods.

indicate /'indikeit/ *v.* 显示, 表明; 指示, 指出

e.g. I) The two companies were already indicating interest in cooperation.

II) Government statistics indicate that prices have gone up.

***indulge** /in'dʌldʒ/ *v.* 使高兴, 满足, 让……享受一下; 纵容, 迁就; 沉溺于

e.g. I) Most of the parents think it necessary to indulge their children when they are ill.

II) Will you indulge my curiosity and tell me where you've bought this lovely handbag?

III) In the first year in college, he indulged himself in computer games. However, with the help of his teachers and parents he finally got rid of it.

material /mə'tiəriəl/

adj. 物质的; 重要的, 本质的

e.g. I) When we were in trouble three years ago he gave us both moral (精神上的) and material support.

II) The witness held back some material facts.

n. 材料, 原料; 资料, 素材

e.g. I) Some scientists are working at a new material which will replace metal.

II) Before he started to write he lived in the countryside for a year looking for materials.

***multimedia** /,mʌlti'mi:djə/ *n.* 多媒体

e.g. Teachers nowadays use Internet, multimedia and other information technologies to teach.

offer /'ɔ:fə/ *v.* (主动)给予; (主动)提供

e.g. I) May I offer you a drink?

II) It's very kind of you to offer to help us.

precious /'preʃəs/ *adj.* 宝贵的, 珍贵的; 贵重的

e.g. I) Time is so precious that we should make full use of it.

II) I wish to keep my experience in Africa as a precious memory.

*priceless /'praɪslɪs/ *adj.* 无价的, 极其贵重的

e.g. I see the true friendship between us as the priceless treasure to me.

realize /'ri:əlaɪz/ *v.* 体会; 认识, 明白, 意识到; 使(渴望的事情)变为事实, 使(期待的事)发生

e.g. I) Many people fail to realize that real communication goes in both directions.

II) I didn't realize how great a mother's love was until I became a mother myself.

III) Government loans are helping small business realize their dreams.

*release /ri'li:s/ *v.* 公开发行, 上市; 释放, 解放; 公布(情况、消息), 发布

e.g. I) Jay's new album will be released in 3 months' time.

II) All the war prisoners were released when the two sides agreed to cease fire (停火).

III) The spokesman didn't release any details about the contents of the talks.

*roommate /'ru:m,meɪt/ *n.* 室友, 同屋者

e.g. He found it difficult to get along with his new roommate.

sparkle /'spɑ:kəl/ *v.* 发光, 闪烁

e.g. Diamonds sparkle in the light.

stuff /stʌf/ *n.* 东西, 物品; 物质, 材料; 活动, 事情

e.g. I) Before the Clarks moved into their new house they threw all the old useless stuff out.

II) These plates were made of a kind of plastic stuff.

III) My brother, Jack, was quite good at the technical stuff.

*thriftiness /'θrɪftɪnɪs/ *n.* 节俭

e.g. My father often said that it was the thriftiness of grandma that kept the whole family happy and healthy.

totally /'təʊtəli/ *adv.* 完全地, 绝对地

e.g. I) We feel very much embarrassed (尴尬的) because it's a totally unexpected situation.

II) After living together with them for a week I knew that they came from totally different background.

unlike /ʌn'laɪk/ *prep.* 与……相反; 与……不同

e.g. I) Unlike his twin brother, he was tall and strong.

II) The North of China, unlike the South, is often windy in Spring.

unnecessary /ʌn'nesəsəri/ *adj.* 不必要的, 多余的

e.g. I) If you find any unnecessary things on the shopping list, just cross them out.

II) We think it unnecessary to set off so early in the morning.

virtue /'vɜ:tʃu:/ *n.* 美德, 德行

e.g. Courage is the virtue that his brother admired most.

Phrases & Expressions

according to 据……所说; 按照, 依照

e.g. I) According to the weather report, it's going to be fine tomorrow.

II) We spent the whole afternoon making a plane model according to its instructions.

be obsessed with 迷住, 对……着迷; 困扰于, (念头)挥之不去

e.g. I) John was so obsessed with computer games that he could hardly focus on his study.

II) He was obsessed with the notion that he would find her in the crowd.

bring up 抚养, 培养

e.g. I) He left her to bring up three children on her own.

II) In my day, many children were brought up to go to church.

from the bottom of one's heart 发自内心的(地), 诚心诚意的(地)

e.g. People welcome the returning soldiers from the bottom of their heart.

from time to time 有时, 不时

e.g. My naughty boy paints on the walls from time to time.

give birth to 生产, 生孩子, 产仔

e.g. Mother koalas (考拉) give birth to babies only every other year.

pick out 挑选

e.g. Mum's going to help me pick out a suitable dress for the party this evening.

spit out 倾吐, 说出; 吐出

e.g. I) Finally, he decided to spit out what was really on his mind.

II) The baby felt ill and spit out all the porridge it had just eaten.

Notes

1. She looked excited and her eyes were sparkling, indicating that she was about to tell us something she thought was interesting, but which we often found totally boring.

句子中 *indicating* 是现在分词表示伴随状况; *which* 引导的是一个非限制性定语从句, *which* 指代的是 *something she thought was interesting*。

2. Levi's jeans (李维斯牛仔) 是来自美国西部最著名的品牌名之一。1853 年犹太青年商人 Levi Strauss (李维·斯特劳斯) 为处理积压的帆布试着做了一批低腰、直筒、臀围紧小的裤子, 卖给旧金山的淘金工人。这种裤子由于比棉布裤更结实耐磨而大受欢迎。于是, 李维索性开了一家专门生产帆布工装裤的公司, 并以自己的名字 "Levi's" 作为品牌, Levi's (李维斯) 的神话也由此展开。

3. She then began to talk about where they had been to shop, how she picked out the shoes and how horrible it was trying more than 10 different jeans.

句子中 "where they had been to shop", "how she picked out the shoes" 和 "how horrible it was trying more than 10 different jeans" 都是 *talk about* 的宾语。

4. Once or twice I do feel sad to have been born into such an average family, and from time to time, dream of being Paris Hilton in my next life.

句子中的 *do* 用在句子中起强调作用, 加强语气, 常常翻译为 "的确, 确实"。

5. If they charged me for the blood that my mom lost when giving birth to me or the caring I received when I got hurt or fell ill, I would go bankrupt immediately.

这个句子是虚拟语气的用法，叙述的是与现在事实相反的情况。句子的时态为：条件句 If + 过去时，主句 would + 动词原型。

Post-reading Exercises

Reading Comprehension

1. **Directions:** Answer the following questions according to the text.

1) How did the author and her friends often find Cathy's talking about shopping?

2) What was the author's attitude towards Cathy's exciting talking this time?

3) How did the author feel whenever she spent too much money?

4) What did the author's family often go shopping for when she was young?

5) How did the author feel the love from her father?

6) How often did the author write home?

2. **Directions:** Decide whether the following statements are true or false. Write "T" for True and "F" for False.

_____ 1) Cathy was born into a rich family and she had a very generous mother.

_____ 2) The author has never envied Cathy because she doesn't like beautiful clothes.

_____ 3) The author was very happy because her parents often chatted with her.

_____ 4) The author's parents never bought any expensive imported stuff for her.

_____ 5) The author seldom wrote home because she could communicate electronically.

_____ 6) According to the author, material things can last very long.

Vocabulary

1. **Directions:** Each of the following sentences is incomplete and followed by four choices. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence.

1) It is _____ that an accidental meeting makes a lifelong friendship.

A) amazing

B) disturbing

C) encouraging

D) attracting

- 2) My teacher was _____ in her praise of any of my progress.
A) active B) generous C) different D) general
- 3) They went out to collect the _____ for their report.
A) staff B) situation C) stuff D) surroundings
- 4) I don't know the restaurant, but it's _____ to be quite a good one.
A) said B) told C) spoken D) talked
- 5) You are _____ your time trying to persuade him; he'll never help us.
A) spending B) missing C) losing D) wasting
- 6) This is really an expensive bag. The shop _____ me 5,000 yuan.
A) costs B) charges C) spends D) pays
- 7) As he was _____ in the city, he often looks forward to a totally different country life.
A) brought up B) taken up C) got up D) kept up
- 8) He suddenly _____ that he had left his umbrella on the train.
A) released B) realized C) refused D) repeated

2. **Directions:** Use the appropriate forms of the words that best complete each sentence.

1) **interest**

- A) Mary told me *Harry Potter* was the most _____ book she had ever read.
B) He developed an _____ in art when he was ten.
C) I had always been _____ in history.

2) **excite**

- A) All the children were very _____ when they knew that they were going to see a film that afternoon.
B) Professor Black's lectures were very popular among students because they were always very _____.
C) Her cheeks were flushed with _____ when her boyfriend proposed (求婚) to her in public.

3) **end**

- A) The second chapter _____ with a case study.
B) At the _____ of the year many people want to have a review of what they have done in the whole year.
C) The ocean is seriously polluted for you can find _____ ocean wastes there.

4) **amaze**

- A) Hearing the news, she stood there, shaking her head in _____.
B) Wow! What an _____ cake you've made!
C) He was _____ at how modern everything was in his hometown when he came back from abroad.

5) **guilt**

- A) The police has difficulty in finding enough evidence to prove the prisoner's _____.