

高级英语阅读指要

戴 劲 编著

国防科技大学出版社

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戴 劲 编著

责任编辑 何 晋

责任校对 戴东宁

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国防科技大学出版社出版发行

新华书店总店科技发行所经销

湖南大学印刷厂印装

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开本:787×1092 1/16 印张:17.75 字数:410千

1995年11月第1版第1次印刷 印数:1-3 000

ISBN 7-81024-362-4

H·34 定价:20.00元

前 言

《高级英语阅读指要》是为帮助已达到中等或中等以上英语程度的学生进一步提高英语阅读水平而编写的一本英语阅读教材。

全书分上、下两篇：知识与技巧篇和实践篇。上篇由四章组成，围绕学生在英语阅读过程中所反映出的四个主要方面的问题而展开。第一章介绍英语词汇方面的问题：一是词义的双重性，二是阅读中两种处理疑难生词的重要手段。英语阅读与英语写作之间存在着非常紧密的内在联系，具备良好的英语写作知识对于英语阅读理解、把握和分析作品的思想内容、欣赏作品的写作艺术等等都是必不可缺的。因此，第二章精选了英语写作四个方面的内容。当代认知心理学(Cognitive Psychology)把阅读解释为一种积极的思维过程。第三章从三个方面介绍了这一过程。国外阅读研究的成果都表明，优秀读者的特点之一就是善于根据阅读材料、阅读目的、阅读要求等方面的不同情况，灵活地采用适当的阅读方法，而不是“千篇一律”。因此，第四章介绍五种常用的阅读方法，概述它们各自的特点和主要用途。每一章节后面附有习题，供学生复习巩固所学知识及技能之用。实践篇由阅读文选及问题组成，按文选在语言点、内容、所问问题等方面的难度与深度分为三个单元，由易到难，由浅至深进行编排。

作为英语阅读教科书，本书有两大特点。首先是有的放矢。本教材的编写源于编者多年的英语教学实践经验，尤其是对学生的英语阅读状况的了解。如前所述，书中概述和介绍的四个方面在很大程度上正是许多学生在试图提高英语阅读水平过程中常常遇到的难题所在。从目前已出版的英语阅读书籍看，绝大多数都是按照“习题集”模式编写而成的。编者认为，以帮助学生提高英语阅读水平为宗旨的教科书不应该让学生仅仅局限于“阅读——回答问题”的框框之中，而应该通过介绍和讲述有关的英语阅读知识和技能，使学生们具备一种整体知识结构，从而更好地指导他们各自的英语阅读行为和实践。

本书的编写得到了国防科技大学研究生院、国防科技大学外语系程建华教授的热忱鼓励和支持；湖南大学谢卓杰教授、长沙水利电力学院廖世翹教授对本书提出了宝贵的意见。编者对他们的鼎力相助不胜感激。

疏误之处，敬请读者批评指正。

戴 劲

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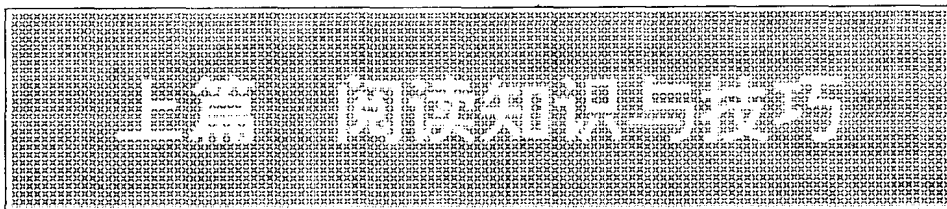
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第一章 词与词义

英语中的每一个词项都具有特定的词义,而且绝大多数词项的词义又有词表意义和隐涵意义之分。了解这一点,对于准确理解作者的思想、提高英语阅读水平是至关重要的。许多中国学生在英语阅读过程中遇到生词、疑难词时,唯一的办法就是查字典。这虽然是最常用的手段,但并不是唯一的解词释义的途径,况且即使有了词典释义,也不见得疑难词的词义就都能迎刃而解。实际上,除了查阅词典的办法以外,还有语境法和构词法。因此,掌握一些关于词的基本知识,了解词与语境之间的关系,学习一点英语构词法是很有必要的。本章着重阐述英语词义的双重性,并介绍英语阅读中两种处理疑难词的重要方法。

第一节 词义:词表意义和隐涵意义

英语中,许多词语在词义上具有双重意义,即词表意义(denotation)和隐涵意义(connotation)。

词表意义就是词典对某个词所作的解释,如 blood(血)、fox(狐狸)、olive branch(橄榄枝)。它的特点是表义方式直截明了。隐涵意义一般由词表意义引申而来,具有内涵和联想意义,并且常常带有感情色彩。上述 blood、fox、olive branch 三个词语常常能使人联想到“生命”、“狡猾的人”、“和平象征”等涵义。因此,隐涵意义具有引申、暗示的表义特点。词义上的这种分野及其联系在 home 一词中体现得可谓淋漓尽致。从词表意义讲,home 指居住场所(the living quarters of a family);但是,home 的隐涵意义则可以由“家”引申出的种种相关的含义。请品味下面三句中 home 的不同隐涵意义:

Home is home.

Ann made herself at home in her cabin.

A teacher should bring home to children the value and pleasure of reading.

第一句中,home 一词出现了两次,一次是使用词表意义,另一次则是使用隐涵意义。大凡离家在外的人回到阔别已久的家时,都会发出这般感慨。后两句中,home 一词都是取其隐涵意义,分别表示“舒适惬意”(comfortable, pleasant)和“谙熟明了”(familiar, clear)等意思。

一般地说,熟悉和了解词语的词表意义是读者进行阅读的前提条件,随着读者英语水平的提高,学习和掌握好词语的隐涵意义便显得日趋重要。这种重要性通常表现在两个方面。

• 理解

如果仅从阅读理解的角度看,隐涵意义与词表意义有着同等的作用。也就是说,有时在阅读当中,读者若不了解一词的隐涵意义,便不能获得准确的阅读理解。以 red, white elephant, donkey 三词为例,它们在下列句子中取用的都是隐涵意义:

He looked very conservative, but his ideas were red.

Thatcher's factory is an absolute white elephant.

Philip felt that Macalister looked upon him as rather a donkey.

很显然,这三个词都超出了各自的词表意义(“红色”、“白象”、“驴”)。读者倘若不了解它们各自的隐涵意义(“激进”、“包袱”、“蠢货”),便无法好理解这三句的意思。

• 辩异

很多英语词语具有比较鲜明的感情色彩,而这往往都是由词的隐涵意义所规定的。虽然英语中存在着大量的同义词(synonyms),但严格地讲,真正的完全同义词(perfect synonyms)却几乎没有。许多被视为同义词的词语之间都只是在词表意义上存在着某种相同或相近的语义关系,而在隐涵意义上却有着这样或那样的差异,有些甚至相去甚远。例如, pigeon 与 dove 是英语中少见的一对“完全同义词”。即便如此,这种同义关系也只是仅限于词表意义(“鸽子”)。一经涉及到隐涵意义,它们之间的“同义词”关系便荡然无存。用来指人时, pigeon 含有“傻气”、“易受骗”等意思;而 dove 则带有“纯洁”、“天真无邪”等含义。切记,在宗教中表示“圣灵”以及在国际政治舞台上象征“和平”时,人们总是用 dove,而不用 pigeon。

隐涵意义对语义色彩的规定性也可以体现在褒、贬、中三种不同的感情色彩上。许多同义词就是以此相辩别的。例如, famous, notorious, well-known 具有相同的词表意义(即“闻名”、“出名”),但又各具不同的感情色彩,从而决定了它们的具体运用。请看下面三个句子并注意划线词的语义色彩:

He was a man of striking ugliness; fat with a bullet-head set on a short neck.

At the incredulous tone, Colonel's fleshy mouth widened in the grin which no doubt charmed the women.

Her figure was both plump and slender, elastic as steel.

从词表意义讲, fat, fleshy, plump 属同义词,都指体态的“胖”,它们甚至可以用来指称同一个人。当然,由于它们各自带有不同的感情色彩,其选取与使用往往会流露出作者或说话人对被描述对象的态度。例如, plump 给人以愉快甚至欣慰的感受; fleshy 一般呈中性,不褒不贬;而 fat 则给人以“丑”的感受。

不仅如此,除了蕴藏感情色彩外,词的隐涵意义还常常能以其间接、含蓄的特点,借助

读者的联想,将要表达的内容留给读者自己去品味。例如通过选用某些特定的词来暗示人物的受教育程度、社会层次、经济状况等方面内容。试比较下面两个句子:

At the wedding, two gentlemen escorted her down the aisle to where she stood by her groom.

At the wedding, two guys lugged her down the aisle to where she stood by her hubby.

虽然它们叙述的是同样的人物、同一事情、同一场景,但由于所用的两套词语各有不同的隐涵意义,因而使读者产生不同的联想。第一句中,gentlemen、escorted、groom 等词的使用给人以正式、庄重等感受;而第二句以 guys、lugged、hubby 分别替代上述三词则使读者产生完全不同的联想。

Exercise

1. Explain the differences in connotation between the words in each of the following pairs.

1) hypocritical/ diplomatic

2) zealous/ fanatical

3) drudge/ hard worker

4) do-gooder/ philanthropist

5) trusting/ gullible

6) scholarly/ bookish

7) compromising/ moderate

8) reckless/ adventurous

9) practical/ unimaginative

10) stolid/ even-tempered

2. Explain the differences in connotation among the members of each of the following groups of words. Then make up sentences to illustrate the accurate use of these words.

1) home, house, residence, dwelling, abode, mansion

2) fat, overweight, plump, obese, corpulent, portly

3) resent, hate, scorn, deplore, oppose, regret

4) aspire, desire, yearn, wish, hunger, lust

5) skillful, shrewd, clever, cunning, astute, adroit

3. Explain the meaning of each sentence by indicating the connotations and denotations of the words underlined.

1) The child lied about his father's job.

The child fibbed about his father's job.

2) The Taylors seemed to be close.

The Taylors were a thrifty family.

The Taylors were frugal of their money.

3) Mr. Wing lives in a palace.

Mr. Wing lives in a mansion.

Mr. Wing lives in a chateau.

4) Sally seems pleased with her new boyfriend.

Sally seems thrilled with her new boyfriend.

Sally seems ecstatic with her new boyfriend.

5) To his colleagues, Jim was a true enthusiast.

To his colleagues, Jim was a true zealot.

To his colleagues, Jim was a true fanatic.

4. Discuss the connotations and denotations of the words that have the same numbers under them in the following pairs of sentences.

1) The youthful chieftain exhorted his comrades to persevere until they vanquished the foe.
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7)

The young leader urged his friends to stick to it until they beat the enemy.
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7)

2) a. "Father, is this the appropriate hour for me to retire?" my son asked.
(1) (2) (3)

b. "Dad, is this the right time for me to go to bed?" my son asked.
(1) (2) (3)

第二节 语境与词义

语境(context)通常也称为“上下文”。从狭义上讲,它主要指词语的前言后语以及句子所处的上下文;广义的词语语境可以指一个段落、一个章节,甚至整篇文章或整本书。语境一般包含三个基本内容:语言运用方面的有关规则(如语法)、所涉及事物之间的内在关系(如逻辑关系)、所表现出的某种思想倾向或艺术风格手法等。写作过程中,作者通过语境

赋予词语以具体明确的语义。而在阅读过程中,读者也恰恰是通过语境来判断词语的准确词义和语义范围的。正如著名语言学家费尔斯(J. R. Firth)所指出的,理解一个词要看它的结伴关系,即所处的语言环境。

运用语境判断词义常常贯穿整个阅读过程。一词多义是英语词汇的一种普遍现象。即使是那些熟悉的词语,如果脱离了具体的语境,而以只言片语的形式出现,读者便难以弄清它们的准确含义。至于阅读中遇到的疑难词,读者虽然可通过查阅词典得到数个释义,但最终确定其具体词义仍离不开运用语境。相反,在许多情况下,读者无需每遇疑难词便去查词典,而可以通过运用语境中有关的“蛛丝马迹”判断其词义或语义范围。运用语境处理疑难词语是一种语言思维能力,也是提高英语阅读水平的一个重要方面。本节将运用语境处理疑难词的方式分为 17 类,依次进行介绍。

1. 语境中包含着对某疑难词词义的解释或定义。这种情形下,读者可运用这类解释或定义轻易地了解到该词的准确含义。例如

1) Because he was in command of a company of one hundred soldiers, he was called a centurion.

2) Mr. Jackson is an oculist, who specializes in treatment of eye diseases.

2. 语境中出现了与疑难词有关的近义词或同义词,读者能以此推断出疑难词的词义。例如

3) When a Frenchman mentions the Old Regime, he refers to the government existing before the revolution.

从 government 一词,读者可推断出 regime 的意思。

4) He asked the court to change his cognomen to a more American-sounding name.
name 与 cognomen 是近义词。

3. 在有些情形,虽然语境中没有对疑难生词作直接解释的词语,也没有近义词或同义词出现,但读者可以从某些意义上相关的词或短语判断或推测出疑难词的词义。例如

5) Avuncular pride did not prevent him from noticing his nephew's shortcomings.
要推断出 avuncular 的含义,应抓住 his nephew's, him, his 等词的内在关系。

6) Those pictures of bird life have been of interest not only to the ornithologists but to the general public.

句中的 bird life 是帮助读者解开 ornithologists 词义秘密的钥匙。

类似的例子还有

7) In his will, he dictated the epitaph he wanted placed on his tombstone.
读者只要把 epitaph 与 on his tombstone 联系起来加以思考,便不难推断出 epitaph 的意思。

4. 有时,伴随疑难词的是说明该词的实例,这也有助于读者进行词义上的推测。例如

(8) Words like "meow", "bong", and "hiss" are illustrations of onomatopoeia.
句中的三个例词都是拟声词,有说明 onomatopoeia 意思的作用。

(9) Please select a periodical from among the following: *Newsweek*, *Time*, *Reader's Digest*, or *Playboy*.

所举出的例子是四种有名的期刊杂志(即《新闻周刊》、《时代周刊》、《读者文摘》和《花花公

子》),因此,读者可推断 periodical 一词的含义。

5. 某些标点符号有时也能帮助读者了解或推测疑难词的词义。

a) 括号

10) The words in italics (slanted type) in each of the following sentences may have a meaning that you don't know.

括号里的 slanted type 说明 italics 的词义。

b) 破折号

11) Origami——Japanese paper folding——is a family fun.

破折号隔开的部分起注明 origami 词义的作用。在写作中直接引用外来词时,破折号常常能起这种作用。

c) 逗号

12) The addax, a large pale-colored animal much like the antelope (羚羊), has two spiral horns.

句中两个逗号所起的作用相当于上句的破折号,中间隔开部分可能是补充说明某词,也可能是直接给该词下定义。

6. 注意上下文中出现的插入语,如 that is, which means, which is, such as, namely 等。

例如

13) A cataclysm such as the French Revolution affects all countries.

这一句实际上也是利用一件历史事件来解释 cataclysm 的含义,辅助词 such as 在中间起意念上的连接作用。

14) Mary felt perturbed; that is, she was greatly disturbed by her sister's actions.

that is 引出的句子起进一步说明 perturbed 的含义。请注意近义词 disturbed 的使用。

7. 有些句子运用对比或对照的手法说明某疑难词的相反意思,或者说明该词不是什么,或不具备什么,等等。读者可以从反面意思进行推测。例如

15) They decided to wage a war of attrition rather than to rely on an all-out attack.

句中 an all-out attack 的相反意思便是指 a war of attrition,即旨在消耗对方兵力的战斗。

16) The house was built with ramps instead of stairs in order to enable the man in the wheel chair to move easily from room to room and floor to floor.

这里 ramps 与 stairs 是相互对应的词,加之后面的目的状语也清楚无误地说明了 ramps 的作用。这两句中的 rather than 和 instead of 短语使两组词语的对比关系十分明确。

8. 有时,疑难生词与别的近义词连用并组成一种渐进关系。读者可以通过这种关系对词义进行猜测。例如

17) We must destroy and extirpate this monstrous philosophy.

extirpate 比 destroy 更剧烈,表示“根除”、“连根拔掉”。

18) The hospital cannot take care of all who had been wounded and maimed in the railroad accident.

wounded 和 maimed 的并用组成一种轻重次序上的渐进关系,即伤与残。

9. 在有些语境中,疑难生词起着概括词的作用。这时,读者便可根据所概括的内容来

推定其词义。例如

- 19) Mozart gave his first recital at the age of six. By age thirteen he had written symphonies. He is justly called a child prodigy.

从莫扎特 6 岁登台演出, 13 岁写交响曲, 以及 a child prodigy 这一短语中, 读者不难猜想出 prodigy 的准确词义。

- 20) Joan is interested mostly in external objects and actions; she likes to communicate with people. No doubt, Joan is an extrovert.

句中 extrovert 用以概括乔安热衷于抛头露面的事、爱与人打交道的性格。

10. 有时, 读者可以运用语境中出现的层级对立关系(hierarchic opposition), 即人和物层级划分层次的高低关系, 推断词义。例如

- 21) When he bought his house, he began to look for flowers, decorative shrubs, and other horticultural plants.

从分类层次看, flowers 与 decorative shrubs 属同一层级; 而且它们又都属于 horticultural plants(园艺植物)。

22) His desk was cluttered(乱堆) with paper, pen, ink and other writing paraphernalia. Paper, pen, ink 都属于文具一类, 它们在级层划分上与 writing paraphernalia 是一种低级与高级的关系。读者可以运用这种关系推测出例句中 paraphernalia(用具, 工具)的词义。

11. 从句子结构特点以及语义关联两方面, 读者常常能获得推断或猜测词义的重要线索。

原因状语从句:

- 23) Because the fire spread in such an unusual manner, the fire department chief was certain that it had been set by an incendiary.

火势蔓延的状况异乎寻常, 火警队长依此断定, 失火原因是人祸而不是天灾; 此外句中 be set by 一结构也有助于读者推测 incendiary 的意思。

结果状语从句:

- 24) Ann was so obtuse that she could not follow the teacher's reasoning and asked foolish questions.

从句的内容说明了 Ann 的学习情形, 也反映出她的智力状况。这为读者进行词义猜测提供了重要线索。

让步状语从句:

- 25) Although the authorities have banned this book, many copies are extant and may be purchased at very high prices.

让步句的特点是用来表示某种不利于主句动作发生的情况, 尽管如此, 主句的动作仍在发生。因此, 读者可以按“禁书是为了使某书不复存在、发行”这一内涵来推测 extant 的词义。

12. 有些语境说明疑难词的用途、功能、作用、特点等。

- 26) The arcade gave shoppers protection from the summer sun and the winter rain.

能使人免遭日晒雨淋的 arcade 一定是有盖顶的地方; shoppers 光顾的一定是商场一类的场所。

27) In order to maintain its power, the government developed a system of espionage which penetrated every household.

由 which 引导的状语从句说明了 a system of espionage 的特点。

13. 阅读当中,读者也可运用常识、经验等对某些语境中疑难词的含义进行推断或猜测。例如

28) When you look at a stick inserted in water, it looks bent because of the refraction of the light by the water.

根据光学常识,读者能推断句中 refraction 必定是指“折射”现象。

29) The rumor spread that he had been poisoned to death; thus his body was exhumed in order that an autopsy (尸体解剖) might be performed.

读者若按“人被毒死并埋了,现在要作尸体解剖,必定先要……”这一轨迹思考一下,便能迅速断定 exhume 的词义。

14. 表动态方向性的前置词与其他词语的搭配使用,有时也能帮助读者猜测词义。例如

30) His wealth and social position enabled him to gain entree into the most exclusive circle.

句中的前置词 into 与 wealth and social position 等构成推测 entree 词义的重要线索。

31) The recession of the troops from the combat area was completed in an orderly manner.

介词短语 from the combat area 对读者猜测 recession 的含义十分重要。试想,句中 recession 若换成 deployment,后面的介词也要相应地换成 in 或 along 等。

15. 某些固定词组和修辞手法也有助于读者推测词义,如 as ... as, not so ... as, as, like 等。例如

32) His argument was as specious as the words of the snake who beguiled (诱骗) Adam and Eva in the Garden of Paradise.

假如读者知道句中所引用的这条《圣经》典故,借助于 as ... as 词组,便不难推断出 specious 的含义。

33) His aquiline nose curved like the beak (鸟嘴) of the eagle.

like 引导的短语把 aquiline 的词义与 the beak of the eagle 联系起来,这一比喻手法使 aquiline 的词义明朗化。

16. 处理阅读中遇到的疑难生词时,读者应把握一定的灵活性。例如,在某些情况下,读者应力争尽可能准确地推断出疑难词的词义;而有些场合下,只要不妨碍理解句中主要意思,仅仅推测出疑难词的大概词义范围就够了。例如

34) I find your conduct so opprobrious that I must exclude you from classes.

句中主要讲述 exclude you from classes,至于 opprobrious 一词,推断它为贬义词也就够了。

35) Travelers interested in economy should stay at hostelries rather than at fashionable hotels.

根据句中提供的线索(如 travelers, economy, fashionable hotels, rather than 等),读者能大致

确定 hostelries 的词义范围:旅行者的栖身之地,且价格低廉。

36) On his right hand, the man wore a gauntlet of heavy leather with an embroidered cuff(袖口)。

象这么一句,读者一般无需求得 gauntlet 的准确含义(中世纪武士用的防护手套)。只要知道 gauntlet 是戴在手的一种东西就够了。

17. 某些情况下,疑难词的出现并不妨碍正确理解全句的意思,读者甚至可以采用“忽略法”,即略过该词,继续进行阅读。这是一种非常手法。例如

37) This method is diametrically opposed to that of such subtle and sophisticated literary artists as Hemingway and Faulkner, for where they imply, Anderson “talks about” in the traditional manner.

38) I do not feel that your limited resources will permit you to carry out such a pretentious program.

读者即使不懂 diametrically 和 pretentious 的词义,也能理解好上述两句的主要意思。阅读中,遇到冷僻词用作修饰语时,读者常常可以考虑采用这种方法。如

39) The visitor was impressed by her ethereal beauty, her delicate charm.

40) Those students who had access to the esoteric discussions were impressed by the scope of his thinking.

本节对运用语境处理阅读中所遇疑难生词的方法进行了分类。必须指出,在实际运用当中,读者应尽可能地注重多种方法的综合使用。这样做,原因有二。其一,根据语言的冗余规则,在一个语境中往往同时存在着多种能用来推测或确定某个疑难词词义的线索或揭示性词语;更重要的是,所运用的线索越多,读者推测出的词义也就越准确。此外,除了综合本节所介绍的多种方法,读者还应运用英语构词方面的知识,如前缀、后缀和词根,对疑难生词的词义进行推测。这些将构成下一节的内容。

Exercise A

Read the sentences below and try to figure out the meaning of the underlined word in each sentence by using the context. Then write down your definition.

1. The numismatist had a splendid collection of antique coins.

2. They discovered that the wealthy customer was a kleptomaniac when they caught her stealing some cheap buttons.

3. To everyone's surprise the speech was eulogistic rather than critical in tone.

4. His atheistic remarks shocked the religious worshippers.

5. The detectives followed the suspect until he let them to the cache where he had stored his loot.
-
6. After many weeks of work scraping off old paint and varnish that had been applied through the years, we managed to renovate the desk.
-
7. At exam time Carl's hands shook and sweated so much that he could not hold a pen. His heart pounded and his stomach churned, even though he knew the subject very well. He really had a strange phobia about taking tests.
-
8. It was clear that he didn't care whether they stayed or whether they went home. Such indifference made them feel terrible.
-
9. Fibrinogen——a substance in the blood needed for clotting——does not always work properly in all human beings.
-
10. A byline, that is, the line at the head of a newspaper or magazine article that tells the author's name, is rarely given to an inexperienced reporter.
-
11. The class covers only the most important philosophical ideas of the 19th century, not the trivial ones.
-
12. Myopia (near-sightedness) not only refers to a physical disorder but can also apply to people who make decisions without thinking of the consequences.
-
13. Many fast-food restaurants operate by means of franchises. A franchise is permission to sell products that a manufacturer grants to a dealer.
-
14. Even if you exaggerate only occasionally, you risk getting a reputation for stretching the truth.
-
15. A good supervisor can recognize instantly the adept workers from the unskilled ones.
-
16. Parents who constantly spank their children can hardly be called lenient.
-
17. The cacophonous rattling made Maria cover her ears.
-
18. These sentences are a paradox——that is, they seem to express opposite points but, nevertheless, are both true.
-

19. He was universally feared and hated because of his many nefarious deeds.

20. We must masticate our food carefully and slowly in order to avoid stomach disorders.

Exercise B

Determine the meanings of the underlined words in the following sentences, with the help of clues and hints.

1. Her statement was so timely and to the point that the teacher shocked us by calling it irrelevant.

Irrelevant means _____.

2. Ben Franklin, who hated to switch back and forth between glasses he needed for reading and the glasses he needed for seeing things at a distance, solved his problem by inventing bifocals.

Bifocals are _____.

3. We all compromised a little about what we wanted to do last night except Leroy, who remained obstinate and insisted that all he wanted to do was skate.

Obstinate means _____.

4. His opponents tried to traduce the candidate's reputation by spreading rumors about his past.

Traduce means _____.

5. The doctors were worried because the patient did not recuperate as rapidly as they had expected.

Recuperate means _____.

6. The defeated people could not satisfy the cupidity of the conqueror's, who demanded excessive tribute.

Cupidity means _____.

7. Because his extemporaneous remarks were misinterpreted, he decided to write all his speeches in advance.

Extemporaneous means _____.

8. Your term paper is full of non sequiturs; I cannot see how you reached the conclusions you state.

Non sequiturs means _____.

9. This concert hall is liked by music lovers because of its fine acoustics.

Acoustics means _____.

10. Although his speech had a semblance of wisdom and scholarship, a careful examination would reveal many errors and omissions.

Semblance means _____.

11. He helped the steelworkers settle their long dispute with the management. He also worked successfully to solve the problem of forced overtime at the mill. His reputation as a mediator is well deserved.

A mediator is _____.