

# A new CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY ENGLISH COURSE

*Third Edition*

Ona Low

第三版

熟练证书  
英语教程

[英汉对照本]



A new  
CERTIFICATE OF  
PROFICIENCY  
ENGLISH COURSE  
with  
PRACTICE AND TEST PAPERS

THIRD EDITION

ONALOW

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第三版

熟练证书英语教程

【英汉对照本】

附加

- 生词注解
- 参考译文
- 疑难注释
- 习题解答

唐述宗 译注  
韦振雄 校订

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Ona Low

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# Preface to the First Edition

The student who embarks on a course leading to the Cambridge Certificate of Proficiency in English Examination should already have an adequate command of English to be able to deal simply but reasonably correctly with most everyday situations.

Preparation for the Certificate involves above all two aspects of more advanced language study:

(i) An extension of the student's vocabulary and power of comprehension to cover a wide variety of subjects ranging over cultural, scientific, all kinds of intellectual and utilitarian topics.

(ii) The acquisition of such facility in expression that he is able to present his ideas not only in correct English but in the language best adapted to his subject and likewise to appreciate the skilful use of language in the texts he studies.

A student who passes the Proficiency Examination at a satisfactory level should be sufficiently at home in the language to derive from any kind of study course in English a benefit equal to that of an English student of comparable educational background.

While this book has the primary purpose of preparing the student for the examination, it should prove useful to any advanced learner who wishes to achieve the foregoing aims.

Throughout the text there is no attempt at simplification as at this stage the student should be learning new words of all kinds in their contexts the whole time and should be developing confidence in his ability to understand fully English of a reasonably advanced level.

## 第一版前言

着手阅读一本为参加“剑桥大学熟练英语证书考试”作准备的教程的学习者，应该已经充分地掌握了英语，能够简要地但却是合情合理地正确说明大多数的日常情景。

对此“证书考试”的准备，最重要的是这样两个方面更加高级的语言学习：

(i) 学习者应扩大自己的词汇量，提高对包括文化、科学和各种各样知识性和实用性课题在内的广泛的题材的理解能力

(ii) 获得熟练的表达能力，学习者不仅要能用正确的英语而且要能用最适合论题的语言表达自己的思想；还要能够领略所学课文中语言的熟练使用。

学习者要想令人满意地通过“熟练考试”，就应当精通这种语言，与具有相似教育背景的英国学生一样能从任何类型的英语教程中得到裨益。

虽然本书的基本目标是供学习者准备考试用的，但它也应该被证明有益于任何希望达到上述目标的高水平的学习者。

课文从头至尾没有一处试图简化的地方，因为，在这个阶段，学习者应该不断地学习特定上下文中的各种各样的生词，应当对自己充分理解较高级的英语的能力具有信心。

# Preface to the Third Edition

Considerable changes now introduced into the Certificate of Proficiency examination syllabus have necessitated the replacement of a good deal of the material in the existing edition of this book.

Here is a summarised version of the requirements of the new syllabus:

1. COMPOSITION (3 hours)
  - A Two compositions
  - B A passage to test understanding of its contents and the writer's technique
2. READING COMPREHENSION ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hours)
  - A Forty multiple-choice vocabulary items
  - B Twenty multiple-choice items based on 2 or 3 passages
3. USE OF ENGLISH (3 hours)
  - A Exercises to test control of English usage and structure
  - B Prose passage(s) to test the ability to understand, interpret and summarise
  - C A composition (letter, report, etc.) based on information provided
4. LISTENING COMPREHENSION (30 minutes)
5. INTERVIEW (12 minutes)
  - A Questions based on or related to a photograph
  - B A two-minute speech
  - C Reading aloud of a character part in a play
  - D An appropriate and socially acceptable response to a situation.

With the exception of Listening Comprehension exercises, and of essay-writing (Composition A), the latter fully covered in existing chapters, material representative of all other sections of the examination is provided in the eight new Practice Papers. In addition model Composition, Reading Comprehension and Use of English test papers now conclude the book.

A Key to this course is published separately, and the material is presented clearly enough for the student working alone to benefit from it.

## 第三版前言

“熟练证书”考试大纲所作的大量改革，已经迫使我们换掉了本书现行版本中的大量材料。

现将1975年的大纲要求归纳如下：

1. 写作（3小时）
  - A 两篇作文
  - B 一段测试考生理解其内容和写作技巧的短文
2. 阅读理解（ $1\frac{1}{4}$ 小时）
  - A 40道多项选择词汇题
  - B 20道以2或3段短文为基础的多项选择题

3. 英语使用 (3 小时)
  - A 测试考生驾驭英语用法和结构能力的练习
  - B 一段 (或数段) 测试理解、解释和归纳能力的散文
  - C 一篇以所给信息为基础的作文 (书信、报道等)
4. 听觉理解力 (30 分钟)
5. 会话 (12 分钟)
  - A 以一张照片为基础的或与一张照片有关的问题
  - B 2 分钟的言谈
  - C 朗读戏剧中的一个角色的话
  - D 对一个情景作出适当的、可以为社会所接受反应

除了听力练习和作文 (写作的第一部分), 因为后者已在现有章节中得到充分的讲述, 新添的 8 份实践试卷提供了能代表考试的所有其他部分的材料。此外, 作示范用的写作、阅读理解和英语使用部分的考卷现被放到书末。

本教程的练习答案另行出版。(为了方便读者, 英汉对照本已将答案附载于各单元末尾——英汉对照本编者注)。材料的编排眉目清楚, 可使自学者从中受益。

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# Part I Comprehension and Practice

## PRACTICE PAPER 1

### I READING COMPREHENSION

### Section A

In this section you must choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence. Write down each number and beside it the letters A, B, C, D and E. Then in each case cross through the letter before the word or phrase you choose. Give one answer only to each question.

1. Only hotel guests have the — of using the private beach.  
A occasion    B possibility    C privilege    D habit  
E permission
2. The lorry was travelling at a high —.  
A rate    B quickness    C acceleration    D speed  
E rapidity
3. The children were having a wonderful time — on the frozen lake.  
A slipping    B gliding    C slithering    D skidding  
E sliding
4. Our new house is very — for the office as I can get there in five minutes.  
A comfortable    B suitable    C available    D convenient  
E pleasant
5. Besides washing that cut, put some — on it in case you have got some dirt in it.  
A medicine    B disinfectant    C antiseptic    D antidote  
E deodorant
6. The Fosters believe so firmly in family equality that they never go to visit their friends without their children's —.  
A allowance    B permit    C admission    D concession  
E permission
7. She had just — the shell of the hard-boiled egg and was starting to peel it off.  
A snapped    B cracked    C fractured    D shattered  
E burst
8. New mineral resources may be discovered during the forthcoming Antarctic —.  
A excursion    B voyage    C expedition    D migration  
E campaign
9. Although he was neat and well-groomed, he was slightly unattractive in —.  
A outlook    B look    C appearance    D expression  
E feature
10. The bishop preached a farewell sermon to a(n) — that filled the church to overflowing.  
A congregation    B audience    C procession    D crowd  
E reunion

In this section you will find after the passage a number of questions or unfinished statements about it, each with four suggested ways of answering or finishing it. You must choose the one which you think fits best. Write the numbers 1-10 and beside each, the letters A, B, C and D. Then in each case, cross through the letter you choose. Give one answer only in each case. Read the passage right through before choosing your answers.

One of the oldest seafaring ships in the world has been reconstructed after seven years' patient archaeological work. The ship, a 60-foot sailing vessel, sank off the coast of Cyprus in the days of Alexander the Great around the year 300 B.C. Its discovery and restoration have now thrown new light on the  
5 ancient trade routes and shipbuilding techniques.

What makes the Cyprus ship so informative is the remarkable state of preservation—mainly due to an unusual feature of its design. The hull was sheathed on the outside with lead that was fixed to the timber with bronze  
tacks which helped the wooden frame survive 2000 years under the sea.

10 The first clue to the wreck's existence came in 1964 when a sponge diver from the present-day resort of Kyrenia came across a pile of amphorae (ancient storage jugs). Unfortunately his diving air supply ran out just at that moment, so that he had no time to mark the spot. It took him three more years and hundreds of dives before he chanced upon them again.

15 He reported his find to an underwater archaeological team from the University of Pennsylvania, which was surveying the Cypriot coasts for wrecks. After checking his description, the team decided to concentrate their resources on the Kyrenia ship, and over the next two years a team of no fewer than 50 archaeologists and divers took part in the excavation.

20 With the help of a metal detector, the team discovered that wreckage lay scattered over a 2000-square-foot area, often buried beneath sand and seaweed. Each item was carefully photographed in its place, and a system of plastic grids stretched over the whole site so that it could be accurately mapped.

25 More than 400 amphorae lay buried in the sand. The ship had been carrying a cargo of wine and almonds. More than 9000 of these were found in or nearby the amphorae, their outer shells still perfectly preserved. As well as these, there were 29 stone grain mills, being carried both as cargo and as ballast. These were carefully stowed in three rows parallel to the axis of the  
30 keel.

As well as the main cargo, there were other small finds. Four wooden spoons, four oil jugs, four salt dishes and four drinking cups suggested the number of crew on the ship's last voyage. There was an axe, and near the intricately carved mast lay a wooden pulley, used to raise and lower the yard.

35 A bronze cauldron, used perhaps to prepare the crew's meals, was also lying in the wreck.

Of five bronze coins found, none dated earlier than 306 B.C. Carbon-14 analysis of the almond cargo pinpointed their date at about 288 B.C., but that of the ship's planking suggested an earlier date of 370 B.C. Thus the Kyrenia  
40 ship was more than 80 years old the day she sank—a long life for a wooden hull and proof of the good craftsmanship of her builder.

Raising the delicate timbers of the ship presented grave problems. The archaeologists decided that trying to lift them out in one piece would be too risky. Instead the hull was cut into sections on the site by an electric under-  
45 water saw. Then each carefully labelled piece was raised to the surface by a lifting balloon. Once out in the air again, each timber section was treated with

a preservative called polyethylene glycol. This replaces the water in the weakened wood so that the timbers do not disintegrate when they dry.

Until the discovery of the ship, little was known of the Eastern Mediterranean trading vessels, their routes or their cargoes. Thanks to the different shaped amphorae, the Kyrenia ship's last voyage can be traced. She had been threading her way southwards along the coast of Anatolia, stopping at the islands of Samos, Kos and Rhodes, before continuing eastwards to the north coast of Cyprus.

55 What calamity caused her to sink about a quarter of a mile east of the horseshoe harbour of Kyrenia remains a mystery. There are no traces of fire on board, which rules out the possibility of lightning. Perhaps a sudden autumn storm simply caught her four-man crew unawares. They seem to have abandoned ship, for no human remains were found on board.

### Word List

**seafaring** ['si:fəəriŋ] *Adj.* of voyage on the sea 航海的

**archaeology** [ɑ:kɪ'ɒlədʒi] *N.* study of ancient things, esp. remains of prehistorical times, e. g. tombs, buried sites 考古学

**archaeologist** *N.* expert in archaeology 考古学家

**archaeological** *Adj.* of archaeology 考古学的

**Cyprus** ['saɪprəs] *N.* name of an island country at the east end of the Mediterranean, South of Turkey 塞浦路斯

**Cypriot** ['saɪprɪət] *Adj.* of Cyprus 塞浦路斯的

**hull** [hʌl] *N.* body of a ship 船身, 船壳

**sheathe** [ʃi:ð] *V.* ① put into a sheathe 把……插入鞘内

② protect with a case or covering 包, 覆盖

**lead** [led] *N.* soft, heavy, easily melted metal of dull bluish-grey colour 铅

**timber** ['tɪmbə] *N.* ① wood prepared for use 木材, 木料

② large piece of shaped wood for building ship 船木

**tack** [tæk] *N.* small, flat-headed nail, rivet 平头钉, 铆钉

**dive** [daɪv] *V.* go under water in a special dress 潜水

**diver** *N.* person who dives 潜水员

**amphora** [ˈæmfərə] *N.* (pl.--s or--e) two-handled jar (used in ancient Greece or Rome for holding wine or oil) 双耳瓶

**Pennsylvania** [pensɪl'veɪniə] *N.* name of an American state 宾夕法尼亚(州)

**excavate** [ˈɛkskəveɪt] *V.* uncover by digging 挖掘, 发掘

**excavation** *N.* 开凿, 挖掘, 出土文物

**grid** [grɪd] *N.* ① a framework of parallel bars 格子

② network of squares on maps 地图上的方格

**cargo** [ˈkɑ:gəʊ] *N.* goods carried in a ship, aircraft or other vehicles (船、飞机或其他运载工具所装的) 货物

**mill** [mɪl] *N.* machinery or apparatus, sometimes with buildings, for grinding grain into flour 磨粉机, 磨坊

**ballast** [ˈbæləst] *N.* heavy material, e. g. rock, iron, sand, loaded into a ship to keep it steady 压舱物

**intricate** [ˈɪntrɪkɪt] *Adj.* complicated 复杂的

**keel** [ki:l] *N.* timber or steel structure on which the framework of a ship is built up 船骨

- pulley** ['puli] *N.* an apparatus consisting of a wheel over which a rope or chain can be moved, used for lifting heavy things 滑轮
- cauldron** ['kɔ:ldrən] *N.* large, deep, open pot in which things are boiled 大锅, 釜
- pinpoint** ['pinpoint] *V.* ① show the location of...by a pin 指示 (以针尖)  
② locate or define precisely 精确地定位, 精确地说明
- planking** ['plægkiŋ] *N.* ① the act of laying planks 铺地板  
② a series of planks or planks of a structure (集合名词) 板材
- craftsmanship** ['kra:ftsmənʃip] *N.* skilled workmanship, expertness 手艺, 精巧的技艺
- saw** [sɔ:] *N.* tool with a sharp-toothed edge for cutting wood or metal 锯子
- balloon** [bə'lu:n] *N.* bag or envelope filled with air or gas lighter than air 气球
- preservative** [pri'zə:vətiv] *N.* substance used for preserving 防腐剂
- polyethylene** [pɒli'eθili:n] *N.* any of several thermoplastic resins (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>n</sub> 聚乙烯
- glycol** ['glaikəl] *N.* a colourless, thick, sweet liquid, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub> 乙二醇
- disintegrate** [dis'intigreit] *V.* break up into small parts or pieces 粉碎、(使) 分裂成碎块
- the Mediterranean** [ˌmeditə'reiniən] *N.* a sea surrounded by Africa, Europe, and Asia 地中海
- trace** [treis] *N. & V.* ① mark or footprint left by the passage of a person, animal, etc. 痕迹, 足迹  
② draw the course, outlines, etc. of 画出……的路线、轮廓等
- horseshoe** ['hɔ:sʃu:] *N.* U-shaped metal shoe for a horse, something of this shape 马蹄铁, U形物
- harbour** ['hɑ:bə] *N.* place of shelter for ships 港, 港口, 港湾
- throw new light on** provide new information that helps understanding 使对……有新的了解
- chance upon** come across, meet by chance 偶然碰到, 撞见
- no fewer than** as many as 不下于, 不少于, 有……之多
- as well as** in addition to, besides 除了……之外, 以及
- rule out** exclude by decision 排除, 不考虑
- catch sb. unawares** attack sb.unexpectedly, take sb. by surprise 突袭某人, 出其不意地逮住某人

## 参考译文

一艘世界上最古老的航海船只, 经过考古学家们7年的耐心工作, 已经修复起来了。这艘长60英尺的帆船, 是在公元前300年左右亚历山大大帝<sup>①</sup>在位期间, 在塞浦路斯近海沉没的。这艘船的发现与修复, 使人们对古代的贸易路线和造船技术有了新的认识。

这条塞浦路斯帆船之所以如此有益于增进知识, 在于它非凡的防腐保全状况 (主要是由它的设计上的非同寻常的外表)。船壳外表包着一层铅皮, 用青铜铆钉固定在船木上, 从而使木制的船体在海底经过2 000多年而不烂。

这艘失事船只存在的第一条线索来自1964年, 当时, 一名从当今的海滨休憩胜地凯里尼亚来采集海绵的潜水员, 偶然发现一堆双耳瓶 (古代贮物的罐子)。不幸的是, 供他潜水用的氧气正好在那个时刻用完, 所以他来不及在那个地方作标记。他又花了3年的时间, 潜水数百次, 才再次偶然碰到这些双耳瓶。

他向一支来自宾夕法尼亚大学的水下考古队报告了他的发现, 考古队当时正在塞浦路斯沿海寻找失事的船只。在核实了他的描述之后, 考古队决定集中他们的人力物力打捞这艘凯

里尼亚沉船。在那以后的两年里，一支由不少于50名考古学家和潜水队员组成的考古队参加了这项发掘工作。

考古队借助于一种金属探测器，发现失事船的残余物散布在2 000平方英尺的范围内，往往是埋在<sup>②</sup>沙层和海草之下。每件物品都细心地在原地拍下照片，并用一副塑料方格网覆盖整个出事地点，以便能够精确地把它绘成地图。

四百多只双耳瓶被埋在沙里。这艘船曾满载着一船葡萄酒和杏仁。人们在双耳瓶的里面和附近发现了9千多颗杏仁，它们的外壳依然保持完好。除了这些东西以外，还有29副石磨，装在船上既是船货又作压舱物。这些石磨沿着龙骨的轴线仔细地堆放成三排。

除了主要的船货，还有其他的小发现物。4只木匙、4只油壶、4只盐碟和4只酒杯，表明了这艘船在作最后一次航行时的船员人数。有一把斧子；在雕刻复杂的桅杆附近，有一只木滑轮用来升降帆桁。在这艘失事船中还有一口青铜大锅，可能是船员们做饭用的。

在所发现的5枚铜币中，没有一枚的日期早于公元前306年。用碳14分析法对船中杏仁的分析<sup>③</sup>精确地表明它们的年代在公元前288年前后，而对船木的分析则表明其年代要更早些，即伐于公元前370年。因此，这艘凯里尼亚船在沉没的时候<sup>④</sup>已有80多岁了——这对一艘木船来说已经是长寿的了，同时也是造船师们技术高超的见证。

在起吊容易损坏的船木时，出现了严重的问题。考古学家们断定：设法把它们整个儿吊出水面太冒险了。人们改用水下电锯就把船身锯成数段，然后用起重汽球把仔细地作过标记的各段船木升到水面。一旦重新出水，每一段船木都要用一种叫做聚乙二醇的防腐剂来处理。它取代了已经变得不结实的木头中的水，以致船木在干燥时不会粉碎。

在发现这艘船以前，人们对地中海东部的商船、它们的航线或运载的货物知之甚少。由于双耳瓶的形状各异，我们可以推知这艘凯里尼亚船的最后一次航行路线：它曾经沿着安纳托利亚海岸破浪南行，停靠萨摩斯岛、科斯岛和罗得岛，然后继续向东朝塞浦路斯的北海岸驶去。

是什么样的灾难使得这艘船在凯里尼亚的U形港以东大约四分之一英里的地方沉没，这仍然是个谜。船上没有失火的痕迹，这就排除了船被闪电击中的可能性。兴许是一场秋季的风暴出其不意地袭击了船上的四名船员。他们似乎是弃船逃走了，因为没有在船上发现人的遗骨。

#### Supplementary Notes (序号与中译文上角号一致)

- ① Alexander the Great 亚历山大大帝(公元前356—前323)是马其顿国王腓力二世之子。少时以亚里士多德为师，崇拜荷马史诗中的英雄人物。即位后镇压希腊各城邦的反马其顿运动，大举东侵。从巴尔干半岛往东到印度河，往南到尼罗河，建立起地跨欧亚非三洲的亚历山大大帝国。东侵对各国有很大的破坏，但客观上对促进东西方经济和文化的交流起了作用。
- ② ... the team discovered that wreckage lay scattered over a 2000-square-feet area. 本句中的lay是联系动词lie的过去式，后面接过去分词scattered作它的表语，lie后面接形容词或分词作表语的例子很多，如：
  - a) The valley lay quiet and peaceful in the sun. 山谷恬静地躺在阳光下。
  - b) Time lies heavy on my hands. 我实在闲得发慌。
  - c) She wanted to bring out all kinds of things that lay buried in her heart. 她想把埋藏在内心深处的话都倾吐出来。
  - d) The fields lay thickly covered with snow. 田野里积着厚厚的雪。
- ③ carbon 14 a radioactive isotope of carbon which is used as a tracer in chemical and biochemical research, and because of its presence in all carbon-containing matter, is the means of dating archaeological specimens, fossils, etc. 碳14是碳的一种放射性同位素，在化学与生物学研究中被用作示踪物，由于它存在于一切含碳(有机)物质中，可以用来确定考古标本、化石等的年代。

- ④ Thus the Kyrenia ship was more than 80 years old the day she sank..., (= on the day when she sank) the day, the way, the moment, the minute 和 the instant 等都可以直接引导一个状语从句, 其作用象是一个连接词, 例如:

- a) New supplies came the day our fuel ran out. 燃料正好在用完的那天送到。
- b) The way you are studying now, you won't make much progress. 照这样学习下去, 你是不会有有多大进步的。
- c) The machine starts the moment the button is pressed. 一按电钮, 机器就开动起来。

1. The discovery of the ship is important to students of early ships and their routes because

- A as the oldest surviving ship it is a valuable source of information
- B it is a useful means of extending their existing knowledge
- C its discovery has changed completely their existing ideas
- D this provides the only information about early Mediterranean trading ships that has come their way.

2. Archaeologists were able to learn a lot about the construction of the ship because

- A it was discovered only a short distance from land
- B there were various forms of tools and equipment
- C it was in a surprisingly good condition
- D a lot of its cargo still remained

3. How was the first discovery of the ship made?

- A by chance
- B as a result of an archaeological survey
- C with the help of a metal detector
- D by underwater photography

4. When informed of the discovery the archaeological team decided

- A to narrow down their investigation to this ship
- B to include this research in their programme
- C to organise a team to search for other wrecks in this area
- D to examine at the same time other nearby wrecks

5. Which of the following tasks is not stated as having formed part of the research?

- A recording pictures of the finds
- B making an exact plan of the position of the finds
- C locating all the parts of the ship and its cargo in that area
- D storing everything carefully in rows

6. The stone grain mills were being carried to

- A provide flour for food for the crew
- B contain stores of corn
- C keep the ship low enough in the water
- D strengthen the structure of the ship

7. The approximate date of the shipwreck could be decided from

- A the dates on the coins found



- B the analysis of the age of the materials from which the ship was built
  - C the scientifically-determined age of some of the cargo
  - D a knowledge of the date of the building of the ship together with her known age
8. The archaeologists faced a considerable problem in raising the ship because
- A the structure would be extremely heavy to bring to the surface as a whole
  - B raising all the separate parts would be a long and tedious job
  - C the materials were very frail and could be damaged
  - D the raising of such a large structure might involve some of the men in accidents
9. The ship's route could be determined from
- A the discovery that she had been travelling southwards and eastwards
  - B the various containers she was carrying
  - C the types of wines on board
  - D the fact that she had sunk just near Kyrenia
10. Which of the following items of information is quite certainly correct?
- A there were no survivors of the shipwreck
  - B the disaster took the crew by surprise
  - C no member of the crew was drowned as a result of the wreck
  - D a considerable amount of the cargo remained on board

### III USE OF ENGLISH Section A

I Fill each of the numbered blanks in the passage with one or two suitable words.

We were having such — (1) weather in London that Roberta suggested — (2) Christmas week in an Italian seaside resort we had visited the previous summer. We thought this idea — (3) for — (4) day or two and then — (5) our minds to go. When I asked my brother whether I could — (6) some money from him, he advised me — (7) anywhere — (8) that time of year but finally — (9) help us when I promised faithfully — (10) him back the loan from my next month's salary. The manager of a local tourist office gave us some advice and a lot of useful — (11) about our — (12) from London to Italy, hotels and the type of clothes — (13) with us for Christmas week. "You'd better — (14) London at — (15) two days before Christmas if you can, if not earlier, so — (16) be — (17) plenty of time for the Christmas Eve celebrations," he said. "I hope you enjoy — (18) much."

Now we are looking forward — (19) in a warm sunny country for a few days. But we have just heard — (20) radio that icy gales are sweeping Southern Europe while London is now enjoying blue skies and warm sunshine.

2 Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.

*Example:* Everybody present found fault with the committee's decision.

Nobody present .....

*Answer:* Nobody present approved of the committee's decision.