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高校英语专业四、八级辅导教程

高校英语专业精读、精讲、精练

(College English, Book 3)

郭正行 刘庆秋 编著

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前 言

本书为杨立民、徐克容所编《大学英语教程》(College English)第三册(修订本)的自学读本,目的在于帮助自学者理解课文和扩大实践。每课由五部分组成:

I 课文注释(Notes to the Text):对课文中的难点给以讲解,并归纳一些词或短语的用法。

II 单词及短语(Words and Expressions):按出现顺序列出课文中生词和短语,用英、汉两种语言解释,以帮助学生更好地理解词义并向使用英语原文字典过渡;重点词汇配有例句。

III 练习答案(Key to Exercises):给出词汇练习、书面作业及语法练习之答案。

IV 课文译文(Translation of the Text)

V 补充阅读(Supplementary Reading):选用有关作者或有关课文内容的英语材料,供学生扩大阅读使用。

本书第1—8课由刘庆秋编写,第9—17课由郭正行编写。

由于编者水平所限,书中错误在所难免,欢迎使用者指正。

2000年11月

于南开大学

CONTENTS

Lesson 1	Christmas Day in the Morning	(1)
Lesson 2	The Nightingale and the Rose	(17)
Lesson 3	Clearing in the Sky	(35)
Lesson 4	Darken Your Graying Hair and Hide Your Fright	(52)
Lesson 5	Beauty Is Truth	(71)
Lesson 6	Button, Button	(90)
Lesson 7	Twelve Angry Men (Part One)	(111)
Lesson 8	Twelve Angry Men (Part Two)	(138)
Lesson 9	Pompeii	(164)
Lesson 10	The Men in Asbestos	(181)
Lesson 11	Diogenes and Alexander	(199)
Lesson 12	Farewell, My Unlovely	(217)
Lesson 13	Mr. Imagination	(237)
Lesson 14	The Odour of Cheese	(258)
Lesson 15	A Horseman in the Sky	(277)
Lesson 16	The Oyster and the Pearl	(296)
Lesson 17	Multinational Corporations	(323)

Lesson 1

Christmas Day in the Morning

I. NOTES TO THE TEXT

1. **in the morning** 在表示具体的上午、下午、晚上时间时,前面通常用介词 on,如说 on Sunday morning; on Christmas evening。但是也可以说 in (on) the morning of April 15。
2. **wake** 是一个不规则动词。过去式为 woke 或 waked;过去分词为 waked 或 woken。
wake up 醒来,叫醒
Bears *wake up* in the spring after a winter of hibernation.
3. **Strange how the habits of his youth clung to him still.**
这是一个省略句,全句为 It was strange how the habits of his youth clung to him still!
4. **Yet what was the magic of Christmas now?**
这是一个修辞问句,并不需要回答,在此只是为了唤起读者的兴趣。
5. **His childhood and youth were long past, and his own children had grown up and gone.**
 - 1) long past 久远的过去。
 - 2) his own children had grown up and gone 孩子们都已长大成家。
6. **It isn't worthwhile perhaps—**
 - 1) worthwhile 一词多作表语用:
It is *worthwhile* to read the books.
 - 2) worth doing
This book is really *worth* reading.
You are not *worth* helping.
 - 3) worthy of
She is *worthy of* a better husband.
7. **a light sleeper** 睡觉很轻的人
反义词为 a heavy sleeper
8. **as well as:**
这一短语有两种理解。一种是理解成 as...as... 结构,即“如……一样好”;另一种是将其理解为固定短语,即“和”。这要看上下文而定。
He can speak English *as well as* Chinese.
这句话可以译成:他讲英语和汉语。/他不仅讲汉语,也可以讲英语。
还可译成:他英语讲得和汉语一样好。
其他类似的用法还有:
as long as 只要……; 如……一样长
as cool as a cucumber 极为冷静

as easy as ABC 很简单

as good as gold 很乖

as green as grass 幼稚

as dark as night 漆黑

as blind as a bat 有眼无珠

as bald as a coot 头发脱光的

因此,我们不能一见到有 as...as... 的结构,就当“如……一样”来理解。有时这些短语还有其他的意思。

9. **He slipped back in time, as he did so easily nowadays.**

1) slip back 倒退,回想

Your work has been *slipping back* recently, you must make more effort.

He *slipped back* the bolt.

2) slip in 溜进去

He *slipped in* unnoticed.

10. **on his father's farm** 在他父亲的农场

farm 一词前常用介词 on, on the farm 在农场,但是在 field 一词前用 in: in the field 在田里。

11. **His mother's voice was brisk... It is time he took his turn.**

1) brisk 活泼的

2) take one's turn 也该干点活了,依次

She *took her turn* at sitting up with their sick mother.

3) It is time that... 在这个句型的 that 从句中,要用虚拟语气。具体地说就是要用动词的过去式: *It is time we started.*

12. **think of** 想起,记得,认为,想念

I have my wife and family to *think of*.

I can't *think of* her name.

只有 think of 这个短语才可加 as, think 一词后不能加 as 作补语:

We don't *think of* them as good enough.

We *thought of* him as a wealthy man.

13. **the tie of their blood** 他们的血缘关系

14. **stumbling blind with sleep** 困得跌跌撞撞的

15. **And he always saved and bought them each something, too.**

each 在此作副词用。

They were given two apples, *each*.

16. **the ten-cent store** 一角钱商店

17. **lie on one's side** 侧身躺着

lie on one's back 仰面朝天的躺着

lie on one's stomach 趴在地上

to lie face downwards 趴在地上

18. **A thought struck him like a silver dagger.** 他突然想起了一个主意。

1) sth. strikes sb. 意思为某人突然想起某事。如

How did my suggestion *strike* you?

2) like a silver dagger 形容“快”。不能译成“像匕首一样”。

19. **creep** 爬(指手脚同时着地地爬)

A tiger *crept* toward its prey.

The child *crept* on all fours.

crawl 爬(指无腿动物的蠕动,或指有许多小腿的动物的爬行,如蜈蚣等。)

The snake has *crawled* into a hole.

climb 爬(指攀登)

climb a tree

climb a wall

20. **must have waked** must + have + done 表示对过去的推测

21. **let out** 放出,出租,泄露

He *let* the dog *out*.

Someone has *let* the news *out*.

Farm Machinery is *let out* by the week.

Mary's mother has to *let out* her dress because Mary is much bigger now.

Let a nation *out* of paying reparations.

Some workers will probably be *let out*.

22. **fetch** 去取

fetch water 打水

Fetch a book for me. (或 *Fetch* me a book.)

bring 指带给说话人

Bring me the basket.

take 指从说话人这里拿走

Take the axe to the next room, and bring the file here.

carry 不带有方向性,后面要加介词 to 来表示方向

Carry the news to Mr. Wang.

23. **two strong streams rushing into the pail** 两股强大的奶流冲入水桶

24. **making sure of the latch** 确信门闩已经插上

25. **pull off** 脱,快速地脱;努力实现,赢得

pull off one's stockings

He *pulled* that deal *off* beautifully.

Pull off a good speculation.

26. **get things started**

get sth. done 有时是自己做这件事;有时是让别人做这事

get one's hand caught in the door 让门把手给挤了

get sth. to be done 让某事被人做

27. **You son of...** 全句应为 *You son of a bitch...*

这是一种骂人的话,用在这里表示亲近。这一类的话在日常生活中,类似我国父亲有时对儿子说:“你这个小混蛋。”

28. **feel for** 摸索(着寻找)

Feel for screws in a toolbox.

He felt his pocket for a penny.

feel 摸

feel sb.'s pulse 为某人摸脉

feel one's way forward 摸索着前进

29. **burst with** 充满

At the suggestion of a picnic the class was bursting with enthusiasm.

He is bursting with health.

30. **come to** 祈使句后接作目的状语的不定式可省略 *to*

Come and see me if you have time.

Come to see me if you have time.

Come see me if you have time. (AmE.)

31. **with shyness and pride** 这是一种修辞方法,称为矛盾修辞。如:

True Lie 《真实的谎言》

silent loud sound 无声的嘹亮

32. **get up** 组织,安排

get up a party; get up a performance

33. **But he was not satisfied.** 但是他并不满意。

be satisfied with 对……满意

I am satisfied with her.

He is satisfied with the answer.

be satisfied of 相信

I am satisfied of the truthfulness of his statement.

Are you satisfied that I am telling the truth?

34. **It occurred to him suddenly that it was alive because long ago it had been born in him when he knew his father love him.**

1) *it was alive* 中的 *it* 代表 *love*。

it had been born 中的 *it* 代表 *love*。

2) *occur to* 想到

An idea has occurred to me.

It suddenly occurred to him that he was not allowed to go there.

35. **That was it. Love alone could waken love.** 单纯的爱可以唤起爱。

it 代表 love alone could waken love.

36. **He would give it to his beloved wife.** 他会把这种爱给他心爱的妻子。

句中 it 代表 love。

下一句 he could write it... 中的 it 也代表 love。

37. **put out** 熄灭

put out the fire 灭火

put out the light 关灯

II. WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

1. **cling** /kliŋ/ *v.* —to keep; remain faithful to; stay near or touching 坚持; 依附

—She clung to the hope that her son was not dead.

—The old lady tried to cling to her old house, but they forced her out.

—The material clings to the skin.

2. **worthwhile** /'wɜ:θ'wail/ *a.* —worth doing 值得的

—So few movies are worthwhile nowadays.

—It is not worthwhile to ask him to join the club—he'll only refuse.

3. **trim** /trim/ *v.* —to make neat, even, or tidy by cutting 修整

4. **starry** /'stɑ:ri/ *a.* —filled with stars 多星的

5. **slip** /slip/ *v.* —to move slidingly 滑

6. **overhear** /əʊvə'hɪə/ *v.* —to hear without being noticed 偷听

7. **now that** *conj.* —as a result of the fact that 既然

—Now that I have heard the music I understand why you like it.

—Now that you are here, you'd better stay.

8. **grant** /grɑ:nt/ *v.* —to give 给与

take... for granted—to accept without questioning its rightness 把……视为理所当然

—Do not take his help for granted.

—We did not send you an invitation, as we took it for granted you would be coming.

9. **loiter** /'ləɪtə/ *v.* —to move on with frequent stops 磨蹭

10. **stumble** /'stʌmbəl/ *v.* —to catch the foot on the ground while moving along and start to fall 绊跌

11. **turkey** /'tʌ:ki/ *n.* —a large bird valued as food 火鸡

12. **mince** /mins/ *n.* —meat cut into very small pieces 肉末

13. **attic** /'ætɪk/ *n.* —that part of a house just below the roof 阁楼

14. **stable** /'steɪbl/ *n.* —a building for keeping and feeding horses 马厩

15. **barn** /bɑ:n/ *n.* —a farm building for crops and animals 谷仓兼牲口棚

16. **shepherd** /'ʃepəd/ *n.* —a man who takes care of sheep in the field 牧羊人

17. **silver** /'sɪlvə/ *n.* —a soft whitish precious metal 银

18. **dagger** /'dægə/ *n.* —a short pointed knife used as a weapon 匕首
19. **creep** /kri:p/ *v.* —to move slowly and quietly 爬行; 潜行
The hunter crept as close to the deer as possible.
The old car crept down the road.
20. **gaze** /geiz/ *v.* —to look fixedly 凝视
The people stood gazing at the beautiful picture.
My father used to gaze into the distance.
21. **soundly** /'saundli/ *ad.* —in a deep and untroubled way 充分地
22. **creaky** /'kri ki/ *a.* —making the sound of badly oiled door 吱吱嘎嘎响的
23. **reddish** /'rediʃ/ *a.* —slightly red 带红色的
24. **placidly** /'plæsidli/ *ad.* —calmly; peacefully 宁静地
25. **hay** /heɪ/ *n.* —grass cut and dried for cattle food 干草
26. **pail** /peil/ *n.* —a vessel for carrying liquid 桶
27. **steadily** /'stedili/ *ad.* —in a regular way 稳定地
28. **stream** /stri:m/ *n.* —anything flowing on continuously 流
29. **froth** /frɒθ/ *v.* —to have creamy mass of small bubbles 起泡沫
30. **fragrant** /'frægrənt/ *a.* —sweet-smelling 芬芳的
31. **chore** /tʃɔ:/ *n.* —an ordinary everyday task 日常零星工作
32. **make sure of** —to find out for certain 查明
Make sure of the time.
Make sure of your facts before you accuse him.
33. **latch** /lætʃ/ *n.* —a simple fastening for a door or gate 门闩
34. **stool** /stu:l/ *n.* —a seat without a back 凳子
35. **sob** /sɒb/ *v.* —to breathe while weeping 抽噎
36. **clutch** /klʌtʃ/ *v.* —to hold tightly 抓住
—A drowning man will clutch at a straw.
—He clutched the rope we threw to him.
37. **hug** /hʌg/ *n.* —a tight embrace 拥抱
38. **blessed** /'blesɪd/ *a.* —happy; desirable 令人愉快的
39. **fade** /feɪd/ *v.* —to disappear or die gradually 逐渐消失
—The shapes faded into the night.
—All memory of her childhood faded from her mind.
40. **slippers** /'slipəz/ *n.* —light shoes worn indoors 拖鞋
41. **bathrobe** /'bɑ θrəub/ *n.* —a loose garment worn before and after bathing 浴衣
42. **contain** /kən'tein/ *v.* —to have in itself 包含
—A pound contains 16 ounces.
—The school building contains an assembly hall.
43. **brooch** /brəʊtʃ/ *n.* —an ornament worn on women's clothes 饰针

44. **dainty** /'deɪnti/ *a.* —small, pretty clean, and delicate 精致的
45. **design** /di'zain/ *n.* —general arrangement 设计
46. **fortunate** /'fɔ:tʃənɪt/ *a.* —lucky 幸运的
47. **satisfy** /'sætɪsfai/ *v.* —to make happy; please 使满意
—I didn't like the story; it didn't satisfy me.
—She is quite satisfied now that his letter has come.
48. **ability** /ə'bɪləti/ *n.* —power and skill 能力
49. **genuinely** /'dʒenjuɪnli/ *ad.* —really 真正地
50. **occur** /ə'kɜ:/ *v.* —to come into (sb.'s mind) 被想到
—That view of the case did not occur to me before.
—It occurred to her that she might adopt a homeless child.
51. **waken** /'weɪkən/ *v.* —to cause to wake 唤醒
—What time are you going to waken him?
—The book has wakened the reader's interest.
52. **beloved** /bi'lʌvd/ *a.* —dearly loved 被热爱的
53. **seal** /si:l/ *v.* —to close as with a piece of wax or paper 密封
—To seal an envelope is to stick it down, especially with sealing wax.
—The jars are sealed with paraffin.
54. **put out** —to make (something) stop burning 熄灭
—He put out the lamp and went out.
—The firemen put out the blaze.
55. **tiptoe** /'tiptəʊ/ *v.* —to walk on one's toes 踮着脚走
56. **gleam** /gli:m/ *v.* —to give out a bright light 发微光
—The car's headlights gleamed in the distance.
—Courage gleamed in her eyes.

Key to Vocabulary Exercises

做过了头；
向顾客索价太高；
人口过多；
负担过重；
人浮于事的；
把形势看得过于简单；
克服困难；
赶超另外一个国家；
从船上跳入水中；
穿件大衣；
从头顶上飞过；

表演得过火；
用药过量；
使自己过度劳累；
(车船)超载；
穿得过多(或过讲究)；
过高估计自己的力量；
推翻政府；
出国；
忽视某人的错误；
穿工作裤；

4. Translate the following. Pay special attention to the adjectives which end in the suffix “-y”.

一个布满星空的夜晚；
一个多肉的鼻子；
一个健康的外表；
一个多风地区；
暴风雨中的大海；
长满浓毛的胸脯；
亮晶晶的眼睛；
银白色的头发；
红润的面颊；
浓眉；
轻软似棉的雪；
专横的人；
有风险的买卖；
油腻的食品；
有出息的儿子；
一间不通风的房子；
落基山脉(美国)；
有臭味的鱼；
脏活；
泥泞的道路；

吱吱作响的楼梯；
一个富有的人；
一个布满灰尘的房间；
雨季；
多云的天空；
一个瘦得皮包骨的女孩；
稀汤；
花言巧语；
一场血腥的战争；
起波浪的头发；
有分量的论据；
一个忧心忡忡的学生；
粘米；
有雾的天；
一个难以置信的故事；
一块丘陵地区；
咸食；
如丝般光滑的皮肤；
橡胶味；

5. Give the relative nouns of the following words.

agreement	decision	separation	marriage
thought	hate / hatred	grant	excitement
strike / stroke	laugh / laughter	surprise	knowledge / knowing
preparation	breath / breathing	satisfaction	occurrence
description	celebration	solution	action / act

realization

burst

rush

6. Give the opposite of.

unusual

unfortunate

unsatisfied / dissatisfied

harshly / roughly

unable

false

bright / light

smelly / malodorous

unsteadily

careless

upstairs

unwise / stupid

hate

dusk

unclear / cloudy

ordinary / common

unmarried / single

disagree

incomplete

incompletely / partly

live / living

alive

awake / wake

awake / up

unlike

dislike

back-door

the previous day

pull on

temporarily

put out the light

7. Put in possible verbs that can form idioms with the nouns.

to milk / raise (a cow)

to trim, cut down / fell / plant (a tree)

to cling to / form / have / develop / change / drop / break (a habit)

to take / await (his turn)

to take (for granted)

to pull off / put / wear / take off / pull on (his jacket)

to raise (chicken)

to earn / save / change / pay / lend / borrow / draw / send / deposit / need / make / cost (money)

to strike (a match)

to make / give / receive / send (a reply)

to fill / clean / hang up / replace / repair (the milk cans)

to open / close / bar / bolt / shut / lock (the door)

to send / buy / purchase / give / receive / present (a gift)

to put on / put out / turn off / turn on / switch on / switch off (the light)

to clutch / hold (his son in a great hug)

to hear / laugh / give (a sobbing sort of laughter)

8. Translate the following. Pay special attention to how the italicized words have different meanings in different contexts.

a. 在那儿他给女儿买了一块巧克力,然后在距学校不远的酒吧里喝了几杯啤酒。

b. 所有已知的罪犯都被关进监狱或者送进工读学校,人们感到安全多了,很多人已夜不闭户。

c. 你还没有在上面签字盖章。邮寄它之前用粘一点的胶带把它封好。

d. 海豹皮不值那么多钱,一般价格很便宜。

e. 眼下谁负责人事?

f. 人们说这个有口才的年轻人当了律师,但最后进了监狱。他被指控受贿。

g. 水果种植者说:“我吃我能吃的,吃不了的,我把它做成罐头。”

- h. 容器没有牛奶桶大,我可以不费力气就把它提起来。
- i. 我回来时,发现他站在窗旁,望着夜色一动不动。
- j. 他查看火柴是否在口袋里,因为他知道他的生命可能就依靠它们。使他安慰的是他发现火柴还在,安然无恙。
- k. 收到您的支票之后,照相机三天之内给您送到。
- l. 虽然现代战争中使用的是导弹和火箭,但我们的战士仍然要有拼刺刀的胆量。
- m. 他张开嘴像是要说什么,看得出来他又把话咽回去了。
- n. 我喜欢他提出论点和方法。这些方法很有说服力。
- o. 他是一个睡觉很轻的人。灯亮着他睡不着觉,甚至有人在屋里悄悄地走路都会使他惊醒。
- p. 我认为同那个国家保持良好的关系是一项很好的政策,这样我们的制成品会有一个稳定的市场。
- q. 人们在牲口棚中找到了孩子,他已睡着了。

9. Put in appropriate prepositions or adverbs.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------------|------------|
| a) down | b) on | c) on / along | d) over |
| e) in | f) along / on | g) over | h) by |
| i) away | j) away | k) around / round | l) across |
| m) for | n) over | o) up | p) apart |
| q) back / on | r) off | s) in | t) in |
| u) to | v) off | w) into | x) up / on |
| y) after | z) in | | |

10. Translation.

A

- a) Up to this day some of them are still clinging to the old ideas.
- b) Although the experiment failed, it was worth doing.
- c) This is not worth mentioning. I have only done what I should.
- d) In those days, the money was not worth the paper it was printed on.
- e) Using this method, we will have no trouble separating oil from vinegar.
- f) Now he has known what happened that day, he regretted criticizing the children.
- g) Nobody (has) told me about it, I happened to pass by the window and overheard them say so.
- h) I wish I were twenty years younger.
- i) It is time you got rid of / dropped these bad habits.
- j) Everyone has to take his turn.
- k) There are many ways to get rich in the countryside. You can plant fruit trees, raise fish, rabbits, chickens, pigs or even cows.
- l) A good idea struck him. Why not build a school for the village with the money?
- m) Every evening he checks carefully to make sure that all the doors are locked.
- n) They decided to go Xi'an by air instead of by train.

- o) Come to think of it, we really can't wait any more.
- p) When she heard that her son died in the air crash she burst into tears.
- q) Don't take everything for granted. You'd better look it up in the dictionary.
- r) The comrades show great concern for him. But he takes all these for granted.

B

- a) How long did it take you to get here by bike?
- b) I think you'd better take off your overcoat and put on some informal clothes.
- c) The secretary took me to the manager.
- d) Shake the bottle before you take the medicine.
- e) They are determined to take up arms and fight for their national independence.
- f) After the Egypt declared that she would take over the Suez Canal, British and France were very angry.
- g) Listen to my advice and don't take over this job.
- h) The child takes after his father.
- i) The plane will take off in ten minutes.
- j) You needn't take everything down. Just take down the general idea. That will do.
- k) He is easily taken in. Please take good care of him.
- l) We'll take up the matter at the next meeting.
- m) It will take a lot of money to get this river purified.
- n) He got his ideas across at last.
- o) How are you getting on with your work?
- p) I believe that you can get over these difficulties.
- q) Are you getting along well with your classmates?
- r) Please tell me where I should get off the bus.
- s) Be at ease, he will never get away with it.

11. Choose the appropriate word.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------------|-------------|---------------|
| a) painful | b) pained | c) hanged | d) hung |
| e) hung | f) hanged | g) awake | h) worthwhile |
| i) worthy | j) worth | k) rose | l) receive |
| m) accept | n) remember / recall | o) memorize | lovely |
| p) living | q) alive | r) crawled | s) climbed |

12. Translate the following. Pay attention to the verbs that describe different ways of moving from one place to another.

进入房间, 走进房间, 急匆匆地进入房间, 跑进房间, 冲进房间, 潜入房间, 突然闯入房间, 偷偷进入房间, 踮着脚进入房间, 仪态万方地走进房间, 破门而入, 手舞足蹈地走出房间, 摇摇晃晃地出门, 飞奔出门, 爬出房门, 溜出房门, 爬下楼梯, 挤向门, 边鞠躬边退出房间, 挤出大厅, 从人群中挤过, 混入组织, 沿路讨饭回家, 一步一步地向山上爬

13. Put in appropriate words from the list below.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------|
| 1) toward / at | 2) received | 3) I | 4) when |
| 5) and | 6) stepped / move | 7) with | 8) when / as |
| 9) mixture | 10) recrossed | 11) for | 12) forces |
| 13) carried | 14) shared / suffered | 15) in | |

Key to Grammar Exercises

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

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| b) refused | c) managed | d) permitted / agreed / was invited |
| e) intend / plan | f) failed | g) mean |
| h) pretended | i) expect / wish | j) decided / made up his mind |

2. Rewrite these sentences as demonstrated in the first one.

- b. Jack asked Mary to return the book to library for me.
- c. Joe's teacher advised / asked him to enter the speech contest.
- d. The notice warns people to keep off the wet paint.
- e. My wife told (warned, reminded) me not to forget to take my ID card.
- f. Mrs. Jones told her husband that they could expect their children to come to the golden wedding anniversary.
- g. The doctor permitted Mr. White to take a sip of that brandy on his birthday.
- h. Pat invited Hilary and Mike to have a dinner with them the following Saturday.
- i. The villagers asked (warned, told) Ken to leave the house at once.
- j. The boys begged the policeman to let them off because they didn't know it was against the law.

3. Rewrite these sentences using not + a to-infinitive.

- a. My mother asked me not to smoke.
- b. I pretended not to see Jack when he nodded to me.
- c. I told John not to make his TV so loud.
- d. They promised not to poke their nose into their children's affairs.
- e. The computer reminded Mr. Hatchson not to forget to send a card to his father on Father's Day.
- f. The police warned all citizens not to drive in the freezing rain.
- g. Galileo's father begged him not to contradict the great Aristotle any more.
- h. Linda persuaded me not to give up trying.
- i. Peter warned me not to start business without a license.
- j. In a letter Jeff asked his parents not to send him money now that he had a part-time job.

4. Rewrite these sentences using a wh-word and a to-infinitive phrase.

- a. Lisa could not decide *what to* wear.
 - b. I don't know *where to* go.
 - c. She didn't know *what to* call his name.
 - d. She has forgotten *how to* ride a bicycle.
 - e. I don't remember / have forgotten *when to* start.
 - f. I never learned *how to* ice skate.
 - g. Can you tell me *how to* play?
 - h. Could you tell me *how to* open the briefcase?
 - i. Can you explain to me *how to* start the car?
 - j. Can you show me *how to* take this clock apart?
5. Study the following conjunctions and complete the sentences with words provided below.
- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| a. since / now that | b. even if / though | c. even if / if |
| d. as / so long as | e. since / now that | f. Now that / Since |
| g. if | h. though | i. as / so long as |
| j. though / even if | k. if / as long as | l. though |
| m. though / even if | n. since | o. since / now that |
6. Detect and correct errors in the following passage.
- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) humans→man | (2) anniversary→anniversaries |
| (4) on→in | |
| (5) had noticed→noticed | (5) cold winter→the cold winter |
| (6) following→followed | (9) was ready→were ready |
| (9) that summer→the summer | (10) while→when |
| (11) off from→off | |
| (12) were getting ready→were ready | |
| (12) the long long→the long, long | |
7. Put in articles where necessary.
- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|---------|---------|-------|---------|---------|
| 1) an | 2) an | 3) the | 4) a | 5) a | 6) / | 7) the | 8) the |
| 9) a | 10) a | 11) a | 12) the | 13) the | 14) a | 15) the | 16) the |

IV. TRANSLATION OF THE TEXT

圣诞黎明

他突然彻底地醒了。此时是早上四点钟，正是他父亲过去早上叫他起床帮助挤奶的时刻。奇怪的是怎么还有这个习惯。他的父亲已经故去三十年了，而他仍然是早晨四点钟就醒。但今天早上，因为恰逢圣诞节，他不准备再睡了。

现在圣诞节还有什么魅力？他的童年和青年时代已成为过去，连他自己的孩子也已长大成人，不在他身边了。

昨天他妻子说：“圣诞节不值得过了，也许——”