



普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材

★ 教育部大学外语推荐教材

新视野

NEW HORIZON
COLLEGE ENGLISH

大学英语

听说教程

<http://www.nhce.edu.cn>

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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新视野大学英语

听说教程 3

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前 言

大学英语的发展历程，可追溯到20世纪80年代初期。我国的外语教育家们博采古今中外之长，精心研究，推出了《大学英语教学大纲》和大学英语四、六级考试，编写了一套套各具特色的精品教材，创造了大学英语教学蓬勃发展、满园春色的今天！

新旧世纪的交替，不是一个简单的更迭，而是事物不断发展、循序渐进的过程。新世纪带来的是新的起点，新的追求，新的开拓。在教育战线上，我们看到了宏伟壮观的“面向21世纪教育振兴行动计划”、“新世纪高等教育改革工程”、“新世纪网络课程建设工程”等一系列新世纪的大手笔。

“新世纪网络课程建设工程”是经国务院批准的、由教育部实施的“面向21世纪振兴行动计划”的重点工程。“新世纪网络课程建设工程”计划用两年左右的时间，建设200门左右的基础性网络课程。《新视野大学英语》便是其中之一，它像一枝刚刚破土而出的幼苗，沐浴着新世纪的曙光，带着思索与遐想，来到了大学英语教师和学生的身旁。它是教育部普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材，也是教育部大学外语推荐教材。我们作为《新视野大学英语》的作者，怀着无限的诚挚，愿与广大高校英语界的同仁们共同探讨大学英语再上一个新台阶的思路。

一、《新视野大学英语》的探索

《新视野大学英语》的设计、编写和制作过程是一个向同仁学习的过程，一个上下求索的过程。这种探索主要体现在以下几个方面：

1. 传统的课本与光盘、网络课程

《新视野大学英语》这套教材同步提供课本、光盘与网络课程。传统的课本是几千年文化的承袭，为人类培养了一代又一代的社会栋梁。课本有其特有的编写体系，摒弃课本会严重影响长期形成的教学理念。课本仍然是不可取代的、行之有效的根本性教学工具。课本与光盘、网络课程的同步推出，有助于拓宽教学内容，使教学内容可以从课本开始，通过因特网这一媒介，延伸到多元化的信息世界；课本与光盘、网络课程的同步推出，有助于广大教师对教与学的思维转化和手段更新，使传统的“灌注式教学”能逐步演化到自主选择、参与式的教学；课本与光盘、网络课程的同步推出，会引起教学模式的转变，既可以实现由教师现场指导的实时同步学习，也可以实现在教学计划指导下的非实时自学，还可以实现通过使用电子邮件、网上讨论区、网络通话等手段的小组合作型学习等。

2. 课堂教学与网络教学

《新视野大学英语》不仅继承了传统课堂教学的优良传统，还兼有网络课程的许多长处：不仅包括教学内容的传输，还有学生学业管理模块；不仅跟踪学生的学与练的过程，还自动记录学习的情况，提供平时学习成绩的查询。此外，网络课程还为教师提供了试题库及实施考试的工具和环境。《新视野大学英语》充分利用了网络实时和异时交互的工具，在网络课件内量身定做了自己的网上讨论区和电子邮件及邮件列表系统，使学生在《新视野大学英语》网站上方便快捷地实现互动交流，开展小组合作型学习。然而这一切只是对课堂教学的延伸、补充和加强，绝对不是取代课堂教学。面对面的课堂教学仍然是师生交互的重要手段。在网络课程内容日益丰富的情况下，教师应适量减少内容的重复讲解，同时要加强面授形式的课堂教学与辅导。



3. 基本教学内容与教学内容的拓宽

《新视野大学英语》的网络课程提供了极为详尽的教学内容，其中包含了传统教学模式中最基本的东西。同时，网络课程还提供了网上工具，便于教师自行制作教案或修改网络已提供的教案，以便丰富和完善教学内容。此外，网络课程还利用互联网的便捷，提供了与课文内容相关的网址，为学生提供了个性化学习的空间。但有一点不可忽视，即面对基本教学内容与拓宽的教学内容之间的选择，教师应以基本教学内容作为教学的主战场。

4. 语言学理论与教学实践

从20世纪80年代开始，许多语言学、应用语言学的著作开始被陆续引进我国，广大高校英语教师在教学实践的同时，潜心研读理论，主动将理论应用于教学实践和教学科研。《新视野大学英语》的编委在设计、编写和制作的过程中，就十分注意理论对实践的指导作用。

著名的语言学家 Widdowson 指出：“以交际为目的的语言教学要求一种教学方法，即把语言技能和交际能力结合在一起。”他又指出，“从课堂教学的角度来说，尽管在课堂中有些练习或活动可能会侧重于某一种技能的训练，可是其成功往往需要学习者使用到其他的交际技能。”《新视野大学英语》就体现了这样一种以应用为本，听、说、读、写多位一体的教材设计理念，把提高学生综合应用能力放在首位。其配套的《读写教程》与《听说教程》在内容上联系紧密，听、说、读、写练习互为补充，浑然一体。

根据第二语言或外语习得理论，阅读文章的长度和生词量之间应该有一定的比例关系。课文长度是一个值得注意的问题：课文过长，会造成课堂教学操作上的困难；课文过短，会使生词相对集中，生词量过多，造成学习者理解上的困难，而频繁的查阅生词会挫伤学习者的阅读积极性。《新视野大学英语》对阅读课文的长度有适当的控制，如《读写教程》一级的课文一般在700词左右，《读写教程》二级的课文在800词左右，《读写教程》三、四级的课文在900词左右，快速阅读则每篇控制在300词左右。每篇课文出现的单词的数量控制在课文总词量的5%至7%左右。

A University Grammar of English 的作者之一 Quirk 曾经指出：“我们的眼光……应该重点放在词汇的共核上，该共核构成了任何英语语体——无论多么专业的语体——的主要部分。不掌握词汇的共核，对于任何语体来说，都无法达到比学舌水平稍好一点的流利程度。”著名的语言学家、Cobuild 系列词典的主编 John Sinclair 也提出：“在没有特定指导方针的前提下，我们可以建议任何英语学习者把学习的重点放在：(a)语言中的最常见词形；(b)词汇的核心用法；(c)它们构成的典型组合搭配。”《新视野大学英语》教材的编写也体现了对核心词汇的关注和重视，《新视野大学英语》第一级的起点为1,800单词，在1~4级教材中覆盖全部的核心词汇四级词汇，在5~6级教材中覆盖全部的六级词汇。

语言学家 Harmer 指出：“如果我们希望学生学到的语言是在真实生活中能够使用的语言，那么在教材编写中接受性技能和产出性技能的培养也应该像在生活中那样有机结合在一起，注重各分项能力训练之间的衔接和互补及篇章层次上的一体化技能培训，孤立地发展某项技能显然是荒谬的。”《新视野大学英语》所有栏目和练习的编写，均紧扣课文进行，彼此衔接和补充。语篇分析、写作、阅读技能、内容概要等全部取材于课文。我们认为课文是最佳的语篇分析素材和写作范本，也是阅读技能分析和操练的素材。

5. 教学与测试

测试是教学的重要检测和评估手段。测试理论与实践的发展，为我们提供了各种不同性质、不同目的的测试。在教学过程中，我们选择以学业测试为主线，引导学生在教材学习上

多下功夫。《新视野大学英语》同步提供了每级教材的试题库。教师可以根据教学进度和学生的学习情况,选择某一个或几个单元,选择某一个或几个题型作为测试内容。测试的时间也可以根据需要进行五分钟的小测验,或两个小时的综合测试。教师既可以从题库中选择试题,也可以删改或增加试题。试题库提供的试题可以在学校局域网上进行测试,组织几个甚至更多的教室同步测试,也可以在不联网的情况下组织测试,或在计算机上实现无纸化测试。当然也允许教师从试题库获取试卷、录音,在打印之后,用传统的方式组织小测验或测试。

6. 教学与科研

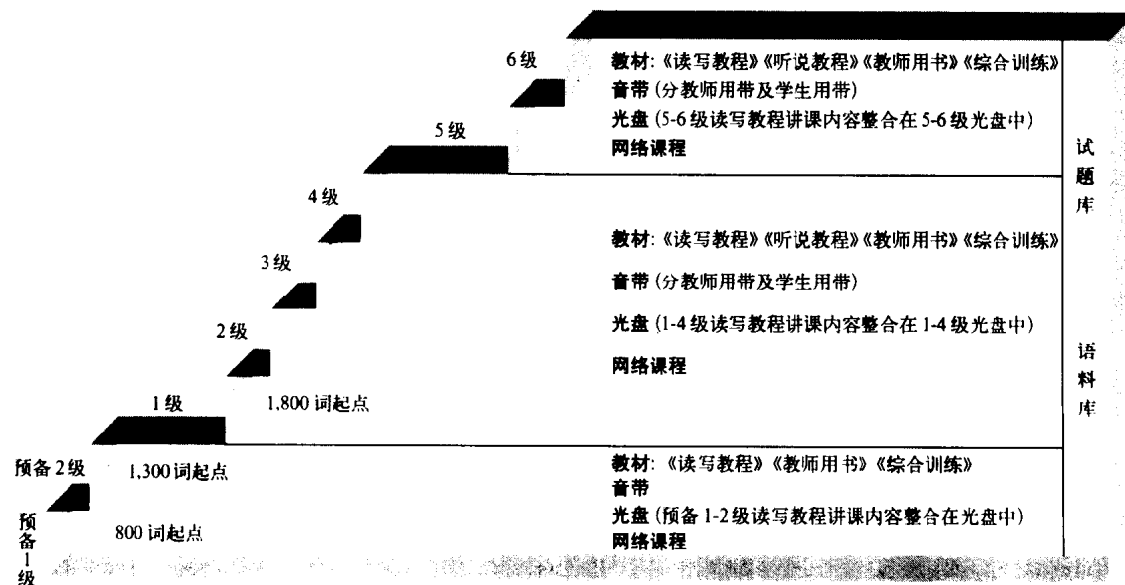
《新视野大学英语》的设计、编写和制作过程是一个教学与科研相结合的探索过程,反过来它又为高校外语教学科研提供了交流和探讨的园地。在编写过程中,我们同时设计和制作了配套专用的语料库。根据目前情况,估计语料库的最终规模可达到150万词左右,相当于国外著名的Brown和LOB语料库的最初规模,也相当于最近国外学术界推出的Cobuild TEFL的规模,可以适用于各种不同用途的研究。语料库的建立既为本套教材的编写提供了素材,也为对本套教材作评估的有识之士提供了依据。

7. 《读写教程》、《听说教程》与《综合训练》的关系

《新视野大学英语》的《读写教程》以题材为中心组织单元,但每个单元的三篇课文的体裁形式不一定完全相同。《听说教程》配合《读写教程》的中心话题展开并组织听、说训练,《综合训练》则配合《读写教程》对词汇、语法、结构、翻译、阅读等多方面提供进一步操练的内容。《新视野大学英语》通过《读写教程》这一主线,以培养读、写、译的能力为主,同时结合《听说教程》与《综合训练》,全面培养听、说、读、写、译的能力。

二、《新视野大学英语》的框架结构

《新视野大学英语》拥有课本、光盘与网络课程三种不同的载体,既可以选择使用,也可以组合使用。《新视野大学英语》的主教材每一级分别有《读写教程》、《听说教程》、《综合训练》以及《教师用书》。现把《新视野大学英语》全套教材的框架结构图示如下:



注: 试题库只以软件包形式向使用院校或单位提供。

三、《新视野大学英语》的编写和制作队伍

《新视野大学英语》项目总负责人、教材总主编为上海交通大学郑树棠教授。

《新视野大学英语》顾问有胡文仲、杨惠中、汪榕培、Frank Borchardt(美国)、Joyce Wilkinson(加拿大)。

参加《新视野大学英语》编写、制作的单位有：上海交通大学、清华大学、东北大学、哈尔滨工业大学、同济大学、北京师范大学、华东理工大学、北京理工大学、北方交通大学、上海大学、上海师范大学、北京工业大学、天津大学、南开大学、石油大学等。

《新视野大学英语》编委会成员有(以姓氏笔画为序)：王亚平、王基鹏、王焱华、毛忠明、许建平、李思国、乔梦铎、辛丁、陈永捷、吴江、吴树敬、陆伟忠、汪家树、罗立胜、金启军、周国强、周俊英、郑树棠、胡全生、顾大喜、徐玲、徐钟、黄跃华、嵇伟武。

参加《新视野大学英语》编写、制作的有全国十余所大学的几十名资深教授和中青年骨干教师。

新世纪的到来标志着一个新的开端。《新视野大学英语》带给我们的是辛勤的耕耘，无尽的探索。它像一枝刚刚破土而出的幼苗，需要我们去灌溉和呵护；它提供给广大教师的是教学、实践、再创造、再发展的园地。岁月的交替，不是我们追求的终结，而是新的追求的开始，《新视野大学英语》在实践中能否成功，关键在于我们是否辛勤地付出。我们愿以自己的汗水来浇灌这块园地的鲜花，使之更加绚丽多彩。

《新视野大学英语》编委会

2002年12月



编写及使用说明

《听说教程》是《新视野大学英语》的主干教材之一，分1-6级，每级10单元，供一个学期使用。

《听说教程》与《读写教程》密切配合，以《读写教程》的主干课文 Passage A 的主题为基础，充分利用课文中已学过的语言素材进行听说训练。通过听说训练进一步消化《读写教程》所学的内容，集中对听说、尤其是说的技能进行由易到难的训练，使学生在提高读写能力的同时，也提高听说能力，从而达到提高综合应用能力的目的。

《听说教程》一、二级为基础阶段，要求学生在听懂不同情景的短篇对话、幽默故事和短文的基础上，着重训练复述、问答和对话的能力。从三级开始，难度逐渐提高，转向以话题为中心，在听懂语言材料的基础上进行讨论、辩论、评述和短篇演说，听力和听说材料的难度和长度逐渐增加，提示逐渐减少，使学生有更多的发挥余地。

《新视野大学英语：听说教程 3》分四个部分：

第一部分为听力训练。设计有 Understanding Short Conversations, Understanding Long Conversations, Understanding Passages 等内容。

第二部分为说的能力训练。设计有 Practicing Conversational Skills, 为语言功能意念训练，贯彻大纲所提出的有关语言功能意念的教学要求。说的能力训练主要围绕《读写教程》课文 A 篇的内容进行复述和讨论，内容由浅入深。

第三部分为听说训练。听说相结合，先听后说，有 Taking Notes, Retelling, Role-playing 等内容。

第四部分为课外练习。主要包括口头报告等。

我们建议在使用《听说教程》时，课外以听为主，课内以说为主，听与说相结合。《听说教程》配有光盘和音带。

《新视野大学英语》总主编为上海交通大学郑树棠教授。

《新视野大学英语：听说教程 3》主编为东北大学李思国，参加编写的主要人员有东北大学金敬红、朱蔓、姜焱、李欣、高丽新，石油大学王基鹏、徐淑仙、冼峰、邓岚等。本书由郑树棠教授和美籍专家 William Bruce 审定全稿。

在从事材料整理、计算机处理等方面上海交通大学陈庆昌、冯宗祥、赵勇、管博、王秀文、朱一凡、杨敏敏、胡海燕、阮晓辉、孙华萍等做了大量工作，在此一并表示感谢。

编者

2002年12月



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Unit 1

THE EXPENSIVE FANTASY OF LORD WILLIAMS

LISTENING

Understanding Short Conversations



Listening Task

Listen to the following 20 short conversations. Each conversation is followed by ONE question. After you hear the question, there'll be a break of 15 seconds. During the break, you'll read the four choices marked (A), (B), (C) and (D), and decide which one is the best answer.

- (A) The contribution of a noble.
(B) The crime of a noble.
(C) The crime of a gunman.
(D) The punishment of a criminal.
- (A) The professor was late on purpose.
(B) The professor was late because of a traffic jam.
(C) The professor was unwilling to give the lecture.
(D) Too many people attended the lectures so that the hall was overcrowded.
- (A) The woman has been on business for a long time.
(B) The woman was injured during the holiday.
(C) The woman has been busy fixing up her cottage.
(D) The woman spent her holiday in a village.
- (A) She is indifferent to it.
(B) She is enthusiastic about it.

- (C) She is reluctant to offer any help.
(D) She is against it.
5. (A) They haven't got a good manager.
(B) They can't borrow enough money from the bank to run the business.
(C) The construction work is too hard.
(D) The service programs of the banks need to be improved.
6. (A) She is depressed.
(B) She is delighted.
(C) She is surprised.
(D) She doesn't care.
7. (A) The money should be raised by the community itself.
(B) The money will play a critical role in restoring the community.
(C) The foundation should have given twice as much as \$10,000.
(D) The foundation needs people's contribution.
8. (A) The man was officially declared to be guilty of dishonesty.
(B) The man was arrested for having a gun.
(C) The man was officially declared to be guilty of killing.
(D) The man was out of his mind.
9. (A) To go to a different restaurant.
(B) To go to that outstanding restaurant.
(C) To wear different clothes.
(D) To ask her husband to go with her.
10. (A) The man is too busy to go there.
(B) The man doesn't agree with the woman.
(C) The man plans to go there if he is free.
(D) The man wants to find another place to visit.
11. (A) People's interest in computer games.
(B) The problem of computer crimes.
(C) The dissatisfaction of the bank employees with their salary.
(D) The new measures taken by the banks.
12. (A) He has no opinion about him.
(B) He dislikes the boss.
(C) He wants to find a new job.
(D) He likes the boss.
13. (A) They should help him overcome his embarrassment.
(B) They should avoid seeing him.
(C) They should not talk about what happened to his face.
(D) They should not let people stay around him.
14. (A) The speaker hopes for modernization in Beijing.

- (B) The speaker suggests destroying old houses in Beijing.
(C) The speaker hopes to preserve some cultural treasures like *Siheyuan*.
(D) The speaker hopes to rebuild some old houses for tourists.
15. (A) Between an interviewer and a criminal.
(B) Between a teacher and a student.
(C) Between a bank teller and a customer.
(D) Between a father and a son.
16. (A) In the street.
(B) In a hotel.
(C) At an airport.
(D) In a travel agency.
17. (A) He has completed the first step.
(B) He has no time to go on with the restoration.
(C) It is about time for the work to be completed.
(D) The restoration work is being done gradually.
18. (A) People need more markets.
(B) The city needs more old houses.
(C) This shopping center is quite old.
(D) New shopping centers are very common.
19. (A) In England.
(B) In Scotland.
(C) In Sweden.
(D) In Switzerland.
20. (A) They are in financial difficulties.
(B) They are accustomed to the present life.
(C) They are longing for the life in the city.
(D) They are divorced.

Understanding Long Conversations



Listening Task

Listen to the following two long conversations. Each conversation is followed by FIVE questions. After you hear a question, there'll be a break of 10 seconds. During the break, you'll read the four choices marked (A), (B), (C) and (D), and decide which one is the best answer.

UNIT 1

Conversation 1

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. (A) He was the man who looked after Thomas' father everyday.
(B) He was the doctor of Thomas' father.
(C) He was the lawyer of Thomas' father.
(D) He was the man who took care of the gardens of Thomas' father.
2. (A) To Thomas' uncle.
(B) To Thomas' aunt.
(C) To Thomas' brother.
(D) To Thomas' sister.
3. (A) They argued about Thomas' job.
(B) They argued about Thomas' marriage.
(C) They argued about the will of Thomas' father.
(D) They argued about their house.
4. (A) \$50,000.
(B) \$100,000.
(C) \$25,000.
(D) \$15,000.
5. (A) Because of the wrong date of the second will.
(B) Because of the wrong amount of money Martin mentioned.
(C) Because of Martin's attitude towards Thomas.
(D) Because of the wrong place where Thomas' father prepared his second will.

Conversation 2

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

6. (A) A shop assistant.
(B) A customer.
(C) A policeman.
(D) A manager.
7. (A) In the street.
(B) In a store.
(C) At the cinema.
(D) In the hospital.
8. (A) In order to know her.
(B) In order to help her.
(C) In order to have a look in the woman's bag.
(D) In order to rob the woman of her bag.
9. (A) She is going to attend a party.
(B) She is going to catch a train.

- (C) She is going to visit a friend.
(D) She is going to see a doctor.
10. (A) Ten men's watches.
(B) Some jewels.
(C) Many books.
(D) Some cigarettes.

Understanding Passages



Listening Task

Listen to the following four passages. Each passage is followed by FIVE questions. After you hear a question, there'll be a break of 10 seconds. During the break, you'll read the four choices marked (A), (B), (C) and (D), and decide which one is the best answer.

To Help You

pickpocket: a person who steals money, etc. from other people's pockets, esp. in crowded places

microwave (oven): a type of oven that cooks food very quickly 微波炉

the Department of Treasury: a government department that controls public income 财政部

ghetto: an area of a town lived in by any social group, typically crowded and with poor housing conditions

mayor: head of a city

bribe: sth. given, offered or promised to sb. to influence or persuade him to do sth. (often dishonestly) for the giver

Passage 1

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- (A) A slightly drunken man.
(B) A clever and calm man.
(C) An old and fat man.
(D) A well-dressed rich traveler.
- (A) In quiet places.
(B) In the companies.
(C) In crowded places.
(D) In the parks.
- (A) He will be fined heavily.
(B) He will be put into prison for three to five years.

- (C) He will be criticized by policemen.
 - (D) He will be beaten and then set free.
4. (A) He will work hard to make up for what he has done.
(B) He will change his way of life and improve greatly.
(C) He will go to college to receive more education.
(D) He will commit more serious crimes.
5. (A) He wants to show that he is a good observer.
(B) He intends to warn us against pickpockets.
(C) He helps us to learn some skills of the pickpockets.
(D) He shows us how a pickpocket steals things.


Passage 2

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the passage you have just heard.

6. (A) There is something wrong with people's values.
(B) Something is wrong with American police officers.
(C) Something goes wrong with the area of honesty.
(D) American society does not want to be responsible.
7. (A) They have more self-discipline.
(B) They have more honesty.
(C) They have less self-discipline.
(D) They have less honesty.
8. (A) They look down upon criminals.
(B) They try to find excuses for criminals.
(C) They do not show sympathy for people in trouble.
(D) They think criminals will commit more crimes after being set free.
9. (A) Parents will take better care of their children.
(B) School will make more efforts to help those troubled students.
(C) Criminals will try to impose more internal controls on themselves.
(D) No one will be responsible for anything.
10. (A) More respect for each other.
(B) Government control.
(C) Severe punishment.
(D) Inner controls.

Passage 3

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 
11. (A) Because her boss raised her salary.
(B) Because she got some extra money.
(C) Because she got married.
(D) Because she met an old friend.

12. (A) The money was lost.
(B) The money was stolen.
(C) The money was burned.
(D) The money was very dirty.
13. (A) \$ 17.
(B) \$ 70.
(C) \$ 462.
(D) \$ 231.
14. (A) She bought a good microwave.
(B) She gave it to friends who needed money.
(C) She gave the money to her parents.
(D) She deposited the money in a bank.
15. (A) She should look after her things well.
(B) Money could solve all the problems.
(C) She should ask others for help when in difficulty.
(D) People were more important than money.

Passage 4

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. (A) They were tough and cruel.
(B) They were kind and polite.
(C) They were intelligent.
(D) They were hostile.
17. (A) They are not city or state employees.
(B) It's difficult for them to cross the border into a neighboring state to catch a criminal.
(C) Ordinary citizens think they are inefficient.
(D) These cities have large ghettos and organized crimes.
18. (A) American policemen have to use their guns more often.
(B) Their wives are in fear that their husbands might be shot down.
(C) They often travel through forests and deserts.
(D) They have to deal with more criminals.
19. (A) They do little to help the children.
(B) They look down upon the children.
(C) They do a lot to help the children.
(D) They adopt some of the children.
20. (A) Finance.
(B) The cultural circle.
(C) Economics.
(D) Politics.