



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

第二版为普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材
曾获全国普通高等学校优秀教材一等奖

Practical English

Workbook

实用英语 综合训练与自测

2

《实用英语》教材编写组 编

第四版

Fourth Edition



高等教育出版社
Higher Education Press



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江苏工业学院图书馆
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内容提要

《实用英语》系列教材是教育部规划的高职高专公共英语教材。本套教材 1995 年正式出版发行,先后进行了两次修订。为了更加有利于学生英语应用能力的培养,结合《实用英语》的教学使用反馈情况,编写组以教育部颁发的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》为依据,现对《实用英语》进行第三次修订。

本书为《实用英语综合训练与自测 2》(第四版)。全书共有 8 个单元和 3 套模拟试题。每单元包括读写技能训练、听说技能训练、词汇结构训练和自我测试训练四部分;模拟试题包括 1—4 单元和 5—8 单元模拟试题各一套以及 1—8 单元模拟试题一套。

本书附有 MP3 录音光盘并配有网络资源。网络资源请用防伪码登录中国外语网(www.cflo.edu.cn)获取。

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第四版前言

《实用英语》是国内最早专为高职高专英语教学编写的教材之一。自 1995 年正式出版以来,它所坚持的内容的实用性、教学的针对性和编写的科学性受到了使用者的欢迎,先后被列为“面向 21 世纪课程教材”、“21 世纪高职高专规划教材”、“普通高等教育‘九五’教育部重点教材”,第二版获得全国普通高等学校优秀教材一等奖,第四版被列为“普通高等教育‘十一五’国家级规划教材”。

本教材在编写过程中注意吸收现代外语教学理论中适合我国英语教学实际的内容,结合我国外语教学中行之有效的理论和方法以及我国高职高专英语教学的现状,力求正确处理好打好语言基础和加强语言应用的关系,突出英语实际运用能力的培养,并注意结合学生毕业后实际工作的需要,将语言基础能力与实际涉外交际能力的培养有机结合。

《实用英语》(第四版)系列教材紧扣当前高职高专英语教学改革的发展目标和发展方向,修订了原第三版的《综合教程》1—3、《教师参考书》1—3、《综合训练与自测》1—3 和《泛读教程》1—3。修订后的《综合训练与自测》保留了部分《综合训练与自测》(第三版)的内容,合编了《泛读教程》(第三版)的部分内容,并加编了相关练习和答案。《实用英语综合教程 4》、《实用英语教师参考书 4》、《实用英语综合训练与自测 4》和《实用英语泛读教程 4》未作修订,供广大高职院校师生继续使用。

本书为《综合训练与自测 2》(第四版),对第三版每单元的第一部分(Reading, Writing & Translating)作了较大的修订,替换了与单元主题不够切合的文章,并根据新的内容重新编写了相应的练习和答案。书后附有 MP3 录音光盘和网络资源,供广大师生教学使用。

《综合训练与自测 2》(第四版)由广东韶关学院安晓灿教授负责修订。

编者对使用本教材的师生表示感谢,感谢他们对本教材编写工作的支持和使用教材后给予的反馈意见,同时也希望他们在今后的使用过程中继续提出宝贵意见,以使本教材能得到进一步改进。

编 者
2009 年 7 月

第三版修订说明

《实用英语》系列教材是一套供高职高专英语课程使用的教材。自1995年正式出版发行以来,它所坚持内容的实用性、教学的针对性和编写教材的科学性受到了使用者的热烈欢迎。广大师生把它看作我国专科层次英语教学自己的教材。与此同时,他们本着爱护和培育这块英语教学园地的精神,希望《实用英语》在发扬其优点的同时,能及时对其存在的不足进行适当的修订,使之更加完善,更加符合当前高职高专层次英语教学的需要。为此,我们根据近年来广大师生提出的改进意见,再次对《实用英语》的《综合教程》、《泛读教程》、《综合训练与自测》和《教师参考书》进行了修订。同时,我们还把原《实用英语》的业务英语接续篇《实用业务英语》纳入到《实用英语》的体系中,变成《实用英语》的第四册,从而使这次修订的《实用英语》成为一套既含基础英语又含业务英语的完整的实用英语教程。

修订后的《实用英语》(第三版)仍然分为《综合教程》、《泛读教程》、《综合训练与自测》和《教师参考书》。根据当前高职高专英语教学的实际情况,各册教程均由原来的10个单元修订为8个单元,对技能训练部分的项目作了少量调整,并调换了部分单元的课文。修订后的《实用英语》按照《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》(2000年)中的词汇表重新对课文的分课词汇表进行了标记和增删。

《实用英语综合训练与自测2》(第三版)删减了原第4、9、10单元,将原第一册第10单元调到本册第1单元,原第二册的第1、2、3单元变为2、3、4单元,5—8单元不变。并对部分词汇作了相应的调整。本书的修订工作由长春工程学院安晓灿教授负责。

《实用英语》(第二版)系列教材曾获2002年全国高等学校优秀教材一等奖。为了使《实用英语》不断完善,编者希望使用本书的教师和学生在使用过程中继续提出宝贵意见。

编 者
2004年4月

第二版修订说明

《实用英语》自 1995 年正式出版发行以来，它所坚持的内容的实用性、教学的针对性和编写教材的科学性受到了使用者的热烈欢迎。广大师生把它看作我国专科层次英语教学自己的教材。与此同时，他们本着爱护和培育这块英语教学园地的精神，希望《实用英语》在发扬其优点的同时，能及时对其存在的不足进行适当的修订，使之更加完善，更加符合当前专科层次英语教学的需要。为此，我们根据近年来广大师生提出的改进意见，对《实用英语》的《综合教程》、《教师参考书》和《综合训练与自测》进行了如下调整和修订：

一、《综合教程》

1. 对每单元的结构进行了如下调整：

调整前	调整后
课文 A (Text A)	课文 A (Text A)
课文 B (Text B)	课文 B (Text B)
● 阅读技能实践 (Reading Skills)	技能训练 (Skills Development and Practice)
综合练习 (Comprehensive Practice)	● 阅读技能实践 (Reading Skills)
● 写作实践 (Guided Writing)	● 翻译实践 (Translation Practice)
● 翻译实践 (Translation Practice)	● 写作实践 (Guided Writing)
● 听与说 (Listening and Speaking)	● 听与说 (Listening and Speaking)

2. 对听说训练部分进行了较大的调整：

- 1) 听力训练适当降低了难度，主要是 Listening Passage 部分。修订后的听力训练文章短小精悍，生动有趣，且尽可能与 Conversation Practice 所涉及的话题相关，使听与说的训练更紧密结合；
- 2) 会话练习按功能和情景两大类进行了局部调整，第一、二册以功能为主线，第三册以情景为依托，并把话题情景加以具体化，使之尽可能适合中国学生在国内可能会遇到的涉外交际场景，以增强会话训练的针对性和实用性。

3. 对写作练习部分进行了局部调整：

原书的写作部分分为“基础训练”和“实用英语写作”两个小模块，这是本书的特色之一，受到师生们的好评。但基础训练部分有的练习偏长偏难，这次作了适当简化或更新。对部分应用文进行了删换，删除了部分内容偏专的商业信函，增补了传真、求学信、成绩单和公证书等专科学生可能会实际使用的涉外应用文。

4. 把《综合教程》中的部分综合练习与《综合训练与自测》中的相关内容合并统一编排，使练习更加紧凑合理。

5. 调整了个别课文与相应练习。

二、《教师参考书》

依照《综合教程》的调整和修订，《教师参考书》也相应调整和修订了练习答案、录音脚本、课文译文等内容。

三、《综合训练与自测》

增加了构词法的例示，修订了词汇练习部分。

修订工作由孔庆炎教授总负责，《综合教程》和《教师参考书》中的听说部分由姜怡、姜欣修订编写，应用文部分由安晓灿、刘然修订编写，课文部分由向前进修订编写，《综合训练与自测》由余渭深、刘寅齐、安晓灿修订编写。

本修订版承蒙《实用英语》第一版总主编吴银庚教授和华南理工大学郭杰克教授审阅，在此谨表示衷心地感谢。

修订后的《实用英语》在保持了第一版注重基础，强调实用特点的同时，练习更加紧凑，结构更加合理。它不仅适用于高等专科学校的学生，也适用于高等职业教育的学生。希望广大师生在使用过程中继续提出宝贵意见。

编 者

1999年4月

第一版前言

《实用英语综合训练与自测》第一册是《实用英语》教材第一册的同步自学练习用书。《实用英语》教材是由高等教育出版社出版、国家教委推荐使用的普通高等专科通用英语教材。《实用英语综合训练与自测》第一册根据《普通高等专科英语课程教学基本要求》的精神,紧扣《实用英语》第一册教材各单元的教学内容,力求扩展和巩固教材所涉及的读、写、译、听、说等语言技能和词汇、语法等语言知识。

本书共由 10 个自学练习单元和 5 个自测练习单元组成。自学练习各单元由读、写、译,听与说,词汇与结构三部分构成。自测练习各单元有听、读、词汇与结构、综合填空、翻译、写作 6 大类题目。

本书篇章选材新颖,题材广泛,内容丰富,风格各异,短小精悍,难度适中,集趣味性、知识性、实用性于一体。学生在提高语言能力的同时,亦可了解英语语言国家的经济文化及社会风俗等多方面的知识,有助于提高学生的文化教养。

全书练习突出语言技能和语言知识的综合训练,强调在阅读训练的基础上展开写和译技能的训练;强调在听力训练的基础上进行口头表达的训练。听写、词汇等练习与教材密切配合,以期达到复习巩固教材学习内容的目的。每单元的结构练习突出一个语法项目,注意归纳、拓展和加深教材所展现的语言知识。

练习形式丰富,学学、练练、测测结合,生动活泼,能激发学生课外自学英语的积极性。

本书除可用作《实用英语》第一册的课外练习外,也可作为大学英语一年级的辅助教材和具有大学一年级相应水平的英语爱好者的自学教材。

《实用英语综合训练与自测》总主编为孔庆炎。

《实用英语综合训练与自测》第二册的主编为安晓灿,编者为刘然、包兰宇、黄星、景志华。

本书在编写过程中曾受到在重庆大学中英 ELT 教学合作项目工作的英国专家 Dorothy Humphrey 女士的支持和帮助,我们在此深表感谢。

编者
1997 年 5 月

自学单元主要内容一览表

单 元	读、写、译	听与说	词 汇	语 法
UNIT 1	1. When the Computer Is Down 2. Mark & Spencer 3. Scan This Web Site	Agreeing and Disagreeing	Word Formation	Infinitive After Adjective
	Test Yourself			
UNIT 2	1. Protection for Consumers in the USA 2. Getaway People Use XYZ Petrol 3. Who Gets Promoted	Asking and Telling the Time	Word Formation	So/Such
	Test Yourself			
UNIT 3	1. Different Peoples, Different Cultures 2. The Job Interview 3. You and Your Breakfast	Shopping	Word Formation	Have Somebody Do Something/ Have Something Done
	Test Yourself			
UNIT 4	1. Customer Relations 2. Eye Contact 3. Buses Are a Good Test of Virtue	Asking for Permission	Word Formation	Noun Clauses
	Test Yourself			
UNIT 5	1. Making a Cultural Change 2. The Secret Language of Success 3. Finding My Way Back	Making Suggestions	Word Formation	Modal Verbs
	Test Yourself			
UNIT 6	1. The Email Murderer 2. Television: How It Affects Us 3. The Wallet PC	Accepting and Refusing	Word Formation	Subjunctive Mood
	Test Yourself			
UNIT 7	1. The Telephone Age 2. Auto-photo Kiosks in the US 3. Whales	Making Requests	Word Formation	V-ing as Adverbial
	Test Yourself			
UNIT 8	1. An Attempted Murder 2. The Virtue Called Devotion 3. The Lost Ring	Making Questions	Word Formation	Restrictive and Non-restrictive Relative Clauses
	Test Yourself			

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I. Reading, Writing & Translating

1. Practice through reading

Passage 1

● Pre-reading questions

1. Do you often use a computer?
2. What do you do when your computer goes down?



Are you ready to read? Don't forget your starting time: ____ : ____ : ____

When the Computer Is Down¹

The most frightening words in the English language are, "Our computer is down." You hear it more and more as you go about trying to conduct your business.

The other day I was at the airport attempting to buy a ticket to Washington and the attendant said, "I'm sorry. I can't sell you a ticket. Our computer is down."

"What do you mean your computer is down? Is it depressed²?"

"No, it can't be depressed. That's why it's down."

"So if your computer is down, just write me out a ticket."

"I can't write you out a ticket. The computer is the only one allowed to issue tickets on the plane." I looked down the counter and every passenger agent was just standing there drinking coffee and staring into a blank screen.

"What do all you people do?"

"We give the computer the information about your trip, and then it tells us whether you can fly with us or not."

"So when it goes down, you go down with it."

"That's very good, sir. I haven't heard it put that way before."

-
1. down: 常作“出毛病”讲，也作“沮丧”讲；说话人故意曲解其义，故有下问。
 2. depressed: 此处作“沮丧”讲；下句里作“按下”讲，回答者也不甘示弱。

"How long will the computer be down?" I wanted to know.

"I have no idea. Sometimes it's down for ten minutes. Sometimes for two hours. There is no way we can find out without asking the computer, and since it's down it won't answer us."

"Don't you have a backup computer, when the main computer goes down?"

"I doubt it. Do you know what one of these things costs?"

"Let's forget the computer. What about your planes? They're still flying, aren't they?"

"I couldn't tell you without asking the computer, and as I told you ..."

"I know, it's down. Maybe I could just go to the gate and ask the pilot if he's flying to Washington," I suggested.

"I wouldn't know what gate to send you to."

"I'll try them all," I said.

"Even if the pilot was going to Washington, he couldn't take you if you didn't have a ticket."

"Why don't I give you money and you could give me a receipt and I could show that to the pilot as proof that I paid?"

"We wouldn't know what to charge. The computer is the only one who keeps track of air fares because they change every hour."

"How about my credit card¹?"

"That's even worse. When our computer is down, it can't notify the credit-card computer to charge the fare to your account."

"Is there any other airline flying to Washington within the next few hours?"

"I wouldn't know," he said, pointing at the dark screen. "Only 'IT' knows."

"And at the moment 'IT' don't know nothing²."

"IT knows it," he said defensively, "'IT' just can't tell me."

By this time there were a few people standing in lines. The words soon spread to other travelers that "the computer is down." Nobody knew exactly what this meant, but some people went white³, some people started to cry and still others kicked their luggage.

A man in a red jacket came out, "Please don't get excited. Wichita⁴ has been notified. "

"What's Wichita got to do with it?" I asked.

"That's where our main computer went down. But as soon as it gets over its trouble, it's going to buy everyone who missed his plane a free drink."

(561 words)

1. credit card: 信用卡

2. 'IT' don't know nothing: 非正式英语 = It doesn't know anything.

3. went white: 脸色发白

4. Wichita: 威奇托 (美国城市名)

Ending Time: ____ : ____ : ____

Total Time: ____ m ____ s

**If you have spent**

- a) less than 9.5 minutes, you are a wonderful reader.
- b) around 10 minutes, you are OK at reading.
- c) more than 11 minutes, you need more practice in reading.

Comprehension

Choose the best answers according to the passage.

1. Which of the following best explains the meaning of the sentence "Our computer is down"? _____.
 - A) Our computer is in low spirits
 - B) Our computer has broken down
 - C) Our computer has been destroyed
 - D) Our computer is turned down
2. The attendant can't sell the author a ticket because _____.
 - A) all the tickets have been sold out
 - B) no plane is flying to Washington
 - C) the computer doesn't work
 - D) he is busy drinking coffee
3. The passenger agents at the airport _____ at work.
 - A) rely on their computers
 - B) drink a lot of coffee
 - C) write out tickets by hand
 - D) are cold to the passengers
4. The author can't use his credit card because _____.
 - A) there is no money on his bank account
 - B) the airport only takes cash
 - C) only the computer can deal with credit cards
 - D) credit cards are unreliable
5. On hearing the news that "The computer is down", _____.
 - A) some passengers turned white
 - B) some even began to cry
 - C) others kicked their luggage
 - D) all of the above
6. In the end the author most probably _____.
 - A) got a ticket to Washington
 - B) was given a free drink
 - C) missed his plane
 - D) had to go to another city

7. From the passage it can be inferred that _____.
A) the management of the airport is poor
B) passengers often get angry with the airport
C) the passengers are all flying to Washington
D) the airport depends too much on computers
8. This passage is most probably to make _____.
A) a humorous joke about the attendant who can't write out a ticket
B) an irony on modern society which depends so much on computers
C) a criticism of the passenger agents who drink coffee at work
D) a suggestion that there should be a backup computer at the airport

Passage 2

● Pre-reading activity

You may come across some new words while reading the following passage, but you can guess their meanings through context clues in the sentences below.

1. One third of the population of this country are immigrants, who mainly came from Europe, Asia and South America.
Immigrant means _____.
A) 移民 B) 儿童 C) 难民 D) 旅游者
2. Along both sides of the street, there are many stalls selling cheap and delicious food.
Stall means _____.
A) 商店 B) 餐馆 C) 货摊 D) 柜台
3. Sheep's wool is better to make a sweater.
Wool is _____.
A) 奶酪 B) 毛线 C) 肉食品 D) 脂肪
4. On the principle that all people are equal, we women workers should be paid the same as men.
Principle means _____.
A) 原理 B) 原因 C) 原则 D) 主义
5. You'd better go to the dentist for your toothache.
A dentist is _____.
A) 医生 B) 护士 C) 医院 D) 牙科医生



Are you ready to read? Don't forget your starting time: ____ : ____ : ____

Mark & Spencer

Mark & Spencer (or M&S) is Britain's favorite store. Tourists love it, too. It attracts a great variety of customers, from housewives to millionaires. Princess Diana, Dustin Hoffman, and the British Prime Minister are just a few of its famous customers. Last year it made a profit of £529 million, which is more than £10 million a week.

It started 105 years ago, when a young Polish immigrant, Michael Marks, had a stall in Leeds Market. He didn't have many things to sell: some cotton, a little wool, lots of buttons, and a few shoelaces. Above his stall he put the now famous notice:

DON'T ASK HOW MUCH — IT'S A PENNY

Ten years later, he met Tom Spencer and

together they started Penny Stalls in many towns in the north of England. Today there are 564 branches of M&S all over the world.

The store bases its business on three principles: good value, good quality, and good service. Also, it changes with the times. But perhaps the most important key to its success is its happy, well-trained staff. Conditions of work are excellent. There are company doctors, dentists, and even hair-dressers to look after the staff, and the staff can have lunch for under 40p!



(210 words)

Ending Time: ____ : ____ : ____

Total Time: ____ m ____ s



If you have spent

- a) less than 3.5 minutes, you are a wonderful reader.
- b) around 4 minutes, you are OK at reading.
- c) more than 4.5 minutes, you need more practice in reading.

Comprehension

Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) according to the passage.

1. M&S attracts all kinds of customers except a few famous people like princess Diana. ()
2. Last year the store made a profit of more than £10 million a week. ()
3. In the early years the stall only sold some simple and cheap things. ()
4. The words on the notice told the customers not to ask how much a penny was. ()
5. M&S store is loved by people because it still sells cheap things with high quality and its service is good. ()

6. One of the reasons for the success of M&S store is that the workers are qualified and are satisfied with their work conditions. ()
7. The store provides medical treatment and cheap meals for the customers. ()

Passage 3

● Pre-reading question

Have you ever read about the Northwest Folklife Festival in Seattle?



Are you ready to read? Don't forget your starting time: ____ : ____ : ____

Scan This Web Site

*Celebrate the Northwest's diverse heritage at the NORTHWEST FOLKLIFE FESTIVAL!*¹

General Information

In Seattle², Washington, one of the most popular celebrations is the Northwest Folklife Festival. This festival celebrates the Northwest's diverse heritage. With more than 6 000 participants from over 100 countries, 18 stages, 1 000 performances, and an audience of nearly 200 000, the Folklife Festival is one of the largest festivals in the region. The Folklife Festival is always held on Memorial Day³ weekend (the weekend that includes the last Monday in May). Founded in 1972, the Northwest Folklife Festival is one of the nation's largest free events and is truly a celebration for everyone.

INDEX TO THE GENERAL INFORMATION PAGE

- ☛ Festival Dates And Times
- ☛ General Program Information
- ☛ Educational Programs
- ☛ Instrument Auction
- ☛ The Northwest Folklife Festival Souvenir Program
- ☛ How To Participate
- ☛ Practical Information
- ☛ Getting To The Festival
- ☛ At The Festival

(148 words)

-
1. Northwest Folklife Festival: (美) 西北地区民间生活节
 2. Seattle: 西雅图 (美西北部港口)
 3. Memorial Day: (美) 阵亡将士纪念日

Ending Time: ____ : ____ : ____

Total Time: ____ m ____ s



If you have spent

- a) less than 3 minutes, you are a wonderful reader.
- b) around 3.5 minutes, you are OK at reading.
- c) more than 4 minutes, you need more practice in reading.

● Comprehension

Answer the following questions according to the passage.

1. Where was the Festival held?
2. How many people performed in the Festival?
3. How large was the audience attending the Festival?
4. When was the first Folklife Festival held?
5. How much did it cost to attend the Festival?

● Translation

Translate the following expressions into Chinese.

1. the most popular celebration
2. General Program Information
3. How to Participate
4. Getting to The Festival

2. Test of reading comprehension

You have done enough practice on reading for this unit. Let's see how well you can read now. You are given 5 minutes to read the following passage. The passage is followed by some questions. After reading, choose the best answer to each question.

Mrs. Peters stopped playing the piano when she began to work. She had lived in a very small flat, and there had been no room for a piano. But when she got married, she had a new flat which was big enough for one. So she decided to get one and her husband agreed and helped her. She saved some money, and her parents gave her a generous amount of money for her birthday. Then she went to a shop and said, "I'll choose whichever piano that does not cost too much and fits into my living room."

When she had paid for the piano, the shop assistant asked her if she would like him to get it tuned (调音) every few months. Mrs. Peters agreed.

A few months later she heard from the shop that a man was coming to tune the piano at ten that morning. Now she had not cleaned the house yet, so it was dusty and untidy. Mrs. Peters hated having even the least amount of dirt, and felt ashamed whenever strange people saw her house like that. So she had to hurry to clean everything carefully. It meant a lot of effort, and it made her hot and tired, but anyhow, by the time the man arrived, everything was finished.

She opened the door, and the man was standing there with a big dog. "Good morning," the man said politely, "will it disturb (打扰) you if I bring my dog in, please? I'm blind, and he leads me wherever I go."