

大学英语 精读(修订本)学习指要

(第一册)

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Unit One

How to Improve Your Study Habits

重点难点单词精讲

average

vt. 平均,均分;平均为

—During our motor trip round England, we *averaged* 80 miles a day. 乘汽车环游英国时,我们平均每天行 80 英里。

—The children *average* 10 years of age. 这些儿童的平均年龄为十岁。

a. 平均的,通常的,普通的 [同义] common, general, normal

—Boys of *average* intelligence can also pass the examination quite easily. 智力平常的男孩也能轻松地通过这次考试。

—What was the *average* temperature yesterday? 昨天的平均气温是多少?

n. 平均数,平均,平常,普通 [同义] mean, median, norm [反义] maximum, minimum

—His record is above the *average* in the class. 他的成绩在班里是中上等。

—The editorial office receives an *average* of nearly 70 articles a day. 那家报社一天平均收到近 70 篇来稿。

[短语]

above the *average* 高于一般水平 below the *average* 低于一般水平

on the *average* 按平均值,通常

[辨析] average 和 ordinary:

当 average 作形容词时,与 ordinary 都作“普通的,一般的”讲。average 作“普通的,一般的”讲时,它强调的是“一般水准”或“普通水准”。ordinary 只作“普通的,平常的”讲。另外,average 也可作“平均的”讲,而 ordinary 则无此意。average 也可用作名词,意为“平均数,平均”;还可用作动词,意为“平均”:

—What's the *average* temperature in this town during August? 这个镇八月份的平均气温是多少?

- Children of *average* intelligence can also take part in the contest. 智力水平一般的孩子也可参加这次竞赛。
- The wages of men *averaged* \$60 whereas women's wages *averaged* but \$68. 男人的周薪平均为 60 美元,而女人的周薪平均仅为 68 美元。
- Tom's work at school is above the *average*, Harry's is below the *average* and John's is about up to the *average*. 汤姆的功课中等偏上,哈里中等偏下,约翰接近中等水平。
- She is an *ordinary* student in my class. 她在我班上是一个平常的学生。
- She is a stout and *ordinary-looking* woman. 她是一个又矮又胖,相貌平平的女人。

commit *vt.* 犯,干(错事);把……交给或托付给(后面跟介词 to);使……承担义务,使……作出保证,使……表态 [同义] do, execute; consign, deliver, entrust; express, obligate

- Without a proper education in their childhood, young people could *commit* all kinds of crimes. 在少年时代未接受正当教育的年轻人会犯各种各样的罪。
- He *committed* the papers to the care of his secretary. 他把文件交给秘书保管。
- He refused to *commit* himself on a controversial subject before making due investigation. 在做必要的调查研究之前,他拒绝对争论的问题表态。

[派生]

commitment *n.* 交托,承担义务

normal

a. 正常的,平常的;正规的 [同义] usual [反义] abnormal; regular

- This heavy traffic is *normal* for this time of day. 每天这个时候交通拥挤是正常现象。
 - Normal* working hours here are from 9 AM to 5 PM. 这里的正常工作时间是从上午九时到下午五时。
- n.* 正常状态,标准
- His temperature was two degrees above *normal*. 他的体温高出正常体温两度。
 - Your weight is ten pounds below *normal*. 你的体重低于标准十磅。

[派生]

abnormal *a.* 不正常的,反常的 normality *n.* 正常状态
normalize *v.* 使正常化,使标准化 normally *ad.* 通常,正常地

occupy *vt.* 占,占领,占据;使……忙碌,使……从事 [同义] capture, invade, overrun, seize; absorb, engage, engross, take up

—The Nazi troops, in a massive attack, quickly *occupied* Poland. 纳粹军队大举进攻,很快攻占了波兰。

—Her time is fully *occupied* by her daily work. 日常工作占去了她全部的时间。

—She was *occupied* in looking after her five children. 她忙于照料自己的五个孩子。

[短语]

occupy oneself in (by) doing sth. 忙于做某事

be occupied in (with) sth. 忙于做某事

[派生]

occupant *n.* 占有人 occupation *n.* 占有,占领状态;职业

occupier *n.* (土地、房屋等的暂时)占有人;军事占领者

aware *a.* 意识到,觉察到 [同义] conscious, informed, mindful, observant, sensible, sensitive, shrewd [反义] insensitive, oblivious, unaware, unconscious

—He was not *aware* of her presence till she spoke to him. 直到她开口跟他说话,他才意识到她也在场。

—I was too sleepy to be *aware* of how cold it was. 我太困了,感觉不出有多冷。

—You must be *aware* that what you are doing is quite illegal. 你必须意识到你现在所做的是违法的。

[派生]

awareness *n.* 知觉 unaware *a.* 不知道的,未认识到的

unawares *ad.* 不知不觉地,出其不意地

[辨析] aware, conscious 和 conscientious:

aware 强调意识到的对象或内容,一般用于感官可及的外界事物。
conscious 一般强调内心所意识到的感觉。conscientious 作“有良心的,认真的”讲:

—He is one of the most politically *aware* young men in the university. 他是校园里最有政治头脑的青年之一。

—She was not *aware* that the man was in the room. 她不知道那个人在房

间里。

—I'm deeply *conscious* of my responsibility as a teacher. 我深知作为一名教师的责任。

—He was profoundly *conscious* that he was being watched. 他深知自己正受到监视。

—He has his faults, but all in all, he is a *conscientious* man. 他是有缺点,但总的来说,他还是一个有良心的人。

—A *conscientious* worker is not a bit negligent in his work. 一个认真负责的工人在工作中是一丝不苟的。

enable *vt.* 使……能够;授予……权力 [同义] allow, make… possible; authorize [反义] prevent; forbid

—The microscope *enables* small objects to be observed. 显微镜能使人们观察到微小物体。

—The new law *enables* a person to claim money from the country. 这项新法律使个人有权向国家索赔。

adequate *a.* 适当的,充分的,足够的 [同义] acceptable, competent, enough, sufficient [反义] inadequate, insufficient

—Our experience is far from *adequate* and there are a few shortcomings in our work. 我们的经验还很不足,工作中的缺点还不少。

—Their earnings are not *adequate* to their needs. 他们入不敷出。

[派生]

adequacy *n.* 足够

adequately *ad.* 足够地

[辨析] *adequate*, *enough* 和 *sufficient*:

这三个词都可以作“足够的”讲。*adequate* 作“足够的,充分的,恰当的”解,强调符合一个客观要求或标准,这个要求或标准可能不太高或不太严格。有时 *adequate* 也兼有“适当的”之意。*enough* 比 *adequate* 的分量重,主要侧重分量和数量的足够。*enough* 在这三个词中是最普通的词,可用于正式或非正式的文体中。该词可以位于被其修饰的名词的前面,也可位于该名词后。*enough* 还可作名词或副词,但要注意的是,它作副词时,必须位于所修饰的词的后边。*sufficient* 意为“充分的,足够的”,和 *enough* 比较起来,前者更常用于正式书面语中,而且 *sufficient* 只能放在其修饰的名词的前面:

—The food was *adequate* for all of us. 这些食物对我们来说足够了。

—His salary is not *adequate* to his family's needs. 他的薪水不能满足家庭需要。

- Have you got *enough* sandwiches for lunch? 你们有足够的三明治作午饭吗?
- We have *enough* time (time *enough*) to get to the train station. 我们有足够的时间赶到火车站。
- I hope *enough* of you are prepared to help with the show. 我希望你们中有足够的人准备帮助演出。
- I wish you would write clearly *enough* for us to read it. 我希望你写得能让我们看清楚。
- He is earning *sufficient* money to support a family of six. 他现在挣的钱足够养活一家六口人。
- The rain is not *sufficient* to do any harm. 这场雨不足为害。

mention

vt. 提及,说起,讲述 [同义] acknowledge, allude to, declare, make...known, refer to [反义] omit

- Don't *mention* the subject again this evening. 今天晚上不要再谈这个话题了。
- He *mentioned* to Mary that he had seen you. 他对玛丽提起过以前见过你。
- They *mentioned* you as a good source of information. 他们说你消息灵通。

n. 提及,说起,讲述 [同义] acknowledgement, allusion, announcement, reference, remark [反义] avoidance, omission

- He made no *mention* of your request. 他从未提起过你的请求。
- His face clouded at the *mention* of Grandpa's name. 一提及他祖父的名字,他的脸就阴沉下来了。

[用法]

mention 后跟双宾语时,无论间接宾语在直接宾语前,还是在其后,总是由介词 *to* 引出。

[短语]

at the *mention* of 在(他人)提到……时 not to *mention* 更不必说
without *mentioning* 更不必说,除……之外

purpose

n. 目的,意图;意志,决心;效用,效果;意义 [同义] aim, idea, goal, intention, motive; determination, drive, meaning, resolution, significance; outcome, profit, result

—If you joke with him, he'll think you're insulting him on *purpose*. 如果你和他开玩笑,他会认为你是在故意侮辱他。

—For what *purpose* did your committee get me here? 你们委员会把我并到这儿来干什么?

—He is firm in *purpose*. 他意志很坚定。

—We should spend time to good *purpose*. 我们的时间应该花得有意义。

vt. 决议(做),打算(做) [同义] *decide, determine, resolve*

—We *purpose* making (to make) another trial. 我们打算再试一下。

—We *purpose* that the experiment shall be carried out before long. 我们打算不久就做这项实验。

[短语]

for the *purpose* of 为了……的目的 on *purpose* 故意地

to the *purpose* 得要领的,中肯的,合适的

[派生]

purposeful a. 有目的的,有意义的 *purposeless a.* 无目的的,无意义的

purposely ad. 特意地,故意地

重点难点短语精讲

fill in 填写,填充

—I'll leave you to *fill in* the specific details. 具体的细节你自己填写。

—*Fill in* the blanks with the words or expressions given below. Change the form if necessary. 用所给的词或短语填空,如果需要的话,可改变其形式。

—She was asked to *fill in* her name and address by the receptionist of the hotel. 旅馆的接待员要求她填写姓名和住址。

decide on 决定,选定

—Let's put our heads together and *decide on* the plan of the action. 让我们集思广益,来决定这项行动计划。

—Have you *decided on* where to camp? 你选好宿营地了吗?

—First, we must *decide on* the location of our new swimming pool. 首先,我们必须确定建造新游泳池的地点。

set aside 留出

—He *set* some money *aside* for his old age. 他攒钱防老。

—We must *set* some money *aside* for the boy's education. 我们必须为孩子上学存些钱。

as well 也,还;同样

—The job needs courage and experience *as well*. 做这项工作,不但需要勇气,而且更需要经验。(强调的重点是 *experience*)

—He is a famous painter, and a patriot *as well*. 他既是著名的画家,更是爱国者。(强调的重点是 *a patriot*)

—He is a great scholar and a courageous fighter *as well*. 他是一位伟大的学者,也是一名勇敢的战士。(强调的重点是 *a courageous fighter*)

concentrate on 全神贯注于

—He has *concentrated on* his work this year. 今年他把精力集中在工作上。

—I can't *concentrate on* what I'm doing while the noise is going on outside. 外面吵吵闹闹时,我不能集中精力干手头上的活儿。

look over 把……看一遍,过目

—They *looked over* the whole house for traces of damp. 他们检查了整个房间,看是否有潮湿的痕迹。

—The dentists *looks over* the pupils' teeth twice a year. 牙医每年给学生们的检查两次牙。

lead to 导致

—Abstract ideas may *lead to* concrete plans. 抽象的观点可能生发出具体的计划。

—Arguments over admitting women to the club may *lead to* a split. 这场关于是否接纳女性入会的争论可能会导致内讧。

—A criminal act may *lead to* many years in prison. 一次犯罪行为可能会让人坐好几年牢。

重点疑难句型解析

1. Sounds *too good to be true*? (Introduction) 这听上去好得令人难以置信?

[解析] *too* 是副词,修饰后面的形容词或副词, *to* 是不定式符号,它所引起的动词不定式含有否定意义。这一短语一般翻译成“太……以致不能……”:

—He is *too young to* join the army. 他太小了,不能参军。

—She is *too* tired to walk any farther. 她太累了,一步也不能往前走了。

2. You do well *enough* in school. (LL1~2) 你在学校里成绩还不错。

[解析] *enough* 作定语时放在它所修饰的名词前后均可。*enough* 作副词时放在形容词、副词、过去分词以及作形容词用的名词之后:

—We haven't *enough* time (time *enough*) to do the work. 我们没有足够的时间做这项工作。

—He's no fool. He'll catch on soon *enough* to what you are doing. 他可不是傻瓜,他很快就会看出你在干什么。

—Stained-glass windows are translucent *enough* to admit some light. 彩色玻璃窗是半透明的,可以透过一些光来。

—She is adult *enough* to marry. 她已到了婚嫁年龄。

3. This is not necessarily the case, *however*. (L3) 然而实际情况未必如此。

[解析] *however* 作副词时,意为“然而,不过”,相当于 *in spite of this*, 此时该词既可用在句首,也可用在句尾,还可用在句中,但需要注意的是,该词要用逗号和句子的其他成分隔开:

—*However*, in most cases, no measures are involved that would affect other water development plans. 然而在大多数情况下,都不包括会影响其他水利开发计划的措施。

—He's a bad president. There is no reason shooting him, *however*. 虽然他不是一个好总统,然而却没有理由刺杀他。

—Kerosene molecules, *however*, have longer carbon chains than gasoline molecules. 不过,煤油的分子和汽油的分子比较起来,具有更长的碳链。

4. Fill in committed times such as eating, sleeping, meetings, classes, *etc.* (LL6~7) 先把用于吃饭、睡觉、开会、听课等这样一些非花不可的时间填上。

[解析] *etc.* 是拉丁语 *et cetera* 的缩写形式, *et* 相当于英语的 *and*, *cetera* 相当于英语中的 *others*, 因此 *etc.* 前面所列举的名词中不可再用 *and* 连接。另外, *etc.* 只可用在对物的列举,不能用于对人的列举:

—Crowns, stars, stripes, *etc.* are signs of military rank. 花冠、星、条等都是军衔的标记。

—Kitchen utensils refer to pots, pans, *etc.* used in the kitchen. 厨房用具指在厨房使用的深锅、平底锅等。

—The range of a rocket or gun, *etc.*, is the distance it can go, or send its missiles. 火箭、枪炮等等的射程也就是它所经过的或其发射的导弹

所经过的距离。

5. It is important to set aside enough time for relaxation, hobbies, and entertainment *as well*. (LL11~12) 还需留出一定的时间来休息、从事业余爱好和娱乐活动,这一点很重要。

[解析] *as well* 是一个副词短语,只能放在句末。*as well* 这个短语本身并不能作连接词,而必须和 *and* 或 *but* 等词连用。*as well as* 是并列连词,作“也”讲。它连接两个形式相同的成分,在“A *as well as* B”结构中,所强调的重点是 A,而不是 B:

—What I said applies to you *as well*. 我说的话也适用于你。

—The student is clever and diligent *as well*. 那学生既聪明又勤奋。

—The child is lovely *as well as* healthy. 这个孩子既健康又活泼。

—For the reason of safety, *as well as* dependability and appearance, the complete electrical distribution system in some cities has been put underground. 为了用电安全,也为了供电可靠和城市美观,有些城市把整个供电网都铺设在了地下。

6. Furthermore, it will enable you to plan your activities *so that* you have adequate time for both work and play. (LL14~15) 此外,这样还能让你安排好各种活动,使你既有足够的时间工作,也有足够的时间娱乐。

[解析] *so that* 既可引导目的状语从句也可引导结果状语从句:

—Ships carry lifeboats *so that* the crew can escape if the ships sink. 轮船上载有救生船为的是一旦轮船下沉,船员们能逃生。

—I pinned the note to his pillow *so that* he should be sure to see it. 我用曲别针把便条别在他的枕头上,为的是确保他能看见。

—We carved their names on the stones *so that* future generations should know what they had done. 我们把他们的名字刻在石头上为的是让后人知道他们的作为。

7. This *means* looking over a passage quickly before you begin to read it more carefully. (LL20~21) 这就是说,在你仔细阅读一篇文章之前,先把它从头至尾迅速浏览一遍。

[解析] *mean to do sth.* 作“打算做某事”或“有做某事的意图”讲。*mean doing sth.* 意为“作……讲,意思是”:

—I *mean to* accomplish the task, one way or another. 不管怎样,我决意要完成这个任务。

—I am terribly sorry. I didn't *mean to* interrupt you. 很抱歉,我并非有意要打扰你。

—All this *means* improving your reading comprehension. 所有这一切意味着提高你的阅读理解能力。

8. Skimming *helps* double your reading speed and improves your comprehension as well. (L24~25) 略读不仅能使你的阅读速度提高一倍,还有助于提高你的理解能力。

[解析] *help* 在作“有助于”讲时,其后可以直接跟不带 *to* 的不定式:

—Take notes to *help* remember what the teacher says. 做笔记来帮助记住老师所讲的话。

—Weinstein also *helped* leave behind a new program at Thorne Middle School in which students were encouraged to do nice things for others. 温斯坦也曾经参与发起桑恩中学的一项活动,鼓励学生为他人做好事。

9. Make *good* use of your time in class. (L26) 充分利用课堂时间。

[解析] 形容词 *good* 在这里作“充分的,足足的,整整的”讲,相当于 *full*:

—Certainly we generally feel better after a *good* night's sleep. 当然在一晚的充分睡眠之后,我们一般会感觉很好。

—He always takes *good* advantage of the mistakes made by his rivals. 他总是充分利用对手所犯的错误。

—History has afforded us *good* proof that no one can hold back the wheel of it. 历史已经充分证明谁也无法阻止历史车轮的前进。

10. Go over your note *as soon as* you can. (L29) 课后要及早复习笔记。

[解析] 需要注意的是 *as soon as* 并不作“一……就……”讲,并不引导时间状语从句。在这里使用了 *as a./ad. as one can* 句型,意为“尽某人可能”,该结构还可以用“*as...as possible*”替换:

—Do it *as best as you can*. 尽力去做这项工作。

—Read *as much as you can* in the new language. 尽可能多地用这种新语言阅读。

—You must work *as hard as you can (possible)* so that you may catch up with others. 你必须尽最大努力学习,以便赶上其他同学。

—Please come *as soon as you can (possible)*. 请尽快来。

11. Read about these points in your textbook. (L30) 阅读教材上讲到与这些内容的有关章节。

[解析] 在英语中,有些及物动词(如 *hear, know, learn, read* 等)后可跟介词 *of* 或 *about*,表示间接地(而不是直接地)“听说(了解到,看到,读到)有关于……的情况”:

—What do you *know about* the age of the earth? 关于地球的年龄,你知道

6. Would you mind turning your radio down? I can't _____ my attention on my work with the noise.
A) connect
B) contact
C) fill
D) concentrate
7. Bob is lazy, but it's different _____ Mike: he is just careless.
A) in case
B) in the case of
C) in any case
D) in case of
8. Are you willing to _____ comforts and hardships _____ me?
A) separate...from
B) share...with
C) divide...into
D) share...in
9. _____ the average, we learn one unit each day.
A) To
B) In
C) On
D) Over
10. Can you _____ the evidence _____ the case?
A) provide...with
B) provide...for
C) supply...with
D) supply...for

Part II Reading Comprehension

Directions: *There are 2 reading passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions. For each question there are 4 suggested answers marked A), B), C), and D). Choose the ONE best answer.*

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

Hollywood is a suburb of the city of Los Angeles in California. Until 1908 it was no more than a quiet village on the northern side of the city, but in that year William Selig, one of the first people to make films, set up a film-producing workshop in Los Angeles. By 1911, David and William Horsely had set up another one in Hollywood, and at about the same time oil was discovered in the neighborhood. Thus Hollywood quickly became a big district given over to the film industry and to oil wells.

The early makers of films found Hollywood a good place for their work because of its clear, sunny, rain-free weather, which allowed pictures to be taken all the year round. Also, it was known that every kind of scene needed for films, whether town, country, sea, desert or snow-capped mountains, could be found within the area of California. Today, when most films can be "shot"

under cover by man-made lighting, these advantages are not so important.

In spite of a drop in its importance, Hollywood remains a center of film production although now making more films for television than for the cinema.

11. At the beginning of this century, Hollywood _____.
 - A) was famous for its film industry
 - B) became one of the biggest cities in California
 - C) had only a small population
 - D) became a suburb of Los Angeles
12. David and William Horsely _____.
 - A) were the first to set up a film-producing workshop in Hollywood
 - B) discovered oil in and around Hollywood
 - C) followed William Selig to Hollywood and settled down there
 - D) turned Hollywood into a film producing center of the country
13. Films could be taken all the year round in Hollywood because _____.
 - A) of the fine weather and varied scenery there
 - B) there were snow-capped mountains and the sea
 - C) oil was discovered in California
 - D) it was in the suburbs
14. Today in Hollywood _____.
 - A) more television films are produced
 - B) man-made lighting has completely taken the place of natural light
 - C) few films are taken for the cinema
 - D) oil production has become more important than the film industry
15. The main idea of this passage is that _____.
 - A) Hollywood is becoming less advantageous than before
 - B) Hollywood makes more television films than cinema films
 - C) Hollywood is famous for both its oil industry and film industry
 - D) Hollywood has been the most important film production place since early this century

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

“Yes, I’ll be ready at nine in the morning. Goodbye, dear, and thanks again.”

It had not been an easy telephone call for Mrs. Robson to make. Her