

全国高等职业院校外语系列教材

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新 世 纪 高职高专英语 综合教程

主编 徐小贞

2

教师用书 TEACHER'S BOOK

WU
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上海外语教育出版社

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新世纪高职高专英语

综合教程

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NEW CENTURY ENGLISH INTEGRATED COURSE

2

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前言

全国普通高等院校英语系列教材《新世纪高职高专英语》是上海外语教育出版社联合深圳、上海、南京等地的高等院校编写出版的富有时代特色的新型实用的英语教材。本套教材是根据国家教育部最新颁布的《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》进行设计和编写的,分为《综合教程》和《听说教程》,各六册。《综合教程》还包括《学生用书》和《教师用书》。本书为《新世纪高职高专英语》的《综合教程》II 教师用书。

《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》将高等专科英语课程的教学分为两个阶段:基础英语教学阶段和专业英语教学阶段。本套系列教材就是按照基础英语阶段的要求进行设计和编写的。

本套教材独辟蹊径,以全新的视角诠释现代英语的语言学习模式和教学规律,其特点表现在五项创新:

1. 以现代语言学权威理论作指导,充分体现素质教育和高职特色。
2. 选材紧扣时代脉搏,题材、体裁多样,内容丰富,通俗易懂,具有实用性、时代性、科学性、趣味性、可学性和可教性。
3. 体例创新,打破常规,图文并茂,引人入胜。
4. 单元编写模式新颖,每个单元的听、说、读、写、译围绕一个主题(Topic)展开,强化了教学的可操作性。
5. 练习形式别具一格,轻松活泼,寓教于乐。

《综合教程》每册分十个单元,每个单元由七部分组成:**Highlights** 设置在每单元开始的醒目位置,提纲挈领地列出单元要点;**Lead In** 设置在每单元的开始,提供若干张与课文主题相关的图片和一些提示词,引导学生就课文主题展开讨论并写下要点;**Read In** 以语篇为主体,在课文的左侧及课文后面都编有与语篇紧密相关的阅读理解和启发性问题,旨在提高学生的阅读能力,培养学生的交际能力;**Focus On** 主要针对课文中出现的重要词语,表达方式进行练习,旨在使学生对语言输入进行加工处理并吸收消化;**Work Out** 包括 Word building, Grammar, Structure, Translation 四项内容,练习形式新颖活泼;**Read More** 包括与单元主题有关的两篇短小精悍的文章,每篇后面附有四个阅读理解选择题,旨在为学生提供与单元主题有关的更多语料并培养阅读理解能力;**Fun Time** 包括幽默故事、笑话、电影片断、英语游戏等,旨在为学生创造轻松的语言氛围,增加学习的趣味性,提高学生的积极性。

教师参考书各单元的教案由四部分组成:

背景知识(Background Information):内容包括作者生平、人物介绍、单元主题相关的英美文化、教育、社会生活以及风土人情方面的背景知识。

语言点(Language Points):内容包括课文难点注释以及句型、成语使用的例证。部分语言点的注释还根据《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》的词汇表和语法结构表适当介绍其

他层面的意义及用法,请各位教师根据教学情况酌情使用。

课文译文(Text Translation):给出 Read In 部分课文的译文,供各位教师参考。

练习答案(Key to Exercises):提供各项练习的参考答案,供各位教师参考使用。

本教材总主编为戴炜栋,副总主编为蒋秉章。

本册主编为徐小贞,参加编写的有:司建国、苏文秀。

由于编者水平有限加之时间仓促,疏漏和不妥之处在所难免,恳请读者不吝指正。

编 者

2000 年 12 月

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Unit One

Patriotism

I. Background Information

Patriotism

Patriotism is the love and loyal support of one's country. It includes attachment to a country's land and people, admiration for its customs and traditions, pride in its history, and devotion to its welfare. The term suggests a feeling of oneness and membership in the nation.

Patriotism is a normal attitude or feeling. It has existed throughout the ages and among all peoples. Evidence of this universal feeling can be found in the prominence the literature of many countries gives to patriotism. Outstanding literary works praise loyalty to one's country and willingness to suffer even death in defence of a country's freedom and its national prestige. In wartime, patriotic songs and slogans have helped unite citizens in support of their country.

Schools help develop patriotism in order to create an appreciation for common memories, hopes, and traditions. Through the study of history, for example, many students learn to love their country and admire its great heroes. Patriotic organizations maintain and promote such symbols of patriotism and national glory as the national flag, and national shrines and monuments. Leading patriotic organizations in the United States include the Daughters of the American Revolution (美国革命女儿会), the American Legion (美国退伍军人协会), and the Veterans of Foreign Wars (美国国外参战者退伍军人协会).

Patriotism requires public service and responsibility of all citizens. Most people agree that patriotic citizens have a duty to keep informed on public issues, to take part in civic affairs, and to contribute to the welfare of their country to the best of their ability. President John F. Kennedy (约翰·肯尼迪) stressed public service in his inaugural address (就职演说) of 1961. He said: "Ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country."

Most people agree that patriotism involves serving one's country, but many disagree on how they can best perform such service. Some say that the national government speaks for the country, and that citizens should therefore actively support all government policies and actions. Others argue that a true patriot will speak out if convinced that the country is following an unjust or unwise course of action.

II. Language Points

1. A patriot is a man who loves his country, works for it, and is willing to fight and die for it.

1) willing: ready to help, to do what is needed, asked, etc.

Examples

A. Are you willing to help?

B. I'm willing to concede that I have hurt her, but that's not my real intention.

2) die

Examples

die for love / for one's country / of an illness / of a fever / of thirst / from the wound / by drowning / in an accident / in a battle / at one's post

A. To die for the people is a glorious death!

B. Every winter some old people die from pneumonia.

2. Every soldier is bound to do his duty, but the best soldiers do more than this:

bound:

- a) fastened by or as if by a band; kept close

Example

be bound to one's job

- b) certain; sure

Example

It's bound to rain soon.

- c) placed under the lawful or moral need to act

Example

I'm bound to blame him.

- d) determined; having a firm intention

Example

He's bound to go, and nothing will stop him.

3. ...and they are willing to defend it to the last against enemies who try to conquer it and destroy it.

conquer: to defeat (an enemy); be victorious over (an enemy); to gain control over (sth. unfriendly or difficult)

Examples

conquer a country / the enemy / a bad habit / Mt. Everest

A. Modern medical science has conquered many diseases.

B. When will scientists conquer the stars?

4. Why is it that some nations have disappeared altogether?

This is an emphatic structure (强调结构), and it is often used in written form. Pay attention to the pattern "It is ... that / who ...".

Examples

A. It is only by constant practice that you can learn a foreign language.

B. It is because the book is so useful for my work that I bought it.

C. It was Tom who broke the china bowl.

5. ... not enough men and women were found ready to sacrifice themselves in order that their country and their fellow-countrymen might continue to live.

in order that: (used to introduce an adverbial clause that explains the reason for something) so that; to the end that

Examples

A. He raised his hand in order that the bus might stop.

B. In order that work can be done, a force must move an object through some distance.

C. These pupils are studying business in order that they might become better accountants.

Note:

in order to: (used to introduce a phrase to explain the reason for something) as a means to; with the purpose of

Examples

A. He stood up in order to see better.

B. The exchange students are studying here in order to get a better understanding of how American business works.

c.f. so that / so as to

Examples

- A. Speak slowly, so that they may understand you.
 - B. Don't let your radio blare so as to disturb your neighbours.
 - C. I'll have everything ready so as not to keep you waiting.
6. Why is it that other nations, often small in population and power when compared with others, remain century after century free and independent in spite of great wars that have been fought around them and even within their own borders?

1) compare: to examine or judge (one thing) against another in order to show the similarities or differences

USAGE

Compare can be followed by *to* or *with*:

Examples

- A. He compared London to / with Paris.
- B. London is large, compared to / with Paris.
- C. The earth is only a baby compared with /to many other stars.

- *With* is more often used if we are speaking of a long detailed study:

Examples

a book that compares the human brain with that of the elephant

Compare your translation with the model translation on the blackboard.

- *In comparison* is followed by *with*, not *by*.

Example

Paris is small in comparison with London.

- 2) in spite of: in opposition to the presence or efforts of; despite

Examples

- A. I went out in spite of the rain.
- B. In spite of great efforts we failed to carry our plans through.
- C. In spite of all our efforts, the enterprise ended in failure.

7. ... nowhere in such countries have men been found willing to yield to the enemy.

- 1) Inversion:

Pay attention to the sentences beginning with negative sense such as *never*, *hardly*, *little*, *only* (+ *adverbial*), *no sooner* ... (*than*), *nor*, *scarcely* ... (*when*), etc.

Examples

- A. Never have I heard such a funny story.
- B. Only then did I fully understand what my teacher said.
- C. No sooner had I gone out than he came to see me.

- 2) yield (to sb./sth.): allow oneself to be overcome by pressure; cease opposition (to sb. / sth.); surrender

Examples

- A. The army yielded when it was attacked.
- B. The government has not yielded to public opinion.
- C. She yielded to temptation and had another chocolate.

8. For a time they may have seemed to be at the mercy of a conqueror, but they have waited, refusing to give in, until at last the opportunity has come to destroy or drive out the enemy, and win back their freedom.

- 1) at the mercy of: powerless against

Example

They were lost at sea, at the mercy of wind and weather.

2) give in (to)

a) to yield:

Examples

A. The boys fought until one gave in.

B. Don't give in to him / his opinion.

b) to deliver; hand in:

Example

Give your examination papers in (to the teacher) when you've finished.

3) come + to do: to take place; occur; happen (终于, 开始)

Examples

A. How could such a thing come to exist?

B. Walking tractors have come to be widely used.

C. You will come to realize that someday.

9. Often it happens that at the time of greatest danger, in the hour of need, a man arises and proves himself a great leader.

1) arise (arose, arisen):

a) to come into being or to notice; happen; appear

Example

That question did not arise.

b) (old use or poet) to get up, as from sitting or lying; stand up

Example

I arose early in the morning.

2) prove: to give proof of; show to be true or give cause for belief in

Examples

A. He has proved his courage in battle.

B. Facts have proved that the creative power of the people knows no limits.

10. By his own example he encourages others, he gives them new will to resist, he fills them with hope, and they follow him to victory.

fill (with): to make or become full

Examples

A. He filled the bucket with water.

B. The kitchen is filled with smoke. What happened?

11. Without a leader, men find it difficult to organize themselves; and without men to support them, even the greatest leaders cannot carry out their plans.

carry out: to fulfill; complete

Examples

to carry out a plan, order, duty, a funeral, etc.

A. He carried out his threat to kill his enemy.

B. I have carried out my work.

C. The orders were not carried out.

12. It has been said that no man can command until he has learnt to obey, and obedience to lawful authority is

part of our education.

command: to direct (a person or people), with the right to be obeyed; order

Examples

A. The general commanded his men to attack the city.

B. Our leader is not fit to command (us).

C. She commanded that we (should) attack at once.

D. The king commands the armed forces.

13. We all value what we have worked for and helped to milk; our patriotism will grow if we continuously do our best to improve ourselves and so improve the society in which we live.

value:

a) to calculate the value, price, or worth of (sth.)

Examples

A. If you want to sell your collection of stamps you should begin by having it valued.

B. He valued the house and its contents at 12,000.

C. He valued the ring at \$ 80.

b) to consider (sb. or sth.) to be of great worth

Examples

a valued friend

A. I value your advice.

B. I've always valued your friendship very highly.

14. Lastly, the true patriot must know as well as love his country.

as well as: in addition to (being)

Examples

A. He came as well as his brother.

B. He was kind as well as sensible.

15. He will love it all the more for knowing it more thoroughly.

all the more: to a greater degree; by an added quantity

Examples

A. No one would go with him or even speak to him, and that made him angry all the more.

B. If you are against his plan, he will stick to it all the more.

16. Making ourselves familiar with other districts than our own ...

familiar (with, to): generally known, seen, or experienced; common

Examples

A. Are you familiar with this type of car?

B. Are they familiar with the rules of baseball?

C. He is familiar with the ancient history of China.

17. Those who have lived before us and have handed down to us the results of their own work ... and those who will live after us, to whom we shall hand on what we have been given and what we have added to it.

Note:

"the results of their own work" is the object of the verb phrase "hand down", while "to us" is used as an adverbial.

1) hand down (= hand on, pass down) [often pass.] (to)

to give or leave to people who are younger or come later

Examples

A. This custom has been handed down since the 18th century.

B. This ring has been handed down in my family.

2) hand on (= hand down)

to give from one person to another (esp. something which can be used by many people one after the other)

Example

Please read this notice and hand it on.

3) add (to)

to put together with sth. else so as to increase the number, size, importance, etc.

Examples

A. The fire is going out; will you add some wood?

B. He added some wood to increase the fire.

III. Translation

爱国主义精神

爱国者即热爱祖国,为祖国工作,并愿意为祖国战斗和献身的人。每一个士兵都应责无旁贷地恪尽职守,而优秀士兵的表现更为突出:他们不顾自己的生命安危,因为他们热爱为之战斗的国家。他们热爱她的山山水水,她的城市村庄,她的人民及其生活方式;他们愿意保卫她、同企图征服和摧毁她的敌人战斗到底。

为什么有些国家完全消失了?这几乎总是因为,当巨大的考验来临时,当需要对敌人进行最积极的抵抗时,找不到足够的为了能使他们的国家和同胞继续生存而准备牺牲自己生命的男男女女。

为什么其他国家,与别的国家相比常常人口少国力弱,尽管周围甚至境内发生过大规模的战争,仍能连续数百年保持自由和独立?答案是在这些国家的任何地方都找不到愿意向敌人屈服的人。他们看上去或许一度在征服者的完全支配之下,但他们拒绝屈服,一直等到最后消灭敌人或把敌人赶走的机会来临,赢回他们的自由。

我们都能回忆起一些国家因国民的英勇及决心而免于消亡的实例,有些在近期,有些在古代。往往出现这种情况:在最危险的时刻,在需要的时候,有人挺身而出,证明自己是一位伟大的领导者。他身体力行以鼓励他人,使他们产生新的抵抗意志,使他们满怀希望,他们跟随他走向胜利。没有领导者,民众就难以组织起来;没有民众的支持,再伟大的领导者也难展宏图。正是领导者和民众的结合才带来成功。

并非人人都能成为伟大的领导者,因为很少有人具备必要的素质。不过我们可以接受训练,或自我训练,以开发自身所具备的素质。人们说,只有先学会服从的人才能够指挥,服从合法政权是我们所受教育的一部分。另一点是大公无私:一个自私的人永远也成不了真正的爱国者。另一方面,既然我们都珍视所进行的事业并且为它做出自己的一份贡献,如果我们尽最大努力不断完善自己并改善我们生存的社会,我们的爱国心就会增强。

最后,真正的爱国者除了必须爱国以外,也必须了解自己的国家。他因为更彻底地了解她而更加热爱她。我们不可能为知之甚少的事业勇敢战斗。因此,作为爱国的公民,我们应该接受的一些锻炼,应该是走遍祖国大地,使我们熟悉其他地区多于本地,直接了解那里的风土、活动和人情。我们本国的历史,我们本国的地理,我们的语言和文学,我们的音乐和其他艺术——这些都是属于我们的,我们应该把它们放在首位。认识这一切,我们就会珍视这一切。但最重要的是人们——那些生活在我们之前的人们,把自己的劳动和献身而取得的成果传给我们的人们;那些生活在今天的人们,我们同他们共享胜利果实;生活在我们之后的人们,我们将把前人传给我们的成果,再加上我们的贡献传给他们。

IV. Key to Exercises

Read In

1. Choose the best answer for each of the following.

- (1) D (2) C (3) D (4) D (5) B (6) B

Focus On

- Oral work. Use the words and phrases from the vocabulary snapshot in their proper forms to fill in the blanks.
 a. risk b. commanded c. arose d. value
 e. dedicated f. obey g. conquer h. sacrificed
- Find out the word in the text which means:
 a. honour b. oppose c. dedicate d. arise
 e. patriotism f. conquer
- Translate the Chinese phrases into English and fill in the blanks.
 a. the way of life b. fellow-countrymen c. ancient history
 d. hour of need e. necessary qualities f. courage and determination
 g. first-hand knowledge

Work Out

Word-building

- Fill in the blanks with the words given to complete the following sentences by affixation.
 (1) creative (2) similarities (3) incapable (4) curiosity
 (5) descriptive (6) incorrect

Grammar

- Fill in the blanks with *who* (*whom*), *which*, *that*, *whose*, *where*, *when*, *why*.
 (1) which (2) where (3) who (4) whose (5) when (6) why
- Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.
 (1) C (2) D (3) B (4) D (5) C (6) C

Structure

Make sentences according to the models given.

Model 1:

- It is the determination of the people that saved their country.
- It is the great leader who leads the people to victories.

Model 2:

- You must answer other people as well as pose some questions.
- He will go to North America as well as go to South America.

Translation

- Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

- 没有领导者,民众就难以组织起来;没有民众的支持,再伟大的领导者也难展宏图。
- 我们都能回忆起一些国家因国民的英勇及决心而免于灭亡的实例,有些在近期,有些在古代。
- 既然我们都珍视所进行的事业并且为它做出自己的一份贡献,如果我们尽最大努力不断完善自己并改善我们生存的社会,我们的爱国心就会增强。
- 为什么其他国家,与别的国家相比常常人口少国力弱,尽管周围甚至境内发生过大规模的战争,仍能连续百年保持自由和独立?

(5) 雨可能会停,但带把伞又何妨呢?

(6) 如果你把他看做自由派人士那就未免太荒唐了,他根本就不是什么自由派,他只懂得让别人卖力。

(7) 我不顾四周雷鸣电闪,沿着山路向市区走去。

(8) 对他来说,迫切需要的是成为一个地道的共和党人,至少表面上是这样。

2. Translate the following Chinese sentences into English, using the phrasal verbs given in brackets.

(1) Whether or not we will go for a picnic depends on the weather.

(2) The plan has improved a lot compared with what it used to be.

(3) At no time should we yield to the enemy.

(4) No matter what happens, we must carry out the policy of opening up to the outside world.

(5) Seeing that the fire was dying out, she added some coal to it.

(6) Just wars are bound to win.

(7) He has given in to my views.

(8) We should cherish the good traditions handed down to our generation and hand them on to the next generation.

Read More

Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. T

2. T

3. F

4. T

Multiple Choices:

1. D

2. D

3. C

4. B

Unit Two

Capital Cities

I. Background Information

1. Rome

The Eternal City (不朽城, 罗马的别称), one of the oldest continuing cities in the world. It is the capital of Italy, one of Italy's 19 regions, and of the province of Rome. Rich in its history and its art treasures, Rome is the fourth-largest city in Western Europe. In the north west of the city is an area of 108.7 acres, forming, since 1929, the independent Vatican City (梵蒂冈), residence of the Popes and centre of the Roman Catholic Church.

2. Athens

Athens is the capital and the largest city of Greece, and it is a major city of the modern world as well. It had an earlier career as a leading power in ancient Greece.

Athens was a leader in a great war that turned back an oriental invasion of Europe. Athens had a relatively short career as a political power, but became eternally famous as the centre of one of the golden ages of Western civilization. The prestige of the name "Athens" is suggested by the fact that many aspiring communities in modern times have borrowed it.

3. Seven Wonders of the World

SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD, a list of the most remarkable structures of the ancient world, compiled by scholars of late antiquity. It varies somewhat, but usually includes: the Pyramids of Egypt; the Hanging Gardens of Babylon; the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus; the Temple of Artemis at Ephesus in Greece, the Colossus of Rhodes, the Statue of Zeus by Phidias at Olympia, and the Pharos (or lighthouse) of Alexandria in Greece. Even though the Statue of Zeus has disappeared completely, moulds for casting the gold parts have recently been found. The Colossus of Rhodes in Greece, though now vanished, is recorded as having been represented by great bronze fragments lying about the site until they were sold to the Saracens (撒拉逊人, 阿拉伯人的古称) in the 8th century A.D.

4. Shelley

Shelley, Percy Bysshe (1792 - 1822) English poet. Expelled from Oxford University for publishing a pamphlet defending atheism (无神论) in 1811, he married Harriet Westbrook and settled briefly in the Lake District. He wrote the revolutionary poem *Queen Mab* (《麦布女王》) in 1813 and soon after left for the Continent, where he met Byron (拜伦). From 1818 until his death he lived in Italy, where he wrote the verse drama *The Cenci* (《钦契一家》) and *Prometheus Unbound* (《解放了的普罗米修斯》), the elegy *Adonais* (《阿多尼》) prompted by the death of Keats (济慈), a famous British poet, and much lyrical poetry.

Shelley was drowned in a sailing accident off the Italian coast.

II. Language Points

1. Cities, like empires, rise and fall, but the existence of a city is often longer than that of the empires of which it is the capital.

Here *that* is a substitute, refers to "the existence of a city".

Examples

- A. The volume of the sun is much larger than that (= the volume) of the earth.
 B. Mary's handwriting is far better than that (= the handwriting) of Tony.
2. It is difficult to imagine that Rome, Athens, Paris, London can decay and disappear as some of the world's famous cities have done.

decay

- a) to (cause to) go through destructive chemical changes or go bad.

Examples

A. Sugar can decay the teeth.

B. Her decayed tooth had to be taken out.

C. Stone does not decay, and so the tools of long ago have remained when even the bones of the men who made them have disappeared without trace.

- b) to fall to a lower or worse state; lose health, power, strength, activity, etc.

Examples

A. History sometimes seems to teach us that all nations decay in the course of time.

B. Each civilization is born, it culminates, and it decays.

C. What caused the Roman Empire to decay?

3. Rome, where Shelley said that "ages, empires, and religions lie buried" in the ruin they have caused, is full of the glory of the past . . .

- 1) cause: to lead to; be the cause of

Examples

A. I think you like causing trouble to/ for people.

B. The heavy rain caused the flood.

C. The wound isn't serious, but may cause some discomfort.

- 2) full: (of a container) filled to the top; (of a space) containing as many people, objects, etc., as possible; crowded

Examples

a full train

A. The cup is full—it is full of milk.

B. Her eyes were full of tears.

C. That political statesman is full of ambition.

4. The seven hills upon which it stood in olden times are all but leveled now; beneath its ancient temples, today carefully guarded and protected from further decay, history goes down deep.

Note:

"today carefully guarded and protected . . .", participle structure, used as an adverbial modifying the main clause "history goes down deep."

all but: almost; nearly

Examples

A. She is all but nude.

B. He all but died of his wounds.

C. I am all but ready.

go down:

- a) to be remembered in history or by prosperity

Example

He wants to go down as a great leader.