



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材
教育部推荐使用大学外语类教材

全新版大学英语

New College English (Second Edition)

(第二版)

综合教程 学习手册

主编 李立 张清





普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材
教育部推荐使用大学外语类教材

全新版大学英语

New College English (Second Edition)

(第二版)

综合教程 学习手册

1

主 编 李 立 张 清
编 者 郝瑞丽 田力男
孙平华 赵洪芳

 上海外语教育出版社
外教社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

全新版大学英语综合教程(1)学习手册/李立, 张清主编; 郝瑞丽等编.

—上海: 上海外语教育出版社, 2011

ISBN 978-7-5446-2279-0

I. ①综… II. ①李… ②张… ③郝… III. ①英语—高等学校—教学参考资料

IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2011)第053508号

出版发行: **上海外语教育出版社**

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

电 话: 021-65425300 (总机)

电子邮箱: bookinfo@sflep.com.cn

网 址: <http://www.sflep.com.cn> <http://www.sflep.com>

责任编辑: 李 昂

印 刷: 昆山市亭林印刷有限责任公司
开 本: 787×1092 1/16 印张 9.25 字数 247千字
版 次: 2011年8月第1版 2011年8月第1次印刷
印 数: 8 000 册

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5446-2279-0 / H · 1045
定 价: 17.00 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题, 可向本社调换



前 言

《全新版大学英语》系列教材自问世以来，受到了师生们的普遍欢迎和厚爱。为了更好地满足教学和教改的需要，更好地反映教学理论和实践方面的新进展，外教社对该系列教材进行了一次全面的修订。《全新版大学英语》（第二版）秉承首版教材的优良传统，参照《大学英语课程教学要求》修订，更加贴近教学实际，更能有效提升学习者的语言综合能力，能更好地满足新时期人才培养的需要。为了方便师生使用，帮助教材发挥最大的效用，外教社又组织编写了本套《学习手册》，配合修订后的《综合教程》使用。

本书为第一册，与《综合教程1学生用书》相配套。本册学习手册以单元为基础，力求为学生课前预习、课上学习以及课后温习提供一个最有利的工具。每个单元的内容包括Cultural Notes, Key Words & Expressions, Sentence Highlights, Key to Exercises以及Writing Strategy等部分。

在Cultural Notes中，单元主题相关的文化背景以及课文中出现的具有特定文化含义的表达方式都得到了简单明了的阐释，其目的是根据不同程度、能力的学生需求，拓宽学生的视野并加深对课文内容的理解。Key Words & Expressions部分着重语言点的巩固和加深理解。以四、六级的大纲为指导标准，针对本单元课文中的重点和常用词汇及词组进行了详尽的解释。除了词汇和短语的基本意思之外，本书还提供了例句、相应的词组搭配、词形变换和近义辨析。在保证解释内容的权威和语言纯正地道的同时，对于解释的广度和深度也做了严格的控制和把握。Sentence Highlights部分是对课文中难解和重点句型以及结构的提炼和分析，旨在帮助学生更好地理解课文。Key to Exercises部分为习题答案。Writing Strategy部分对相应单元写作任务的注意事项和技巧作了简要介绍。针对有的辅导书忽视对Text B讲解的现象，本书对Text B也做了同Text A一样的处理，为有能力的、有更高要求的学生提供帮助。

本册学习手册紧紧围绕课本，又不局限于课本，在给学生提供必要的学习指导和帮助的同时，适当地开阔了学生的视野，提高了学习兴趣。同时，原汁原味的选材合理得当，内容丰富详实，使学生在掌握语言点的同时，充分接触地道的英语语言文化，从而达到了语言学习和文化摄取水乳交融的效果。本书编者都是在大学英语教学和研究方面颇有成就的资深大学英语教师，编写和出版过多部教材和辅导用书，有着丰富的教学实践经验和扎实的理论基础。总之，本套书为学生对教材的全面学习、对知识点的深入理解和广泛应用提供了全方位的素材，不仅可以作为学生的自学辅导用书，也可以作为课堂学习的补充材料。

本书由李立、张清担任主编，郝瑞丽、田力男、孙平华、赵洪芳参与编写。具体编写分工为：第一单元、第四单元、第五单元由郝瑞丽编写；第二单元、第三单元由赵洪芳编写；第六单元、第七单元由孙平华编写；第八单元由田力男编写。张清对全书进行了统稿和审定。

由于编者水平与经验有限，书中难免有不足之处，希望读者批评指正。

编者

2011年1月



Contents

UNIT 1 GROWING UP	1
Section 1 Reading Task	1
Section 2 Home Reading Task	11
Section 3 Writing Strategy	15
UNIT 2 FRIENDSHIP	16
Section 1 Reading Task	16
Section 2 Home Reading Task	25
Section 3 Writing Strategy	33
UNIT 3 UNDERSTANDING SCIENCE	34
Section 1 Reading Task	34
Section 2 Home Reading Task	47
Section 3 Writing Strategy	54
UNIT 4 THE AMERICAN DREAM.....	55
Section 1 Reading Task	55
Section 2 Home Reading Task	65
Section 3 Writing Strategy	69
UNIT 5 WORK TO LIVE OR LIVE TO WORK	70
Section 1 Reading Task	70
Section 2 Home Reading Task	77
Section 3 Writing Strategy	81
UNIT 6 ROMANCE	82
Section 1 Reading Task	82
Section 2 Home Reading Task	94
Section 3 Writing Strategy	99

UNIT 7 ANIMAL INTELLIGENCE 100

Section 1 Reading Task 100

Section 2 Home Reading Task 114

Section 3 Writing Strategy 121

UNIT 8 EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS..... 122

Section 1 Reading Task 122

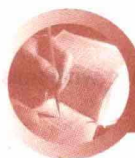
Section 2 Home Reading Task 132

Section 3 Writing Strategy 140



Unit 1

Growing Up



Section 1 Reading Task

Text A Writing for Myself

I. Cultural Notes

1. The U.S. Grade School System:
Kindergarten: under 5 years old
Elementary / primary school (grades 1-6): 6-11 years old
Junior high school (grades 7-8): 12-13 years old
Senior high school (grades 9-12): 14-17 years old
College, institute, academy, university
2. Spaghetti and the proper way of eating it: Spaghetti is the Italian-style thin noodle, cooked by boiling and served with sauce. Usually you would put a fork into a plate of spaghetti, turn the fork several times so that the spaghetti would wind around the fork, then place the fork into your mouth. It's impolite to suck.

II. Key Words & Expressions

1. The idea of becoming a writer had come to me **off and on** since my childhood in Belleville, but it wasn't until my third year in high school that the possibility **took hold**. (*Para. 1*)

off and on / on and off: from time to time; now and again 不时地; 间歇地; 断断续续地

Examples It rained off and on all day. 雨断断续续地下了一整天。

I slept off and on last night. 昨晚我时睡时醒。

take hold: become established 生根; 确立

Examples One-child policy has taken hold in China. 独生子女政策在中国已深入人心。

Once the bad habit has taken hold, it is quite difficult to give it up. 一旦坏习惯养成, 就很难把它改掉。

用法提示: take/grab/catch hold of: have or take sth. in your hands 抓住

Example He caught hold of her wrists so she couldn't get away. 他抓住她的手腕, 让她无法挣脱。

2. Until then I'd been bored by everything **associated** with English courses. (*Para. 1*)

associate *vt.* make a connection between people or things in your mind 联想, 将……联系起来

Examples I always associate the smell of baking with my childhood. 一闻到烘烤食物的味道我就想起了童年。

The study found that many people associate science with masculinity. 研究发现很多人把科学和男性特质联系在一起。

3. I hated the **assignments** to **turn out** long, lifeless paragraphs ... (*Para. 1*)

assignment *n.* a task or a piece of work that sb. is given to do, usually as part of their job or studies 任务; 工作; 作业

Examples You will need to complete three written assignments per semester. 你每学期要完成三份书面作业。

She is in Greece on an assignment for one of the Sunday newspapers. 她在希腊为一家周末版报纸完成一项工作。

turn out:

- 1) produce or make sth. 生产

Example They have been turning out high-quality brocade for 30 years. 他们生产高质量的锦缎已有三十年的历史了。

- 2) happen in a particular way, develop or end in a particular way ……地发展(或发生); 结果……

Examples Despite our worries, everything turned out well. 尽管我们很担心, 但结果一切都顺利。

You never know how your children will turn out. 你永远不知道自己的子女会变成什么样。

- 3) be discovered as, prove to be 原来是; 证明是; 结果是

Examples It turned out that she was a friend of my sister. 原来她是我姐姐的朋友。

The job turned out to be harder than we thought. 这项工作比我们想象的要难。

4. ... that were **agony** for teachers to read and for me to write. (*Para. 1*)

agony *n.* extreme physical or mental pain (精神或肉体的) 极度痛苦

Example Jack collapsed in agony on the floor. 杰克十分痛苦地瘫倒在地板上。

5. ... I **anticipated** another cheerless year in that most tedious of subjects. (Para. 2)

anticipate *vt.* see what might happen in the future and take action to prepare for it 预期; 预见(并做准备)

Examples Try to anticipate what the interviewers will ask. 试着设想面试官们会提什么问题。

We need someone who can anticipate and respond to changes in the fashion industry. 我们需要一个能预见时装业变化并能作出相应安排的人。

用法提示: anticipate和expect的用法比较: anticipate后面还可接所有格加动名词作宾语, 但不可用不定式作其宾语。expect后面跟名词、不定式或由that引导的名词性从句作宾语, 还可跟复合宾语结构, 即expect sb. to do sth., 但一般不跟动名词。如:

We anticipate receiving your early reply.

我们期盼早日收到你们的回信。

We expect to receive your early reply.

They anticipated his winning the first prize.

他们预计他会得一等奖。

They expected him to win the first prize.

6. Mr. Fleagle had a reputation among students for dullness and inability to **inspire**. (Para. 2)

inspire *vt.*

- 1) (usually passive) give sb. the idea for sth., especially sth. artistic or imaginative 赋予灵感, 激发想法(尤指艺术的或虚构的); 启发, 启示

Example His paintings were clearly inspired by Monet's work. 他的绘画显然是受到了莫奈的作品的启示。

- 2) make sb. have a particular feeling or emotion 使产生(感觉或情感); 激发

Examples His words didn't inspire me with confidence. = His words didn't inspire confidence in me. 他的话并未给予我信心。

The son's call inspired the dying mother with a will to live on. 儿子的呼唤激起了奄奄一息的母亲活下去的愿望。

7. He was said to be very formal, **rigid** and hopelessly out of date. (Para. 2)

rigid *a.* (of a person) not willing to change his ideas or behavior 固执的, 僵化的; 一成不变的

Example His rigid attitudes towards new stuff made him quite unpopular. 他对新事物的顽固态度让他很不受欢迎。

8. He wore primly **severe** eyeglasses, ... (Para. 2)

severe *a.* (disapproving) extremely plain and lacking any decoration 过于简朴的

Examples Modern furniture is a little too severe for my taste. 现代家具有点过于朴素, 我不喜欢。

Her hair was short and severe. 她的头发不长, 也没有花哨的造型。

9. Late in the year we **tackled** the informal essay. (Para. 3)

tackle *vt.* make a determined effort to deal with a difficult problem or situation 应付, 处理

Examples There are many ways of tackling this problem. 可以用许多方法处理这个问题。

The government is determined to tackle inflation. 政府决心处理通货膨胀问题。

10. Mr. Fleagle **distributed** a homework sheet offering us a choice of topics. (Para. 3)

distribute *vt.* give things to a large number of people; share sth. between a number of people 分发; 分配

Examples The teacher distributed textbooks among the students. 老师把课本发给学生。

The organization distributed food and blankets to the earthquake victims. 这个机构向地震灾民分发了食品和毯子。

11. I took the list home and did nothing until the night before the essay was **due**. (*Para. 3*)
due *a.*

1) expected to happen or arrive at a particular time 到期

Example She's pregnant and the baby's due in April. 她怀孕了, 预产期是四月。

2) when a sum of money is due, it must be paid immediately 欠款到期

Example Payment is due on 1 October. 付款期限为10月1日。

12. Lying on the sofa, I finally **faced up to** the unwelcome task, took the list out of my notebook, and **scanned** it. (*Para. 3*)

face up to: accept and deal with sth. that is difficult or unpleasant 敢于面对, 勇于正视

Examples She couldn't face up to the fact that her son had died. 她无法面对儿子已经去世的事实。

You should have enough courage to face up to various unexpected difficulties, and never run away from them. 你应该有足够的勇气面对各种预想不到的困难, 决不回避它们。

scan *vt.* look at every part of sth. very carefully, especially because you are looking for a particular thing or person 细看, 端详; 察看, 审视

Examples He scanned the horizon for any sign of land. 他仔细眺望地平线, 寻找陆地的踪影。
She scanned his face anxiously. 她急切地端详着他的脸。

13. This **title** produced an extraordinary **sequence** of mental images. (*Para. 4*)

title *n.* the name of a book, poem, painting, piece of music, etc. (书籍、诗歌、图画、乐曲等的) 名称, 标题, 题目

Example His poems were published under the title of "Love and Reason". 他的诗是以《爱情与理智》为题发表的。

sequence *n.* a set of events, actions, numbers, etc. which have a particular order and which lead to a particular result 一系列; 一连串

Example He described the sequence of events leading up to the robbery. 他描述了抢劫案发生前的一系列情况。

14. ... as I **recalled** the laughing arguments we had that night... (*Para. 4*)

recall *vt.* (formal, not used in the progressive tenses) remember sth. 记起, 回忆起, 回想起

Examples I can't recall his face. 我记不清他的脸了。

I recall her giving me the key. 我记得她把钥匙给了我。

用法提示: recall后面接名词、动名词、名词性从句、how to do等作其宾语, 表示有意识的活动。

15. ...but I wanted to **put it down** simply for my own joy, ... (Para. 5)

put sth. down: write sth. down; make a note of sth. 写下; (用笔)记下

Example The meeting is on the 22nd. Put it down in your diary. 会议日期是22号, 把它记在你的记事本里。

16. To write it as I wanted, however, would **violate** all the rules of formal composition I'd learned in school, ... (Para. 5)

violate *vt.* (formal) go against or refuse to obey a law, an agreement, etc. 违反, 违犯, 违背(法律, 协议等)

Examples They were charged with violating traffic regulations. 他们被控违反交通法规。

Companies that violate environmental laws will be heavily fined. 违反环境法的公司将被重罚。

用法提示: 反义词: abide by / observe 遵守(法律、法规等)

17. ...there was no time left to **compose** a proper, respectable essay for Mr. Fleagle. (Para. 6)

compose *v.* write a letter, poem etc, usually with a lot of care and thought 撰写(信函, 诗歌等)

Examples She composed a letter of protest. 她写了一封抗议信。

That poet began to compose at the age of five. 那位诗人五岁就开始作诗了。

18. There was no choice next morning but to **turn in** my tale of the Belleville supper. (Para. 6)

turn in: give sth. to sb. in authority 上交, 呈交, 提交

Example They turned in a petition with 80,000 signatures. 他们递交了一份有8万人签名的请愿书。

19. I was preparing myself for a **command** to report to Mr. Fleagle immediately after school for **discipline**... (Para. 6)

command *n.* an order given to a person or an animal (对人或动物)发出的命令

Example You must obey the Captain's command. 你必须服从船长的命令。

用法提示: 由command构成的常用词组有:

at your command 可自由使用, 可支配

be at sb.'s command 听候某人的吩咐, 服从某人的支配

discipline *n.*

1) punishment by way of correction or training 训导; 处分

Example The workman was disciplined but not dismissed by his company. 所在公司对这名工人进行了处罚, 但并未将其解雇。

2) the controlled behavior or situation that results from this training 纪律, 风纪

Example The school has a reputation for high standards of discipline. 这所学校因纪律严格而闻名。

She keeps good discipline in class. 她严格遵守课堂纪律。

20. Then somebody laughed, then the entire class was laughing, and not in **contempt** and ridicule, ... (Para. 8)

contempt *n.* the feeling that sb. or sth. is without value and deserves no respect at all 蔑视, 轻蔑, 鄙视

Examples Most people show contempt for a cheat. 大多数人都鄙视行骗的人。

They would often look at us with unmistakable contempt. 他们常常明目张胆地用轻蔑眼光打量我们。

用法提示: have / show contempt for 蔑视, 看不起; beneath (one's) contempt 不值一提

21. Even Mr. Fleagle stopped two or three times to **hold back** a small prim smile. (Para. 8)
hold back: stop yourself from expressing how you really feel 抑制, 控制(感情等); 不露声色

Example They just couldn't hold back their tears. 他们实在抑制不住泪水。

22. I did my best to **avoid** showing pleasure, ... (Para. 9)
avoid vt. prevent sth. from happening 避免; 防止

Examples They narrowly avoided defeat in the semi-final. 他们在半决赛中勉强躲过一劫。
They built a wall to avoid soil being washed away. 他们建了一堵墙, 防止水土流失。

23. ... it's of the very **essence** of the essay, don't you see? (Para. 9)
essence n. the most important quality or feature of sth. that makes it what it is 本质, 实质; 精髓

Examples The essence of his lecture was that education should continue throughout life. 他的讲座的实质观点是教育应当贯穿一生。
Competition is the essence of the game. 这种比赛的本质就是竞争。

用法提示: 由essence构成的常用词组有: in essence 实质上, 基本上, 大体上
of the essence 极其重要的, 必不可少的

III. Sentence Highlights

1. ... but **it wasn't** until my third year in high school **that** the possibility took hold. (Para. 1)

解析 这是一个强调句句型。强调句可强调主语、宾语、状语等。如:

It was a young scientist that (who) solved the problem five years ago. (强调主语)
五年前解决这个问题的是—名年轻的科学家。

It was this problem that a young scientist solved five years ago. (强调宾语)
五年前年轻的科学家解决的是这个问题。

It was five years ago that a young scientist solved the problem. (强调状语)
年轻的科学家解决这个问题是在五年前。

It was not until they had a discussion that they made a decision. (强调状语)
他们是经过讨论之后才得出结论的。

译文 ……但一直等到我高中三年级, 这一想法才确立下来。

2. I **found** English grammar **dull and difficult**. (Para. 1)

解析 find + 宾语, 后可接名词、形容词、现在分词和过去分词等, 意思是“发现/发觉……是某种状况, 处于某种状态或在某个地方等”。如:

I don't find Tom an easy person to get on with. 我并不觉得汤姆是个很容易相处的人。

Do you find the task difficult to do? 你觉得这个任务难吗?

译文 我觉得英文语法枯燥难懂。

3. He was said to be very formal, rigid and hopelessly out of date. (Para. 2)

解析 本句相当于It was said that he was very formal, rigid, and hopelessly out of date. 两种句型可互换。可用于这两种句型的动词有: believe, report, prove, estimate, suppose等。如:

It is believed that he is the right person to do the job.

He is believed to be the right person to do the job.

人们相信他是做这项工作的合适人选。

It was reported that more than 300 people lost their lives in the air crash.

More than 300 people were reported to have lost their lives in the air crash.

据报道有三百多人在空难中丧生。

译文 据说他拘谨刻板, 完全落后于时代。

4. Vivid memories came flooding back of a night in Belleville when all of us were seated around the supper table... (Para. 4)

解析 这里现在分词flooding作句中实义动词came的方式或伴随状语, 这种用法很常见。如:

He came running back to tell us the news. 他跑回来告诉我们这个消息。

The children sat on small chairs clapping as the foreign guests walked in. 外宾走进来的时候, 孩子们坐在小椅子上拍手欢迎。

译文 贝尔维尔之夜的清晰回忆如潮水一般涌来, 当时, 我们大家一起围坐在晚餐桌旁……

5. To write it as I wanted, ... (Para. 5)

解析 as引导方式状语从句, 表示“按照, 依照; 如, 正如”等意思。如:

You must do as I tell you. 你必须照我说的那样去做。

He got divorced, just as his parents had done many years ago. 和他父母多年前一样, 他也离婚了。

译文 照我希望的那样去写……

6. There was no choice next morning but to turn in my tale of the Belleville supper. (Para. 6)

解析 There is no choice/alternative but to..., have no choice / alternative but to... 是常见的句型, 这里的to是动词不定式, 不能省去。如:

I have no choice but to ask for your help. 我别无选择, 只好向你求助。

There is no choice but to depend on science and technology. 除了依靠科技外, 别无选择。

译文 第二天上午, 我别无选择, 只好把我为自己而写的贝尔维尔晚餐的故事交了上去。

IV.

Key to the Exercises for Text A

Comprehension

CONTENT QUESTIONS

1. He used to be utterly bored by English courses.
2. When he was in the third year in high school.
3. He heard that Mr. Fleagle was dull, formal, rigid, and hopelessly out of date, and unable to inspire. He thought he was excessively prim and proper.
4. Because he expected the topics would be dull.
5. *The Art of Eating Spaghetti*.
6. Because this topic brought back vivid memories of a night in Belleville when he and his family members learned how to eat spaghetti.
7. He thought he would violate all the rules of formal composition he'd learned in school, and Mr. Fleagle would surely give it a failing grade.
8. He was preparing himself for a command to report to Mr. Fleagle immediately after school for discipline.
9. He announced that he wanted to read an essay to the class.
10. Mr. Fleagle was reading Mr. Baker's essay to the class. The class listened attentively, and then the entire class was laughing with open-hearted enjoyment.
11. Because both Mr. Fleagle and his classmates appreciated his essay very much.
12. Probably he meant that the way Baker's essay was composed was exactly the way essays should be written or that the essence of a good essay is that it can move readers.

TEXT ORGANIZATION

1.	Paragraphs	Headings
	1	Baker's feelings about English courses
	2	Baker's impression of his new English teacher
	3	A topic that attracts Baker's attention
	4	Vivid memories the title brought back
	5	Baker's sudden desire to write about that topic
	6	Anticipating punishment
	7	Mr. Fleagle's announcement
	8	Classmates' response to the essay
	9	What Baker discovered

2.	Parts	Paragraphs	Main Ideas
	Part One	Paras. 1–2	Baker was bored by everything associated with English courses, including his new English teacher.
	Part Two	Paras. 3–5	Baker found himself attracted by one particular topic and wrote about it for his own joy.
	Part Three	Paras. 6–9	The experience of writing the essay helped him discover his talent for writing and realize what he wished to do in life.

Language Sense Enhancement

- | | | | |
|----|----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | 1) warmth | 2) put it down | 3) recapture and hold |
| | 4) relive | 5) however | 6) violate |
| | 7) composition | 8) a failing grade | 9) mind |
| | 10) for myself | | |

Language Focus

Vocabulary

- I. 1.
- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1) respectable | 2) agony | 3) put ... down |
| 4) sequence | 5) hold back | 6) distribute |
| 7) off and on | 8) vivid | 9) associate |
| 10) finally | 11) turn in | 12) tackle |

2.

- 1) has been assigned to the newspaper's Paris office
- 2) was so extraordinary that I didn't know whether to believe him or not
- 3) a clear image of how she would look in twenty years' time
- 4) gave the command the soldiers opened fire
- 5) buying bikes we'll keep turning them out

3.

- 1) reputation, rigid, to inspire
- 2) and tedious, What's more, out of date ideas
- 3) compose, career, avoid showing, hardly hold back

II. Synonyms in Context

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------|
| 1) composed | 2) severe | 3) agony |
| 4) extraordinary | 5) recall | 6) command |
| 7) was violating | 8) anticipate | |

III. Collocation

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------|----------|
| 1) at | 2) for | 3) of |
| 4) with | 5) as | 6) about |
| 7) to | 8) in, in | 9) from |
| 10) on / upon | | |

COMPREHENSIVE EXERCISES

I. Cloze

1. Text-related

- | | | |
|------------------|------------|---------------|
| 1) hold back | 2) tedious | 3) scanned |
| 4) recall | 5) vivid | 6) off and on |
| 7) turn out / in | 8) career | |

2. Theme-related

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1) last | 2) surprise | 3) pulled |
| 4) blowing | 5) dressed | 6) scene |
| 7) extraordinary | 8) image | 9) turn |
| 10) excitement | | |

II. Translation

1.

- 1) As it was a **formal** dinner party, I wore **formal** dress, as Mother told me to.
- 2) His girlfriend advised him to get out of / get rid of his bad habit of smoking before it **took hold**.
- 3) **Anticipating** that the demand for electricity will be high during the next few months, they have decided to increase its production.
- 4) It is said that Bill has been fired for continually **violating** the company's safety rules. / Bill is said to have been fired for continually **violating** the company's safety rules.
- 5) It is reported that the government has taken proper measures to **avoid** the possibility of a **severe** water shortage. / The local government is reported to have taken proper measures to **avoid** the possibility of a **severe** water shortage.

2.

Susan lost her legs because of / in a car accident. For a time, she didn't know how to **face up to** the fact that she would never (be able to) walk again.

One day, while **scanning** (through) some magazines, a true story caught her eye / she was attracted by a true story. It gave a **vivid** description of how a disabled girl became a writer. Greatly **inspired**, Susan began to feel that she, too, would **finally** be able to lead a useful life.