



河南省成人高等教育公共基础课系列教材

实用英语

PRACTICAL ENGLISH

尹 苏 主编

三秦出版社

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War Aces and Rickover

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出版发行 三秦出版社

新华书店经销

社 址 西安市糖坊街俭家巷小区副3号楼

电 话 (029)7264325 7263801

邮政编码 710003

印 刷 陕西人口报印刷厂

开 本 787×1092/16

印 张 20.785

字 数 430千字

版 次 1998年8月第1版

1998年8月第1次印刷

印 数 1~2000

标准书号: ISBN7-80628-230-O/G·53

定 价: 30.00元

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主 编：尹 苏

前言

成人教育是我国教育事业的重要组成部分,是当代社会经济发展和科学技术进步的必要条件。普通高校函授、夜大学教育是成人高等教育的重要办学形式,加强函授、夜大学教育的教材建设对保证函授、夜大学的教学质量起着十分重要的作用。为进一步提高成人高等教育的教学质量,培养和造就对社会主义现代化建设服务,德、智、体全面发展,毕业后能较快地适应生产和岗位工作需要的应用型和技艺型高级人才和管理人才,切实保证高等教育的培养目标和规格,编写一套适合成人教育教学特点的教材至关重要,尤其是成人高等教育的公共基础课的教材就更为重要。近年来,我国各普通高校成人教育注重和加强教材建设,教学质量有了进一步提高,一些高校相继编写了较为适合成人教育教学特点的教材和参考书,为逐步探索编写适合成教特点的教材奠定了良好的基础,但从教材的整体内容框架看,质量还不够高,特色还不够突出,结构上套用了全日制学生的教材。为了加大成人高等教育公共基础课教材建设的力度,使我省成人高等教育的公共基础课有统一的试用教材,受河南省教委委托,河南师范大学组织编写了《高等数学》、《计算机应用教程》、《通用写作教程》、《实用英语》等突出成教特色、适合成人学习的成人高等教育教材。

这套教材的共同特点,一是以应用为目的,基础理论以必需、够用为度,以掌握概念、强化应用为教学重点,为学生专业课的学习奠定扎实的理论基础,为造就应用型人才拓宽知识视野。二是注重能力的培养,处理好理论与实践应用的关系,在保证必需理论知识教育的同时,加强了应用环节的知识,使学生有针对性地获得较为系统的基础知识,以达到学用结合、学以致用为目的。三是突出了成教特色,适合成人学习特点,深入浅出、浅显易懂,每章节均附有练习题,便于自学,这样既保证了高等专科教育规格的要求,又体现了教学内容的完整性和整体优化。

本书作者是在高等院校从事多年教学研究工作的专家、教授及有丰富教学经验的老师。在河南师范大学成人教育学院副院长吕西忠副教授的主持下,受河南省教委的委托,我们邀请了河南师范大学聂身修教授进行了全书的审稿工作,同时在编写过程中得到了有关领导和专家的鼎力相助,在此一并致谢。

本书包括十八个单元。每个单元都安排有课文、阅读技能实践、词汇、语法、写作、翻译等练习,内容丰富,实用性强。课文中的难点和疑点还配有汉语注释,方便学生自学。在本书的最后,我们还补充了在主题和内容方面与课文相适应的补充阅读材料,可供学生在课后阅读。本书既是在校成人专科学生的教科书,也是广大在职干部自学英语的参考读物。

由于时间仓促,作者经验与水平有限,错误纰漏在所难免,敬请各位专家、读者多提宝贵意见。

编审委员会

1997年10月 于新乡

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Unit 1

Text

Before
Reading

I. Before reading the passage, try to answer the following questions.

1. Where do you usually study in the evening, in your bedroom, in your classroom or in the library? Why?
2. Do you think it important to choose a regular time and place for study? Why or why not?

A TIME AND A PLACE FOR STUDY

There is no way to learn the material for college courses without spending time and effort in studying. No magic formula will result in getting that knowledge. You must spend time and effort in the process. A certain number of hours of hard work are required. But you can make better use of that time through some common sense tips.

5

A Time-Budgeting Plan

Consider some practical suggestions for the arrangement of your study schedule. In other words, you need a plan to budget your time. It will pay big dividends if you will set aside a few minutes or an hour as soon as possible after classes each day. Use this time to review the material covered in the class periods of the day. Remember that you will forget a large portion within twenty-four hours after you hear or read it for the first time. Try to find a time at the end of your regular school day—or in the middle of it, if you have a vacant period. You can review what was covered in each of the day's classes before it has had time to slip out of your mind. As a result, your memory will be stepped up greatly.

15 This plan is common sense. It is clearly easier to review something familiar and fix it firmly in your mind than to relearn material you have forgotten. So find a few minutes to review today's work before you go on to tomorrow's. This is the time when you reorganize your day's notes, if needed, and fill in the gaps. These few minutes of review shortly after your classes may well give you more learning and more memory for less time and less effort than any other study time you spend.

A Regular Time for Study

Set aside a regular time for your study of tomorrow's lessons. If you can possibly arrange it, it is a good policy to study at the same time each day. Doing this will help avoid the problem of needing to study and letting the time slip by so that it doesn't get done. All of us have done this. We had the best of intentions, but we did not get started until it was too late. So have a routine of studying at a certain time each day, and never schedule anything else for that time. Then you will have the best possible chance to avoid missing your study due to (poor) use of time.

A Place for Study

Have one particular place where you can go to study. This does not mean, of course, that you can never, under any circumstance, study anywhere else. It does mean that when you have serious studying to do you try to go to this place to do it. Pick a place that has few distractions. It must be a place where there are no conversations, no activities of friends, or no interesting noises. There must be no reminders of things more pleasant than studying to compete for your attention. A table facing a wall with nothing but your actual work materials is best. And, while your chair may have a soft cushion, it should not be so comfortable that it encourages you to relax completely.

Habit Can Help You Study

Get into the habit of going to a certain place at a certain time to study. Then you will find that it becomes easier for you to concentrate. You lose less time in warming up to your subject. Right away you will get into the proper frame of mind at your special study place and time. When doing this becomes a habit, you have made good progress. It has become easier to make yourself go through your study routine. In other words, going to one place at regular time for study not only helps you to get started more easily; it also replaces will power with the habit of study.

New Words

material [mə'tiəriəl] *n.* 资料; 材料; 原料

formula ['fɔ:mjələ] *n.* 公式; (化学) 分子式

effort ['efət] *n.* 努力; 尽力

common ['kɒmən] *a.* 平常的; 普通的; 公用的; 共同的

tip [tip] *n.* 尖端; 小费; 提示

budget ['bʌdʒɪt] *n.* 预算; 聚存 *v.* 列入预算; 设计

practical ['præktikəl] *a.* 实际的; 应用的

arrangement [ə'reɪndʒmənt] *n.* 安排; 筹备; 调解; 商定

schedule ['skedʒul] *n.* 一览表; 目录; 时刻表 *v.* 排定; 列入表中; 作目录

dividend ['dɪvɪdend] *n.* 股息; 红利; 被除数

review [ri'vju:] *n.* 复习; 回顾 *v.* 复习; 回顾; 写评论 *preview* 预习

cover ['kʌvə] *v.* 论及 *with = talk about*

period ['piəriəd] *n.* 期间; 时期

portion ['pɔ:ʃən] *n.* 部分

regular ['regjələ] *a.* 常规的, 正常的; 规则的; 定期的

vacant ['veikənt] *a.* 空的

slip [slɪp] *v.* 滑倒; 错过

familiar [fə'mɪljə] *a.* 熟悉的, 通晓的

firmly ['fɜ:mli] *ad.* 牢固地, 坚定地

relearn [ri:'lə:n] *v.* 重新学习

reorganize [ri:'ɔ:gənaɪz] *v.* 重编; 改组

gap [gæp] *n.* 缺口; 空白; 歧异

policy ['pɒlɪsi] *n.* 方针, 政策

avoid [ə'vɔɪd] *v.* 避免; 逃避 *~ doing sth.*

intention [ɪn'tenʃən] *n.* 目的; 意图

routine [ru:'ti:n] *n.* 惯例; 常规 *a.* 日常的

due [dju:] *a.* 到期的; 预定的; 适当的

particular [pə'tɪkjələ] *a.* 独特的; 特别的; 特指的

circumstance [ˈsɜ:kəmstəns] *n.* 情况; 环境 (多用 *pl.*)

serious ['siəriəs] *a.* 严肃的; 危险的

distraction [dɪs'trækʃən] *n.* 分心; 困惑

conversation [ˌkɒnvə'seɪʃən] *n.* 会话, 谈话

reminder [ri'maɪndə] *n.* 使人记起某事之物

compete [kəm'pi:t] *v.* 竞争; 比赛

actual [ˈæktʃuəl] *a.* 现行的; 实际的

cushion ['kuʃən] *n.* 垫子, 坐垫, 靠垫

encourage [ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ] *v.* 鼓励

relax [ri'læks] v. (使) 松弛, 放松; (使) 休息
frame [freim] n. 骨架; 框架; 结构

concentrate ['kɒnsəntreɪt] v. 集中

Phrases and Expressions

result in 导致 \rightarrow from

make use of 使用; 利用

in other words 换句话说: 也就是说

set aside 储蓄

as a result 作为结果; 因此

fill in 填写

due to 由于

under any circumstance 在任何情况下

right away 立刻; 马上

go through 细查; 经历; 穿过

After Reading

II. Choose the best answer according to the passage:

1. In order to learn well the college courses, one should ____.

- a. set aside enough time for relaxation
- b. preview the materials given
- ☒ c. spend time and effort in studying
- d. make best use of the time in class

2. If you set aside a few minutes as soon as possible after classes for a regular review each day ____.

- a. it will do good to your memory
- b. you can certainly become a top student
- ☒ c. it will inevitably lead you to good performance 成绩
- d. none of the above

3. Which is not true according to the passage? ____.

- a. A time-budgeting plan is helpful to one's study
- b. No one can achieve good performance without studying hard
- ☒ c. It is easier to relearn something than to review it
- d. A good study habit is necessary for a college student

4. The word *tip* (line 4, page 1) means ____.

- a. A small amount of money given as a gift for a small service performed
- b. A helpful piece of advice
- ☒ c. A good study plan
- d. Both a and b

5. According to the passage, a good study place should have ____.

- a. no activities of friends
- b. no conversations
- c. distractions
- ☒ d. both a and b

6. One way to avoid time slipping is to ____.

- a. study all the time
- ☒ b. go to a particular place at a regular time for study each day
- c. set aside as little time as possible for sports
- d. get up early and go to bed late

7. It is easier for you to concentrate if you form the habit of going to a certain place at a certain time to study because ____.

- a. you need less time to warm up and may get started more easily
- ☒ b. no one will disturb you in the place
- c. the chair here is so comfortable that it encourages you to study
- d. both b and c

8. In this passage, the author mainly suggests that ____.

- a. college students should find good study methods

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- b. college students should spend more time and effort studying
- c. college students should develop good charts and performance
- d. college students should develop good study habits

III. Choose the definition from Column B that best matches the word in

Column A:

Column A	Column B
common	empty
vacant	part
routine	rest
distraction	timetable
schedule	ordinary
relax	pay close attention
conversation	an amount of distance or difference
portion	the regular fixed ordinary way
gap	an informal talk
concentrate	something that draws away the mind

IV. Complete the following sentences with the words or expressions given below. Change the form if necessary:

cover ¹ vacant ² concentrate ³ reminder ⁴
 schedule ⁵ result in ⁶ due to ⁷ fill in ⁸

1. 8 this form before you leave the room.
2. You'll solve the problem if you 3 upon it, give all your attention to it.
3. Her success is entirely 7 hard work.
4. Professor John's lectures 1 the subject thoroughly.
5. He hasn't paid me that money yet—I must send him a 4 to remind him about it.
6. The President is 5 to make a speech tomorrow.
7. It turned out that the enemy's efforts 6 complete failure.
8. The room has been 2 for a couple of weeks.

V. Make the italicized words emphatic after the model:

Model:

It *means* that when you have serious studying to do you try to go to his place to do it.

It *does mean* that when you have serious studying to do you try to go to this place to do it.

1. They *gave up* halfway. What a shame!
2. *Be* more careful next time.
3. *Come* and *join* us in the discussion.
4. The pen *writes* smoothly.
5. I *hope* you will stay for lunch.
6. He *speaks* English well.

VI. Cloze.

There are some differences between British and American English. There are a few differences in grammar. For example, speakers of British English say "in hospital" and "Have you a pen?" Americans say "in the hospital" and "Do you have a pen?" Pronunciation is sometimes different. There are also differences

in spelling and vocabulary. For example, "colour" and "honour" are British. "Color" and "honor" are American.

VII. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 请你在这儿填上你的姓名、地址和电话号码好吗? (fill in)
2. 他使我想起了他兄弟。 (remind... of)
3. 在这种情况下, 他不能接受这项工作。
4. 充分利用你的每一次必须讲英语的机会。
5. 这个罪犯尽一切努力逃跑, 但他失败了。
6. 我们需要有实际工作经验的人。
7. 如果他被雇佣了, 他需要为他的退休储蓄一些钱。
8. 警察细查这个房子寻找证据。

怎样阅读文章

Reading Skills

我们通常所说的阅读即理论性的阅读, 而阅读理解能力又是一项综合的技能, 读者除具有一定数量的词汇、语法知识、专业知识和英语背景知识外, 还需具备一定的分析问题的能力。培养良好的阅读习惯, 提高语言素养。熟练掌握阅读技巧或阅读技能, 不仅能够提高阅读速度, 而且能够达到最好的理解程度, 不断提高阅读理解水平。

一篇文章一般需读两遍。第一遍用正常速度阅读, 以得到对文章的总体印象。在阅读时要注意两个常见的毛病, 一是出声读, 也就是一字一句地轻声读出来; 二是心读, 也叫默读。虽然没有读出声, 但心里在读。这两个毛病不仅会减慢阅读速度, 而且会影响对整篇的理解。第二遍阅读时把注意力放在重要的细节上。有时为了对文章中的重点和难关进行核实, 还需读第三遍。

Read the following passage and answer the following questions.

The Clever Judge and the Stolen Money

Long, long ago there lived in a small village a poor young boy who was about 10 years old. Every afternoon, he walked around the village selling his cooking oil which he carried in a small wooden basin.

Having sold all of his oil one summer afternoon, he was very tired and thought that he would take a rest.

He laid his wooden basin on a rock, put the money in it, leaned against the rock and fell asleep.

About two hours later he woke up. He looked into the basin and found that his money was gone.

He went immediately to see a judge who was a wise, old, woman. The judge listened to the boy's story very carefully. After thinking for a long while, she said to the men in her office, "Well, I guess the rock stole the boy's money."

"The rock stole the money?" all the men asked in surprise.

The men had to follow her orders. They carried the heavy rock back to the office.

Of course, the village people thought it was strange. "Why does the judge want a rock?" they wondered. So all of the villagers followed the men who were carrying the rock.

Then the judge went up to the rock and said, "All right, Mr. Rock. I know you took the boy's money. Where is it?"

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As soon as she said this, the village people began to laugh. "This judge is mad," they said to each other. "She's talking to a rock."

Then the judge became very angry. "Why are you laughing? You can't laugh at me. Laughing at a judge is against the law. I'm going to punish all of you. Everyone, take out one coin! Now, come up here one by one and put your coin into this pot."

The pot was filled with water. After about half of the people had put their money in, a young man came up. He also put his coin into the pot. "Wait a minute," the judge shouted, "you stole the boy's money, didn't you?"

The young man became so frightened that his face turned red. "Ye-ye-yes," he said. "How did you know that?"

The judge explained, "You see, when you put your coin into the water, some oil came up to the top. Your money must have come from the boy's oil basin."

The village people were surprised at the judge's clever way of finding the thief.

VIII. Questions.

1. Why did the poor young boy walk around the village?
2. Where did he go when he found that his money was gone?
3. What did the judge order the people to do?
4. Why did the judge say that the young man had stolen the boy's money?
5. Were the village people surprised at the judge's way of finding the thief?

IX. Fill in each blank with a proper phrase from the following.

put up take a rest put on put back
take away put into takes a walk

1. It's late. I must put on my clothes in a hurry.
2. Don't take away those books. Put them back on the desk.
3. My father takes a walk along the street every evening.
4. If you can answer the questions, put up your hands.
5. Can you put this sentence into English?
6. Whenever I am tired, I take a rest.

名词

Grammar Practice

名词的概念：名词是表示人或事物的词。

名词的数：名词一般有单数和复数两种形式。单数形式为词典里所列的名词形式。复数形式的构成有下列若干种方法：

- 1) 最常见的方法是单数名词后面加 -s。例如：
student 学生 → students seat 座位 → seats
dollar 美元 → dollars program 节目 → programs
- 2) 单数名词词尾是 -s, -x, -sh, -ch 的，要加 -es。例如：
fox 狐狸 → foxes gas 气体 → gases
class 班 → classes brush 刷子 → brushes
inch 英寸 → inches
- 3) 如果名词以 -o 结尾，有些加 -es，有些加 -s。例如：
tomato 西红柿 → tomatoes hero 英雄 → heroes
radio 收音机 → radios photo 照片 → photos
- 4) 以辅音字母加 -y 结尾的单数名词，变 -y 为 -i，再加 -es。例如：

study → studies

candy → candies

5) 以-f (-fe) 结尾的, 把 -f (-fe) 改为 -v 再加 -es。例如:

knife 小刀 → knives

leaf 叶子 → leaves

有些名词复数形式不规则。例如:

man 人 → men

foot 足, 英尺 → feet

datum 数据 → data

appendix 附录 → appendices

名词有可数名词和不可数名词之分。一般称没有复数形式的名词为不可数名词。例如:

information 信息

advice 劝告

news 新闻

knowledge 知识

water 水

sand 沙子

名词的格: 英语中名词的格表示句中名词与其他词的关系, 分通格和所有格两种。通格没有词形变化, 所有格表示一名词对另一名词的领属或修饰关系, 通过词形变化来表示。例如:

Engels' works 恩格斯的著作

the teachers' reading-room 教师阅览室

the author's intention 作者的意图

your sister-in-law's letter 你嫂子的信

a portrait of Mr. Brown's 布朗先生的肖像

名词作主语时和谓语动词要一致。例如:

Mathematics is a subject of natural science. 数学是一门自然科学。

The scissors are very sharp. 这把剪刀很锋利。

X. Put the following nouns into plural forms.

map; sea; rose; bench; day; bamboo; echo; proof; wolf; box; sheep; tooth

XI. Choose the best to complete the following sentences:

1. Two hours sometimes like eternity.

a. are

b. look

c. seem

d. seems

2. We don't have much tonight.

a. many homeworks

b. many homework

c. much homeworks

d. much homework

3. Let's buy our tickets while I still have a few left.

a. a few money

b. a few dollars

c. a little moneys

d. a few dollar

4. It's a shame that you have so little time in New York on the tour.

a. so few

b. so little

c. a few

d. a little

5. This Swedish girl is Mary's cousin.

a. pretty little Swedish

b. Swedish pretty little

c. Swedish little pretty

d. little pretty Swedish

6. May I borrow some notebook paper?

a. notebook paper

b. notebooks paper

c. notebook papers

d. notebooks papers

7. You forgot their scissors.

A Time and a Place for Study

- a. telephone's number
c. telephones' number

- ☒ b. telephone number
d. telephones number

8. As scheduled, the communications satellite went into the ____ round the earth.

- a. circle
c. path

- ☒ b. orbit
d. course

9. Our school purchased ____ to simulate conditions in outer space.

- a. a new equipment
c. a new piece of equipment

- b. new equipment
☒ d. a lot of equipment

10. That pair of scissors ____ not very sharp.

- a. look
☒ c. is

- b. seem
d. are

Word Building

The suffixes *-er*, *-or* can be added to verbs to form nouns with the meaning *a person doing ...*

For example,

farm → farmer

lead → leader

govern → governor

possess → possessor

XII. Now complete each of the following sentences with a word which ends in *-er* or *-or*:

1. A person who works is a worker.
2. A person who performs on the stage is an actor.
3. A person who serves food at the tables in a restaurant is a waiter.
4. A person who invents something new is an inventor.
5. A person who employs others is an employer.
6. A person who educates is an educator.
7. A person with a job on a ship is a sailor.
8. A person who translates from one language to another is a translator.

XIII. Choose the preposition that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. Where shall I write the number, on, above or ____ the line?
☒ a. below b. in
c. at d. for
2. The two roads run ____ each other in the field.
a. after ☒ b. across
c. among d. about
3. The man standing ____ the blackboard is our physics teacher.
☒ a. before b. after
c. on d. with
4. At noon, we took a rest under a pine tree a few paces d the road.
a. on b. in
c. behind d. off
5. The airport is twenty miles a the city.
☒ a. from b. above
c. round d. upon
6. The Pacific Ocean is ____ Asia and America.
a. among ☒ b. between
c. across d. below

7. Please close the door by you.
 a. about b. by
 c. after d. with
8. In a hurry, he left his hat behind him.
 a. behind b. by
 c. above d. with
9. He lives in a village at the hills.
 a. above b. at
 c. to d. among
10. He sits on my left in the classroom.
 a. by b. beside
 c. on d. for
11. No vessel is permitted to anchor under the bridge.
 a. on b. under
 c. above d. upon
12. We shall meet at 25 Maple Road.
 a. at b. in
 c. on d. by

XIV. Choose the word below each sentence that has the same meaning as the italicized word(s).

Vocabulary Practice

1. We *encountered* the Smiths before leaving the parking lot.
 a. met b. helped
 c. saw d. surprised
2. We *occasionally* see John here in town.
 a. often b. seldom
 c. never d. sometimes
3. The *fundamental* reason for his illness has never been discovered.
 a. basic b. severe
 c. obvious d. physical
4. My wife has been asked to write an article for the newspaper about the *consequences* of alcohol consumption.
 a. profits b. dangers
 c. results d. pleasures
5. The President *forecast* that war would soon break out between the two neighboring states.
 a. hinted b. worried
 c. predicted d. disagreed

XV. Choose the one that best completes each of the following sentences.

6. Some diseases spread quickly from one person to another.
 a. move b. catch
 c. spread d. get about
7. He didn't go into detail on the subject; he spoke in general.
 a. common b. regular
 c. general d. ordinary
8. We finally reached an agreement after a lot of hard bargaining.
 a. reached b. arrived
 c. drove d. set

9. I insist on seeing the manager. The service in this hotel is terrible.

- a. insist b. persist
c. intend d. affirm

10. He accidentally set fire to the house.

- a. put b. set
c. gave d. started

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Guided
Writing

XVI. Circle the correct form of the verb in brackets. Pay special attention to the agreement in subject and verb.

1. The book on political parties (is, are) very interesting.
2. Sitting on the window ledge (was, were) three colored bottles.
3. The committee (has, have) divided opinions about the issue.
4. All of the work (was, were) finished.
5. Most of the houses (needs, need) painting.
6. A number of students (speaks, speak) English very well.
7. The tenants instead of the landlord (pays, pay) for the work.
8. Here (is, are) the files you asked for.

XVII. Underline the incorrectly used verb and write the correct form at the end of each sentence. If there is no error write *none*:

1. As everyone realizes, military service, not business or industries, have a priority in his future.
2. Everyone studying the histories of modern nations are puzzled by many contradictions.
3. In view of all this, don't it seem unwise to begin specializing early in our education?
4. The value of many college courses, I am sure, remain to be judged and understood long after I have graduated.
5. No one of the undergraduates who work on our school paper regrets the extra time it requires.
6. I told my adviser, "Neither a pre-law course nor a major in business administration seem to appeal to me."
7. There is, in addition to news-writing, many other promising fields that I might explore.
8. As a reporter, a life of travel, of excitement, of seeing fascinating people and places are possible.