

大学核心英语

College Core English

Reading and Writing

读 · 写 · 教 · 程

【新编】第五级

● 杨惠中 张彦斌 郑树棠 主编

3342



Higher Education Press

根据《大学英语教学大纲
通用词汇表(5-6级)》调整

(DX)

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内 容 提 要

《大学核心英语》(修订版)是根据1985年国家教育委员会颁发的《大学英语教学大纲(理工科适用)》编写的系列教材。《读写教程》(新编)第五级与一至四级修订版相配套,按照书面语言的特点培养学生的阅读技能,提高其阅读能力并帮助学生打下初步的写作基础。本书共有十个单元,每一单元都由三部分组成:第一部分为基础教学材料,包括A篇阅读材料、阅读理解练习、词语结构练习、写作练习和英译汉练习;第二部分是B篇阅读材料;第三部分是C篇阅读材料。

本书语言地道,题材广泛,语言规范,内容活泼,练习丰富,融科学性、知识性、实用性、趣味性为一体。另附有本书出现的大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表六级词汇汇总表、词组汇总表。本书适用于大纲规定的第五级教学,也可供同等程度的英语学习者使用。

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前 言

《大学核心英语》(修订版)是一套供理工科大学使用的大学英语教材。本教材的编写以国家教育委员会颁发的《大学英语教学大纲(理工科适用)》为依据。大纲规定,大学英语的教学目标是“培养学生具有较强的阅读能力、一定的听和译的能力以及初步的写与说的能力,使学生能以英语为工具,获取专业所需要的信息,并为进一步提高英语水平打下较好的基础。”根据大纲的要求,大学英语教学分为基础阶段和专业阅读阶段。为了便于组织教学,基础阶段分为六级,在大学一、二年级中开设。本教材就是供基础阶段英语教学使用的。

为了体现上述教学目标,在编写《大学核心英语》的过程中,我们采纳了现代外语教学理论中交际法的某些观点,即认为英语课应以培养学生使用英语的能力为根本目的,而不只是传授英语知识。教材要着重发展学生的英语交际能力。为此我们力求正确处理以下几点:在理解方面,主要培养学生通过英语获取信息的能力;在表达方面,则在大纲规定的范围内培养学生表达思想的能力;语法是手段而不是目的,重点应是发展运用语法结构的能力,流畅与准确并重。本教程力求正确处理好语言基础和语言应用的关系,以有利于发展学生独立学习英语的能力。

本书是读写教程第五级。在进一步体现大纲指导思想基础上,重新编写了第五级教材,与一至四级修订版教材相配套。新编本全书有十个单元,阅读总量为29 000词左右,出现大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表六级词汇478个。每个单元有三篇阅读材料和20—21项练习,分为三个部分。第一部分为“基础教学材料”,这一部分包括A篇阅读材料、阅读理解练习、词语结构练习、写作练习、综合改错及英译汉练习。其练习量和出现的六级词汇量占该单元的40%至60%左右。第二部分包括B篇阅读材料及6至11项练习,出现和操练的六级词汇占该单元的40%左右。第三部分包括C篇阅读材料及1至2项阅读理解方面的练习,这一部分出现的单词不要求掌握,也不列入词汇统计。这一设计无疑进一步增强了组织教学的灵活性。在练习内容安排上,每个单元有阅读理解性练习6项,词汇结构性练习约8项,写作练习2项,翻译练习1项。编者相信,这一安排合理地处理了发展语言技能和进一步奠定语言基础的关系。本书配有分课词汇表,书末附有本级教程出现的六级词汇总表和词组总表,以方便学生自学和复习。

《大学核心英语》系列教材主编为杨惠中、张彦斌、郑树棠。

《大学核心英语读写教程》(新编)第五级的编者为:上海交通大学陈永捷、郑树棠、刘路喜、吴江;华东理工大学陆伟忠。卫乃兴副教授参加了本教程的部分选材工作。

美籍专家Selena Cantor(康君娥)女士参与了本教程的选材和练习编写工作,并对全书进行了详尽审阅。《大学核心英语读写教程》(新编)第五级承大学外语教学指导委员会工科院校英语组成员韩其顺教授和程恩洪教授审定。

对于上述各位教授和专家的帮助,编者表示衷心的感谢。编者相信,通过一至四级的修订和第五级的新编,《大学核心英语》的实用性、灵活性及教学上的科学性得到了进一步的提高。为了使《大学核心英语》不断完善,编者希望使用本书的教师和学生提出宝贵的意见。

编 者

1996年12月

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UNIT 1

- A The American Character
- B The Jeaning of America and the World
- C America: a Nation of Nations

Passage A

Pre-reading

Ex. 1 What do you think a typical American is like? Try to use some of the following words or your own words to describe the character of a typical American.

open-minded	friendly	frank	aggressive	conservative
lazy	industrious	wasteful	impractical	ambitious

Now read the passage to find out what the author thinks is the typical American character.

The American Character

Para 1 When visitors from abroad undertake to describe the American character, the results are frequently puzzling to Americans.

Para 2 "All Americans are Puritans; that's what's wrong with them," says one.

"They're always thinking about enjoying themselves," says another.

5 "They spend too much time at work," a distinguished visitor tells us. "They don't know how to play."

"Americans don't know what work is," retorts another. "Their machines do it all."

"American women are shameless sirens."

— "No, they're prudes."

10 "The children are wonderful — outgoing and natural."

— "Natural as little beasts. They have no manners, no respect for their elders."

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15 Para 3 There is, of course, no single pattern of American character any more than there is a single English or Turkish or Chinese character. Personality in America is further complicated by our diverse racial and cultural origins, by successive waves of immigration from all parts of the world, by our regional diversities. It is complicated by several hundred varieties of religious beliefs with their varying impact on the believers. It is further diversified by the generation to which the person belongs — first generation immigrant, second generation child of immigrants, and on down the line.

20 Para 4 The temptation is strong to lump all Americans together. Yet those who look a little deeper are puzzled by the seeming contradictions in American life. It is true that Americans as a whole work hard. But they also play hard. They spend more time and money in traveling, camping, hunting, watching sports, drinking, smoking, going to movies, watching television and reading newspapers and magazines than any other people in the world. Yet they also spend more money on churches, social services, hospitals and all kinds of charities. They are always in a hurry, yet they spend more time relaxing. They are at the same time sensitive to the rights of the individual and habitual conformists. They worship
25 bigness yet idealize the little man, whether he is the small business man as opposed to the big one or the plain citizen as opposed to the big wheel.

Success as a Goal

Para 5 One thing almost everyone is agreed on, including Americans, is that they place a very high valuation upon success. Success does not necessarily mean material rewards, but recognition of some sort — preferably measurable.

30 Para 6 A good many things contributed to this accent on success. There was the Puritan belief in the virtue of work, both for its own sake and because the rewards it brought were regarded as signs of God's love. There was the richness of opportunity in a land waiting to be settled. There was the lack of a settled society with fixed ranks and classes, so that a man was certain to rise through achievement.

35 Para 7 Not to strive, not to take advantage of the opportunities in such a world, not to succeed where success was so available — these things naturally became a sort of crime against the state. To develop the resources of a new country required energetic people, bent upon using their energies — not only for the rewards that would result to themselves, but even more important, to the community. So material success in the United States is not looked upon as selfish. Its results are seen to have communal value.

40 Para 8 A society which values competition so highly is inevitably an aggressive one, even though the laws carefully limit the forms aggression may take. It has a toughness about it which is good for the muscle tone of the economy but hard on some individuals. In our pioneering days this aggressiveness was essential to survival. Now it can be a menace to society. The factory worker who reaches a dead end and sees himself stuck in the same job year after year may take out his aggressive feelings in race hatred or
45 fighting management, or he may even turn it against himself by way of alcoholism, proneness to accident, or neurotic behavior.

Para 9 Since a high regard is felt for success, the rewards are high. Money is rarely cherished for itself in America; it is rather a symbol and a tool. As a man's status rises, the demands upon him also increase. He is expected to give liberally to the hundreds of voluntary associations which nourish and minister to the community. Look at the *Who's Who* entry for any prominent business man, and you are likely to find him involved in an amazing number of committees and associations organized for the public good.

Para 10 This striving for success and prestige, according to psychologists, is a way of overcoming fears and a sense of inner emptiness. In a mobile society an energetic person can hardly help matching himself against others and seeing how far he can go.

Para 11 Since there are no limits of class, inherited occupation or education to hold a child back, there are, in theory, no limits to what he can achieve. Consequently there is no point at which he can say: "There, I've done it. From now on all ... have to do is to hold on." Since any boy can, in theory, become President, striving is a moral obligation. Achievement, not class, is the standard by which men are judged. There is little or no glory attached to being born wealthy or privileged; the real test is how far you climb from where you started.

Para 12 Americans love work. It is meat and drink to them. In recent years they have learned how to play, but they make work of that too. If it's skiing, they throw themselves at it with an effort that would kill a horse. If it's a vacation, they travel at sixty miles an hour, pause only long enough to snap pictures, and then discover what it was they went to see when they get home and look at the photographs.

Para 13 Americans still like to be handy at all things. College professors go in for making furniture or remodelling an old house in the country. Nearly everyone knows how to use tools, make simple repairs to plumbing or electrical fixtures, refinish furniture or paint a wall. Far from being thought a shame if he performs these "menial" tasks, a man is thought ridiculous if he does not know how to perform them.

Para 14 Along with this urge to be jack-of-all-trades goes a willingness to change from one occupation to another. It surprises no one in America when the banker's son becomes a farmer or vice versa. Or when a college professor shifts into industry, or a young man who starts out with a truck purchased on credit ends up running an enterprise with fleets of trucks spanning several states. President Truman was a farmer, an operator of a haberdashery and an army officer before he turned to law and politics. James Bryant Conant, first a chemist, then President of Harvard University, resigned this highest post in the academic world to become High Commissioner and then Ambassador to Germany.

Para 15 "For a European," writes Andre Maurois, "life is a career; for an American, it is a succession of hazards."

Para 16 A single individual can be at once an intellectual, a Boy Scout leader, a businessman, a sportsman, a nature-lover, and one who does many of his own household chores. An employer, he may go

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hunting with his own or someone else's employees. A shopkeeper, he may run for local office and be on familiar terms with professional men and government officials. He will live on several levels which in other countries might be separated by class distinction.

85 **Para 17** The emphasis on success and achievement, coupled as it is with a desire to be loved and admired, leads to a critical dilemma of personality. To succeed one must be aggressive; to be liked, one must be easygoing and friendly.

90 **Para 18** One way out of the difficulty is to acquire groups of friends — lodge brothers, members of the same church, a veteran's organization — towards whom you can pledge in friendship. Having thus acquired assured friends, you can practice your aggression on those who don't belong. This pattern explains to some extent the suspicion or hostility towards those of other races or religions.

New Words

retort /ri'tɔ:t/ v.	to give a quick, angry, rude or amusing answer 反驳, 反击
* siren /'saɪərən/ n.	1. 迷人的女人, 妖妇 2. 汽笛, 警报器
* prude /pru:d/ n.	过分拘谨的人, (言行、服饰等) 拘守礼仪的人
* outgoing /'aʊt'gəʊɪŋ/ a.	eager to mix socially with others; friendly 开朗的, 对人友好的
personality /pə:'sɒnæliti/ n.	the whole nature or character of a particular person 个性, 人格
* diversity /dai'vɜ:siti/ n.	the condition of being different or having differences; variety 差异, 不同点
* charity /'tʃærɪti/ n.	1. 慈善事业, 慈善团体 2. 施舍 (行为)
* conform /kən'fɔ:m/ v.	1. (to, with) 遵守, 适应 2. (to, with) 相似, 一致
conformist /kən'fɔ:mɪst/ n.	遵奉习俗、遵纪守法者, 墨守成规的
* diversify /dai'vɜ:sɪfaɪ/ v.	to make or become different in form, quality, aims, or activities 使不同, 使多样化
* idealize, -ise /ai'diəlaɪz/ v.	to imagine or represent as perfect or as better than reality 使理想化
* valuation /'vælju'eɪʃən/ n.	评价, 估计
strive /straɪv/ v.	(strove /strəʊv/, striven /'strɪvən/) to struggle hard; make a great effort, esp. to gain something 努力, 奋斗
energetic /enə'dʒetɪk/ a.	1. full of energy; very active 精力旺盛的, 充满活力的 2. 有力的
* communal /'kɒmjunəl/ a.	shared or used by all the members of a group 公共的, 公有的
survival /sə'vaɪvəl/ n.	the fact or likelihood of surviving 幸存, 生存
menace /'menɪs/ n.	a threat or danger 威胁, 恐吓
v.	to threaten (进行) 威胁, (进行) 恐吓

注: 凡有“*”符号为超纲词汇, 不做任何符号的为六级词汇。下同。

prone /prəʊn/ <i>a.</i>	有…倾向的, 易于…的
proneness /prəʊnis/ <i>n.</i>	易于, 有…可能
neurotic /nju'rɒtɪk/ <i>a.</i>	神经过敏的
cherish /tʃerɪʃ/ <i>v.</i>	1. to care for tenderly; love 珍爱, 爱 2. to keep firmly in mind 抱有, 怀有 (希望、想法、感情等)
nourish /'nʌrɪʃ/ <i>v.</i>	1. 支持, 供给 2. 养育
prestige /pre'stɪ:ʒ/ <i>n.</i>	威信, 威望
obligation /ɒbli'geɪʃən/ <i>n.</i>	duty 义务, 职责, 责任
snap /snæp/ <i>v.</i>	to photograph 用快照拍摄
* plumbing /'plʌmɪŋ/ <i>n.</i>	all the water pipes, containers for storing water, etc., in a building [总称] 管件
fixture /'fɪkstʃə/ <i>n.</i>	1. (常用复数) (房屋内的) 固定装置 2. 固定, 固定状态
* menial /'mi:niəl/ <i>n.</i>	not interesting or skilled and done by unimportant people (工作、职业等) 不体面的, 乏味的
enterprise /'entəpraɪz/ <i>n.</i>	an organization, esp. a business firm 企业单位, 事业单位, 公司
* commissioner /kə'mɪʃənə/ <i>n.</i>	专员, 委员
ambassador /æm'bæsədə/ <i>n.</i>	大使, 使节
* hazard /'hæzəd/ <i>n.</i>	1. 机会, 偶然的事 2. something likely to cause damage or loss; a danger or risk 危险
* intellectual /'ɪntɪ'lektʃuəl/ <i>n.</i>	知识分子, 脑力劳动者
dilemma /di'lemə/ <i>n.</i>	(进退两难的) 窘境, 困境
pledge /pledʒ/ <i>v.</i>	保证, 发誓
<i>n.</i>	誓言, 保证

Phrases and Expressions

belong to	属于
as a whole	总体上, 整个说来
be sensitive to	对…敏感的
agree on	就…取得一致意见, 就…达成协议
contribute to	有助于, 促进, 为…作出贡献
for someone's / something's own sake	为了…的缘故
take advantage of	利用 (机会、有利条件等), 欺骗 (某人)
hold back	阻拦, 阻挡
in theory	在理论上
hold on	坚持下去, 继续下去
go in for	爱好, 参加, 从事
vice versa	反之亦然, 反过来也是如此
end up	结束, 告终

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(be) coupled with
run for
on familiar terms with

连同, 和...连在一起
竞争, 竞选
与...交情很好, 与...亲密

Proper Names

Turkish /'tɜ:kɪʃ/
Truman /'tru:mən/
James Bryant Conant
/ˌdʒeɪmz braɪənt 'kɒnənt /
Harvard University /'hɑ:vəd/
Andre Maurois /ændri 'mɔ:ɔɪs/
Boy Scout /skaut/

土耳其(人)的
杜鲁门(前美国总统)
詹姆斯·布赖恩特·科南特
哈佛大学
安德烈·莫罗伊斯(人名)
童子军

Comprehension

Ex.2

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

1. The descriptions of the American character made by foreign visitors are often inaccurate. ()
2. There are a number of reasons why success is highly valued in America. ()
3. America is a society which is both highly competitive and aggressive. ()
4. People will be considered selfish if they strive for material success in America. ()
5. According to the author, aggressiveness is always essential to a society. ()
6. Competition is hard on some people, but it also stimulates the economy. ()
7. The saying, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." describes most Americans. ()
8. The author believes the American character is too complicated to understand. ()
9. According to the passage, people strive for success and prestige because they have a sense of inner emptiness. ()
10. If one is not aggressive, he will not succeed. ()

Ex.3

Interpretation of Words and Phrases: Look at the way the italicized words and phrases are used in the passage. Try to decide on the best interpretation from the choices given.

1. "American women are shameless *sirens*."
A) attractive and dangerous to men
B) beautiful and considerate

- C) hard-working and capable
2. The temptation is strong to *lump all Americans together*.
 - A) call on every American
 - B) get all Americans together
 - C) treat all Americans in the same way
 3. They are at the same time sensitive to the rights of the individual and *habitual conformists*.
 - A) people who have formed a habit to care nothing about others
 - B) people who are used to doing as others do rather than being original
 - C) people who believe in the equality of human beings
 4. They worship bigness yet idealize the little man ... the plain citizen as opposed to *the bigwheel*.
 - A) the person who owns a big car
 - B) the important people
 - C) the specialist
 5. A good many things contributed to this *accent* on success.
 - A) emphasis
 - B) pronunciation
 - C) mark
 6. To develop the resources of a new country required energetic people, *bent upon using their energies* ...
 - A) dependent on using
 - B) devoted to using
 - C) determined to use
 7. It has a toughness about it which is good for the *muscle tone* of the economy but hard on some individuals.
 - A) vitality
 - B) success
 - C) variety
 8. He is expected to give liberally to the hundreds of voluntary associations which *nourish and minister to the community*.
 - A) help establishing the committee for the community and manage it
 - B) organize and encourage people to strive for success
 - C) provide the community with food, as well as aid or service
 9. In a mobile society an energetic person can hardly help *matching himself against others* and seeing how far he can go.
 - A) comparing with others
 - B) competing with others
 - C) fighting against others
 10. Nearly everyone knows how to use tools, make simple repairs to plumbing or electrical fixtures, *refinish* furniture or paint a wall.
 - A) replace
 - B) renew
 - C) reserve

Ex.4

Below are the main ideas of the passage, but they are not in the correct order. Put them into the order in which they occur in the passage. The first one has been done for you.

Main Idea	Order
a. Americans value success highly.	(4)
b. High rewards for success.	()
c. Foreigners' descriptions of the American character.	()
d. The benefits and harm of aggression in society.	()
e. The seeming contradictions in American life.	()
f. Contributing factors to the valuation on success.	()
g. The complex nature and describing American personalities.	()
h. Communal value of success.	()
i. No limits to what one can achieve.	()
j. A way to solve the dilemma.	()
k. Americans love work and are good at all things.	()
l. A critical dilemma of personality.	()
m. Americans like to change from one occupation to another.	()

Vocabulary and Structure

Ex.5

Fill in the blanks with words from the list given below. Change the form if necessary.

cherish	retort	nourish	prestige	survival	strive
pledge	obligation	personality	menace	dilemma	energetic

1. He is well qualified for the job, but he does lack _____.
2. If you have not signed a contract, you are under no _____ to pay them any money.
3. Her most _____ possession is a 1926 letter from F. Scott Fitzgerald.
4. Many researchers have _____ for a greater understanding of the processes which occur inside stars.
5. Her chances of _____ as prime minister now look slim.
6. Two of my friends are having parties on the same day, and I'm in a real _____ about which to go to.
7. Children need plenty of good fresh food to _____ their growing bodies.
8. The busy road is a _____ to the children's safety.
9. I asked her to help me, but she _____ that she was too busy at the time.
10. Many young people are attracted by the _____ of working for a top company.
11. Both sides _____ that a nuclear war must never be fought.
12. Old as he is, John is strong looking, enormously _____ and accomplished.

Ex.6

Fill in the blanks with appropriate expressions given below. Change the form if necessary.

be sensitive to	go in for	end up	hold on
hold back	in theory	run for	contribute to
(be) coupled with	agree on		

1. After working her way around the world, she _____ teaching English as a foreign language.
2. High inflation _____ low output spells disaster for the Government in an election.
3. More people than ever before are _____ the city council.
4. If your skin _____ detergent, wash your clothes in soap.
5. _____, the journey ought to take three hours, but in practice it usually takes four because of roadworks.
6. I've never really _____ classical music, but I love jazz.
7. It is generally believed that worry and strain _____ a long and painful illness.
8. You show promise as a musician but your lack of practice is _____ you _____.
9. Musicians rarely _____ the way a piece of music should be played.
10. The town was surrounded by the enemy and the citizens did not know if they could _____ until help arrived.

Ex.7

Fill in each blank in the following sentences with an appropriate preposition or adverb.

1. They say they expect the meeting to have a marked impact _____ the future of the country.
2. I don't like to be hard _____ an old man but I'm going to have to tell him, one of these days, what a lying old fraud he is.
3. The business might end _____ in failure unless more care is taken with the accounts.
4. Her reply showed that she was very sensitive _____ criticism.
5. George is teaching mathematics but he used to be bent _____ law as a profession.
6. I think we should put as much emphasis _____ preventing disease as we do _____ curing it.
7. I'd prefer to go on holiday in May, as opposed _____ September.
8. This company has decided _____ economy's sake to close down this department.
9. Their policy constitutes a potential menace _____ world peace.
10. Are you willing to match your skill _____ that of our leading player?

Ex.8

Complete each of the following sentences, using the proper form of the word given in brackets.

1. With no body _____ (have) any more to say, the meeting was closed.
2. If _____ (judge) in terms of their ability to serve a wide range of purposes, this series of electronic products meets the standards of the industry.

3. When _____ (order), please send \$2 for postage and packing.
4. I'm enclosing my cheque for 50 pounds, as _____ (agree).
5. Once _____ (open), the contents should be consumed within three days.
6. Tears _____ (stream) down her face, the child ran home to be comforted by her mother.
7. You should wear gloves when _____ (use) an electric saw.
8. _____ (dig) a hole in the road, the men just disappeared.
9. With the last guest _____ (go), the exhausted host and hostess went to bed immediately.
10. _____ (take) daily, vitamin pills can improve your health.

Writing Practice

From Paragraph to Essay

We have learned the structure of an individual paragraph: the topic sentence with the key word or controlling idea, the supporting sentences, the transitions, and the conclusions. However, from now on in our writing, we will look at the paragraph as a part of a larger whole, the essay. The structure of an essay is much like that of a paragraph except that an essay is much longer, having many paragraphs and an extended discussion. An essay can be divided into three main parts: the introduction (beginning), the body (middle), and conclusion (end). Each paragraph in the body will have a main idea itself and will expand upon the essay's main idea through use of appropriate supporting materials: examples and details, illustration, facts, statistics, or description.

Now let's compare a paragraph with an essay. Read the following paragraph and notice the sentences that support the main idea.

Topic sentence	Even if a medical student studies very hard in school, he still needs additional skills to perform a successful operation and become a successful surgeon.
First	First, he must learn to examine the patient and check his general health condition before the operation. He should also know the patient's past illness record.
Next	Next, it is very important that he practice. Many operations require a surgeon who has great skill and high speed, which come only from practice.
Last	Last, he must watch the patient carefully in case there are post-operative complications. Only by doing these three things will he perform operations successfully.

Now read the following essay. Notice where the points made in the paragraph appear in the essay, and notice especially how each point is discussed in further detail in an expanded supporting paragraph.

How to Be a Good Surgeon

Thesis statement	All of us know about the lengthy and rigorous education that doctors must undergo. However, even though a medical student spends many years working hard in medical school, he still has a lot to learn. In order to become a successful surgeon, a doctor must continue to learn in an on-going process as he works with his patients.
Topic sentence	Examining the patient and checking the condition of his health before the operation are both critical. He has to check the patient's blood pressure and heart condition and give him a blood test; in addition, he should get his past medical record. If necessary, he should give him some special tests. After he knows the patient's health condition very well, he can decide what kind of operation the patient should have. Otherwise, the operation may be a failure.
Topic sentence	To be a surgeon, a doctor has to be extremely skillful, so he also must practice constantly. If he controls the healing art, he can perform operations quickly and correctly, and that will help him to be successful in an operation. For example, some patients cannot stand long periods under anesthesia. For them, operations have to be completed in the shortest time possible. This requires a surgeon who has great skill and speed, both of which result from extensive practice.
Topic sentence	Watching the patient after the operation is another step that will help the doctor succeed in saving people's lives. After the operation, some patients will have symptoms that forecast impending danger. The surgeon should survey the problems, diagnose them, and give the patient prompt treatment.
Conclusion	To complete operations successfully, it is obvious that formal education is not enough. When a doctor examines all his patients carefully, practices his techniques frequently, and watches his patients closely, he continues to learn and in this way becomes a successful surgeon.

Ex.9

Write topic sentences for the following paragraphs.

1. For example, I had a friend whose father was the vice-president of a big company. He made a lot of money, and he usually bought something for his children and his wife every evening after work. Unfortunately, he liked to gamble too much. He went to a casino every weekend, and eventually he began to go to one every evening after work, coming back early in the morning to go to work. He usually won a lot; however, one day about six years ago, he came back with a disheartened look on his face. He had lost a lot of money, and, from that time on, he couldn't win enough. He had lost his job, too, and, as a result, his wife and children left him. His gambling had affected his life tremendously and caused him to lose everything close to him.
2. For instance, according to the American Chemical Society's Salary Survey Report, during