

■ 关 剑 李常玉 主编

3

实用英语

同步学习指导

ENGLISH ENGLISH

石油大学出版社



ENGLISH ENGLISH

123

# 实用英语 同步学习指导

3

主 编 关 剑 李常玉  
副主编 周梅艳 王 芳 耿益群  
编 者 (以姓氏笔画为序)  
王 芳 关 剑 吴金花  
沈小兵 李 淼 李常玉  
周梅艳 耿益群 隋永瑞



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关 剑 李常玉 主编

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责任编辑:宋秀勇(电话 0546—8396155)

封面设计:孟卫东

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网 址:<http://sunctr.hdpu.edu.cn/~upcpres>

电子信箱:[upcpres@sunctr.hdpu.edu.cn](mailto:upcpres@sunctr.hdpu.edu.cn)

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## 前 言

《实用英语》是一套高等专科学校使用的教材。本教材的编写以原国家教委1993年颁发的《普通高等专科英语课程教学基本要求》为依据。《基本要求》规定:普通高等专科英语课程教学的目的是,培养学生掌握必需的、实用的英语语言知识和技能,具有阅读和翻译与本专业有关的英文资料的初步能力,并进一步提高英语的应用能力打下一定的基础。

《基本要求》将专科英语课程教学分为两个阶段:第一阶段应重视语言共核教学,培养基本的语言技能;第二阶段应结合专业,强调基本的阅读和翻译技能的应用。《实用英语》教学内容丰富,练习量大。学生要完成《基本要求》中的学习任务,如果只依靠有限的课堂教学是不可能的。尤其是培养较熟练的语言应用能力更要依靠学生课后的自习与大量训练。《实用英语同步学习指导》就是应这种需要而产生的。《实用英语同步学习指导》是诸多积多年专科英语教学经验的教师根据《实用英语》第二版编写的。编者结合日常教学中学生出现的大量实际问题与需要,将每单元分为重点词汇及短语、重要语法结构、课文难点详解、同步自测反馈、单元练习答案、课文参考译文、听说部分材料原文、泛读教程部分练习答案八部分。这八部分基本可以满足学生学习时参考的需要。尤其是第二部分重要语法结构和第三部分课文难点详解,结合教学重点与难点,编者进行了详尽解释,这对学生掌握必需的实用英语语言知识和技能定会有一定的帮助。本书的最大特点就是有助于提高学生的自学能力与实践能力。希望本书能成为高等专科学校学生学习英语的良师益友。

本书经我校加拿大籍教师 Mr. Erik Schomann 审阅,本书的编译部分经我校教师仇中海审阅,在此一并表示感谢。

由于我们时间和水平有限,书中难免有不妥之处,欢迎读者批评指正。

编 者

1999年12月

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## Unit 1

### 一、重点词汇及短语

#### Text A

appeal	<i>n.</i>	吸引力, 呼吁
ignore	<i>v.</i>	不顾, 忽视
injury	<i>n.</i>	伤害, 不公平的待遇
innocent	<i>a.</i>	无害的
lawn	<i>n.</i>	草坪
meantime	<i>n.</i>	其时, 其间
owe	<i>v.</i>	欠, 应感激
payment	<i>n.</i>	支付, 付款
plunge	<i>v.</i>	使投入
rack	<i>n.</i>	架子
represent	<i>v.</i>	代表, 表现
trim	<i>v.</i>	修剪
vivid	<i>a.</i>	清晰的
on purpose		特意, 故意
fall into		属于
think up		虚构, 编造
clear up		澄清, 解除
in the meantime		与此同时
take one's time		不着急, 慢慢来
seek out		找出
plunge into		使陷入

#### Text B

cheerful	<i>a.</i>	令人愉快的
critical	<i>a.</i>	爱挑剔的
disappoint	<i>v.</i>	使失望
drawer	<i>n.</i>	抽屉
eager	<i>a.</i>	热切的, 渴望的
forgive	<i>v.</i>	原谅, 饶恕
gulf	<i>n.</i>	不可逾越的鸿沟
humor	<i>n.</i>	幽默, 诙谐
resign	<i>v.</i>	放弃, 辞职



fold down	把…翻下
bring up	抚养,教育
turn to	变成,转向
on one's own term	按照(自己的)主张
convert... into...	把…改造成…

## 二、重要语法结构

### Text A

#### 1. Conditional Clauses

条件句有两类:一类是真实条件句(sentences of real condition);一类是虚拟条件句(sentences of unreal condition)。如果假设的情况有可能发生,就是真实条件句如:例(1)、(2),这种条件句中的谓语都用陈述语气。如果是假设的情况或是发生的可能性不大的情况,则是虚拟条件句如:例(3)、(4)。

例(1) You will fail unless you work harder. 除非你更加努力工作,否则你将失败。

(2) I'll go provided that my expenses are paid. 要是我的费用有人代付我就去。

(3) If I were you, I would help him. 如果我是你,我就会帮助他。

(4) If we hadn't built the reservoir, there would have been a terrible flood. 假如我们没修这座水库,就会发生可怕的水灾了。

#### 2. It's the first time ...ever ...

在“It is/was/will be the first time + that 分句”结构中,当主句动词为 is/will be 时 that 分句动词一律用现在完成时;引导词 that 可以省略。当主句动词为 was 时,that 分句动词通常用过去完成时。例如:

(1) It's the first time I have ever been there. 这是我第一次去那里。

(2) It will be the first time she has ever taken an airplane. 这将是她第一次坐飞机。

(3) It was the first time they had ever complained about the weather here. 他们是第一次抱怨这里的天气。

### Text B

would rather... (Expressing preference with “would rather” and “would sooner”)

1. would rather + 不带 to 的动词不定式表示个人的选择,或谈论别人的选择,它可以指现在:

e. g. (1) I'd rather be a miner than a bank clerk. 我宁愿当矿工,不愿当银行办事员。

(2) He'd rather not go by car. 他宁可不要坐汽车。

也可指过去:

If she'd had the chance, she'd rather have lived 100 years ago. 如属可能,她宁愿生活在一百年以前。

#### 2. would rather + 从句(虚拟从句)

would rather 可以带一个本身有主语的从句。我们谈到宁愿某人或某物做什么或是什么时,即可以用这种结构。

e. g. I'd rather he left on an earlier train. 我宁愿他乘前班火车走。

注意:I'd rather 后的从句要用过去时态。用过去时指现在或将来。

e. g. I'd rather you were happy. 愿你快乐。(用过去完成时指过去)

(1) I'd rather you had been present. 我宁愿你当时在场。

(2) I'd rather he hadn't told me about it. 我宁愿他未告诉我这件事。

### 三、课文难点详解

#### Text A

1. ...and I got to know people by the flowers I had to remember not to cut down, ... in the grass.

I got to know people by remembering the flowers that should not be cut down, and by remembering something special.

cut down; to bring down by cutting

e. g. He cut down a tree in his yard yesterday. 昨天他把院子里的一颗树砍了。

on purpose; by intention, not by chance

e. g. He has left the book here on purpose for you to read. 他把书留在这里是给你看的。

He came here on purpose to discuss it with you. 他到这儿是要与你讨论这件事。

2. ... by their preferred method of payment; by the job, the month — or not at all.

... by the way they preferred to pay me: some paid money to me according to what I had done, some paid money to me monthly, and some didn't pay any money to me at all.

3. Mr. Ballou fell into the last category, and he always had a reason.

—Mr. Ballou belonged to the last kind of persons, that is, he didn't pay any money to me at all, but he always had an excuse for that.

fall into; to belong to a particular group of things that have similar qualities

e. g. The problems fall into the same category. 这些问题属于同一范畴。

4. I figured him for a thin retirement check, maybe an injury that kept him from doing his own yard work.

— I guessed that he had only a small retirement pension, maybe he was injured and was not able to do his yard work.

injury; an act that damages or hurts

e. g. This attack was a severe injury to his reputation. 此攻击是对他名誉上的严重伤害。

5. ...to adjust to the muted light; -to get used to the soft light

adjust to; to get used to new conditions or a new situation

e. g. The body adjusts itself to changes of temperature. 身体能自行调节以适应气温变化。

He soon adjusted to army life. 他不久就适应了军旅生活。

6. I thought I'd save him the trouble of thinking up a new excuse.

—I thought I'd help him avoid the trouble of making a new excuse.

think up; to invent by thinking

e. g. He thought up a pretext. 他捏造了一个借口。

7. It will be cleared up in a day or two.

—The bank will correct the mistake in my account in a day or two.

clear up; to give or find an explanation for, or deal with a problem or disagreement

e. g. Before we sign the contract there are a few points that we should clear up.

在签合同之前有几点我们需要澄清。

8. ...I saw books stacked everywhere.

过去分词 stacked 作 books 的补语。可以带 -ed 分词作补语的动词常见的有: see, hear, feel, find, think 等表示感觉和心理状态的动词。

e. g. We found her greatly changed. 我感觉她变化很大。

Everybody thought the battle lost. 大家都认为战斗失败了。

9. ...take one's time; to avoid haste, act in an unhurried way

e. g. Take your time over it. 慢慢做,不着急。

He liked to take his time over breakfast. 他愿意慢慢享用早餐。

10. The idea of consciously seeking out a special title was new to me, but not without appeal ...

...I had never tried to find a special title on purpose, and this time I was attracted by the idea of finding something I liked to read.

seek out; try to find or get (something)

e. g. He sought out his friend in the crowd. 他在人群中找出他的朋友。

11. To make two long stories short...

—Briefly/In brief ...By using this expression, the author was going to indicate that he was going to state the final result of the two events and not to give any more details.

12. And I learned that summer that reading was not the innocent pastime I had assumed it to be, not a breezy, instantly forgettable escape in a hammock...

—And I learned that summer that reading was neither something harmless we did in our spare time as I had thought it to be nor a period of time when you read merely for pleasure... 那个夏天我明白了,读书不是我一直认为的那种单纯的娱乐,也不是躺在吊床上,微风掠过似的很快就会遗忘的一种消遣。

## Text B

1. I sensed Mother communicating with the gift...

—I felt that Mother expressed her feelings through this gift...

2. My mother was brought up in the Victorian belief that emotions were private.

—My mother was raised and educated in the Victorian belief that one should not express his or her emotions openly.

bring up : to raise, educate

e. g. All children should be brought up to respect their parents and teachers .

所有的孩子均应被教导尊敬父母及师长。

3. But as a teen-ager I yearned for heart-to-heart talks between mother and daughter.

—As a young girl, I longed for heart-to-heart talks between mother and me.

yearn for : long for

e. g. He is yearning for letters from his old friends. 他渴望得到老朋友的来信。

4. She lived "on the surface".

—She didn't express her motions openly.

5. But still I kept trying to draw from her what she could not give, a sharing of the deep places of her heart.

—But still I continued trying to understand what she felt deep in her heart.

6. At last I set my feelings down on paper.

—At last I wrote down what I felt on paper.

set down : to put down on paper

e. g. I have set down everything I remember. 我把我所记着的都写下来了。

7. Forgive me, I wrote, for having been critical.

—In the letter I asked Mother to forgive me for the severe or perhaps unfair judgments I had made of people or things.

The expression "forgive me for doing" is used when one is going to say something or ask something that might seem to be rude or offensive.

① forgive : stop blaming or wanting to punish

e. g. Forgive me for being late. 原谅我的迟到。

② critical : judging severely ; finding fault

e. g. She looks on everything with a critical eye. 她对每一件事物都抱着吹毛求疵眼光去看。

8. Eagerness turned to disappointment, then resignation and finally, peace.

—At first, I was eager for an answer and then I became disappointed and at last I gave up the hope and forgot about it.

① eager : full of strong desire

e. g. eager for success

eager to succeed

② disappoint v.

disappointment n. make sb. feel sad because something they hoped for or expected did not happen.

e. g. His conduct disappoints me. 他的行为使我失望。

We were disappointed to learn that you could not come. 得知你不能来我们感到失望。

③ resign : give up

e. g. The Minister of Education has resigned. 教育部长辞职了。

What will you do if you resign the job? 如果把工作辞了后你干什么?

9. ...we enjoyed a relationship on her terms ...

on one's terms : conditions offered or agreed to by someone

e. g. You can do it on your own terms. 你可按自己的主张去做。

10. ...while we converted a bedroom into a study.

—...while we altered a bedroom and changed it into a room for study.

convert into : to change or make something change from one form, system or purpose to a different one

e. g. They converted defeat into victory. 他们转败为胜。

These machines convert cotton into cloth. 这些机器将棉花加工成布。

#### 四、同步自测反馈

##### I. Fill in the blanks with words or expressions given below. Change the form where necessary.

meantime	payment	resign	plunge	be eager
represent	vivid	ignore	appeal	trim

1. That sort of music hasn't much \_\_\_\_\_ for me.
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ about his progress.
3. I'll go with him, and \_\_\_\_\_ you'll have some rest.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ by his superiors.
5. The news \_\_\_\_\_ the family into sadness.
6. She said she \_\_\_\_\_ her position as secretary of the club.
7. The new ambassador \_\_\_\_\_ the best traditions of his country.
8. She has a \_\_\_\_\_ imagination.
9. A bird \_\_\_\_\_ its feathers.
10. He was not willing to take goods in \_\_\_\_\_ for his services.

##### II. Cloze Test

When I was 14, I earned money in the summer 1 mowing lawns, and I got to know people by the flowers I had to remember not to cut down, by the things stuck 2 or by the things lost in the grass. I also learned something about my neighbors in Louisville, Ky, by their preferred method of payment: 3 the job, the month or not at all, Mr. Ballou 4 the last category, and he always had a reason. One day he had nothing smaller than a fifty. On another he was flat-out of checks; on another he was simply not home when I knocked on his door. Still 5 the money, he was a nice enough old guy, always waving or tipping his hat when he'd seen me 6 a distance. I figured him for a thin retirement check, maybe an 7 that 8 him from doing his own yardwork. I kept a running total, but didn't worry about the amount too much. Then one late afternoon in mid-July, I was walking by his house, and he 9 me to come inside. The hall was cool, shaded, and it took my eyes a minute to 10 the muted light.

- |                     |                     |               |                   |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. near          | B. by               | C. with       | D. on             |
| 2. A. of purpose    | B. with the purpose | C. on purpose | D. to the purpose |
| 3. A. by            | B. according to     | C. on         | D. in             |
| 4. A. fell for      | B. fell forward     | C. fell in    | D. fell into      |
| 5. A. except for    | B. except           | C. apart      | D. in spite       |
| 6. A. within        | B. from             | C. at         | D. in             |
| 7. A. injurious     | B. injure           | C. injury     | D. injuries       |
| 8. A. made          | B. kept             | C. did        | D. let            |
| 9. A. motioned      | B. signed           | C. gestured   | D. figured        |
| 10. A. adjusting to | B. be fit for       | C. adjust to  | D. suit to        |

My mother was 11 in the Victorian belief that emotions were private. Nice people

said only nice things, I never saw her angry, never saw her cry. I knew she loved me; she expressed it in action. But as a teen-ager I yearned 12 heart-to-heart talks between mother and daughter. They never happened. And a gulf opened between us. I was "too 13". She lived "on the surface." She was willing to accept the relationship on these terms. I was not. As years passed and I raised my own family. I loved the equilibrium Mother's visits 14 our home, her sense of humor, the way she sat 15 the piano and filled the house with music. But still I kept trying to 16 her what she could not give, a sharing of the deep places of her heart.

At last, I 17 my feelings down on paper. Only one page, the letter 18 all day to write. I told Mother I loved her and thanked her for our humonious home. Forgive me, I wrote, for having been critical. In careful words I asked her to let me know in any way she chose that she 19 forgive me. I mailed the letter and waited eagerly for her reply. 20 came.

- |                      |               |                  |                |
|----------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| 11. A. brought forth | B. brought up | C. brought about | D. brought in  |
| 12. A. for           | B. in         | C. out           | D. away        |
| 13. A. emotion       | B. emotional  | C. emotionality  | D. emotionless |
| 14. A. took          | B. carried    | C. held          | D. brought     |
| 15. A. by            | B. near       | C. at            | D. on          |
| 16. A. draw from     | B. draw in    | C. draw away     | D. draw on     |
| 17. A. translated    | B. let        | C. drew          | D. set         |
| 18. A. cost          | B. spent      | C. took          | D. used        |
| 19. A. did           | B. does       | C. done          | D. would do    |
| 20. A. Not any       | B. No         | C. Without any   | D. None        |

### III. Error Correction

- In the same time, I thought perhaps you could choose one or two volumes for a down payment.  
A B C D
- He gestured towards the walls, and I saw books stacking everywhere.  
A B C D
- This is just what I've kept, the ones worth to look at a second time.  
A B C D
- I plunged into the aching tragedy of the Holocaust, the extraordinary clash of good, represented by one decent man, and evil.  
A B C D
- I nodded and presented with Margaret Mead's classic study in anthropology.  
A B C D
- And I learned that summer that reading was not the innocent pastime I had assumed to be, not a breezy instantly forgettable escape in a hammock.  
A B C D
- Standing by her chair, stared at the ink bottle, pens and smooth white paper, I decided that the act of writing must be the most delightful thing in the world.  
A B C D





I was 14 that summer and got to know Mr Ballou when I earned money by mowing lawns for him. Mr Ballou was an nice old guy. Having retired from his job. he was living a simple and hard life and was unable to give me the payment in time.

One late afternoon in mid-July, I was motioned to enter his cool and shaded house. He said that he still couldn't give me the payment because the bank had made a mistake in his account. Then he asked me to choose some of his books for a down payment. The idea of consciously seeking out a special title was new to me since I hadn't read much before and didn't know exactly how to select a book. Finally he searched through a stack and handed me a fairly thick book entitled The Last of Just. The book was so overwhelming that I could hardly give it up. So the next week when I finished the reading. Mr. Ballou presented me with another one on the study of anthropology.

It was just those books he lent me 35 years ago that not only kept me totally absorbed in the reading that summer, but also made me what I am now--teaching anthropology at Dartmouth College. A book, as I discovered , if it comes at the right time, may change the course of all that follows. It is the payment that is really greater than money.

### Vocabulary and Structure

#### Exercise 5

- |            |                    |         |         |
|------------|--------------------|---------|---------|
| 1. 1) ①    | 2) owe sth. to sb. | 3) ①    | 4) ②    |
| 2. 1) ①    | 2) ②               | 3) ①    | 4) ③    |
| 3. 1) n. ② | 2) v. ①            | 3) n. ① | 4) v. ② |

#### Exercise 6

- |             |                 |               |               |                |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. evaluate | 2. terms        | 3. estimating | 4. earth      | 5. Lawns       |
| 6. retired  | 7. afford       | 8. instead    | 9. owed       | 10. lent       |
| 11. appeal  | 12. simulated   | 13. borrowed  | 14. absorbed  | 15. Eventually |
| 16. social  | 17. arrangement | 18. human     | 19. convinced | 20. results    |

#### Exercise 7

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. a. pays       | b. payment        |
| 2. a. injury     | b. injured        |
| 3. a. ignorant   | b. ignore         |
| 4. a. represents | b. representative |

#### Exercise 8

- |                  |                 |              |              |                    |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. is cleared up | 2. new to       | 3. fall into | 4. take time | 5. has adjusted to |
| 6. seek out      | 7. plunged into | 8. think up  | 9. as though | 10. on purpose     |

#### Exercise 9

1. It is the first time I've ever spoken to him.
2. He was worried, because it was the first time she had ever been late.
3. It is the first time you've ever made a complaint about it.
4. We were surprised, because it was the first time they had ever invited us to lunch.
5. The boy was delighted because it was the first time he had ever read anything like this.
6. The boy doesn't look very confident or comfortable, because it is the first time he has

ever ridden a horse.

### Exercise 10

1. We'll end the meeting here, provided (that) there are no further questions.
2. You can stay up late unless you feel tired.
3. We'll be late if the train doesn't arrive on time.
4. Unless he tells us who he is, we won't let him in.
5. I'd like to ask you some questions, unless you're busy.
6. We should have a good time, if we get good weather.
7. As long as you don't object, we'll interview the next candidate now.
8. He will lend you money provided (that) you promise in writing to pay him back.

## Text B

### Reading Comprehension

#### Exercise 2

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. C | 3. B | 4. C | 5. D |
|------|------|------|------|------|

### Vocabulary and Structure

#### Exercise 3

- |                   |            |               |                 |            |
|-------------------|------------|---------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1. disappointment | 2. gulf    | 3. eagerness  | 4. announcement | 5. forgive |
| 6. critical       | 7. sliding | 8. delightful | 9. polished     | 10. draw   |

#### Exercise 4

- |                     |                      |                   |                   |
|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. were filled with | 2. be converted into | 3. set down       | 4. was brought up |
| 5. on the surface   | 6. fold down         | 7. on their terms | 8. turned to      |

#### Exercise 5

1. I'll tell Ann what happened if you really want me to but I'd rather you told her.
2. You could invite Tom to the party but I'd rather you didn't invite him (to the party).
3. I'll do the washing-up if you really want me to but I'd rather you did it.
4. I'll go to the bank if you really want me to but I'd rather you went to the bank.
5. A: Do you mind if I go home early?  
B: Well, there's a lot of work to be done. I'd rather you stayed until 5 o'clock.
6. A: Is he getting better?  
B: I'm not sure. In any case, I'd rather you didn't mention his health when you see him.

### Reading Skills

#### Practice 1

- |         |         |         |           |                 |
|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. A4   | 2. C26  | 3. D1-6 | 4. C15-16 | 5. C17          |
| 6. A24  | 7. C19  | 8. C27  | 9. A14    | 10. C19         |
| 11. A26 | 12. C19 | 13. A26 | 14. D7    | 15. C1-14       |
| 16. D7  | 17. C16 | 18. B5  | 19. C20   | 20. C15,C17,C20 |

#### Practice 2

- |                                  |                   |                     |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Transport ready for Festival (B) | Back to Books (E) | PLA in HK (A)       |
| Acting Liaison (D)               | UN-Iraq Talks(H)  | Out with a Bang (F) |