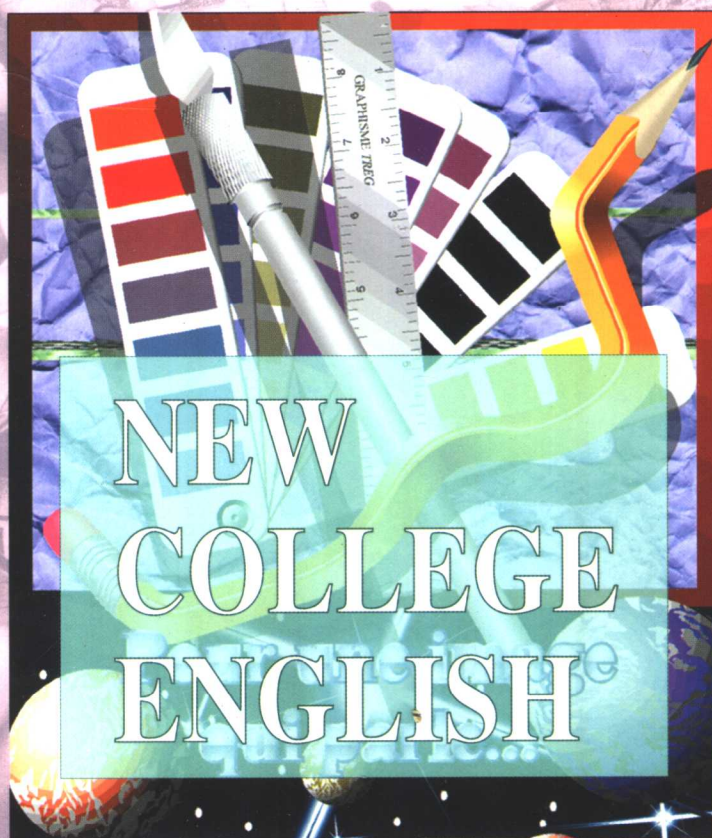


# 《新编大学英语》 同步强化训练

## 第三册

总主编 嵇纬武

主编 周一兵



NEW  
COLLEGE  
ENGLISH

天津大学出版社

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总主编	嵇纬武		
主 编	周一兵		
副主编	胡巧莲	段维彤	李景奇
	赵 双		
编 者	胡巧莲	段维彤	李景奇
	赵 双	嵇纬武	周一兵
	曲 莉		

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## 内 容 提 要

为了配合《新编大学英语》(第三册)教材的使用,满足使用该教材的广大师生在系统地掌握课文内容、应用词汇与语法知识、提高和阅读技巧写作能力方面的需要,我们特编写了这本同步强化训练,以帮助广大学生通过形式丰富的练习,尽快地掌握英语语言知识并提高应用能力。

本书共分为 12 个单元,每个单元包含词汇与短语(Words and Phrases)、语法复习(Grammar Review)、阅读技巧(Reading Skills)和指导性写作(Guided Writing)四个部分,每部分都系统地自成一体又都与课文密切联系。书后附有本书练习的参考答案及《新编大学英语》(第三册)各课练习与 Quiz 的答案。既适合于自学,又适合于课堂使用,是广大师生的好助手。

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# 前 言

为了配合《新编大学英语》教材的使用,并根据使用《新编大学英语》(第三册)的广大师生的需要,我们紧密配合《新编大学英语》(第三册)每课的课文内容和词汇、语法现象,系统地编辑了各课的词汇、语法、阅读和写作强化训练习题,以帮助广大学生通过形式丰富的强化训练,尽快地把握本册教材的内容,掌握每课的语言知识,并提高对这些知识的应用能力。

本教材内容的重点之一是词汇与短语(Words and Phrases)的掌握。通过拼写、填空、选择等各种形式的练习,帮助学生尽快地牢记每课的生词;通过进一步的词汇应用练习,使学生能很快地掌握每课的词汇、固定用法及构词法知识。利用各课的语法现象,帮助学生回顾英语语法的基础知识(Grammar Review);通过多样性的强化练习,如填空、改错、翻译、造句等,帮助学生掌握这些语法现象的应用方式。本教材的另一个重点是系统地介绍了阅读英语文章时应掌握的基本阅读技巧(Reading Skills),并通过阅读练习使学生生活学活用。此外,本教材还将英语写作初级阶段应掌握的指导性作文(Guided Writing)的写作基础内容和知识,特别是最基础的语句的构成知识作为本书的重点一并介绍给学生,并以常见的指导性作文的形式,使学生在练习的同时提高写作的基本能力。

本册教材的练习形式丰富多样,每部分练习都紧密配合《新编大学英语》(第三册)的课文内容和语言现象,本着帮助学生更快地掌握每一课的词汇、语法现象和阅读、写作知识的原则,利用多样性的练习,达到使学生更快地掌握《新编大学英语》(第三册)的全部内容和大学英语三级阶段的英语语言知识的目的。

本教材是《新编大学英语》(第三册)的同步强化练习,是配合《新编大学英语》(第三册)使用的,既适合于课堂训练,又可以用于课下自学练习。同时,本书附有《新编大学英语》(第三册)课文练习答案和各课 Quiz 的答案,是广大师生教和学的好帮手。

天津大学出版社韩振平副社长为本书的编写工作提供了大力的支持和帮助,在此表示衷心的感谢。

希望读者对本书中的不足之处提出宝贵意见。

编者

2001年8月于天津大学

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# Unit One

## Part I Words and Phrases

### 1. Understanding New Words

Spell the words with the help of their definitions and first letters.

- 1) a substance used to change the color of cloth, hair, etc. d \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) extreme scarcity (esp. of food) in a region f \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) splendid meal with many good things to eat and drink f \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) a small, roughly made house or shelter h \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) piece of material used for a floor covering m \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) weapon with a metal point on a long shaft, used in hunting,  
or by soldiers fighting on foot s \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) leaving a place d \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) shake, especially because of fear, anger, cold, physical weakness, etc. t \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) (of a person, his acts) bad, wrong, immoral w \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) weakness or fault (of character) f \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Using New Words

A. Fill in the following blanks with the words listed below in their proper forms.

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
feast	rattle	eloquent	somewhat
failing	pound	thoughtful	
preparation	stick	smooth	

- 1) She was a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ speaker, able to move and inspire audiences.
- 2) The Christmas celebrations in Fiji are rounded off by a huge \_\_\_\_\_ on Christmas Day.
- 3) Sometimes, the bolts work loose and start \_\_\_\_\_ and creaking.
- 4) That machine has one big \_\_\_\_\_; it uses too much fuel.
- 5) To ensure a \_\_\_\_\_ change-over, I will start work one week before my predecessor leaves the post.
- 6) The ambassador looked \_\_\_\_\_ irritated by the interruption to his work.



- 7) The woman \_\_\_\_\_ some seeds in a stone dish and added water to make a dye.
- 8) We have started making \_\_\_\_\_ for the opening ceremony, to be attended by the Chief Executive.
- 9) Sheets of waxed paper are placed between the hamburgers to stop them \_\_\_\_\_ together.
- 10) Her \_\_\_\_\_ parents had provided her with a little extra money in case an emergency should arise.

B. Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

- 1) It will look very \_\_\_\_\_ if you don't write and thank him.  
A. thoughtful                  B. ungrateful                  C. well-meaning                  D. mischievous
- 2) Some of the towns had been \_\_\_\_\_ so heavily that there were no buildings left standing.  
A. shelled                  B. sheltered                  C. sheered                  D. shielded
- 3) This law has been \_\_\_\_\_ observed by the Italian government.  
A. dutifully                  B. cunningly                  C. faithfully                  D. truly
- 4) The salesman tried to \_\_\_\_\_ us off with an obsolete computer.  
A. show                  B. cheat                  C. tempt                  D. palm
- 5) I declined his \_\_\_\_\_ to have dinner with his family due to my bad health.  
A. invitation                  B. application                  C. mission                  D. action
- 6) I \_\_\_\_\_ your reasons for objecting to the proposal.  
A. appreciate                  B. value                  C. estimate                  D. banish
- 7) She went into the garden to pull up a few \_\_\_\_\_ for dinner.  
A. ovens                  B. onions                  C. ounces                  D. ores
- 8) We may speak of the \_\_\_\_\_ of mountain scenery of kings or of furnishings.  
A. mask                  B. margin                  C. magnificence                  D. manufacture
- 9) The owner wouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ to our making any structural change in the flat.  
A. allow                  B. consent                  C. let                  D. grant
- 10) If this product is properly \_\_\_\_\_, it should sell very well.  
A. sold                  B. mastered                  C. matched                  D. merchandised
- 11) The glowing logs only vaguely \_\_\_\_\_ up the dark figure of my mother beside the fire.  
A. brought to light                  B. cast light  
C. lit                  D. came to light
- 12) The milk boiled over and there was a \_\_\_\_\_ smell of burning.  
A. horrible                  B. horrific                  C. delectable                  D. delicious
- 13) Shoes that are too tight \_\_\_\_\_ the feet.  
A. form                  B. cause                  C. shape                  D. deform
- 14) References to places of battles \_\_\_\_\_ from soldiers' letters during the war.



A. deleted

B. delivered

C. were deleted

D. cut out

### 3. Word Building

A. Write the appropriate form of each italicized word in the blank of the sentence that follows it.

1) *accordance*

My information does not \_\_\_\_\_ with what this report states.

2) *bind*

The plane took off from Athens, \_\_\_\_\_ for Rome, with 145 passengers on board.

3) *immortality*

Many ancient kings wanted to be \_\_\_\_\_; but their dreams didn't come true.

4) *regional*

Workers here are having to face temperatures somewhere in the \_\_\_\_\_ of 40°C.

5) *tradition*

It is \_\_\_\_\_ for the bride's father to escort his daughter down the aisle.

6) *confines*

I wish you would \_\_\_\_\_ yourself to the subject of geography.

7) *despairing*

He gazed at the confusion around him and was overwhelmed by a feeling of \_\_\_\_\_.

8) *fulfillment*

I resigned because I was not \_\_\_\_\_ my career aspirations in the job I was doing.

9) *grant*

It was taken for \_\_\_\_\_ that they would come and join us.

10) *confront*

The Arab-Israeli \_\_\_\_\_ is causing our firm serious difficulties.

11) *wickedness*

The victim's mother said she hadn't thought such \_\_\_\_\_ people existed.

12) *heat*

This is a problem which has been the subject of \_\_\_\_\_ debate over the years.

13) *threat*

Nuclear weapons \_\_\_\_\_ the peace and security of the world.

14) *horror*

The race was stopped after a \_\_\_\_\_ accident in which two drivers were killed.

15) *obey*

He could see that she would be totally \_\_\_\_\_ to him, would cook and mend and wash for him.

16) *behavior*

Quantum mechanics (量子力学) is the branch of physics which studies the way atoms \_\_\_\_\_.

17) *unbelievably*

I find it \_\_\_\_\_ that so many people could buy such a boring book on so hot a day.

18) *jealous*

The police believe \_\_\_\_\_ is the main motive behind the murder.

19) *permit*

Before you build a house you have to get \_\_\_\_\_ from the city planning authorities.

20) *miserable*

The new neighbors play loud music all the time and it's making our lives a \_\_\_\_\_.

B. Prefixes and Suffixes

**im-** 用在 b, m, p 之前用以代替 in, 表示: 1. 不, 无, 非 2. 向内, 入 3. 加强意义或将形容词及名词变成动词, 表示: 使……, 饰以……, 加以……

**a. Add im- to the following words and fill in the blanks with an appropriate one. Change the form if necessary.**

mortal    polite    migrate    prison    pearl    movable

- 1) European families emigrating from their homelands in the aftermath of World War II were encouraged to \_\_\_\_\_ to Australia.
- 2) The military government had wrongfully \_\_\_\_\_ her for treason.
- 3) A man's body dies, but his soul may be \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) It is \_\_\_\_\_ to turn your back on someone who is speaking to you.
- 5) She was so sad that tears \_\_\_\_\_ her cheeks.
- 6) The governor was \_\_\_\_\_ in his determination to end the strike.

**-able (ible)** 表示: 可被……的, 具有……性质的, 处于……状态的

washable (= that can be washed)      unbreakable (= that can not be broken)  
knowledgeable (= knowing a lot)

**b. Add -able to the following words and fill in the blanks with an appropriate one. Change the form if necessary.**

suit    sense    pass    receive    accept    adapt

- 1) The Ice Ages exterminated many less \_\_\_\_\_ species.
- 2) Gold is \_\_\_\_\_ all over the world.
- 3) I am \_\_\_\_\_ of the suffering you are undergoing. It's time for you to make a final decision.
- 4) She met a teacher who spoke \_\_\_\_\_ English in a town on the Rumanian - Hungarian border.

- 5) The dispute was settled in a way that was \_\_\_\_\_ to both sides.  
 6) Even though he has no experience he seems to be \_\_\_\_\_ for the job.

#### 4. Expressions and Structures

A. Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese into English.

- 1) The soldiers fought bravely \_\_\_\_\_ (为了……的利益) their country.  
 2) With an air conditioner you can enjoy comfortable temperatures \_\_\_\_\_ (随心所欲的).  
 3) \_\_\_\_\_ (只要一想起) strawberries and cream makes my mouth water.  
 4) There is a party tonight \_\_\_\_\_ (为向……表敬意) our new president.  
 5) He \_\_\_\_\_ (立即站起) as soon as he was sent for.

B. Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

- 1) The computer automatically \_\_\_\_\_ any files you have not saved.  
 A. deletes                      B. fills in                      C. fills out                      D. decodes  
 2) The middle school \_\_\_\_\_ a famous scientist.  
 A. named for                      B. was named after  
 C. have a name for                      D. was in the name of  
 3) You are legally \_\_\_\_\_ to take faulty goods back to the store where you bought them.  
 A. entered                      B. entitled                      C. enrolled                      D. entertained  
 4) His office \_\_\_\_\_ an impression of efficiency and seriousness.  
 A. conveyed                      B. transmitted                      C. transported                      D. carried  
 5) When she learned that all her classmates got excellent results she \_\_\_\_\_ jealousy.  
 A. was conceived of                      B. was consumed of  
 C. was consumed with                      D. was crowded with

C. Fill in the blanks with the expressions given below. Change the forms if necessary.

mark out	only to	take as
set off	now and again	be lined with

- 1) The sports field \_\_\_\_\_ for an athletic meeting by the ground staff.  
 2) She walked steadily north, pausing every \_\_\_\_\_ to check her direction.  
 3) Scott arrived at South Pole on January 18th, \_\_\_\_\_ find that Johnson had got there before him.  
 4) Having said farewell to their friends, they \_\_\_\_\_ for home.  
 5) The street \_\_\_\_\_ on both sides \_\_\_\_\_ people, who were welcoming the arrival of the prince.  
 6) These first six books can be \_\_\_\_\_ the pattern of the whole work.

## 5. Prepositions and Verb-completers

Write an appropriate preposition or verb-completer in each blank.

- 1) Before you enter the room, wipe your shoes \_\_\_\_\_ the mat.
- 2) Sophia, bending \_\_\_\_\_ her books, made no answer.
- 3) The naughty boys are always making trouble \_\_\_\_\_ their teacher.
- 4) The mountain was covered \_\_\_\_\_ snow all the year round.
- 5) Sometimes they attribute their students' poor comprehension \_\_\_\_\_ a lack of intelligence.
- 6) The accumulated knowledge which has been passed down \_\_\_\_\_ this subject is well presented in this volume.
- 7) Paris at Easter makes an appeal \_\_\_\_\_ many people.
- 8) The birds come and peck \_\_\_\_\_ the nuts hung up in the garden.
- 9) He was being spat \_\_\_\_\_ reviled by the people who had once supported him.
- 10) One of the inmates has said he is going to take revenge \_\_\_\_\_ the prison authorities by going on hunger strike.
- 11) When I bought the clock, the dealer assured me \_\_\_\_\_ its quality.
- 12) David's manager presented him \_\_\_\_\_ the award for best sales in the region.
- 13) Do you approve \_\_\_\_\_ doctors using human embryos for research?
- 14) In the last 20 years South Korea has been transformed \_\_\_\_\_ an advanced industrial power.
- 15) Our new boss is a real joy to work for. She is so appreciative \_\_\_\_\_ anything you do for her.
- 16) Thomas McMahon was condemned \_\_\_\_\_ life imprisonment for killing Lord Mountbatten.
- 17) She was always different, refusing to conform \_\_\_\_\_ society's expectations.
- 18) Mike had a chance to reflect \_\_\_\_\_ the events of the past few weeks as he lay in hospital.
- 19) The composer ranks \_\_\_\_\_ the greatest pianists of our day.
- 20) If you know someone \_\_\_\_\_ old you know them from a long time ago.

## 6. Blank Filling

- 1) She was shocked at the \_\_\_\_\_ (discovery / invention) that he was a thief.
- 2) The question of drug-taking is bound to \_\_\_\_\_ (come up / come up with) at the next conference.
- 3) Whether the talks are successful or not \_\_\_\_\_ (rests with / rests assured) a small number of men.
- 4) He was lying \_\_\_\_\_ (stretched out / stretched himself) on the ground.

- 5) The gardens are beautifully \_\_\_\_\_ (laid out / laid aside) in front of the building.
- 6) The factory has \_\_\_\_\_ (laid off / laid over) workers because of the drop in sales.
- 7) The judge was \_\_\_\_\_ (condemned / scolded) for failing to examine the case thoroughly.
- 8) The letter is of great importance. Please send it by \_\_\_\_\_ (registered / urgent) post.
- 9) The police \_\_\_\_\_ (were sent for / were sent out) immediately the disturbance began.
- 10) The sound of the car \_\_\_\_\_ (died away / died out) in the distance.

## Part II Grammar Review

### 存在句 (Existential Sentence)

▲存在句的含义:存在句又称 there 存在句,表示某地、某时间存在某物。

▲常用的结构:there + be + 名词词组 + 状语(时间、地点)

▲存在句的主语:形式主语:there (为引导词,本身无词义)

真正主语(实义主语):动词后面的名词词组

注意主语的非限定性:①不可用 the, this, that, these, those 等词修饰;②不可用 all/every + n. 作主语(只有在回答时才可用 everything 等)。

注:在极少数情况下(①在回答表示存在的问句时;②当主语被形容词最高级修饰时),这类句型可用限定性主语。

▲存在句的谓语动词的一般形式是系动词 be 的某一时、体形式,包括:

一般现在时:there is(are) ...                      一般过去时:there was(were) ... / there used to be ...

一般将来时:there will be ... / there is(are) going to be ... / there is(are) to be ...

现在完成时:there has(have) been              过去完成时:there had been

▲存在句的谓语动词也可以是系动词 be 的某一变体形式:

there be + adj. + to + be + 名词词组……常用的形容词有 apt, bound, certain, due, liable, likely, sure 等。例如:

There's likely to be a lecture on American literature tonight. 今晚可能会有一个关于美国文学的讲座。

there + v. + to be + 名词词组……常用的动词有 appear, continue, happen, seem 等。例如:

There happened to be nobody in the house that evening. 碰巧那天晚上房子里没人。

there + v. + 名词词组……常用的动词有(必须是不及物动词,常见的是用来表示运动、出现和静止的动词) arrive, come, enter, follow, pass, appear, emerge, occur, spring up, exist, lie, live, remain, stand 等。例如:

- a. There came a bus.
- b. There emerged a ship.
- c. In the valley there lies a river.

▲存在句的谓语动词为被动语态形式:

there + be + 过去分词 + to be (仅限极少数动词) 常用的动词有 say, suppose, expect, show, consider, intend, mean, hold, believe, think 等。例如:

There are expected to be more problems to be solved. 预计有更多的问题有待解决。

▲存在句的谓语动词与情态动词搭配 (不仅表示“存在”, 而且附有说话人的看法、设想以及愿望), 其形式为: there + 情态动词 + be 或 there + 情态动词 + have been。

▲存在句的非谓语动词形式:

there to be 在句中可作主语 (前面一般要加 for)、动词宾语、介词宾语 (只在 for 后面)。例如:

a. For there to be a bus to my work is very convenient.

b. We expect there to be more trees in our city.

c. He's waiting for there to be another trip abroad.

there being 在句中可作主语、介词宾语、状语。例如:

a. There being an election this year is very important to the president.

b. The teacher was surprised at there being no students in the classroom.

c. There being nothing to do, he went to bed.

▲存在句的主谓一致关系:

大多数情况下, 取决于动词之后的实义主语的形式。当实义主语为并列结构时, 常采用就近一致原则。

▲常见的结构:

there is no doing = it is impossible to do

there is no point (good, use) in doing sth.

**7. Translate the Following Sentences into English.**

- 1) 山脚下有一个美丽的小村庄, 里面的村民过着平静的生活。
- 2) 玛丽在选美比赛中似乎没有希望获胜了。
- 3) 教室里进来了一位面带微笑的新老师。
- 4) 今晚一定会下雨的, 你最好出门时随身带一把雨伞。
- 5) 火车上碰巧有一位医生, 他挽救了那位当时心脏病发作的病人。
- 6) 可能有比你想像中更多的困难, 你要为此作好充分的思想准备。
- 7) 据说下个月会有一个毕业典礼, 校长将在典礼上致开幕词。
- 8) 我认为可能会有许多学生参加今晚的讲座。
- 9) 人们期盼在新世纪没有战争和疾病。
- 10) 学生们要求开一次班会, 重新选举班长。
- 11) 没有人迟到, 这不是常有的事。
- 12) 由于在立场上分歧太大, 谈话不得不推迟。

- 13) 没有人告诉他地板上有个洞。  
 14) 无法理解他为什么悄悄地离开了故乡。  
 15) 没有必要通知她这个消息,她对此毫不关心。

**8. Choose the Words or Phrases that Best Complete Each Sentence.**

- 1) There \_\_\_\_\_ a little boy and two little girls playing in the garden.  
 A. has                      B. is                      C. are                      D. were
- 2) There \_\_\_\_\_ many a reason for their failure.  
 A. are                      B. is                      C. were                      D. have been
- 3) There \_\_\_\_\_ not only the earth but also eight planets in solar system.  
 A. are                      B. is                      C. were                      D. was
- 4) I felt that there \_\_\_\_\_ something wrong with him. He should have been here three hours ago.  
 A. would be              B. might be              C. must be              D. will be
- 5) There was expected \_\_\_\_\_ more budget reductions.  
 A. been                      B. being                      C. to be                      D. be
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ to be much chance of his research group making a breakthrough in the field.  
 A. This doesn't seem                      B. That doesn't seem  
 C. There doesn't seem                      D. It doesn't seem
- 7) There once \_\_\_\_\_ an earthquake in the area 20 years ago.  
 A. occurred              B. occur                      C. was occurred              D. occurred to be
- 8) There \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of things to do, he has no time to have a rest.  
 A. being                      B. is                      C. are                      D. be
- 9) The students expected there \_\_\_\_\_ more reviewing classes before the final exam.  
 A. being                      B. to be                      C. be                      D. is
- 10) Mary never dreams of \_\_\_\_\_ for her to be sent abroad very soon.  
 A. there being a chance                      B. there to be a chance  
 C. there be a chance                      D. being a chance
- 11) They have a strong objection to \_\_\_\_\_ a demonstration.  
 A. there be                      B. there to be                      C. there been                      D. there being
- 12) There is no point \_\_\_\_\_ so much time on this matter.  
 A. to spend                      B. in spending                      C. spend                      D. on spending
- 13) "Maybe I can persuade Larry to study more."  
 "There is no point \_\_\_\_\_ to persuade him to do anything."  
 A. to try                      B. in trying                      C. of trying                      D. if you try





kinds of events are likely to come next based on the genre: in a mystery story, in a Greek tragedy, or in children's stories. For instance, if one is reading the story of *Beauty and the Beast*, the reader might expect that beauty and the beast will get married at last. In the story of *Why the Tortoise's Shell is Not Smooth*, because one dislikes the tortoise, the reader will probably expect a punishment on the tortoise.

Finally, prediction helps readers monitor their comprehension and direct their attention to important information. Therefore students should focus their attention on the central role of prediction in reading comprehension.

## 10. Reading Practice

The conflict between good and evil is a common theme running through the great literature and drama of the world, from the time of the ancient Greeks to the present. The principle that conflict is the heart of all dramatic action when illustrated by concrete examples, almost always turns up some aspect of the struggle between good and evil.

The idea that there is neither good nor evil—in any absolute moral or religious sense—is widespread in our times. There are various relativistic and behavioristic standards of ethics. If these standards even admit the distinction between good and evil, it is as a relative matter and not as whirlwind of choices that lies at the center of living. In any such state of mind, conflict can at best, be only a petty matter, lacking true universality. The acts of the evildoer and of the virtuous man alike become dramatically neutralized. Imagine the reduced effect of *Crime and Punishment* or *The Brothers Karamazov* had Dostoevsky thought that good and evil, as portrayed in those books, were wholly relative, and if he had had no conviction about them.

You can't have a vital literature if you ignore or shun evil. What you get then is the world of Pollyanna, goody-goody in place of the good. *Cry, The Beloved Country* is a great and dramatic novel because Alan Paton, in addition to being a skilled workman, sees with clear eyes both good and evil, differentiates them, pitches them into conflict with each other, and takes sides. He sees that the native boy Absalom Kumalo, who has murdered, cannot be judged justly without taking into account the environment that has had part in shaping him. But Paton sees, too, that Absalom the individual, not society the abstraction, committed the act and is responsible for it. Mr. Paton understands mercy. He knows that this precious thing is not evoked by sentimental impulse, but by a searching examination of the realities of human action. Mercy follows a judgment; it does not precede it.

One of the novels by the talented Paul Bowles, *Let It Come Down*, is full of motion, full of sensational depravities, and is a crashing bore. The book recognizes no good, admits no evil, and is coldly indifferent to the moral behavior of its characters. It is a long shrug. Such a view of life