

# 研究生英语 教程

主 编 郑亚南  
副主编 孙宁宁

河  
海  
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责任编辑 孟 军  
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## ENGLISH FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS

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## 前 言

《研究生英语教程》是根据国家教委颁布的《非英语专业研究生英语教学大纲》的精神和规定而编写的,适合非英语专业硕士研究生使用的阅读课程教材。本书的初稿已使用过数年,效果良好。现在原有基础上进一步修改,正式出版。

本教程的教学目的是:培养学生较熟练的阅读能力,训练写、译能力和一定的口头表述能力,使学生运用英语的各项技能得到全面发展。

本教程题材广泛,内容涉及当代社会文化和科学技术的各个方面,具有较强的知识性和可读性。练习形式多样,突出了对学生交际运用能力的培养,并紧扣国家教委颁布的《非英语专业硕士生英语学位课程考试大纲》和《样题》,以便于研究生学位课程的统考。

本书由郑亚南提出总体框架结构,具体分工如下:1—5、18、20单元由郑亚南编写;6—10单元由孙宁宁编写;11—14、19单元由滕卫东编写;15单元由刘牧、孙宁宁编写;16—17单元由刘牧、滕卫东编写,成稿后由郑亚南、孙宁宁负责统稿。

本书的出版获得了河海大学研究生部的热情关怀和资助,特别是研究生部主任沈祖诒教授、副主任姚纬明博士等同志给予了大量具体的指导。人文学院院长石高玉教授在教材编写过程中提出了宝贵的意见和建议。此外,河海大学出版社的领导和编辑也对本书的出版给予了大力支持。在此,对上述同志以及所有关心本书出版的同志一并表示衷心的感谢。

当然,本书难免会存在一些缺点和错误,望各位专家、学者、同行和读者们斧正。

编者

1997.8



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# Unit 1

## Ghosts for Tea

'Ten pence for a view over the bay', said the old man with the telescope.

'Lovely clear morning. Have a look at the old lighthouse and the remains of the great shipwreck of 1935'.

Ten pence was sheer robbery, but the view was certainly magnificent. Cliffs stretched into the distance, sparkling waves whipped by the wind were unrolling on to the beach, and a few yachts, with creamy-white sails, were curving and dodging gracefully on the sea. Just below, a flock of seagulls were screaming at one another as they twisted and glided over the water. A mile out to sea, the old lighthouse stood on a stone platform on the rocks, which were being greedily licked by the waves. In no way indeed did I grudge my money. As I directed the telescope towards the lighthouse, the man beside me tapped my wrist.

'Have you heard about the terrible tragedy that occurred there in that lighthouse?' he asked in a hushed whisper.

'I imagine there may be plenty of legends attached to such a dramatic-looking place', I suggested.

'It's no legend', declared the old man. 'My father knew the two men involved. It all took place fifty years ago to-day. Let me tell you'.

His voice seemed to grow deeper and more dramatic.

'For a whole week that lighthouse had been isolated by storms', he began, 'with terrifying seas surging and crashing over the rocks. People on shore were anxious about the two men working there. They'd been on the best of terms until two or three weeks before, when they had quarrelled over cards in the village inn. Martin had accused Blake of cheating. Blake had vowed to avenge the insult to his honour. But thanks to the wise advice of a man they both respected, they apologised to each other, and soon seemed to have got over their disagreement. But some slight resentment and bitterness remained, and it was feared that the strain of continued isolation and rough weather might affect their nerves, though, needless to say, their friends had no idea how serious the consequences would be.

'Fifty years ago to-night, no light appeared in the tower, and only at two o'clock in the morning did the beam suddenly start to flash out its warning again.

'The next morning the light was still visible. The storm had almost blown itself out, so a relief boat set out to investigate. A grim discovery awaited the crew. The men's liv-

ing-room was in a horrifying state. The table was over-turned: a pack of playing cards was scattered everywhere; bloodstains splashed the floor. The relief men climbed the winding stair to the lantern room and there discovered Martin's body, crouched beside the burning lamp. He had been stabbed and was dead. Two days later, Blake's body was washed up, scratched, bruised, and terribly injured.

'Only then could we really start guessing what had happened. This great tragedy could only have been due to a renewal of their quarrel. Bored and depressed as a result of their isolation, Martin and Blake must have started to play cards. Again suspecting cheating, Martin had accused his former friend of dishonesty; a fight had broken out and Blake had seized his knife. In a fit of madness he had attacked his companion, who had fallen mortally wounded. Then, appalled by what he had done, the loneliness, the battering of wind and waves, Blake had rushed to the parapet and flung himself on to the rocks below, where the sea had claimed him.

'But Martin was still alive. Hours later, after darkness had fallen, he had recovered consciousness. He remembered his job of lighting the lamp; suffering intense pain, the poor wretch crawled slowly up the winding staircase, dragging himself from step to step till he got to the lantern. At his last gasp he managed to light this before finally collapsing.

'For years afterwards it was said that the lighthouse was haunted, and, owing to these stories, they didn't have any applicants for the job of lighthouse-keeper from among the superstitious local inhabitants. And now they say that on every anniversary of that day, especially when the sea is rough, you can stand in the living-room, hear the cards falling and the sound of angry cries, see the flash of a blade, and then glimpse a figure rushing to the parapet. And then you hear the slow dragging of a body from step to step towards the room above.'

The old man paused and I turned to go.

'By the way', he added, 'have you any free time this afternoon? If so, why don't you have tea in the lighthouse? We are putting on a special boat trip to-day. We're charging a pound. And my brother, who bought the old lighthouse when they built the new one just on the point, can serve very good teas there—included in the price of the boat trip—a bargain, considering the problem of obtaining the food. And if you are at all sensitive to the supernatural, you're likely to have an unusual, perhaps an uncanny experience there.

I eyed him appreciatively. 'You're wasting your talents', I said. 'You should have been a fiction writer.'

'You don't believe it?' exclaimed the old man indignantly.

'I'd find it a job,' I answered. 'My father, Henry Cox, started as keeper of that lighthouse fifty-two years ago, and he and Jim Dowley, now retired on a pension, were in charge for ten years. Come and see my dad one day with that tale; he'd enjoy it'.

But the old man had already turned his attention to a more likely client.



## I Reading Comprehension

Directions: Choose the best answer according to the text.

1. The writer thought that the charge was sheer robbery because.
  - a. the man was asking too much for what he was offering.
  - b. the view was really not worth much.
  - c. this was a quite large sum of money
  - d. the man was forcing him to pay against his will.
2. What was the weather like?
  - a. calm and sunny
  - b. windy and grey
  - c. a strong gale was blowing
  - d. windy and bright
3. After using the telescope the writer felt
  - a. angry at having paid.
  - b. that he had wasted his money.
  - c. that the view had been worth the money.
  - d. that he would not miss the money paid
4. By speaking of legends, the writer suggested that the old man's story would be
  - a. very old.
  - b. largely imaginary.
  - c. very interesting.
  - d. completely untrue
5. Immediately after Martin's accusation Blake swore that he would
  - a. punish Martin for what he had said.
  - b. prove that what Martin had said was untrue.
  - c. refuse to play again with anyone who could behave in this way.
  - d. challenge Martin to a duel.
6. Their friends were slightly worried about the two men because
  - a. the unusually stormy weather could have a bad effect on their relationship.
  - b. the strain on their nerves might interfere with their work.
  - c. they were both irritable and excitable men.
  - d. they had never really liked one another.
7. Why did the relief boat go out to investigate?
  - a. The sea was calm again.
  - b. The storm might have caused damage.
  - c. The light was still on in daylight.
  - d. A warning light had flashed out during the night.

8. The main reason for Blake's injuries was
  - a. the knife fight with Martin.
  - b. he had stabbed himself.
  - c. his fall from the lighthouse.
  - d. the force of the sea and storm.
9. Why did Black attack Martin?
  - a. Martin had cheated at cards.
  - b. Blake had suspected Martin of cheating.
  - c. Blake had been furious about what Martin had said of him.
  - d. Blake himself had cheated.
10. Why would no one apply for the job of lighthouse-keeper?
  - a. The loneliness of the lighthouse.
  - b. The building was old and inconvenient.
  - c. People were afraid of ghosts.
  - d. People were afraid of a similar thing happening again.
11. Why did the old man tell this story?
  - a. He enjoyed telling such an exciting tale.
  - b. It made him feel important.
  - c. He wanted to attract customers for the trip.
  - d. He hoped his listeners would persuade other people to use his telescope.

## II Vocabulary

### A. Directions : Choose answer a. b. c or d that best fills in the blanks.

1. Switzerland is well-known for its impressive mountainous \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. views
  - b. scenes
  - c. scenery
  - d. sights
2. He has to arrange for the \_\_\_\_\_ of his furniture before he goes abroad.
  - a. sale
  - b. sole
  - c. seal
  - d. sail
3. The bank \_\_\_\_\_ planned to escape in a stolen car.
  - a. thieves
  - b. bandits
  - c. burglars
  - d. robbers
4. My aunt \_\_\_\_\_ a brightly-coloured thread round her finger so as not to forget her appointment.
  - a. wound
  - b. curved
  - c. wounded
  - d. bound
5. As the clouds drifted away an even higher peak became \_\_\_\_\_ to the climbers.
  - a. conspicuous
  - b. visible
  - c. obvious
  - d. apparent
6. We have a \_\_\_\_\_ future ahead with little comfort, food or hope.
  - a. cruel
  - b. grim
  - c. pessimistic
  - d. fierce
7. Prices continued to rise while wages remained low \_\_\_\_\_ the Government became increasingly unpopular.

- a. on condition that
  - b. with the result that
  - c. provided that
  - d. on the chance that
8. A historical novel is a form of \_\_\_\_\_ which may include many facts.
- a. legend
  - b. fairy-tale
  - c. fantasy
  - d. fiction
9. They lay almost flat and \_\_\_\_\_ through the tube like underground passage.
- a. crouched
  - b. crawled
  - c. glided
  - d. scrambled
10. High in the sky a \_\_\_\_\_ of birds was flying southward.
- a. pack
  - b. swarm
  - c. flock
  - d. crowd

**B. Directions: Choose answer a, b, c or d that best defines the underlined part.**

1. I don't see how I can stretch out the housekeeping to the end of the month.
- a. extend
  - b. pull(sth) to its limits
  - c. prong
  - d. make(sth) sufficient to cover one's needs
2. The pilot of the sailplane glided skillfully down to the landing field.
- a. slid
  - b. glittered
  - c. lit
  - d. glorified
3. The milk you put out in the saucer was quickly licked by the cat.
- a. fed up with
  - b. obliged to
  - c. lapped up
  - d. attached to
4. Many hospitals still isolate new-born babies from their mothers.
- a. separate
  - b. suffer
  - c. differ
  - d. stem
5. Mary is a conscientious student. She works very hard and is deferential to her teachers.
- a. respectable
  - b. respective
  - c. respected
  - d. respectful
6. She flashed out at Martin: "Do you really believe that no one has any idea what's in the wind?"
- a. spoke with sudden anger
  - b. appeared very quickly
  - c. emitted a sudden light
  - d. fling aside
7. The horrid little creatures would crawl up my trouser leg.
- a. create
  - b. creep on
  - c. crush
  - d. counsel
8. The policeman charged the motorist with speeding.
- a. occurred...to
  - b. accused...of
  - c. presented...with
  - d. accused...with
9. The Union can claim only a scattering of health service workers.
- a. splash
  - b. sprinkle
  - c. staff
  - d. stock

10. The plant's stem wound round the branches of the tree.

- a. climbed                      b. ran                              c. wounded                      d. curled

### III Cloze Test

Directions: Read the Passage through. Then go back and choose one suitable word or phrase marked a. b. c or d for each blank in the passage.

According to the Freudian theory and 1 of many others whose writings have preceded his 2 hundreds or even thousands of years, dreams do not 3 anything about the future. 4 they tell us something about our present unresolved and unconscious complexes and may lead us back to the early years of our lives, 5 , according to psycho-analytic theory, the ground was 6 for these later defects. There are three main hypotheses in this general theory. The first hypotheses is that the dream is not a meaningless 7 of images and ideas, accidentally 8 together, but 9 that the dream as a whole, and every 10 in it, are meaningful. The second point that Freud makes is that dreams are always in some 11 a wish fulfillment; in other words, they have a purpose, and this purpose is the 12 of some desire or drive, usually of an unconscious 13 .

Thirdly, Freud believes that these desires and wishes, having been repressed 14 consciousness because they are unacceptable 15 the socialized mind of the dreamer, are not allowed to 16 even into the dream 17 disguise. A censor or super-ego watches 18 these desires and wishes and 19 that they can only come into the dream in a disguise so 20 that they are unrecognizable.

- |                |                 |                   |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. a. also     | b. some         | c. that           | d. plenty       |
| 2. a. in       | b. for          | c. by             | d. before       |
| 3. a. show     | b. express      | c. uncover        | d. reveal       |
| 4. a. Yet      | b. Nevertheless | c. Instead        | d. Luckily      |
| 5. a. thus     | b. so           | c. there          | d. when         |
| 6. a. prepared | b. preparing    | c. being prepared | d. paved        |
| 7. a. jumble   | b. heap         | c. mixture        | d. junk         |
| 8. a. put      | b. thrown       | c. mixed          | d. joined       |
| 9. a. still    | b. better       | c. rather         | d. instead      |
| 10. a. thing   | b. element      | c. plot           | d. item         |
| 11. a. persons | b. times        | c. sense          | d. brains       |
| 12. a. meeting | b. expression   | c. demonstration  | d. satisfaction |
| 13. a. look    | b. mind         | c. character      | d. essence      |
| 14. a. from    | b. to           | c. in             | d. out of       |
| 15. a. for     | b. to           | c. in             | d. with         |
| 16. a. steal   | b. run          | c. show           | d. emerge       |
| 17. a. with    | b. without      | c. under          | d. by           |



- |                |            |            |            |
|----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 18. a. for     | b. above   | c. over    | d. at      |
| 19. a. ensures | b. assures | c. insures | d. assumes |
| 20. a. great   | b. large   | c. good    | d. heavy   |

## IV Translation

### A. Translate the following into English.

我认为多数对待幸福的态度很不现实,他们老是用那个要命的词“如果”作为幸福的条件。人们听到他们说:“如果我有钱,或是如果这姑娘爱我,我就会幸福……”。这些人常常能达到他们的目的,但是他们又会有新的“如果”。对我来说,不管遇到多少的困难,我都无条件地热爱生活。

### B. Translate the following into Chinese.

When I seek out the sources of my thoughts, I find they had their beginning in fragile chance, were born of little moments that shine for me curiously in the past. Slight the impulse that made me take this turning at the crossroads, trivial and fortuitous the meeting, and light as gossamer the thread that first knit me to my friend. These are full of wonder; more mysterious are the moments that must have brushed me with their wings and passed me by; when Fate beckoned and I did not see it, when new Life trembled for a second on the threshold; but the word was not spoken, the hand was not held out, and the Might-have-been shivered and vanished, dim as a dream, into the waste realms of nonexistence.

So I never lose a sense of the whimsical and perilous charm of daily life, with its meetings and words and accidents. Why, to-day, perhaps, or next week, I may hear a voice, and, packing up my Glad-stone bag, follow it to the ends of the world.

## V Reading Practice

When the Pilgrims came to Plymouth in 1620, there were only a few settlers in North-eastern America. The English were in Virginia; the French were in Canada; and the Dutch were exploring the Hudson Valley. After 1620, however, new colonies began to appear rapidly throughout the area. News had reached Europe that the colonists in Canada, Virginia, and New England were surviving. Soon, more settlers dared to follow the earliest pioneers to the immense new land across the sea.

Holland quickly established itself in the area which is today New York State. Six years after the Pilgrims arrived, Dutch traders began to build a city on the island of Manhattan. They called this trading center New Amsterdam. At the same time, more English Puritans decided to sail to America. They established the Massachusetts Bay Colony, not far from the first Pilgrim settlement at Plymouth. Boston, begun four years after Manhattan's

city, soon became the largest town in this New England colony.

During the 1630s, thousands of Englishmen looking for religious and Political freedom came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony. But even in these New England towns, some people felt that there was not enough freedom. They wanted to think, speak, and to pray to God in their own way. In Massachusetts, where political and religious power were strongly united, this was impossible. There was only one established religion—the official Puritan Church. Also, only church members were allowed to vote in town elections. So people who were not members of this church had no religious freedom and no political power.

Even the personal lives of church members were carefully controlled in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Puritan leaders were severe. They established strict rules of behavior which everyone had to follow. In this way, they thought, all church members could show their strength and their holiness.

Some settlers were unhappy. They began to think about leaving Massachusetts. They looked towards the gently rolling hills and thick forests to the south and west of Boston. "It may be difficult to start all over again in that wilderness," they thought; "But we will be free there. We can build new towns where people can find their dream of liberty."

In this way, Connecticut and Rhode Island were settled. Thomas Hooker left Boston and traveled to the Hartford area. As more colonists joined him, he suggested a new form of government. Connecticut's voters, according to Hooker's plan, had more freedom and power than Massachusetts's settlers.

Rhode Island began in a similar way. Roger Williams, a religious leader in Massachusetts, felt that Church and State should be separate. He believed in religious freedom and in democracy. Most especially, he felt that every human being was important. For this reason, Williams insisted on paying the Indians for all the land which the Europeans used.

These ideas put Williams in danger in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Escaping from Salem, he fled south to Rhode Island and established a colony at Providence. This was in 1636—just as Hooker was establishing Connecticut's settlement. Soon both Connecticut and Rhode Island had several towns where people could find new opportunities and new freedom.

One of the people who came to Rhode Island was Anne Hutchinson. Born in England in 1591, Anne was the daughter of a devout minister. Her personality was similar to her father's. She was strong, brave, and independent. Like her father, she also had Puritan beliefs. She felt that simple faith in God was more important than Church ceremonies. And she believed that no one could ever force her to say or do anything against her conscience.

Naturally, Anne admired the courageous settlers who had gone to America in search of religious freedom. Soon, she began to think more and more about leaving England. But the decision to go to America was not an easy one. Anne was the mother of eleven children. Her husband was a prosperous businessman. Her family was well-off and set-

tled. They lived in a comfortable house in Anne's home town. Nothing was new or unfamiliar to them. Year after year, her children played in the same green meadows beyond the village. Year after year, Anne visited the same neighbors and entertained the same relatives.

Yet something was missing in Anne's life. She did not feel that she could pray to God in her own way. As Puritans, Anne and her family had to be careful. A political and religious crisis was developing in England. There was growing conflict between the Puritans on the one side and the king and his official Church on the other. In a short time, some people even thought, there might be Civil War. (A few years later, in fact, the Civil War began. A terrible struggle Between Puritans and Royalists—supporters of the king and the established Church—continued for many years. Finally, the crisis ended when King Charles II returned to England in 1660.)

Before the war broke out, however, Anne and her family heard that the Massachusetts Bay Colony was growing. In the wilderness of North America, English Puritans could find a new life. So in 1634, four years after Boston was established, Anne made up her mind. She gathered her family and prepared to leave the only world she had ever known. After a difficult crossing, the Hutchinsons arrived in Massachusetts. Anne never saw England again.

At first, Anne was happy in Boston. She survived the heat of the summer and the horrible cold of the winter. Quickly, she made a new home for her children. And very soon, she found new friends. In fact, in a short time Anne became well-known among the thousand members of the growing town. She cared for her sick neighbors. She was never too busy to help a struggling settler. There was always time to comfort a sad friend.

People most admired Anne for her knowledge of the Bible. She had heard her father since she was a little girl. Her quick mind remembered his discussions, and she enjoyed sharing her knowledge.

Most especially, it was the women who needed her—pioneer women who had come, as she had, to a savage wilderness. Here, sometimes alone, they faced the dangers of childbirth. Here, they struggled to feed the children who survived, and here, too often, they buried those who did not. Their chores, as in any frontier town, were endless and exhausting. Their worries, too, were exhausting. In the woods near Boston, suspicious Indians were always watching and waiting. There were also strange diseases in this new continent—diseases which old medicines could not cure. Many times, families were short of food. And always there was the great distance which separated these struggling women from their families in Europe.

Anne helped wherever she could. She established weekly meetings in her home for the women of the town. Here they discussed the sermon of the week. They asked questions and offered opinions. Anne, like her father, was a born teacher. She loved to discuss the Bible, to answer questions, to solve problems. Soon, her weekly meetings became very

popular. Her house was filled with frontier women who needed spiritual comfort and some intellectual activity. Anne explained that God loved them all. He would give them peace and security, she explained, if they looked for Him in private prayer.

The church leaders were not happy about these meetings. They felt that Anne was putting too much importance on private communication with God. Their church, they feared, might become less important. Anne was becoming too popular. She was a heroine. She might even start a new church of her own.

One by one, the ministers warned Anne. They told her to stop explaining the Bible in her weekly meetings. But Anne refused. Her friends remained loyal, and a crisis developed. Anne was brought to trial. She was accused of heresy and was found guilty. In 1638 — four years after she had come to America — Anne was told that she had to leave Massachusetts.

Again, the Hutchinsons set out on a journey. But this time they did not cross the Atlantic. They turned south towards Rhode Island. "Roger Williams has gone there," Anne thought. "He accepts all religions, and people are free to pray as they think best." A few months later, the Hutchinsons built a new home near Providence.

But this was not Anne's last home. There were reports that the Massachusetts Bay Colony was trying to control Rhode Island. Anne was afraid that her family would not be safe forever there. "Farther south, where the Dutch control the Hudson, perhaps I can at last be free."

Anne finally settled in a sandy wilderness on Long Island Sound, near what is today Pelham, New York. She had escaped the New England church ministers. But there was no escape from the dangers of frontier life. Several months later, she was surprised by some unfriendly Indians who appeared all at once on her farm. Attacking quickly, they showed no mercy. Anne and her children were killed.

Today, outside Boston's State House, there is a statue of Anne Hutchinson. It is there to celebrate the energy and courage of one of New England's finest pioneers.

### Reading Comprehension

#### A. Choose the best answer for the following.

1. After 1620, new colonies began to appear rapidly in the northeastern part of America
  - a. in spite of the reports of earlier settlers.
  - b. because of the reports of earlier settlers.
  - c. even though no one had any news of the earlier settlers.
2. Which of the following is correct?
  - a. Boston is older than Manhattan.
  - b. Manhattan is older than Boston.
  - c. Both cities were begun at the same time.
3. From what we are told in paragraph 3, we may infer that
  - a. everyone who came to Massachusetts was happy.



- b. some people were disappointed when they arrived in Massachusetts.
  - c. everyone was disappointed in Massachusetts.
4. In paragraph 4, the author
- a. continues the topic of paragraph 3.
  - b. introduces a new topic.
  - c. gives information which contrasts with paragraph 3.
5. "Some settlers were unhappy." The reasons for this statement in paragraph 5 are given in
- a. paragraph 5.
  - b. paragraphs 6, 7, and 8.
  - c. paragraphs 3 and 4
6. "Some settlers were unhappy." The results of this statement in paragraph 5 are given in
- a. paragraph 5.
  - b. paragraphs 6, 7, and 8.
  - c. paragraphs 3 and 4.
7. Anne Hutchinson's decision to leave England was difficult for all the following reasons except :
- a. her husband's business.
  - b. religious and political conditions in England.
  - c. her friends and relatives.
8. Anne was happy in Boston until
- a. the women needed her.
  - b. the ministers began to warn her.
  - c. she began to hold weekly meetings in her house.
9. In her last home
- a. Anne did not find religious freedom.
  - b. Anne did not find safety.
  - c. Anne was unhappy.

**B. Choose the answer that is closest in meaning to the underlined part.**

1. Anne would never do anything that was against her conscience .
- a. that she knew was wrong.
  - b. that her husband did not want.
  - c. that her church did not permit.
2. Finally, Anne made up her mind .
- a. made her decision
  - b. invented a story to tell the children
  - c. became friends again with her neighbors
3. In a short time, Anne was well-known in Boston.