

高教自考及国家文凭考试丛书

# 《现代英语》(1-2) 自学手册

主编 相新 副主编 栾明香 李玉新  
审校 哲先



北京理工大学出版社

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## 内 容 简 介

本书是配合许国璋教授编写的《现代英语》第一、二册(高教自考指定教材)一书的学习,特别是为了帮助参加高教自考及国家文凭考试的学员使用该书而编写的。

本书按照《现代英语》逐课编写。全书共32课,每课编写了词汇表(英汉双解)、简明注释及练习,模拟测试题6套;练习答案和全部课文的译文。本书的特点在于围绕课文内容来编写辅导材料,针对性、实用性较强。因此,它对读者消化课文,提高应试能力均有帮助。

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※图书印装有误,可随时与我社退换※

# 前 言

为了配合许国璋教授的《现代英语》第一、二册一书的学习，特别是为了帮助参加北京市高等教育自学考试和国家文凭考试的学员使用该书，我们精心编写了这本自学手册。

本书按照《现代英语》逐课编写。全书共 32 课，每课包括 Words and Expressions; Notes; Exercises; Sample Translation of the Texts 等部分。

我们在 Words and Expressions 部分中，增选了一些单词与词组，特别是为其中大多数词语作了英文注释。在 Notes 部分中，对所选大部分难句进行了英汉意释，对有的句子进行了结构分析，还有部分句子我们则作了简要评述或给出来龙去脉。每课注释未注明所在课文的行数，读者对照课文阅读时便可查到。在 Exercises 部分中，为第一分册增补了练习，为第二分册编写了练习。此外，有 6 套 Model Tests (模拟试题)，旨在检查学员对全书内容的掌握情况。在 Keys 部分中，我们除了给出新增加、新编写的练习及模拟试题的答案外，还为原书第一分册的练习提供了参考答案。为了满足读者的要求，特别是参加高教自考的在职青年的要求，我们请石瑞民同志将全部课文译成了汉语，作为 Sample Translation of the Texts 部分。这些译文在“信”和“达”的前提下，有些句子必要时进行了意译。读者通过英汉对比，也可学些翻译技巧。

本书编者根据自己多年的教学经验，结合高教自考和国家文凭考试的要求，针对学员存在的问题，围绕课文内容进行了较为详细的讲解，希望本书能为广大学员在学习过程中助一臂之力。

由于我们水平有限，错误和不当之处还望读者指正。

编 者

1996 年 10 月

北京外国语大学

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# Book I

## Lesson One

### The Great Oak Tree

#### Words and Expressions

**acorn** [ˈeɪkɔːn] *n.* fruit of an oak tree [植] 栎子 (果)

**brown** [braʊn] *adj.* having the colour produced by mixing red, yellow, and black, as of rich soil 褐色的, 棕色的

**pick up** 拾起, 捡起

**reach out** (手、脚、树枝等的) 伸出

**smoke the pipe of peace** 表示和睦; 言和

**axe** [æks] ([复] **axes** [ˈæksɪz]) *n.* 斧

**ring** [rɪŋ] *vi.* 回响; 响彻

**undisturbed** [ˈʌndɪsˈtɜːbd] *adj.* not disturbed or interfered with 没有受到干扰的; 泰然自若的

**original** [əˈrɪdʒɪnəl] *adj.* existing from the beginning 原先的, 最初的

**sky-high** *adv.* 天一般高; 极高

**undaunted** [ʌnˈdɔːntɪd] *adj.* brave 无畏的, 大胆的, 勇敢的

**go by** (时间) 过去

**fume** [fjuːm] *n.* 烟

**waste** [weɪst] (*pl*) *n.* dust; rubbish 废物, 垃圾

**invade** [ɪnˈveɪd] *vt.* swarm into 进入, 入侵, 侵略

**outskirt** [ˈaʊtskɜːt] *n.* [常用复] 郊区

**evil-doing** *n.* 坏事, 恶劣行为

**secret** [ˈsɪːkrɪt] *adj.* kept or meant to be kept private, unknown 秘密的

#### Notes

1. Deep snow lay on the ground, and it was pitted with the paw prints of hungry forest animals: The land was covered with heavy snow. On the white snow, there were full of paw prints of the forest animals who came out to search food.

pit (usu. as pitted adj) make pits, esp. scars.

2. **The snow melted, and the acorn's softened sides opened and a green shoot reached out into the spring air:** Spring coming, the snow gradually disappeared. There was a crack on the softened sides. It began to bud.
3. **They smoked a pipe of peace and they were friends:** The American Indians often offered a pipe of tobacco to newcomers to show their good will. In this way, they hoped that a kind of harmonious relationship could be built. It was their time-honoured tradition. 他们(指北美印第安人)通常用旱烟筒来敬外来人,以示他们的亲善。
4. **Armed with guns brought from overseas, the newcomers claimed to be masters of the land:** These newcomers gradually seized the Indians' land on which they had lived for generations and drove them away by force. They themselves became masters of the land. 这些来到新大陆的探险者们利用手中的武器,(强行地)称自己是这片土地的主人。
5. **Their axes rang in the deep woods:** The "masters" of the land felled the trees with their axes, the sound reverberated in the woods. 他们用斧子砍树的声音在林中回荡。
6. **They cut down trees and opened field. But the great oak tree stood as if undisturbed.** 他们伐树拓地。但这棵大橡树仍然完好无损。  
undisturbed 是形容词作状语,表示状态,相当于 as if it were not disturbed.
7. **The bear, the wolf and the wildcat, too, went deeper into the woods and became scarcer:** Because many trees were cut down, the habitat for such wild animals as the bear, the wolf and the wildcat was getting smaller and smaller. These wild animals had to go deep into the woods to find habitat. Owing to the worsening environment, a lot of wild animals died. 诸如熊、狼、野猫之类的动物不得不向森林深处迁徙以求生存,它们的数量变得越来越少。
8. **Cars began to hurry down the roads, and there were fearful lights at night, with huge iron works belching flames sky-high.** 汽车往来穿行在公路上,炼钢的火焰从巨大的钢厂喷向半空,发出令人生畏的火光。  
sky-high 在这里作副词用。

## Supplementary Exercises to the Text

### I. Derivatives.

1. In Africa, owing to the harsh environment, many children died from \_\_\_\_\_ (hungry) and disease.
2. Iron, as compared with diamond, has a very good malleability(可锻性;可延展性), it can be easily \_\_\_\_\_ (soft) by heat.
3. Amid the noisy environment, he is so absorbed in reading his novel as if \_\_\_\_\_ (dirsturb).
4. During the 8-year anti-Japanese War, the Chinese people suffered the \_\_\_\_\_ (scarce) of



all kinds of necessary goods.

5. My sister had a very \_\_\_\_\_ (dominate) nature, we all did what she wanted.
6. I am out of my \_\_\_\_\_ (deep) when it comes to natural sciences.

## II. Paraphrase the following.

1. He made a little hole to put the acorn in. He patted the earth down over it.
2. Strangers came from far away.
3. They smoked a pipe of peace and they were friends.
4. The bear, the wolf and the wildcat, too, went deeper into the woods and became scarcer.

## III. Complete the following statements according to the text.

1. One day, a squirrel picked up a \_\_\_\_\_ and put it in \_\_\_\_\_, then \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A year passed, one side of the acorn opened and began to burgeon, because \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The indigenous people of the land befriended the newcomers by means of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The reason why the newcomers could claim to be masters of the land lies in the fact that \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Roughly speaking, the oak tree experienced 3 periods in his life, they were \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

## IV. Multiple Choice.

1. He was undaunted in his pursuit of truth.  
A. happy                      B. enthusiastic                      C. brave                      D. realistic
2. The Great Bell Temple, which is on the western \_\_\_\_\_ of Beijing, houses the largest bell in China.  
A. outskirts                      B. suburbs                      C. district                      D. part
3. Food is becoming scarce and prices are shooting.  
A. sufficient                      B. expensive                      C. rare                      D. available
4. The local pollution will do more harm to the \_\_\_\_\_ than any other people.  
A. tourists                      B. inhabitant                      C. tribes                      D. society
5. He knew his mother would discipline him for his actions.  
A. praise                      B. criticize                      C. punish                      D. appreciate
6. She bought a \_\_\_\_\_ of grapes on her way home.  
A. cluster                      B. crest                      C. sum                      D. clue

## V. Cloze Test

Strangers came from \_\_\_\_\_ away. They met the inhabitant under the tall oak \_\_\_\_\_.  
They smoked a pipe of peace and they were friends—but not for long. \_\_\_\_\_ with guns

brought from overseas, the newcomers claimed to be \_\_\_\_\_ of the land. Their axes rang in the deep woods. They cut \_\_\_\_\_ trees and \_\_\_\_\_ fields. But the great oak tree stood as if \_\_\_\_\_.

The old tribes left they had \_\_\_\_\_. They went \_\_\_\_\_ into the deep woods. The bear, the wolf and the wildcat, too, went deeper into the woods and became \_\_\_\_\_.

## Lesson Two

### Search for Ancestor (Part I)

#### Words and Expressions

**niece** [ni:s] *n.* 侄女; 甥女

**pronounce** [prə'nauns] *vt.* acclaim; declare 宣称, 宣告

**bring off** to take (a person) from a dangerous place 救出(尤指从出事的船上)

**attempt** [ə'tempt] *vt.* 尝试, 试图

**part with** to give up (here; to sell) 放弃

**cook** [kuk] *n.* 炊事员, 厨师

**chop** [tʃɒp] *vt.* cut down; fell 砍, 伐(树等)

**set upon** make a sudden attack; ambush 猛烈, 攻击、袭击

**keep...alive** 使...保持生机

**coastguard** naval or police organization intended to watch for ships in danger and prevent unlawful activity at sea (美)海岸警卫队

**wait (on) at table** (美)侍候, 招待进餐

**pass...down** left over 流传下来

**mess-boy** ['mes-bɔi] *n.* (船上等的)食堂服务员

**boring** ['bɔ:riŋ] *adj.* dull 令人厌烦的、枯燥的

**Belgian** ['beldʒən] *n.* 比利时人; *adj.* 比利时的, 比利时人的

**note down** write down; take down 写下、记下

**found** [faund] *v.* to begin the development of; establish 建立, 成立

**century** ['sentʃuri] *n.* a hundred years 世纪

**promise** ['prɒmis] *n.* to make a promise to do or give (something) or that (something) shall be done 允诺, 承诺

#### Notes

1. **Every summer she had visitors come to our home;** Every summer, many visitors paid their visits to our home. 每年夏天, 到我们家拜访的人总是络绎不绝。
2. **It seemed they talked about things that had happened to the family a very long time ago, and they went back and back and back.** (Paraphrase 参看教材 P. 9) 他们看起来好象在谈论很早以前发生在我们家的事, 他们一直追溯到我们家的祖先。

3. He had been bought off that ship by one John Waller, who had a plantation in Spotsylvania County, Virginia; 他(指主人公)被约翰·沃勒花钱买下并装进他的船,沃勒在弗吉尼亚州的 Spotsylvania 县有一座庄园。

to buy off. (英) also buy over, to influence unfairly (esp. someone in a position of trust) by favours or gifts. 出钱使摆脱服役(或勒索等)/收买

4. The African kept trying to escape—which in those days was to attempt the impossible; The African kept trying to escape, but unfortunately, their attempt often ended in failure, their efforts were completely futile. 这个非洲黑奴不停地试着逃亡,但在那时候,他的这个念头注定要失败的。

5. It was a hideous act, but it helped the African to stay put on one plantation, since no calculating planter would care to part with a crippled slave for the current price of one dollar; 这简直是一种骇人听闻的行为,但它却也使这个非洲黑奴得以留在这个种植园作工,鉴于当时一个瘸腿的奴隶只能卖到很低的价钱(一美元),像约翰·沃勒这样精明的种植园主当然不会这么轻易地就此放弃。

6. As I was a Black, my job was to wait on tables, wash dishes, do the work of a messboy. Racial discrimination is an old issue that besets the U. S. government. The Blacks, owing to their low social status, forms the bulk of the blue-collar workers. Here, “to wait on table” refers to “attend as servants”.

7. At 37, I left the coastguards and decided to try my luck by writing; Here, the author hopes that writing could bring him success. 在我 37 岁的时候,我离开海岸警卫队,并开始试着写作,以期望能获得事业上的成功。

8. Perhaps you might seek the advice of men we call griots, respected village elders in their... village history centuries back.

Here, pay attention to the word “elder” refers to (people, esp. in a family) older, esp. the older of I; my elder brother (=I have one brother, who is older than I am). Older 指年龄上大小, elder 指长幼关系, 如 One can say: He is older than I am, but not: He is elder than I am.

## Supplementary Exercises to the Text

### I. Derivatives.

1. This book gives a good \_\_\_\_\_ (describe) of life on a farm.
2. I am \_\_\_\_\_ (fascination) with Buddhist ceremonies.
3. It is reported that the Soviet Union launches a \_\_\_\_\_ (savagery) attack in the newspaper on the U. S. government.
4. It's a \_\_\_\_\_ (boring) having to go out again on a cold night like this.
5. Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ (pronouncement) the dinner to be very good.
6. When he called me a thief, I \_\_\_\_\_ (prompt) hit him.

7. The poet expressed his burning \_\_\_\_\_ (passionate) for his motherland he loved.
8. Venice's beauty \_\_\_\_\_ (capture) the old man so much that he swore he would never leave for fear he might die elsewhere.
9. The school is an ancient \_\_\_\_\_ (found); it was started by a king who wanted boys to have the chance to learn.
10. Mr Buchanan is a \_\_\_\_\_ (calculate) businessman, he is never ready to show his hand in business negotiations first.

## II. Complete the following statements according to the text.

1. Every Summer, many visitors paid their visits to the author's maternal grandmother to take about \_\_\_\_\_ which is \_\_\_\_\_ to the children.
2. The black slave made several vain attempts to escape, but he failed because \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The planter was not willing to sell the crippled slave because \_\_\_\_\_.
4. When Waller gave the slave an English name, the slave would not agree because \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The story was repeated for many summers running because \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The African consulted Dr. Jan Vansina, the linguist in an attempt to find out \_\_\_\_\_.
7. After hearing the author's story, the Gambian government said there might be some clue in the name Kin-tay because \_\_\_\_\_.

## III. Paraphrase the following.

1. Every summer she had visitors come to our home.
2. It seemed they talked about things that had happened to the family a very long time ago, and they went back and back and back.
3. The African kept trying to escape—which in those days was to attempt the impossible.
4. Since no calculating planter would care to part with a crippled slave for the current price of one dollar.
5. (The story was), in my case, repeated for many summers running.

## IV. Multiple Choice.

1. After giving birth, a woman can have a \_\_\_\_\_ leave with pay.  
A. sick                      B. maternal                      C. forced                      D. unwilling
2. The performance was so terrific that it \_\_\_\_\_ all the audience.  
A. frightened                      B. disgusted                      C. annoyed                      D. fascinated
3. A savage animal is kept in this case.  
A. shy                      B. intimate                      C. giant                      D. fierce
4. A punctual person always keeps every appointment promptly.  
A. unwillingly                      B. thoughtfully                      C. without delay                      D. carefully

5. Though he was kind in heart, his \_\_\_\_\_ face frightened others away.  
A. smiling      B. hideous      C. good-looking      D. suntanned
6. He is such a calculating person that he is seldom taken advantage of.  
A. shrewd      B. careful      C. ruthless      D. dumb

**V. Cloze Test.**

I went to school and \_\_\_\_\_ to college and when the Second World War came I went into the US coastguards. \_\_\_\_\_ I was a Black, my job was to wait \_\_\_\_\_ tables, wash dishes, do the work of a mess-boy. It was boring. But I learned to \_\_\_\_\_, at first by writing to everybody I could think of. Then I tried to write stories. \_\_\_\_\_ 37, I left the coastguards and decided to try my \_\_\_\_\_ by writing.

One day it \_\_\_\_\_ to me that the sounds the African uttered when pointing to different objects must have been words from some African language. Why couldn't I find \_\_\_\_\_ what language that was? I consulted Dr. Jan Vansina, a Belgian scholar of African languages. He noted down the sounds I produced and after spending some time studying them, he said that they were probably words of the Mandinka \_\_\_\_\_.

## Lesson Three

### Search for Ancestor(Part II)

#### Words & Expressions

**astonishing** [əs'tɒnɪʃɪŋ] *adj.* strange 令人惊讶的, 惊人的

**Mauritania** [ˌmɔːri'teɪnjə] *n.* 毛里塔尼亚(非洲)

**sob** [sɒb] *vi.* to breathe while weeping, in sudden short bursts making a sound in the throat  
啜泣, 呜咽

**roll up** to gather, accumulate 渐次增加

**fling** [flɪŋ] *v.* to move (part of oneself) quickly or violently 急, 伸, 挥动(手臂, 腿等)

**snatch** [snaetʃ] *vt.* get hold of 攫取; 抓住、夺得

**weep** [wi:p] *v.* (wept/wept/) cry, let tears fall from eyes 哭泣, 流泪

**guard** [ɡɑ:d] *v.* to defend; keep safe, esp, by watching for danger 守卫, 看护

**sheet** [ʃi:t] *n.* piece; slip 纸张, 一张纸

**list** [lɪst] *v.* to write in a list 列举, 举出

**chain** [tʃeɪn] *n.* rings links together 锁链, 链条

**food stuff** 粮食, 食料

**acquire** [ə'kwɪə] *v.* to gain or come into possession of 获得, 取得

**tusk** [tʌsk] *n.* tooth of an elephant (象, 野猪)长牙, 獠牙

**set sail** start a voyage 开航

**head** [hed] *v.* to (cause to) move in a certain direction 向某处(行驶、移动)

**drench** [drentʃ] *v.* to make (usu. people, animals, or clothes) thoroughly wet 使浸透, 使淋透

#### Notes

##### 1. That agreed with what I had heard in my home in Tennessee...

**agree** 后可接不同的介词, 表示不同的含义:

**agree with** 主要指同意某人

**agree on** 主要指同意某件事, 或计划等

**agree to** 主要指同意做某事

e. g: She **agreed with** me. We **agreed on** the plan. We **agreed to** leave at once.

**agree with** 还有“与…吻合”的意思, 即 to be in accordance with: Your story **agrees with**

his in every thing except small details.

2. ....**dancing and singing to the music from a kora**.....

注意介词 to 的用法, 在这里, with 不可替换 to。

3. **A sob rolled up in me**...

The scene in which people were singing evoked the author's past memories, because the author believed that the Black Americans and the Black Africans were actually of one people, But their tragic history made it unbearable to recall. Gradually, he became very sad and eyes were brimmed with tears.

4. **I wanted to find out everything I could to put into a book:** 我想尽我所能发现一切(史料)来写这部书。

to put into a book 后面所接的是一个状语从句, 表示目的。

e. g: The doctor said that he would do what he could to **save the boy's life**.

5. ...**looked up the Parliamentary records**: 查阅议会记录

look up 相当于 consult, 意思是“查询, 查找”。

e. g: Please **look up** these new words in the dictionary.

6. **I searched for seven weeks**...

search 与 search for 的区别如下:

search 是“搜查”, 其后直接跟被搜的对象, 被搜的东西就在面前。

e. g: The man stood quietly while the police **searched** his clothes.

The enemy made a vain attempt to **search** the house.

search for 是“搜寻”。

e. g: The villagers acted promptly to **search for** the lost child.

7. **I went to look into the archives of the Maryland Gazette.**

“look into” means to examine the meaning or the causes of carefully, investigate.

## Supplementary Exercises to the Text

### I. Derivatives.

1. The New Yorkers showed great \_\_\_\_\_ (revere) for the Soviet leader Mr. Gorbachev when he came to the US to sign the disarmament accord in 1987.
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ (relation) to us the story of his escape from the enemy.
3. By my \_\_\_\_\_ (reckon), it must be 60 kilometers from here to the coast.
4. Owing to the postman's carelessness, the parcel was sent to the wrong \_\_\_\_\_ (destine).
5. In modern society, \_\_\_\_\_ (advertise) is one of the most important means to sell goods.
6. Finally, the U. S, Japan, and the European Union reached a \_\_\_\_\_ (triangle) trade agreement.
7. With the money he had won he was able to \_\_\_\_\_ (acquisition) some property.
8. To our \_\_\_\_\_ (astonish), the weaker team won the match at last.



9. She spent a \_\_\_\_\_ (profit) day cleaning the house thoroughly.
10. The shop was selling \_\_\_\_\_ (choose) apples, so I bought a pound.

## II. Complete the following statements according to the text.

1. Kebbe Kanga Fofana said the kinte clan had moved from \_\_\_\_\_.
2. In Kinte-Kinda Janneh-Ya, the custom to welcome the coming of a lost man was \_\_\_\_\_.
3. In the ceremony, the author of the story felt very sad because \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The Parliamentary records said that the king's soldiers were \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The "black gold" was actually \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The "Triangular trade" was \_\_\_\_\_.
7. "I" stood on a pier in Annapolis, looking seaward, drenched in tears, because \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The slave-traffickers often disposed of the slaves by means of \_\_\_\_\_.

## III. Paraphrase the following.

1. And the date—1767—was right on.
2. The triangular trade.
3. A sob rolled up in me.
4. I was standing on a pier in Annapolis looking seaward, drenched in tears.
5. (Paraphrase the underlined parts).
  - 1) The ship brought the slaving hardware.
  - 2) She spent the next ten months on the Gambia River, slaving.
  - 3) The death of 42 out of 140 slaves was about average for slavers.

## IV. Multiple Choice.

1. His work greatly benefited human beings and he is still revered all over the world.  
A. quoted      B. discussed      C. studied      D. respected
2. I reckon that No. 3 is going to win the race.  
A. regret      B. like      C. suppose      D. look forward
3. He was very upset yesterday and spent hours driving around and around without any \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fuel      B. currency      C. destination      D. departure
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a load of goods carried on a ship.  
A. cargo      B. product      C. consignment      D. delivery
5. Capitives, especially POWS should be treated according to the Geneva Convention.  
A. heroes      B. criminals      C. refugees      D. prisoners
6. The shop is going to be \_\_\_\_\_ to a location closer to the downtown area.  
A. transferred      B. closed      C. opened      D. operated