

新世纪

大学英语

New Century College English

Extensive Reading

泛读

1

ENGLISH

圖書館

華南理工大學出版社

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New Century

COLLEGE ENGLISH

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Extensive Reading 1

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· 广州 ·

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1

内 容 简 介

《新世纪大学英语泛读》是参照《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本)编写的一套供大学英语基础阶段1~4级学习的阅读教材,它与新世纪大学英语快速阅读、听力等配合使用,主要是在阅读的量上提供一个语言输入的源泉。

本教程在结构上采用了词汇注解、导言、课文正文、语言难点注释、相关文化背景注释、理解练习和翻译练习等形式。在题材方面特别注意选取大学生们所喜爱的主题,如西方文化、爱情与友谊等,且贯穿1~4册,并涵盖了英语语言、教育、科技、体育与健康、工商管理、环境保护、音乐、计算机与网络等广泛领域。在体裁方面注重各种体裁的兼顾,包括叙事、议论、抒情、说明以及经典小说与散文等文体。

本教材的大部分文章选自近年原版的英语读物以及英文报纸、杂志等,语言纯正,原汁原味。

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前 言

阅读是语言输入的一个重要途径,尤其是对非英语专业的学习者来讲更是如此。如果阅读达到一定的量,那么语言输出就会有一个质的飞跃。

《新世纪大学英语泛读》是参照《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本)编写的一套供大学英语基础阶段1~4级学习的阅读教材,它与新世纪大学英语快速阅读、听力等配合使用,主要是在阅读的量上提供一个语言输入的源泉。

本教材在选材时注重了题材与体裁的多样性、文章的时效性、内容的启迪性和语言的纯正性与原样性。题材方面特别注意选取大学生们所喜爱的主题,如西方文化和爱情与友谊等内容,且贯穿1~4册,其他还涵盖了英语语言、教育、科技、体育与健康、工商管理、环境保护、音乐、计算机与网络等广泛领域。在体裁方面注重各种体裁的兼顾,包括叙事、议论、抒情、说明等文体,以及经典小说与散文。本教材大部分文章选自近年原版英语读物以及英文报纸、杂志等,语言纯正,原汁原味。

本教材在结构上采用了词汇注解、导言、课文正文、语言难点注释、相关文化背景注释、理解练习和翻译练习。在词汇方面,本教材将教学大纲规定的4级重点词汇列在了每篇文章的前面,以供学习者预习及重点掌握,超纲词汇在文中标注中文,以加快阅读速度。

本教材在编写过程中,得到了众多专家的指导,尤其是郭杰克教授在百忙中就编写大纲的制订给予了指导与建议。美籍专家Tom Cook博士审阅了全部书稿,并提出了许多建设性的意见。美籍专家Godern Coffman博士和Micahael Murdock先生也参加了书稿的审校工作。华南理工大学出版社的编辑同志在付梓前对本教材进行了认真的审阅与编辑,谨此一并致谢。

本册为第1册,供大学英语1级使用。本册的十个主题为:English Language; English Learning Methods; College Life; Sports and Health; Famous Universities; Famous People; Public Media; Environmental Protection; Western Culture 和 Love。这些题目力求尽量贴近大学英语1级学生的学习与生活。如第1单元“英语语言”的三篇文章从三个方面分别介绍了什么是英语、英语的特点和英语的多样性,让学生首先对所学的语言有一个较全面的认识。第2单元“英语学习方法”的三篇文章又从不同角度介绍如何学好英语的方法。这都与他们的学习紧密联系在一起。又如第3单元“大学生活”的三篇文章出自国外大学新生之手,其内容与一年级学生入学后的生活密切相关,读来非常亲切,就像发生在自己身上一般。

编者衷心希望该教材能对学习者加强语言输入、提高阅读水平助一臂之力。由于编者的水平有限，教材中难免有不足与疏漏之处，恳切广大读者予以指正。

编 者
2002 年 8 月

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UNIT I English Language

Lesson 1

English, the Most Widely Used Language

By Ruth Hayhoe and Richard Musman

Words to Know

1	widespread	/ˈwaɪdˈspred/	a.	遍及各地的, 流传甚广的
2	increasingly	/ɪnˈkriːsɪŋli/	ad.	逐渐地, 渐增地
3	literature	/ˈlɪtərətʃə/	n.	文献, 著述
4	engineering	/ˌendʒɪˈnɪərɪŋ/	n.	工程, 工程学
5	manual	/ˈmænjʊəl/	n.	手册
6	complex	/ˈkɒmpleks/	a.	复杂的
7	extremely	/ɪkˈstriːmli/	ad.	非常
8	peculiar	/pɪˈkjuːliə/	a.	特有的 (to)
9	equivalent	/ɪˈkwɪvələnt/	n.	相等物
10	elevator	/ˈeliːveɪtə/	n.	(美) 升降运送机
11	candy	/ˈkændi/	n.	(美) 糖果
12	predict	/prɪˈdɪkt/	v.	预言, 预测
13	eventually	/ɪˈventʃuəli/	ad.	最后, 终于

Text

Although there are six languages chosen as official ones in the United Nations and other various organizations, English has long been the most widely used language in the world. What are the reasons? Also, English can be divided into many varieties, such as British English and American English. What differences are there between the two varieties?

In the United Nations and its various organizations, such as UNESCO (联合国教

科文组织) and WHO (世界卫生组织), six official languages are used. These were chosen on the basis of the sizes of the world's populations using each of these languages. Can you guess what they are? Chinese, English, Russian, French, Spanish and
5 Arabic. Although these six languages are all spoken by very large numbers of people, English is still the most commonly used one. Sixty percent of all the world's radio programs are in English. Seventy percent of all the world's mail is written in English. There are historical and political reasons for this. The history of British imperialism is not an admirable one. Still, the reality of the widespread use of English, which
10 resulted from it, must be accepted.¹ Many African countries use English because it unites their people who speak many different tribal (部落的) languages. It also gives them a close link with the rest of the world. In India, Hindi is the official language, yet English is much more widely used than Hindi.

In the modern world there is another reason for the increasingly widespread use of
15 English. It is a language well suited to modern science and technology.² Half of the world's scientific literature is written in English. Japan is a very modern and highly developed country. It has still kept its traditional language and used it for scientific study. For a long time, Japanese airlines prepared their aeronautical engineering manuals in Japanese.³ These manuals are very important for guiding engineers in
20 servicing the large jets. Recently they decided to stop translating, and just use English for these engineering manuals. It is easier than⁴ translating all the complex technological details of these manuals into Japanese. Fifty years ago all westerners studying science at high levels had to learn German, as a main language of science. Now English has replaced German for scientific writing. Many German scientists publish their research
25 results in English. Therefore, knowledge of English is extremely valuable for any person wanting to understand the modern world.

However, there are many varieties of English, which a language learner should be aware of.⁵ Written English is more or less the same in both Britain and the USA, and in everyday speech the two peoples have little difficulty in understanding one
30 another.⁶ However, there are some American words that are peculiar to the USA and are quite different from their equivalents in the rest of the Englishspeaking world.⁷ For example, Americans say *truck*, *elevator*, *apartment*, *sidewalk*, *check*, *candy*, *rent a car*, *in the fall*, *subway*, and *first floor* while the English use *lorry*, *lift*, *flat*, *pavement*, *bill*, *sweets*, *hire a car*, *in autumn*, *underground* and *ground*
35 *floor*.

On the other hand, there are a number of differences between American and

British English in the spelling of words, *e.g. check, labor, rigor, behavior, savior, color, center* (US) /*cheque, labour, rigour, behaviour, saviour, colour, centre* (UK). In American English, "practice" is used both for the verb and
 40 noun. In British English, the verb is spelled "practise" and the noun "practice".

In the main, American English avoids the doubling up of consonants (辅音字母) especially L's in nouns and verbs while British English does not.⁸ In American English, for example, one writes "travel, traveled, traveling, traveler", while in British English, one writes "travel, travelled, travelling, traveller".

50 Besides⁹ vocabulary, Americans and British use different greetings. In the USA the commonest greeting is "Hi!" In Britain it is "Hallo!" or "How are you?" When they are introduced to someone, most Americans say, "Glad to know you" or just "Hi". The British say, "How do you do?" or "Pleased to meet you." When Americans say "goodbye," they nearly always add, "Have a good day" or "Have a good trip" etc.
 55 to friends and strangers alike.¹⁰ Britons are already beginning to use "Have a good day."

It was predicted that British and American English would draw so far apart that eventually they would become separate languages. The opposite has happened.¹¹ The links between the two are so strong that linguistically, and probably culturally too, they are closer together than ever.

(667 words)

Phrases to Know

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1 result from | 起因于 |
| 2 be peculiar to | 某人(物、地方、时间)独有的 |
| 3 on the other hand | 另一方面 |
| 4 draw apart | (彼此)越拉越远; 越拉越开 |

Proper Names

- | | | | |
|-----------|------|----------|-----------|
| 1 Spanish | 西班牙语 | 3 Hindi | 印度语 |
| 2 Arabic | 阿拉伯语 | 4 Briton | 英国人; 不列颠人 |

Notes to the Language Points

1. The history of British imperialism is not an admirable one. Still, the reality of the widespread use of English, which resulted from it must be accepted. 英帝国主义的历史并非是一段值得赞美的历史。然而,正是这段历史导致了英语在全球的广泛使用。我们必须接受这一事实。

still: 然而,但是 用于引导一个事实,使前面提到的问题显得没那么严重。

例: It'll cost us over \$ 500 to go by bus. Still, that's a lot cheaper than the air fare.

乘公共汽车去要花去我们 500 美元,但是这比飞机票便宜多了。

It's raining; still, we must go out. 天在下雨,可我们还得出去。

2. In the modern world there is another reason for the increasingly widespread use of English. It is a language well suited to modern science and technology. 英语在现代的用途越来越广还有一个原因: 它是非常适宜于现代科技的一种语言。

suit: “使……适合”, 此处 “suited” 为过去分词。

例: These clothes aren't really suited to a tropical climate. 在热带气候区穿这种衣服实在不合适。

Jane and Steve are ideally suited (to each other). 简和史蒂夫是天生的一对。

3. For a long time, Japanese airlines prepared their aeronautical engineering manuals in Japanese. 在很长一段时间里, 日本航空公司的航空工程手册是用日语写的。
4. It is easier than... easier 后面省略不定式结构 “to use English for these engineering manuals”, it 作为形式主语, 代替该不定式结构。本句可译为: 这些手册直接用英语写要比把手册中复杂的技术细节译成日语容易得多。

例: He determined to go to college. It's more advisable than to stay at home. 他决定要上大学, 这比呆在家里要明智得多。

5. However, there are many varieties of English which a language learner should be aware of. 但是一个学习者应当注意到英语有许多变体。

variety: 此处指语言变体, 也称 “speech variety”, 指同一语言的不同变体, 如美国英语, 澳大利亚英语, 印度英语等。

6. ...the two peoples have little difficulty in understanding one another. ...这两个国家的人在相互理解上没有什么困难。

people 有单复数变化时指 “一国之民, 一个民族”。

have difficulty (in) doing... 在……方面有困难

例: She had great difficulty (in) understanding him. 她很难理解他的话。

When I reached the top of the mountain I had great difficulty breathing. 我爬到山顶时, 呼吸就很困难了。

7. However, there are some American words that are peculiar to the USA and are quite different from their equivalents in the rest of the English-speaking world. 但是美国有一些独特的词汇, 和其他国家所使用的对等词汇有颇大的差异。

be peculiar to 某人(物, 地方, 时间)独有的

例: This style of cooking is peculiar to North American Indians. 这种烹调风格是北美印第安人特有的。

It's a plant species peculiar to the Scilly Islands. 这是锡利群岛上特有的一种植物种类。

8. In the main, American English avoids the doubling up of consonants especially L's in nouns and verbs while British English does not. 一般来说, 美国英语避免使用带 L 的名词和动词中的辅音双写, 而英国英语则不然。

while 表示转折和对比, 尤用于书面语中。

例: The colourful picture books are perfect for young children while the story books will appeal to older children. 彩色图书很适合小孩子而故事书会吸引大一点儿的孩子。

Their country has plenty of oil, while ours has none. 他们国家盛产石油, 我们国家却一点儿也没有。

9. Besides……除……之外, 尚有……

例: Louisa has other things to think about besides work. 除工作外, 露伊沙还有其他的事情要考虑。

There are three other people at the meeting besides Mr. Day. 除戴先生外, 另外还有三人出席了这次会议。

10. ...to friends and strangers alike. 对朋友和陌生人都一样。

11. It was predicted that British and American English would draw so far apart that eventually they would become separate languages. The opposite has happened. 人们曾经预言, 英国英语和美国英语之间的差异会越来越大, 并最终成为不同的语言, 然而事实却正好相反。

Notes to the Related Culture

1. **The United Nations (UN)**: international organization of countries created to promote world peace and cooperation. The UN was founded after World War II ended in 1945. Its mission is to maintain world peace, develop good relations between countries, promote cooperation in solving the world's problems, and encourage respect for human rights. The UN is an alliance of countries that agree to cooperate with one another. It brings together countries that are rich and poor, large and small, and have different social and political systems. Member nations pledge to settle their disputes peacefully, to refrain from using force or the threat of force against other countries, and to refuse help to any country that opposes UN actions.
2. **UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)**: agency of the United Nations established in 1946 to encourage collaboration among nations in the areas of education, science, culture, and communication. Through such cooperative endeavors, UNESCO hopes to encourage universal respect for justice, laws, human rights, and fundamental freedoms. More than 180 nations belong to UNESCO. The agency has its headquarters in Paris, France, and operates educational, scientific, and cultural programs

and exchanges from 60 field offices worldwide.

3. **WHO (World Health Organization):** specialized agency of the United Nations, with headquarters in Geneva. WHO was established in 1948. According to its constitution it is the directing and coordinating authority on international health work and is responsible for helping all peoples to attain the highest possible levels of health. In 1987 the organization had 166 member countries. The services of the agency may be either advisory or technical. Advisory services include aid in training medical personnel and in disseminating (传播) knowledge of diseases such as influenza, malaria, smallpox, tuberculosis etc. While the technical services include special international research projects and publication of a series of technical and scientific works.
4. **British Imperialism:** In the 17th and 18th centuries, Britain established its first empire, which was centered in the Caribbean and in North America. It began with the establishment of tobacco plantations in the West Indies and religious colonies along the Atlantic coast of North America. The Second British Empire, focused more on Asia and Africa, continued to expand in the 1800s and early 1900s and reached its apex (顶点) at the end of World War I. However, a growing nationalism among the British colonies gradually weakened the power of the Empire, and Britain was eventually forced to grant independence to many of its former colonies.

Exercise 1 Reading Comprehension

Part I Choose the best answer for each of the following.

1. According to the passage, English is still the most widely used language because _____.
 - A. most of the world's radio programs are in English
 - B. most of the world's mail is written in English
 - C. there are historical and political reasons
 - D. people admire the country and its people
2. In the modern world a key reason for the increasingly widespread use of English is that _____.
 - A. English is a language easier to be learned than many other languages
 - B. even such countries as Japan and Germany begin to use English
 - C. most tourists can speak English
 - D. English is widely used in modern science and technology
3. What can be inferred from the example cited by the author that "In India, Hindi is the official language, yet English is much more widely used than Hindi"?
 - A. India is a country with many different peoples.

- B. Many Indian people prefer to use English rather than Hindi.
C. Only officials can understand Hindi.
D. Ordinary people can only speak English
4. The main difference between British English and American English exists in _____.
A. pronunciation B. words
C. culture D. ways of greeting
5. Which of the following may most probably happen to the English language?
A. British English and American English will become different languages in the end.
B. The difference between British English and American English will become larger and larger.
C. The difference between British English and American English will become smaller and smaller.
D. British English will have greater influence than American English.

Part II Answer the following questions.

1. How were the working languages decided in the United Nations ?
2. Why do many African countries still use English language today?
3. Why can American people and British people understand each other easily?
4. How can we know that an article is written by an Englishman or by an American?
5. What is the trend for the change and development of British English and American English?

Exercise 2 Translation

Put the following sentences into Chinese according to the context.

1. These were chosen on the basis of the sizes of the world's populations using each of these languages. (Lines 2 - 3)
2. It also gives them a close link with the rest of the world. (Lines 11 - 12)
3. Fifty years ago all westerners studying science at high levels had to learn German, as a main language of science. (Lines 22 - 23)
4. Besides vocabulary, Americans and British use different greetings. (Line 50)
5. The links between the two are so strong that linguistically, and probably culturally too, they are closer together than ever. (Lines 57 - 59)

Lesson 2

The Characteristics & Development of English

By Joseph Williams

Words to Know

1	commerce	/ˈkɒmə:s/	n.	商业, 贸易
2	trace	/treis/	v.	跟踪, 追溯
3	fashion	/ˈfæʃən/	n.	时髦, 风尚
4	combine	/kəmˈbaɪn/	v.	(使) 联结, 结合
5	range	/reɪndʒ/	v.	(枪) 可射击 (某一距离)
6	principle	/ˈprɪnsəpl/	n.	原则, 准则
7	define	/diˈfaɪn/	v.	下定义, 定范围
8	assemble	/əˈseɪbl/	v.	聚集, 集合, 顺序排放
9	category	/ˈkætɪɡəri/	n.	类别, 类型
10	resemble	/riˈzeɪbl/	v.	像, 相似
11	influence	/ˈɪnfluəns/	n.	影响力
12	decline	/diˈklaɪn/	v.	衰落, 降低
13	expand	/ɪksˈpænd/	v.	(使) 扩大
14	explore	/ɪksˈplɔ:/	v.	探险, 探测
15	dialect	/ˈdaɪəlekt/	n.	方言

Text

Each language has its own characteristics to establish its uniqueness and its own way to develop into the modern pattern. So to learn a language involves knowing its characteristics and development. After you read the article, you'll know more about those aspects of the foreign language you are learning.

Geographically the most widespread language on earth is English, and it is second only to¹ Mandarin Chinese (普通话) in the number of people who speak it. English is

the national language of the United Kingdom, the United States, Australia, and New Zealand. It is one of the two national languages of Canada. It is an official or
5 semiofficial language in such countries as South Africa and India. Members of the diplomatic corps in most lands have some knowledge of English. English has long been the language of commerce, and it is becoming the language of international relations as well.²

Characteristics of English

10 English vocabulary is larger than that of any other language. There are more than 600,000 words in the largest dictionaries of the English language.

Some English words have been passed on from generation to generation as far back as scholars can trace.³ These words, such as *woman*, *man*, *sun*, *hand*, *love*, *go*,
15 and *eat*, express basic ideas and feelings. Later, many words were borrowed from other languages, including Arabic, French, German, Greek, Italian, Latin, Russian, and Spanish. For example, *algebra* (代数) is from Arabic, *fashion* from French, *piano* from Italian, and *canyon* (峡谷) from Spanish.

A number of words, such as *doghouse* and *splashdown* (太空船在海上溅落), were formed by combining other words. New words are also created by blending (混
20 合) words. For example, motor and hotel were blended into motel (汽车旅馆). Words can be shortened to form new words, as was done with "history" to form "story".⁴ Words called acronyms are formed by using the first letter or letters of several words.⁵ The word *radar* (雷达) is an acronym (首字母缩拼词) for *radio detection and ranging*.

25 Pronunciation and spelling in English sometimes seem illogical or inconsistent. Many words are spelled similarly though pronounced differently. Examples include *cough*, *though*, and *through*. Other words, such as *blue*, *crew*, *to*, *too*, *you* and *shoe*, have similar pronunciations but are spelled differently. Many of these variations (变化) show changes that occurred during the development of English. The
30 spelling of some words remained the same through the centuries, though their pronunciation changed.

Grammar is the set of principles used to create sentences. These principles define the elements used to assemble sentences and the relationships between the elements.⁶ The elements include parts of speech and inflections.⁷

35 Parts of speech are the word categories of the English language. Scholars do not all agree on how to describe the parts of speech. The traditional description lists eight classes: nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions (连词),

and interjections. The most important relationships of the parts of speech include subject and verb, verb and predicate (谓语), and modifier (修饰语) and the word
40 modified.

Grammar also defines the order in which parts of speech may be used. The subject of a sentence usually comes first in the word order in English. It is generally followed by the verb and then the object. Single words that modify nouns are usually placed before the noun, but phrases that modify nouns are usually placed after the noun. Words that
45 modify verbs can be put before or after the verb.

The Development of English

The history of the English language can be divided into three main periods. The language of the first period, which began about 500 A.D. and ended about 1100 A.D., is called Old English. During the next period, from about 1100 to 1485, the people
50 spoke Middle English. The language of the period from about 1485 to the present is known as Modern English.

Old English was mainly a mixture of the Germanic languages of the Angles, Jutes, and Saxons.⁸ Old English resembles modern German more than it does modern English.⁹ Old English had many inflections, as does modern German, and its word
55 order and pronunciation resembled those of modern German.

Middle English began to develop after 1066 A.D. when England was conquered by the Normans, a people from the area in France that is now called Normandy. Their leader, William the Conqueror, became king of England. The Normans took control of all English institutions, including the government and the church.

60 Most of the English people continued to speak English. However, many of the members of the upper class in England learned Norman French because they wanted influence and power. The use of French words eventually became fashionable (时髦的) in England. The English borrowed thousands of these words and made them part of their own language. The French-influenced language¹⁰ of England during this period is
65 now called Middle English.

The Normans intermarried (通婚) with the English and, through the years, became increasingly distant — socially, economically, and culturally — from France. The Normans began to speak English in daily life. By the end of the 1300's, the French influence had declined sharply in England. English was used again in the courts
70 and in business affairs, where French had replaced it.¹¹

Eventually Modern English developed. By about 1485, English had lost most of its Old English inflections, and its pronunciation and word order closely resembled those