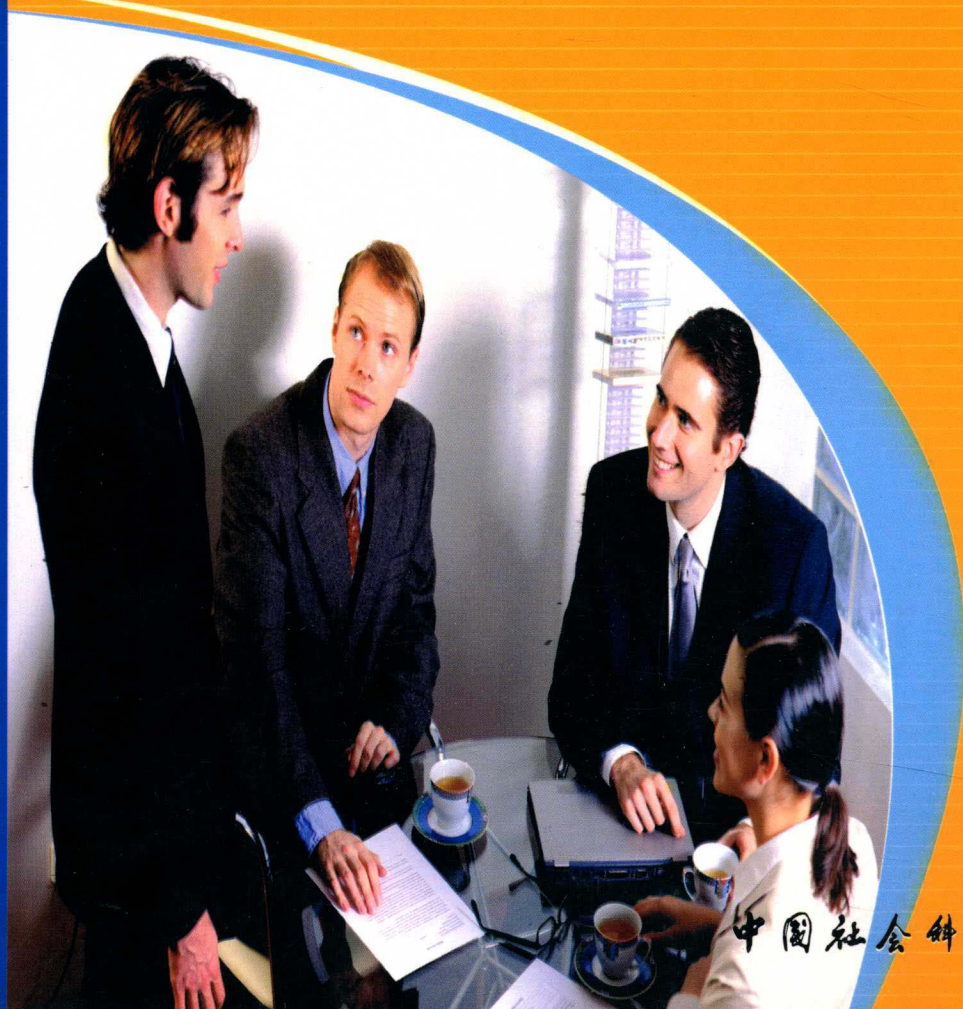


Practical

College English

实用大学英语综合教程

主编 任秀珍



中國社會科學出版社

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主 编 任秀珍

副主编 郭增卫 郝小艳



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前 言

《实用大学英语综合教程》是按照教育部最新颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》(试行)中的基本要求和较高要求,主要针对普通高等院校本科生完成基础阶段的英语学习后而编写的一本实用性英语教材,旨在提高学生在听、说、读、写、译各方面的综合运用能力。本教材的编写者均为教学经验丰富,熟悉教学要求,了解学生的基础、需求和所能适应的教学方法。本教材既能适用于老师的讲授,又可方便学生自学。

本教材所选篇章都出自英、美国家的报刊、书籍,贴近生活,贴近时事,选材内容丰富、趣味性强。学生不仅可以接触到地道真实的英语,还可以提高英语能力,汲取更多的文化、社会知识,增强综合素质。

本教材共包括 10 个单元,每单元的结构分为四个部分:口语、听力、阅读和写作。口语部分,通过多种活动形式,如:日常口语练习、辩论和诵读与欣赏等,提高学生的英语口语表达能力;与以往教材不同,听力部分更加注重应用能力的培养。这一部分的设置包括听写、对话、短文和新闻。新闻部分大都选自 BBC 或 VOA,实用且时代性强。阅读部分每单元包括一篇精读课文,主要帮助学生拓宽阅读视野,丰富语言知识和表达方式,并配以灵活多样的练习形式加以巩固;快速阅读,选材较短,生词也较少,主要训练学生快速阅读理解的能力和技巧,学生可记录阅读时间,并根据一般要求的阅读速度(70~100 词/分钟)或较高要求的阅读速度(80~120 词/分钟),设定适合自己的目标;在专项阅读部分提供了有效的阅读技巧和针对性的练习。写作部分从理论和实践相结合的角度,通过对句子、段落、篇章的讲解、分析、对比,使学生了解并尝试各类文体的写作方法,并逐步掌握审题、选词、造句、文章布局等技巧。通过对各类文体范文的学习,尤其是各种应用文的学习和实际练习,学生可以从中获得乐趣,掌握写作技巧,提高写作水平。

本教材的编排,在难度上依据循序渐进的原则;在篇章上,选择大学生们感兴趣的热门话题,以激发学习热情,使学习过程充满乐趣。另外,本教材在编排练习时,注重形式的多样性,既强调了英语语言基础的训练,也满足了学生参加大学英语考试的需要,培养了学生的综合运用语言的能力。

本教材由中北大学分校的三位教师参加编写,其中全书的写作部分由任秀珍副教授编写;全书的口语及听力部分由郭增卫副教授编写;全书的阅读部分主要由郝小艳讲师编写,阅读部分的快速阅读部分由任秀珍副教授编写。

由于编写时间仓促,水平有限,本教材若有不足之处,我们恳请广大读者和同仁对书中的错误和不妥之处给予批评和指正。

编 者

2005 年 6 月

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Section A Full Dictation

Unit 1

Part One Speaking

1. Learn to Communicate.

友好往来

(1) 问候

Hello/Hi.

Good morning /afternoon /evening, etc.

(2) 告辞

I'm afraid I must be going now.

I think it's time for us to leave now.

I've really got to go now.

It's time I went home.

(3) 告别

Good-bye. /Bye. /Bye-bye. / Good night. / See you tomorrow.

(4) 介绍

A. This is Tom (and this is Amy).

I'd like you to meet Mary.

May I introduce (you to) Mr. / Mrs. /Miss/Ms. Smith?

B. How do you do?

Glad /Nice to meet you.

(5) 感谢和应答

A. Thank you (very much).

(Many) thanks (a lot).

I'm really grateful to you for your help.

B. Not at all.

You're welcome.

Don't mention it.

That's all right.

(6) 祝愿和祝贺

A. Good luck!

Best wishes for your holiday.

Have a good time.

Please give my best wishes to Linda.

Please remember me to your family.

B. Congratulations (on your success).

(7) 道歉和应答

A. Sorry. / Pardon me.

B. Never mind.

Part Three Reading	It doesn't matter.	(165)
Part Four Writing	That's nothing.	(180)
Unit 8 (8) 邀请和应答	A. Come in and have a cup of tea.	(193)
Part One Speaking	What about having a drink?	(193)
Part Two Listening	Would you like some ice cream?	(194)
Part Three Reading	B. Thank you (very much).	(195)
Part Four Writing	Yes, I'd love to.	(195)
Unit 9	That's very kind of you, (but I'm on diet).	(195)
(9) 提议、接收和谢绝	A. Can I help you?	(195)
Part Two Listening	Is there anything I can do for you?	(195)
Part Three Reading	Shall I carry the box for you?	(195)
Part Four Writing	B. Yes, please.	(195)
Unit 10	No, thank you (just the same).	(195)
Part One Speaking	That's very kind of you, but I can manage it myself.	(195)
(10) 开始和结束谈话	Nice day, isn't it?	(195)
Part Three Reading	What a lovely day today!	(195)

2. For or Against?

Topic: City Traffic

Directions: Find a partner and have a debate with him/her about the following topics.

- (1) Private car and taxi (Which one has more advantages than the other?)
- (2) Bus and subway (Which one has more advantages than the other?)
- (3) Bicycle and motorcycle (Which one has more advantages than the other?)

Suppose you are the one who is for taking a taxi or the one who is against taking a taxi.

3. Recite and Appreciate.

If I had the power to make one wish for you, I would find it very hard to decide what gift to give—what gift would make you happy. Beauty is dangerous, wisdom must be earned, love is of your own choice. But in the end, I am certain that I would choose the best gift of all—and that is courage.

Part Two Listening

1. Dictation

温馨提示: 把握上下文逻辑结构;

明辨固定词组搭配;

细推语法结构;

注意标点、大小写、人称、时态和语态。

Section A Full Dictation

Directions: Listen to the following passage and write down the whole passage. Altogether the passage will be read to you three times. For the first reading, just listen and try to understand the meaning. The first reading will be read at normal speed. For the second reading, the passage will be read to you slowly sentence by sentence, or phrase by phrase, with intervals of about 3 seconds. The last reading will be read at normal speed again for you to check your work.

Section B Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. Then listen to the passage again. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check on what you have written.

Doctors in the Netherlands are S1 _____ to help patients who choose to die. Ending a S2 _____ life in this way is called "euthanasia". S3 _____, a new law places strict controls on that. Both the patients and the doctor take part in the making of the S4 _____. Patients must have a terrible illness with no chance of cure. They must choose to die on their S5 _____. They must be suffering from "unbearable pains". Doctors must talk with at least one patient who has S6 _____ with euthanasia before. They must report the death to S7 _____ officials. Some people refer to euthanasia as "mercy killing". But not everybody views it that way. Some simply call it murder. The lawmakers voted 90 to 45 in favor of "euthanasia". Dr. Herbert was pleased with the vote. S8 _____ "Good-byes are painful, but it gives them a chance to say, I'm leaving," he said, S9 _____. Dr. Karl Gunning said the practice goes against his training as a doctor. "Killing is not part of medicine, "

he said. Gunning argues that the doctor's job is to make the person's pain bearable. He also has other fears. S10 _____ he said.

2. Listening Comprehension

Directions: In Sections A, B and C you will hear everything ONCE ONLY. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the correct answer to each question on your answer sheet.

Section A Conversations

地点与方向

温馨提示: 听前预测, 注意地点介词 + 名词的短语;

听时抓住与地点相关的信号词;

听后作判断。

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. A. At the bookstore. | B. At the library |
| C. At the travel agency. | D. At the hospital. |
| 2. A. In a parking lot. | B. On a hill. |
| C. At a service station. | D. On the road. |
| 3. A. In a restaurant. | B. In a hotel. |
| C. In a cinema. | D. In a university office. |
| 4. A. In Beijing. | B. At the airport. |
| C. On a plane. | D. On a train. |
| 5. A. To a restaurant. | B. To a cafeteria. |
| C. To a classroom. | D. To a food store. |
| 6. A. To a museum. | B. To a wedding. |
| C. To New York. | D. To visit a friend in Arizona. |
| 7. A. In a post office. | B. In Professor Peterson's office. |
| C. In a publisher's office. | D. In a university bookstore. |
| 8. A. In an airport. | B. In a store. |
| C. In a police station. | D. On a subway. |
| 9. A. In New York. | B. In Washington. |
| C. In Boston. | D. At a bus stop. |
| 10. A. In a classroom. | B. In an office. |
| C. In a shop. | D. On their way home. |
| 11. A. At a railway station. | B. At an airport. |
| C. At a hotel. | D. At a department store. |
| 12. A. On the first floor. | B. On the second floor. |
| C. On the third floor. | D. Near the lift. |
| 13. A. In a bank. | B. In a restaurant. |
| C. In a hotel. | D. In a department store. |

14. A. Straight ahead on the street. B. On the right.
C. On the left. D. Over there.
15. A. In a bank. B. In a department store.
C. In a grocery store. D. In a post office.

Section B Passages

温馨提示: 根据高频词、重复词判断主题;

简明扼要做笔记, 以捕捉细节;

用已知信息和常识判断推理;

警惕同义词转换;

用关联词把握短文脉络。

Directions: In this section there are two passages. Listen to each passage carefully, choose the best answer to each of the questions or give a short answer to the question asked.

Passage 1

1. Where did the story most probably happen?
A. In a local grocery. B. In a supermarket.
C. In a department store. D. In a chemists.
2. The little girl _____.
A. asked for a toy gun B. asked for four things altogether
C. was quite a spoiled child D. had an agreeable temperament
3. The man followed them out to _____.
A. pay a compliment to the little girl for her patience
B. tell the women that he knew her name was Monica
C. visit their home
D. praise the woman
4. By saying all this, the woman _____.
A. taught Sammy a lesson
B. indeed showed great patience with her daughter
C. was just pretending to be a patient mother
D. was trying to stay patient
5. What would most probably be the man's reaction towards the woman's answer?

Passage 2

6. Which of the following is NOT one of the four chief qualities of money concluded by Aristotle?
A. Lasting. B. Distinctive.
C. Easy to divide. D. Easy to carry about.

7. Which of the following is NOT mentioned directly but can be inferred from the passage?
- Coins are round, flat pieces of metal.
 - Today, we usually think of money as either coins or paper money.
 - Theoretically speaking, coins and paper notes should be durable, distinct, divisible and portable.
 - Today, other forms of money than coins and paper money are still being used.
8. According to the passage, which of the following can be used as money?
- Salt or shell.
 - Fish or vegetable.
 - Meat or grain.
 - Pots or baskets.
9. In out-of-the-way parts of the world today, _____.
- the isolated peoples mainly use coins and paper money as the medium of exchange
 - the isolated peoples often engage in business activities with traders from outside
 - the isolated peoples still extensively engage in barter
 - all kinds of things can be used as money
10. According to the passage, what is barter?

Section C News Broadcast

Directions: In this section there are 6 news items. Listen to each news item carefully and then give a short answer to the question asked or choose the best answer to the multiple-choice questions.

Questions 1—3 are based on News Item 1.

- What had happened before the voting?
- What is the rebels' attitude towards the election?
- What has the government done so far?

Questions 4—5 are based on News Item 2.

- How many countries will President Jiang visit after the summit meetings?
- What are the purposes of his visits?

Question 6 is based on News item 3.

- Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the news?
 - A religious group organized a demonstration in Pakistan's capital.
 - The demonstrations were held because three school teachers were killed.
 - Military forces were sent to the area to suppress the demonstrations.
 - It has been confirmed that the Shiite Muslims launched the attack.

Questions 7—8 are based on News Item 4.

7. Who hijacked the airplane?

A. An American.

B. A Haitian.

C. One crew member.

D. A missionary.

8. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

A. The hijack took place in Haiti.

B. Everyone aboard was safe.

C. One person was shot in the hijack.

D. The people on board totalled 14.

Questions 9—10 are based on News Item 5.

9. According to the news, what happened in an Afghan border town?

A. A war broke out.

B. Soldiers rebelled.

C. There was an ammunition explosion.

D. Military guards were found dead.

10. How many soldiers were reportedly missing?

A. 15.

B. 25.

C. 30.

D. 70.

Questions 11—12 are based on News Item 6.

11. Where did the forest fire take place?

A. In California.

B. In Texas.

C. In Nebraska.

D. In Arizona.

12. Which of the following is true about the fire?

A. It is believed to be the biggest fire in the history thestate.

B. Firemen arrived just in time to put out the fire before it caused big damage.

C. The fire, big as it appeared to be, was not very destructive.

D. The cause of the fire is largely unknown.

Part Three Reading**Intensive Reading****AN ENGLISH SPEAKING WORLD**

On 5 September 1977, the American spacecraft Voyager One blasted off on its historic mission to Jupiter and beyond. On board, the scientists had installed a recorded greeting from the people of the planet Earth.¹ Preceding a brief message in fifty-five different languages for the people of outer space, the gold-plated disc plays a statement, from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, an Austrian named Kurt Waldheim, speaking on behalf of 147 member states—in English.

The rise of English is a remarkable success story. When Julius Caesar landed in Britain nearly two thousand years ago, English did not exist. Five hundred years later, English, incomprehensible to modern ears, was probably spoken by about as few people as currently speak Cherokee and with

about as little influence.² Nearly a thousand years later, at the end of the sixteenth century, when William Shakespeare was in his prime, English was the native speech of between five and seven million Englishmen and it was, in the words of a contemporary, of small **reatch**, it **stretcheth** no further than this island of ours.³

Four hundred years later, the contrast is extraordinary. Between 1,600 and the present, in armies, navies, companies and expeditions, the speakers of English—including Scots, Irish, Welsh, Americans and many more—traveled into every corner of the globe, carrying their language and culture with them. Today, English is used by at least 750 million people, and barely half of those speak it as a mother tongue. Some estimates have put that figure closer to one billion. Whatever the total, English at the end of the twentieth century is more widely scattered, more widely spoken and written, than any other language has ever been. It has become the language of the planet, the first global language.

The statistics of English are astonishing. Of all the world's languages (which now number some 2,700), it is arguably the richest in vocabulary. The Oxford English Dictionary lists about 500,000 words; and a further half million technical and scientific terms remain uncatalogued. According to traditional estimates, neighbouring German has a vocabulary of about 185,000 words and French fewer than 100,000. About 350 million people use the English vocabulary as a mother tongue; about one-tenth of the world's population, scattered across every continent and surpassed, in numbers, though not in distribution, only by the speakers of the many varieties of Chinese. Three-quarters of the world's mail, and its telexes and cables, are in English. So are more than half the world's technical and scientific periodicals; it is the language of technology from Silicon Valley to Shanghai. English is the medium for 80 percent of the information stored in the world's computers. Nearly half of all business deals in Europe are conducted in English. It is the language of the Olympics and the Miss Universe Competition. English is the official language of the air, of the sea, and of Christianity. Five of the largest broadcasting companies in the world (CBS, NBC, ABC, BBC, CBC)⁴ transmit in English to audiences that regularly exceed one hundred million.

English has a few rivals, but no equals. Neither Spanish nor Arabic, both international languages, has this global sway. Another rival, Russian, has the political and economic under-pinning of a world language, but far from spreading its influence outside the Soviet empire. Germany and Japan have, in matching the commercial and industrial vigour of the United States, achieved the commercial precondition of language-power, but their languages have also been invaded by English.

The remarkable story of how English spread within predominantly English speaking societies like the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand is not unique. The truly significant development, which has occurred only in the last one hundred years or so, is the use of English, taking the most conservative estimates, by three or four hundred million people for whom it is not native language. English has become a second language in countries like India, Nigeria or Singapore where it is used for administration, broadcasting and education. In these countries, English is a vital alternative language, often unifying huge territories and diverse populations. When Rajiv Gandhi⁵ appealed for an end to violence that broke out after the assassination of his mother, Mrs Indira Gandhi⁶, he went on television and spoke to his people in English. Then there is English as a foreign language, used in

countries (like Holland and Yugoslavia). Here it is used to have contact with people in other countries, usually to promote trade and scientific progress, but to the benefit of international communication generally. A Dutch poet is read by a few thousands. Translated into English, he can be read by hundreds of thousands.

The emergence of English as a global phenomenon as either a first, second or foreign language has recently inspired the idea that we should talk not of English, but of many Englishes, especially in Third World countries where the use of English is no longer part of the colonial legacy, but the result of decisions made since independence. But what kind of English is it? This is a new and hotly contested debate. The future, of course, is unpredictable, but one thing is certain: the present flux of English multi-national standard or international Babel—is part of process that goes back to Shakespeare and beyond.

(886 words)

Vocabulary

- arguably *adv.* 有争议地
- assassination *n.* 暗杀
- Babel *n.* 巴别 (the tower of Babel 基督教《圣经》中没有建成的通天塔); 空想计划
- cable *n.* (= cablegram) 海底电报; (= cable TV) 有线电视
- Christianity *n.* 基督教 (Buddhism 佛教; Islam 伊斯兰)
- contemporary *a.* of or belonging to the same time; modern 同时代的; 当代的
n. 当代人; 同时代的人
- expedition *n.* a long journey for a certain purpose 旅行; 远征 (队)
- flux *n.* flow; continual change 流动; 不断的变动
- glamour *n.* charm and enchantment, power of beauty 魅力, 迷人
- gold-plated *a.* 镀金的
- incomprehensible *a.* 不能理解的; 难懂的
- legacy *n.* something passed on or left behind by someone else 遗产
- number *vt.* reach as a total, include 总计, 包括有
- periodical *a.* 定期的; 周期的;
n. 期刊
- precede *vt.* come or go before (in time, place or order) 在……之前; (地位) 高于; 先于
- precondition *n.* 前提, 先决条件
- prime *n.* the state or time of greatest perfection, strength, or activity 壮年; 全盛时期
a. 最初的; 主要的
- scatter *v.* cause to separate widely, spread widely (使) 分散
- Secretary-General *n.* 秘书长

telex	n. 电传 (fax 传真)
transmit	vt. send or pass on 传送; 传递
	vi. send out signals; broadcast 发射信号; 播放节目
under-pinning	n. basis; support 基础; 支持

Phrases and Expressions

appeal for 呼吁, 恳请 (appeal to sb. 吸引某人)

blast off (火箭、宇航员等) 发射; 升空

on behalf of 代表; 为了……的利益

Proper Names

Cherokee 切罗基语; 切罗基人	Indira Gandhi 英迪拉·甘地
Julius Caesar 尤利乌斯·凯撒	Jupiter 木星
Kurt Waldheim 库尔特·瓦尔德海姆	Nigeria 尼日利亚
Rajiv Gandhi 拉吉夫·甘地	Silicon Valley 硅谷
Singapore 新加坡	the Miss Universe Competition 环球小姐大赛
Voyager One 行者 1 号	William Shakespeare 威廉·莎士比亚
Yugoslavia 南斯拉夫	

Notes

1. a recoded greeting from the people of the planet Earth: 一张录有地球人问候的光盘。联合国秘书长瓦尔德海姆在光盘上录制了下面一段话: “As the Secretary-General of the United Nations, an organization of a hundred and forty-seven member states who represent almost all of the human inhabitants of the planet Earth, I send greetings on behalf of the people of our planet ...”
2. Five hundred years later ... and with about as little influence: 500 年之后, 操现代人所不懂的古英语的人数大概与现在说切罗基语的人数相仿, 而且也差不多同样没有什么影响。切罗基是美国最大的印地安人部落, 人口大约 30 万。“with about as little influence” 后面省略了 as Cherokee has, 意为当时英语的影响力同现在的切罗基语一样渺小。
3. ... of small reach, it stretcheth no further than this iland of ours: 其域之狭, 不出吾岛之疆。reach, stretcheth, iland 是莎士比亚时代的拼写, 分别等于今天的 reach, stretches, island。
4. CBS, NBC, ABC, BBC, CBC: 世界五大主要广播公司的缩写, 分别代表: Columbia Broadcasting System (美国) 哥伦比亚广播公司, National Broadcasting Company (美国) 全国广播公司, American Broadcasting Company 美国广播公司, British Broadcasting Corporation 英国广播公司和 Canadian Broadcasting Corporation 加拿大广播公司。

5. Rajiv Gandhi: 拉吉夫·甘地 (1944 年—1991 年), 1984 年其母英迪拉·甘地夫人遇刺身亡后, 继任印度总理之职, 直至 1989 年辞职。1991 年拉吉夫·甘地遭泰米尔分裂分子刺杀身亡。
6. Mrs Indira Gandhi: 英迪拉·甘地 (1917 年—1984 年), 1966 年—1977 年和 1980 年—1984 年曾两度出任印度总理。1984 年遭锡克教极端分子刺杀身亡。

Exercises

I. Choose the best answer to each of the following questions according to the text.

- We know from this passage that English was spoken _____.
A. around A. D. 500 B. 500 years ago
C. 2,000 years ago D. in the 1,500s
- What is the main topic of this passage?
A. English and its rivals. B. History of the English language.
C. English as a global phenomenon. D. English in comparison with other languages.
- Compared with Chinese, English _____.
A. has more foreign speakers B. is spoken by more people
C. enjoys a longer history D. is less distributed geographically
- The example which shows that English is the language of glamour is _____.
A. the Olympic Games B. Silicon Valley
C. the Miss Universe Competition D. the Oxford English Dictionary
- German and Japanese _____.
A. are comparable with English for political reasons
B. are the richest languages in vocabulary
C. are immune to any influence from English
D. have hardly qualified as global languages
- In India, English is a language which _____.
A. unifies its huge territory and diverse population
B. is spoken as a foreign language
C. is to replace its native languages
D. is used as the mother tongue
- The main purpose of using English as a foreign language is to _____.
A. provide a common language for a diverse population
B. communicate with other countries
C. read and appreciate English literature
D. create a large audience for one's literary works
- Third World countries _____.
A. use English because they were once under the rule of English colonists
B. have decided for themselves to use English as a second or foreign language