



书博士英语专业教材系列辅导

# A Guide to the New English Course

## 新编英语教程

## 全程辅导

主 编 周国辉  
殷 莉



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辽宁师范大学出版社

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## 前 言

《新编英语教程》(修订版)(李观仪主编,上海外语教育出版社出版)是一套高校英语专业学生使用的精读课教材,是普通高等教育“九五”国家级重点教材。该教材信息量大,知识面宽,全面培养学生听、说、读、写、译的能力,深受广大英语专业学生和自学者欢迎。但对大多数读者而言,要真正按照《新编英语教程》编者的意图来完成学习任务确实有一定难度。为了帮助读者更好地掌握教材内容,达到英语专业教学大纲所规定的教学目标,我们编写了其配套教材《新编英语教程全程辅导》。全书共分四册,每两册为一个体系。

本书(第一册)各单元的构成与特点如下:

### 一、词汇与短语

精选单元重点词汇与短语,采用英汉双解的形式加以注释,同时配以例句帮助学生迅速掌握并加以运用。此外,部分词汇还配有同义词、反义词、派生词、词根等部分,有助于读者扎扎实实地掌握课文中的核心词汇。

### 二、难句解析

从释义、修辞、句子结构等方面解析重点及难点句子,使读者更加准确、深刻地理解全文,并提高自身的英语水平。

### 三、参考译文

将各单元的对话和课文全部译成汉语。译文在注重准确的基础上,力求通顺、流畅、易懂,有助于读者更好地理解原文。

### 四、练习答案

提供学生用书习题和练习册的参考答案,尤其是听力理解部分的听力原稿和练习答案,便于学生课后复习参考。

### 五、单元测试

为了检验每单元的学习效果,专门配备了这部分练习,以便使每个学习者能及时了解自己的学习情况。同时书后附有答案,方便读者自测。本书的参编人员均为教学第一线的资深教师,长期从事高校英语专业的教学工作,熟悉《新编英语教程》的内容,能准确地把握书中的重点及难点。希望本书能成为广大英语专业学生和自学者的得力助手。

我们相信,本套书对学生准确把握教材内容,提高自身英语素养并顺利通过英语专业四、六级考试会大有裨益,希望本套书能成为广大师生的良师益友,也希望广大读者提出宝贵的意见和建议。

编 者  
2005. 8

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# Unit 1



## 一、词汇与短语

### (一) 词汇

#### Language Structures

##### ① bodybuilding /'bɒdɪbɪldɪŋ/ *n.*

[U] strengthening the muscles of the body (through exercise) (通过锻炼) 增强体质

#### Dialogue I

##### ② scenic /'si:nɪk/ *adj.*

[usu. attrib. ] having or showing beautiful natural scenery (通常作定语) 风景优美的

—the scenic splendors of the Rocky Mountains 落基山脉的壮丽景色

##### ③ campsite /'kæmpsaɪt/ *n.*

(also camping-site) a place for camping, usu. specially equipped for holiday-makers 露营地

##### ④ hike /haɪk/ *v.*

to go for a long walk 作远足旅行; 作徒步旅行

—If the weather's fine, we'll go hiking this weekend. 如果天气好, 我们这个周末就去远足。

##### ⑤ varied /'veəriəd/ *adj.*

many different types of different sorts 各种各样的; 多变的; 多样的

—varied opinions, cultures, menus 各种各样的意见、文化、菜单

##### ⑥ present /pri:'zent/ *v.*

to show ( e. g. a play) to the public 公演(戏剧等)

—to present a play 上演一出戏

##### ⑦ marvellous /'mɑ:vələs/ *adj.*

very good; excellent 极好的; 绝妙的

—It's marvellous what modern technology can do. 现代技术所能做的真是太了不起了。

##### ⑧ routine /ru:'ti:n/ *n.*

the normal order and way in which you regularly do things 常规; 正常顺序

—Make exercise a part of your daily routine. 让锻炼成为你日常生活的一部分。

#### Dialogue II

##### ⑨ bumpy /'bʌmpi/ *adj.*

causing jolts 引起颠簸的

—a bumpy ride, flight, drive, etc. 颠簸的乘行、飞行、驾驶等

##### ⑩ unsettled /ʌn'setld/ *adj.*

changeable or unpredictable 易变的; 多变的

—unsettled weather 变化莫测的天气

##### ⑪ imaginative /i'mædʒɪnətɪv/ *adj.*

having or showing imagination 富有想像力的;创新的

—an imaginative approach, idea, child 一个创意的方法、思想、孩子

### Reading I

⑫ sticky /'stɪki/ *adj.*

(of weather) unpleasantly hot and damp, causing one to sweat (指天气)潮湿的,闷热的

—a sticky August afternoon 八月里一个闷热的下午

⑬ intently /ɪn'tentli/ *adv.*

attentively 专心地;集中地

—I listened intently to what she had to say. 我聚精会神地听她说话。

⑭ convince /kən'vɪns/ *v.*

to make sb. feel certain 使某人确信

—How can I convince you (of her honesty)? 我怎样才能使你相信(她诚实)呢?

### Reading II

⑮ budge /bʌdʒ/ *v.*

(usu. in negative sentences) to move or stir slightly (使)轻微移动,挪动

—My car's stuck in the mud, and it won't budge. 我的汽车陷入泥中,一动不动。

⑯ approach /ə'prəʊtʃ/ *v.*

to come near or nearer to (sb. /sth.) in space or time(在空间或时间上)接近,靠近

—The time is approaching when we must think about buying a new house. 我们要想一想买新房子的事了,时机即将来临。

【派生】approachable *adj.* 可接近的

⑰ recognize /'rekəɡnaɪz/ *v.*

to be able to identify (sb. /sth. that one has seen, heard, etc. before) 认出

—I recognized her by her red hat. 我根据她的红色帽子认出了她。

【派生】recognizable *adj.* 可识别的; recognition *n.* 认出;识别

⑱ sound /saʊnd/ *adj.*

[usu. attrib.] (of sleep or a sleeper) deep, peaceful and uninterrupted (指睡眠)香甜的,酣的

—a sound sleep 酣睡

⑲ hurl /hɜ:l/ *v.*

to throw (sth. /sb.) violently; to fling 扔;投掷

—He hurled a brick through the window. 他往窗户里扔了块砖。

⑳ grab /græb/ *v.*

to grasp sth. suddenly or roughly 抢夺;攫取

—He grabbed my collar and pulled me towards him. 他抓住我的领子把我拉到他的面前。

㉑ apparently /ə'pærəntli/ *adv.*

according to the way sth. appears 看来;显然

—He had apparently escaped by bribing a guard. 他看来是贿赂了守卫而逃跑的。

## (二) 短语

### Dialogue I

#### ① bring back

to cause sb. to mind 回想起

—The smell of these flowers brings back my memories. 这些花的香味引起我对往事的回忆。

#### ② remind sb. of sb. / sth.

to cause sb. to remember 使某人回想起

—This song reminds me of France. 这首歌使我想起了法国。

#### ③ reminisce about

to think or talk about the past events and experiences, usu. with enjoyment 缅怀过去或叙谈往事

—Two old friends are reminiscing about their youth. 两位老朋友愉快地谈论着他们年轻时的往事。

### Dialogue II

#### ④ in that case

if that happens or has happened 既然那样;假若是那样的话

—“I’ve made up my mind.” “In that case, there’s no point discussing it.” “我已拿定主意了。” “既然如此,讨论这件事就毫无意义了。”

### Reading I

#### ⑤ run out (of sth.)

to use up or finish a supply of sth. 用完;耗尽

—We ran out of fuel. 我们把燃料用光了。

#### ⑥ peer at

to look closely or carefully at sth. 仔细地看;端详

—to peer at sb. over one’s spectacles 戴着眼镜认真打量某人

#### ⑦ ring sb. up

to telephone sb. 给某人打电话

—I’ll ring you up tonight. 我今晚给你打电话。

### Reading II

#### ⑧ thumb a ride

to get a ride by hitchhiking 搭便车

—Not having much money, John decided to thumb a ride to Los Angeles. 约翰没有多少钱,所以他决定搭便车去洛杉矶。

#### ⑨ as a matter of fact

to tell the truth 事实上;实际上

—I’m going there tomorrow, as a matter of fact. 事实上,明天我就要去那里。

#### ⑩ keep an eye on

to make sure that sb. /sth. is safe 照看;照料

—Could you keep an eye on my suitcase for a moment? 你能帮我照看一会儿手提箱吗?

#### ⑪ pound on

to hit (sth.) with repeated heavy blows or gunfire 连续地猛击或射击

—Who is pounding on the piano? 是谁用那么大劲儿弹钢琴?



## 二、难句解析

### Reading I

- ①... but he ran out of money, and came home a week earlier than he had expected to.

注意比较状语从句中动词 expect 使用了过去完成时,表示一个本来打算做而没有做的事,类似的动词还有 intend, mean, hope, want, plan, suppose, think 等,这种用法也可表示过去未实现的设想、意图或愿望等,含有某种惋惜的语气,如: He had wanted to help you but he had no time.

- ②... we'll go and search the house.

注意此处 and 不表示并列关系, go and search 相当于 go to search, 类似的用法还有 try and do 等结构。但两者又有所区别: go and 可用于一切时态,而 try and 不能用于过去时态,如: He went and bought another one. / You must try and come to the party.

### Reading II

- ③ Andrew's only thought as he made his way in the dark to his front door was how surprised his wife was going to be to see him since he was not supposed to be back until Thursday or Friday.

Andrew's only thought... his front door 是本句的主语, was 是系动词, 表语是由 how 引导的从句。

- ④ But just as he was about to hurl his briefcase into the window to break it, two of the police officers grabbed him from behind.

但正当他要扔公文包打窗户时, 两个警察从后面抓住了他。

just as 引导时间状语从句。

- ⑤... so they took him off to jail.

... so they took him away from his house and put him in the jail. off 作副词使用, 与动词连用, 意为“离开(某个地方或给定路线等)”, 如: The car swerved off into a ditch.



## 三、参考译文

### 对话 I

### 夏令营归来

A: 你知道吗? 我刚从一个很有趣的夏令营回来。

B: 是吗? 你去哪儿了?

A: 泰山。

B: 我也去过。泰山是中国最美的山之一, 那儿有许多景点和历史名胜。两年前, 我去旅游考察时, 那里的自然风光深深地吸引了我。

A: 那的确是个旅游胜地。但当时我们是作为夏令营的成员而不是旅游者去的, 是一个由我们当地机构组织的学习活动。

B: 我想你在那儿一定过得很开心。

A: 是的, 一段极不平凡的经历。你知道这是我 5 年来第一次参加夏令营, 它给我留下了许多美好的回忆。

**B:** 你们在那儿时还有其他夏令营团吗?

**A:** 我们到达泰山脚下时还没有,但很快来自其他城市的类似的夏令营团加入了我们当中。当我们到达野营地时,夜幕已经降临。我们很高兴地看到前天到达的夏令营成员们正围着篝火表演节目。

**B:** 你让我想起了我上次的旅行。要是这次能和你一起去该多好啊! 你们在夏令营中做了些什么?

**A:** 哦,可多着呢。大部分时间我们研究植物、岩石、昆虫等等;我们还有许多有趣的活动,徒步旅行啦,爬山啦,照相啦等等。

**B:** 我想你尝试了一次自然科学家的生活。

**A:** 也算是运动员的生活吧。

**B:** 两年前的夏天我也有过同样的经历。记得在那次夏令营活动中我们被分成了若干个“兴趣小组”,如,音乐小组、戏剧小组以及航天航海模型小组。有着相同兴趣和爱好的人们在一起工作。你们的计划中有兴趣小组吗?

**A:** 当然有。我们为兴趣不同的夏令营成员成立了许多兴趣小组。我们称它们为“项目小组”,因为每个小组都要完成一个特别的项目。小组完成项目以后要向所有的夏令营成员展示自己的“成果”。有些做口头报告,有些举办展览,其他一些小组进行表演。

**B:** 这个夏天你真是过得太开心了! 你的故事的确使我回想起了我自己夏令营时的快乐时光。

## 对话 II

## 介绍

莎莉·琼斯, 牛津大学英语语言教师, 刚到达北京机场。她将在北京逗留3个月, 在不同的大学和学院开讲座并授课。英语系秘书王小姐及英语系副主任余先生到机场迎接。

王小姐: 请问, 您是琼斯小姐吗?

莎莉: 是的。

王小姐: 哦, 您好! 我是王新福, 英语系秘书。

莎莉: 哦, 王小姐, 您好! 很高兴见到您。(她们握手)

王小姐: 琼斯小姐, 请允许我介绍一下, 这是英语系副主任余先生。

余先生: 琼斯小姐, 您好! 早已盼望见到您。

莎莉: 您好! (握手) 十分感谢你们二位到机场接我。

王小姐: 别客气, 旅途愉快吧?

莎莉: 还行。飞机着陆时有点颠簸, 我想可能是云层低的原因吧。

余先生: 是的, 昨天这里下了场暴雨, 天气状况仍有些变幻莫测。

莎莉: 啊, 那我还真幸运!

王小姐: 长途飞行后想必您一定很疲劳了。

莎莉: 是的, 确实, 21 个小时的飞行啊!

余先生: 既然如此, 我想我们直接去宾馆吧。

王小姐: 好。这边走, 请跟我来。

## 赫伯特回家

赫伯特·马歇尔是剑桥大学的学生,但他的家乡却在圣奥尔本斯。8月份,他的家人都去了海边,赫伯特则去了法国度假。他把所有的钱都花光了,于是比预期的时间提前了一个星期回家。

他乘坐的火车直到午夜才抵达圣奥尔本斯。最后一班公共汽车已经走了,他只得步行回家。他直接走进厨房,因为感觉太热,身上黏糊糊的,于是他脱掉衬衫,准备洗个澡。

突然,他听到从小路上传来沉重的跑步声。门猛地开了,警察围住了他。他们把他推进隔壁的客厅,让他坐下,开始问他问题。

“你叫什么名字?”

“你住在哪里?”

“那个箱子里有什么东西?”

“你在这儿干什么?”

“我就住在这儿,”赫伯特说,“我放假了。”但没有人信他的话。他们只是不断地盘问他。突然一个警察说:

“弗兰克,看住他——我们去搜查一下房子。”

他们留下了一个高个的很年轻的警察看守他。

“我可以穿上衬衣吗?”赫伯特问。

“不行,”那个警察说,“待着别动。”

随后,其他人跟着一位年长一点儿的男警官回来了。他询问了同样的问题,但他相信赫伯特的回答。

“我住在这里,”赫伯特说,“我想穿上衬衣。”警官若有所思地注视着他。

“我们马上解决这个问题,”他说。

他出去带回来了一个黄棕色头发的瘦小男人。这个人穿着褐色的邋遢晨衣,是赫伯特隔壁的邻居。他透过厚厚的眼镜凝视着赫伯特。

“哦,是的,警官,”他说,“这是马歇尔先生。”然后他很快溜了。警察们都非常失望。他们以为逮住了一个夜贼。

“是他给你打的电话吗?”赫伯特问。警官点点头。

“他看到你家亮灯了,而且知道你的家人都去了海边。”

当他们都走了之后,赫伯特为自己煮了一杯咖啡。

## 阅读课文 II

### 酣睡者

据安德鲁所说,昨晚7点半左右在10号高速公路上,如果轮胎不漏气,事情就不会发生。当时他正在去比弗河的途中,赶着去参加一个为期三天的推销会议,他的轮胎泄了气。不幸的是,他没有备用轮胎,因此只好把车推到路边锁好,然后设法拦车返回派恩格罗夫。他最后到家时已经11点钟了。

安德鲁约在下午5点半离开家的时候,就已经告诉妻子星期四或星期五才会回来。安德鲁知道妻子晚上独自在家很害怕,因此出门前把所有的窗户都检查了一遍,以确保全都锁上了。他向妻子保证,只要他驾车离开后,她马上闩住前门,就会绝对安全。

夜色里,在往家的前门赶去的路上,安德鲁满脑子想的都是他的妻子见到预期要在星期四或者星期五才能回来的他将会多么惊讶。然而当他把钥匙插在锁孔中转动时,门却打不开了。他想起来了,门被闩住了,而且所有的窗户也都被他小心翼翼地锁起来了。

虽然安德鲁那时不知道,但隔壁的一位邻居看到他走近房子,注视他走上前门台阶。黑暗中,邻居不可能认出安德鲁。而且,这个邻居知道安德鲁出城去参加一个为期三天的会议。实际上,他请邻居在他离家时帮忙照看房子。

由于已不能从前门进,又不能从窗户进去,安德鲁便开始猛捶门,试图让妻子来开门。但他的妻子是个睡觉睡得很沉的人,同时,他发出的这些响声使邻居确信,有人想闯入房子,所以她报了警。

过了一会儿,安德鲁认为惟一可以进去的方法是打破餐厅的一扇窗户。但正当他准备用公文包砸向窗户打破它时,两位警官从后面抓住了他。

安德鲁不能使警官们相信他就住在这所房子里。于是他被关进了监狱。显然他成功地说服了他们去叫醒睡在房子里的女人来给他作证,但是他们敲门时,没人应答。他力图向他们解释他的妻子是个酣睡者,但他们却认为里面根本没有人。



#### 四、练习答案

### Key to the Exercises in the Student's Book

#### GUIDED WRITING

I. 1. b 2. c 3. b 4. c 5. c 6. a 7. c

II. 1. After 2. Well 3. then 4. On the other hand 5. Anyway

III.

1 June, 199

Dear Mr. Sullivan,

This is to introduce Mr. Hu Ming. He is a linguistics student at our university. Mr. Hu is looking for a teaching assistant's post. Any assistance rendered him would be highly appreciated.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,  
Geoffrey Jackson

### Key to the Exercises in the Workbook

#### LANGUAGE STRUCTURES

##### Samples:

1. A: What was Tony doing at 4:00 last Saturday?

B: He was painting the fence.

A: Was Tim painting the fence then too?

B: No, by 4:00 he'd already painted the fence. He was watering the flowers then.

2. A: What was Tim doing at 4:00 last Saturday?

**B:** He was watering the flowers.

**A:** Was Betty watering the flowers then too?

**B:** No, by 4:00 she'd already watered the flowers. She was mowing the lawn then.

3. **A:** What was Betty doing at 4:00 last Saturday?

**B:** She was mowing the lawn.

**A:** Was Don mowing the lawn then too?

**B:** No, by 4:00 he'd already mown the lawn. He was trimming the hedge then.

## DIALOGUE I

### Sample Dialogue:

**Paul:** Thanks for a most enjoyable game.

**Tang:** The pleasure is mine. Thank you, Paul.

**Paul:** I hope we can play tennis again next Saturday.

**Tang:** So do I. By the way, is this the first time you've been in China?

**Paul:** No, this is already my second visit.

**Tang:** When did you come here last?

**Paul:** In 1997. I came here on a package tour with my parents.

**Tang:** On a package tour with your parents? That was nice. Did you enjoy yourselves?

**Paul:** Oh, yes, we had a wonderful time. My parents were deeply impressed by the beautiful places and friendly people here.

**Tang:** Had you learned some Chinese before you came to China?

**Paul:** No, I was an absolute beginner of Chinese when I came to this university.

**Tang:** How long have you been here?

**Paul:** About ten months. By the way, are you a native of this city?

**Tang:** No, I'm from Nanjing. This is my first visit to this city.

**Paul:** So you're a newcomer.

## DIALOGUE II

### Sample Dialogue:

1. **A:** Excuse me, are you (Mr. Smith) ?

**B:** Yes, that's right, and you must be (Miss Brown).

2. **A:** Oh, how do you do, (Mr. Coe)? I'm Wang.

**B:** How do you do?

**A:** Welcome to Shanghai.

3. **A:** (Jane), this is my classmate, Zhang Ping.

**B:** Hello!

**C:** Hello!

4. **A:** May I introduce Mr. Chen, the Director of our school?

**B:** How do you do?

**C:** How do you do?

5. **A:** Did you have a good flight?

**B:** Mmm... yes. It was exciting.

6. **A:** Did you have a good trip?



**B:** Well, the train was delayed unfortunately, and, at night, of course, it was rather boring.

### READING I

1. F (He had not expected that.)
2. F (He had to walk home because the last bus had gone before midnight.)
3. T
4. F (He did not seem to be afraid. He answered the policemen's questions calmly and tried to explain that he lived there.)
5. T
6. F (He phoned the police because he saw a light and he knew that Herbert's family had all gone away to the seaside.)
7. F (They were disappointed.)
8. T

### READING II

#### Sample passage:

Andrew was going to be away from home for three days. Before he left, he locked all the windows. He told his wife to bolt the front door when he drove away and he told one of his neighbours to keep an eye on the house. On his way, he had a flat tyre. As he could do nothing about it, he thumbed a ride home. When he reached home, he remembered that the windows had been locked and that the front door had been bolted. He tried to wake up his wife by pounding on the front door but his wife was a sound sleeper. Then he began to break one of the windows with his briefcase. Just then the police came. His neighbour had telephoned the police because she couldn't recognize Andrew in the dark. As the police didn't believe that Andrew lived in the house, Andrew told the police to wake up his wife and check his story. But no one answered when they knocked at the door. So they concluded that there was no one in the house.

### GUIDED WRITING

A. (1) In fact (2) Well (3) just (4) besides (5) And (6) as (7) Furthermore

**B.**

9 March, 199\_\_

Dear Mr. Keller,

This is to introduce Ms. Ruby Hermann. Ms. Hermann is a well-trained, experienced and conscientious secretary. Her former employers have all found her competent. She left her former post because it took her too long to get to the office. You told me last Saturday that your secretary had left you. You may interview Ms. Hermann and see if she can fill the vacancy. I can vouch for her honesty.

Henry Monroe

### COMPREHENSIVE EXERCISES

- I. 1. marvellous 2. search 3. disappear 4. hike 5. aircraft 6. sergeant  
7. neighbour 8. programme 9. project 10. shirt 11. scenic site 12. natural scientist
- II. A. Edward and Ann sat down at a table outside one of the cafes. After they had been there enjoying the sunshine for a few minutes, a young waiter, not much more than a boy, came to take their order. He spoke no English, but after a lot of laughter and pointing at the menu, they thought they had managed to make him understand that all they wanted was ice-cream. There were several flavours, lemon, chocolate, coffee, orange and vanilla and they both chose coffee. "I love coffee ice-cream,"