



English for Adult Education

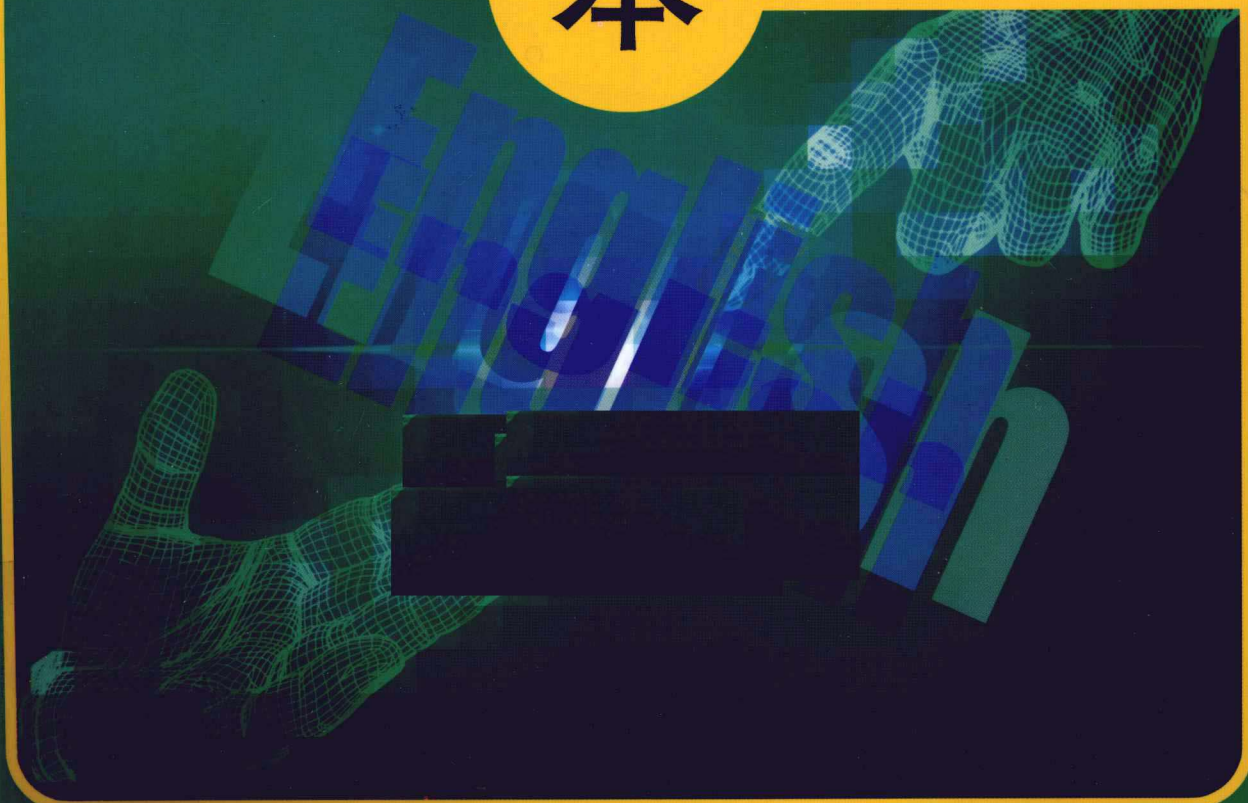
新世纪成人英语教材



主编 李学珍 副主编 何筑丽

成人英语

本科第2册 金莉 李学珍 编著



山东大学出版社
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前言

FOREWORD

《成人英语》是一套成人高等教育通用英语教材。成人教育,涵盖广泛:既有函授教学,也有夜大教学;既有网络教育,又包括自学成才。因此,教材的编写必须体现成人教育的特点。本教材以成人高教大专英语教学大纲为指导,充分考虑成人教育的特点,确定了明确的编写原则:以全面传授语言(语音、语法)知识为先导,以培养阅读能力为主线,全面打牢英语语言基本功。

本教材共有8册,其教学过程分为两个阶段:专科(1~4册)和专升本(1~4册);其内容分为两类:语言知识(专科第1册)和语言材料(专科2~4册,本科1~4册)。成年人学英语,是在学一门外语;既不同于学母语,又不同于学二语。学习外语,系统掌握语言(语音、语法)知识是首要任务,否则学会该语言便成为一句空话。因此,本教材第1册便是全面、系统而又提纲挈领地展示英语语音和语法知识给读者,它统领着从专科到专升本的整个教学过程。

熟练地运用语言知识是学会语言的唯一途径。本教材所展示的实际语言材料,为实践语言知识提供了机会和场所。其中,每册分为8个教学单元和2个复习测试单元。教学单元结构按专科阶段和专升本阶段略有不同:

专科阶段(2~4册)

精读

词汇学习

泛读

对话

专升本阶段(1~4册)

精读

词汇学习

泛读

快读

对话

每个教学单元中,精读是教学重点,集中体现着该单元的各项要求,包括翻译和写作能力的培养。词汇学习是对常用词(以动词为主)作一重点讲解,期望能以点带面,巩固并扩大学习效果。泛读(和快读)旨在通过大量阅读实际语言材料,尽快提高学生的阅读理解能力。对话则意在通过日常生活情景中常用口头交际形式的操练,培养和提高学习者表达和

理解基本话题和交际功能所需的口语和听力技能。

除了课堂传授和训练,教学的另一个重要方面是测试,目的在于检查教学情况,推动、改进教学。为此,本教材在每四个教学单元之后设置一个复习测试单元(Revision-Test Unit)。该单元以试卷形式出现,其编制以《山东省普通高等学校成人高等本科教育非英语专业英语考试大纲》和《山东大学成人高等教育非英语专业英语教学大纲(试行)》为指导,着重考核学生是否已获得较扎实的英语基础知识,是否已具备一定的阅读、写作和翻译能力。

本书得以成事,功劳首推山东大学成教学院庄平院长和张秉江副院长,是他们启动了本工程,并不断在实施进程中给予指导、关心和支持。

编写过程中,编者曾力图体现当代先进教学理论和教学方法,但由于语言学习既是如此简单、具体,又如此玄妙、深奥,且众多理论和方法竞相争辉,人人殊异,做到这一点殊非易事。两难之际,编者依据成人教育的现状和特点以及个人的教学经验,选择了“白猫黑猫”理论,尽力做到本教材实用、够用、管用。

虽然本教材得以成书有赖于多方的指导、关心、帮助和支持,但限于编者的学识和功力,疏漏和讹误在所难免,其责任全在编者。诚望学界专家和读者不吝赐教。

编 者

2003年5月

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UNIT ONE

INTENSIVE READING

New Words and Expressions

blanket ['blæŋkit]

n. thick covering mass or layer 厚厚的覆盖层

moisture ['mɔɪstʃə]

n. (thin layer of) tiny drops of water on a surface, in the air, etc. 潮湿, 湿气, 水气

affect [ə'fekt]

vt. to have an influence on; produce an effect on 影响

oceanography [ˌəʊfjə'nɒgrəfi]

n. scientific study of the oceans 海洋学

oceanographer [ˌəʊfjə'nɒgrəfə]

n. specialist in the study of the oceans 海洋学家

devote [di'vəʊt]

vt. to give (one's time, energy, etc.) to; dedicate 为...付出(时间、精力等), 献身于...

map [mæp]

vt. to make a map of (an area, etc.); show on a map 绘制(一地区等的)地图, 用地图表示

sail [seil]

vt./vi. to travel on water in a ship, etc. using sails or engine power 作水上旅行

submarine [ˌsʌbmə'ri:n]

n. naval vessel that can operate underwater as well as on the surface 潜水艇 *adj.* situated under the sea 海底的

seaman ['si:mən]

n. sailor, esp. one in a navy below the rank of an officer 水兵

weight ['weɪt]

vt. to put a weight on or add a heavy material to 加重量/物于...

navy ['neɪvi]

n. a country's force of ships and their crews 海军

strip [stri:p]

n. long narrow piece or area 狭长的一块

conduct [kən'dʌkt]

vt. to direct the course of (an activity, etc.) 实施, 进行

perfect [pə'fekt]

vt. to make perfect or complete 使(某事物)完美, 完善或完备

uneven ['ʌn'i:vən]

adj. not level or smooth or regular 不平坦的, 不平滑的, 不规则的

continent ['kɒntinənt]	<i>n.</i> each of the main land masses of the Earth (地球上的)大洲之一, 洲, 大陆
extend [iks'tend]	<i>vi.</i> to make longer or larger (in space or time) (在空间或时间上)更大, 更长, 延长
riches ['ritʃɪz]	<i>n.</i> (<i>pl.</i>) being rich; wealth 富有, 财富
marine [mə'ri:n]	<i>adj.</i> living in, found in or produced by the sea 海的, 近海的, 海中的, 海产的
hollow ['hɒləʊ]	<i>n.</i> hole or enclosed space within sth. 洞, 孔, 围以某物之处
chain [tʃeɪn]	<i>n.</i> series of connected things 一系列相关联的事物
stretch [stretʃ]	<i>vt.</i> to spread sth. out over an area or a period of time; extend 绵延, 延续, 伸展
encircle [in'sə:kl]	<i>vt.</i> to form a circle round; surround sth. 环绕, 围绕, 包围

Reading Passage

Mysteries of the Sea

The sea is the largest unknown part of our world. It covers seventy-one per cent of the earth. There is still much to be discovered about this vast blanket of water.

Some scientists are studying ways of bringing the ocean's huge supply of water to the deserts of the world. Others hope to control the weather by learning more about the exchange of heat and moisture between the ocean and the air. Still others are studying the ways in which sound travels and is affected by water and heat. What happens when sea water touches different elements is another subject of study. These are just a few of the questions to which oceanographers are devoting their energies.

One of the most interesting projects in oceanography is the work of mapping the ocean floor. Only a very small part of it has been mapped. This was not important when only surface ships sailed the world's oceans, but it can mean the difference between life and death to men in submarines.

Long ago there was only one way to find out how deep the ocean was. A seaman could throw a weighted rope over the side of his ship. Then he pulled the rope up after it had reached the bottom. But this was not a very exact way of measuring.

In the twentieth century a better way was found. Sound was used to measure the ocean. An American Navy ship sailed into a narrow strip of water to conduct an experiment. Seamen dropped a number of devices that would burst with a loud noise when they hit the bottom. And a little instrument that had been invented measured the time it took for the sound to reach the ship. This has helped oceanographers map the ocean floor.

Underwater photograph is also important in mapping parts of the ocean floor. With the new

methods that have been perfected, cameras can take pictures of the underwater valleys, even in color.

If the waters of the ocean could be moved away, the sea floor with its wide valleys, uneven mountains and submarine rivers would be an unbelievable sight. Around the edges of the continents the ocean floor is flat and the water does not become much deeper for about thirty miles. Where there are high young mountains along the coast, this flat part may be much less than thirty miles. But where rivers flow into the sea, the flat area may extend for hundreds of miles.

The region near the continents, where the water is not so deep, is the place where the ocean's greatest riches in marine life are found. Below these living creatures and plants are the largest known quantities of minerals.

At the end of the flat part the sea floor suddenly drops down, forming deep hollows which are shaped like bowls. These huge hollows hold most of the world's water.

Imagine, if you can, a mountain chain stretching 40,000 miles around the earth. It is hard to believe that this great underwater chain of mountains encircling the earth was discovered only a few years ago.

Notes

1. There is **still** much
to be discovered
about....

1) 本句中, still 是副词, 用作语篇标记, 表示本句所述和前述形成对照, 语气上是转折: 虽然人们对海洋已有了解, 但仍然...

2) 英语及物动词有主动和被动两种形式。通常, 这两种形式的意义不同, 但在某些结构中, 却可用这两种形式表示相似的意义, there be... 即是常用的一种。

There's a lot of work to do/to be done. 还有很多工作要做。

There are a few letters to write/to be written today. 今天还有几封信要写。

一般说来, 用主动形式时, 所想到的更多的是要实施该行为或动作的人, 而非该行为或动作本身。

2. Some scientists **are**
studying ways of
bringing the ocean's
huge supply....

1) 本句中, 动词 study 用于现在进行时, 表示“当前时段”正在做的事情, 而非“当前时刻”正在做的事情。

Tom and Ann are talking and drinking in a café. Tom says, “I'm reading an interesting novel at the moment. I'll lend it to you when I've finished.” Tom 和 Ann 在一个酒吧里边聊天边喝酒。Tom 说, “这段时间我正在看一本很有意思的小说。我看完就给你看。”

2) 本句中, way 是名词, 其后通常可用两种结构: of doing... 和 to do..., 意义上无大区别。试比较本句和下文的 Long ago there

was only one way to find out how deep the ocean was.

3. **Some** scientists are studying... **Oth-**
ers hope to con-
trol... **Still** oth-
ers are study-
ing....

本句中, some, others, still others 可以看作是语篇标记, 表明说话内容如何组合在一起, 形成一个有机的整体。具体地说, 这三个语篇标记是根据科学家所从事的研究领域的不同作分别(类)描述。类似的语篇标记还有 firstly, ...secondly, ...thirdly, ...finally, ...; in the first place, ... in the second place, ...; for one thing, ... for another (thing), ...等。

4. These are just a few
of the questions **to**
which oceanogra-
phers are devoting
their energies.

本句中, to which...是个定语(从句), 用以限定名词 questions 之性质或类别。若以正常语序表达, 这个从句应是: oceanographers are devoting their energies to which (questions)。其中现在进行时的用法可参考 Note 2。

5. One of the most
interesting **projects**
...is **the work of**
mapping the ocean
floor.

1) 本句中, project ['prɒdʒekt]是名词, 意思是“科研课题/项目”。
Less and less money is being put into scientific research projects.
投入科研项目的经费越来越少。

In their third year at college everyone had to do a special project.
他们上到大学三年级, 每个人都必须做一项特殊的研究。

- 2) 英语里, 介词 of 常用于“ n_1 of n_2 ”结构, 但两个名词之间的关系并不总是相同。本句中的 of 是表示同位关系, 即 of 两侧的成分所表达的内容在本质上是是一致的。

At the age of four she could read a newspaper. 她4岁就能读报。
This complete idiot of a man drove straight out in front of me. 这个蠢透了的男人在我面前径直把车开了出去。

6. **This** was not im-
portant..., but **it**
can mean the dif-
ference between life
and death to....

- 1) 英语里, this(还有 that, these, those 等)是指示代词, 在语篇分析中是指示词的一种。指示词可作为语篇的衔接手段, 使语篇达到连贯。本句中, this 所指的是其前一句话的所述内容。

- 2) 本句中, it can mean...的意思是“对...来说, 这可能意味着生死之别”;这就是说, 对这些人, 是否 mapping the ocean floor 生死攸关。此义还可用另一种形式表达: it can be a matter of life and death to ...。

7. A seaman could
throw a **weighted**
rope **over** the side

- 1) 本句中, weighted 是及物动词 weight 之过去分词, 作形容词用, 意思是“加了重物的”。试比较:
Fishing nets are weighted with lead. 渔网上加有铅坠。

of his ship.

A lead [led] is a weighted thin rope used to measure the depth of water. 测深锤是一条加了重物的细绳,用于测量水深。

2) 本句中的介词 over 表示“(从陡峭处)坠落”。

Harold jumped out of the car just before it went over the cliff. 眼看汽车就要翻出悬崖, Harold 才跳出了汽车。

8. **Sound** was used to measure the ocean.

本句中, sound 虽是单数形式, 但却用来表示总称, 即不表示一个 sound, 也不表示一类 sound, 因此, 其前不用冠词。很多名词都可如此使用。

Language is a tool for communication. 语言是一种交际工具。

Cameras can take pictures of underwater valleys, even in color. 照相机可以拍摄水下谷地, 甚至可以拍成彩色照片。

9. Seamen dropped a number of devices that would **burst with** a loud noise when they **hit** the bottom.

1) 动词 burst 的基本意思是“(突然)爆发”;介词 with 表示“以…方式”、“用…”。

At the suggestion of a picnic the class was bursting with enthusiasm. 听说要去野餐, 全班同学都兴高采烈。

The victim was shot at close range with a pistol. 受害人是被人近距离用手枪击中的。

2) 本句中, hit 是个及物动词, 其基本意思是“接触…”, 但此接触带有一个突然的力量, 因此常作“碰到, 撞到”。

They were going at about 60 kilometers an hour when their car hit the tree. 他们的车在车速 60 公里时撞到了树上。

The new shelf in the bathroom is too low—I just hit my head on it. 浴室那个新架子太低了——我的头刚被碰了一下。

3) 请将本句和上文“Then he pulled the rope up after it had reached the bottom.”作一比较, 以弄清 hit the bottom 和 reach the bottom 之间的区别。

10. And a **little** instrument... measured the time **it** took **for the sound to reach the ship**.

1) little 有时可以和 small 相混用, 实际上, 两者之间是有区别的。small 仅指“尺寸”之小, 其反义词是 big 和 large。

The jacket is too small for you. 这茄克你穿太小。

He's small for his age. 就他这个年龄, 他个子矮了些。

little 一般用于表达感情, 如喜爱、乐趣、厌恶、蔑视等, 同时表示“小”(smallness)的意思。

Two little eyes peered out from behind the bush. 灌木丛后露出两只小眼睛。

What's that nasty little boy doing now? 那个脏兮兮的小男孩在

做什么？

They've bought a pretty little cottage near London. 他们在靠近伦敦的地方买了一座漂亮的小别墅。

- 2) 本句中, it 引导的是个关系(定语)从句, 用于修饰 the time: it took (the time) for...。从句中, it 是形式主语, 真正的主语是 for the sound to reach the ship, 其中 for 所引导的名词 the sound 是其后 to reach the ship 的逻辑主语。这一“for + object + to-in-finitive 结构”可出现于多种情况。

It's unusual for her door to be open at this time of the day.

It's essential for the classroom to have plenty of light.

It took twenty minutes for the smoke to clear.

11. **With** the new methods that have been perfected, cameras can take....

本句中, 介词 with 表示“原因”。(对比 Note 9)

I can't do any work with all that noise the builders are making. 建筑工人弄出的噪音那么大, 我什么都没法干。

With exams approaching, it's a good idea to review your class notes. 考试临近, 复习课堂笔记是个好办法。

12. If the **waters** of the ocean **could** be moved away, the sea floor... **would** be....

- 1) 本句是个非真实条件句, 亦称虚拟语气句, 表示和实际情况相反, 所以用 could 而不是 can, 用 would 而不是 will。若把本句转换成真实条件句, 即是 If the waters... can be moved away, the sea floor... will be....

- 2) water 是物质名词, 不可数, 一般不用于复数。用于复数时, 具有特殊的意义: 特定的水域。

A country's waters refers to the area of sea that is near to it and belongs to it. 一个国家的领海指的是靠近该国并属于该国的海域。

In the shallow waters of the Gulf of Mexico, oil rigs attract shoals of fish, and fishermen too. 在墨西哥湾的浅水区, 石油钻塔吸引了成群的鱼, 因此也吸引了很多渔民。

13. The region near the continents, **where** the water is..., is the place **where** the ocean's greatest **riches** in marine

- 1) 本句中, where 用作关系副词, 引导两个定语从句: 前者是非限定性的, 而后者则是限定性的。这两类定语从句的区别在于, 限定性从句是表达意义时必需的、不可或缺的, 否则意义就不完整或不明确, 而非限定性从句则不是所表达意义之必需, 只是提供附加信息, 即使把此从句去掉, 也不影响基本意义的表达。

另外, where 还可作连接副词, 引导状语从句, 如下文两句: Where there are high young mountains along the coast, But where

life are found.

rivers flow into the sea, 在沿海有年代较近的高大山脉的地方, ...但在河流入海处, ...

- 2) 英语里, rich 单独使用一般不作名词(the rich 除外)。若用作名词, 须用其复数, 表示复数概念, 一般有两个意义: (a) 财富, 财产; (b) 丰富, 富饶。

She has donated a sizable portion of her riches to children's charities. 他已向儿童慈善事业捐出了相当可观的财产。

The country has great oil riches, which as yet has not been tapped. 该国石油丰富, 但这一资源尚未开发。

14. Below these living creatures and plants are the largest quantities of minerals.

倒装语序(inversion)是英语里常见的一种语言现象。本句使用倒装表现了这一语言现象所出现的情况中的一种: 倒装可用于句首是地点状语的句子中。在这类倒装结构中, 不使用助动词 do (did), 而是整个动词(谓语部分)置于主语之前。

On a hill in front of them stood an old temple. 在他们面前的山上矗立着一座庙宇。

Under a tree was sitting one of the biggest men I have ever seen. 树下坐着一位我所见过的最高大的人。

这类倒装结构通常用于描述或叙述之中, 其目的多为和前述内容相衔接, 此处是 these living creatures and plants → marine life。

15. At the end... the sea floor suddenly drops down, **forming deep hollows** which....

本句中, forming... 是一现在分词短语, 也称现在分词结构。这一结构有多种意义, 本句中表示“结果”, 意思大致相当于 the sea floor suddenly drops down so that it forms deep hollows which....

It rained for two weeks on end, completely ruining our holiday. (... so that it completely ruined our holiday.) 雨连着下了两个星期, 因此我们的假期彻底泡了汤。

16. Imagine, if you can, a mountain chain stretching 40,000 miles around the earth.

本句的句型是(S)V(imagine)O(a mountain chain)C(stretching...), 也可说是 OC 共同构成动词 imagine 的复合宾语, O 和 C 之间具有逻辑上的主谓关系(a mountain chain stretches...)。

if you can 是插入语, 表达作者的意见或看法: 如果可能的话, 请想象一下...。实际上, 作者的意思是: 你是否能想象得到, 竟有一条绵延 4 万英里的山脉环绕地球。

Exercises

I. Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Oceanographers who have made maps of the ocean floor have mapped _____.
A. only a small part of it B. about one third of it
C. almost half of it D. more than half of it
2. Before sound was used to measure the depth of the ocean, _____.
A. a seaman was used B. a weighted rope was used
C. the side of the ship was used D. the front of the ship was used
3. A way to use sound to measure the depth of the ocean was found in the _____.
A. seventeenth century B. eighteenth century
C. nineteenth century D. twentieth century
4. Another aid to the mapping of the ocean floor has been _____.
A. chemistry B. geography
C. photography D. mathematics
5. The ocean floor is flat _____.
A. in the center of the ocean
B. around the edges of the continents
C. in the middle of the ocean
D. about thirty miles off each coast
6. The ocean's greatest riches in marine life are near the continents, _____.
A. where the water is very deep
B. where the water is not very deep
C. where the water is very shallow
D. where the water is the deepest
7. At the end of the flat part the sea floor suddenly _____.
A. falls down B. comes up
C. cuts down D. lets down
8. The underwater chain of mountains encircling the earth _____.
A. was to be discovered later
B. was discovered only a few years ago
C. was discovered a long time ago
D. hasn't been discovered yet