

《新编大学英语》 同步强化训练

第二册

总主编 嵇纬武

主编 周一兵



天津大学出版社

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北京航空航天大学出版社

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内容提要

为了配合《新编大学英语》(第二册)教材的使用,满足使用该教材的广大师生在系统地掌握课文内容、应用词汇与语法知识、掌握阅读技巧和提高写作能力方面的需要,我们特编写了这本同步强化训练,以帮助广大学生通过形式丰富的练习,尽快地掌握英语语言知识并提高应用能力。

本书共分为 12 个单元,每个单元包含词汇与短语(Words and Phrases)、语法复习(Grammar Review)、阅读技巧(Reading Skills)和指导性写作(Guided Writing)四个部分,每部分都系统地自成一体又都与课文密切联系,书后附有本书练习的参考答案及《新编大学英语》(第二册)各课练习与 Quiz 的答案,既适合于自学,又适合于课堂使用,是广大师生的好助手。

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前 言

为了配合《新编大学英语》教材的使用,并根据使用《新编大学英语》(第二册)的广大师生的需要,我们紧密配合《新编大学英语》(第二册)每课的课文内容和词汇、语法现象,系统地编辑了各课的词汇、语法、阅读和写作强化训练习题,以帮助广大学生通过形式丰富的强化训练,尽快地把握本册教材的内容,掌握每课所包含的语言知识,并提高对这些知识的应用能力。

本教材内容的重点之一是词汇与短语(Words and Phrases)的掌握。通过拼写、填空、选择等各种形式的练习,帮助学生尽快地牢记每课的生词;通过进一步的词汇应用练习,使学生能很快地掌握每课的词汇、固定用法及构词法知识。利用各课的语法现象,帮助学生回顾英语语法的基础知识(Grammar Review);通过多样性的强化练习,如填空、改错、翻译、造句等,帮助学生掌握这些语法现象的应用方式。本教材的另一个重点是系统地介绍了阅读英语文章时应掌握的基本阅读技巧(Reading Skills),并通过阅读练习使学生活学活用。此外,本教材还将英语写作初级阶段应掌握的指导性作文(Guided Writing)的写作基础内容和知识,特别是最基础的语句的构成知识作为本书的重点一并介绍给学生,并以常见的指导性作文的形式,使学生在练习的同时提高基本的写作能力。

本册教材的练习形式丰富多样,每部分练习都紧密配合《新编大学英语》(第二册)的课文内容和语言现象,本着帮助学生更快地掌握每一课的词汇、语法现象和阅读、写作知识的原则,利用多样性的练习,达到使学生更快地掌握《新编大学英语》(第二册)的全部内容和大学英语一级阶段的英语语言知识的目的。

本教材是《新编大学英语》(第二册)的同步强化练习,是配合《新编大学英语》(第二册)使用的,既适合于课堂训练,又可以用于课下自学练习。同时,本书附有《新编大学英语》课文练习答案和各课 Quiz 的答案,是广大师生的好助手。

著名语言学家刘润清教授在审阅本书时提出了许多宝贵意见,特此致谢。天津大学出版社韩振平副社长为本书的编写工作提供了大力的支持和帮助,在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于时间仓促,且编者水平所限,不妥之处恳请读者指正。

编者

2001年1月于天大

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Unit One

Part I Words and Phrases

1. Understanding New Words

Spell the words with the help of their definitions and first letters.

- 1) of, like or found in the tropics t _____
- 2) official instructions about the best way to do something g _____
- 3) a desire for food a _____
- 4) extremely unpleasant and making someone feel sick d _____
- 5) the meat from pigs p _____
- 6) salted or smoked meat from the back or sides of a pig b _____
- 7) holy and deserving respect s _____
- 8) the way one feels at a particular time m _____
- 9) a restaurant in which diners select food at a counter and carry it to tables c _____
- 10) any substance got from the earth by mining esp. a metal ore m _____

2. Using New Words

A. Fill in the following blanks with the words listed below in their proper forms.

| Noun | Verb | Adjective | Adverb |
|----------|---------|-------------|-----------|
| protein | forbid | appropriate | precisely |
| mineral | feature | local | severely |
| graphics | decline | | |

- 1) He works slowly and _____ whereas I tend to rush things and make mistakes.
- 2) As eating habits have changed, table manners have tended to _____, though proper etiquette (礼节) is still needed on formal occasions.
- 3) Computer _____ is taught today in many American high schools and colleges.
- 4) Your favorite actress is _____ in the new movie.
- 5) A miner works underground, digging out _____ such as coal, copper, diamonds, etc.
- 6) You will be informed of the details at the _____ time.
- 7) Most of the _____ population depend on fishing for their income.

- 8) Many people have _____ criticized the handling of the affair.
- 9) The school authorities _____ minors (未成年人) from entering the place.
- 10) Unfortunately, the boy was weakened by a diet that was low in _____ while he was staying in the countryside.

B. Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

- 1) The field commanders made _____ plans to attack the enemy at night.
A. secure B. secret C. secretary D. sacred
- 2) The plate was so _____ that I was afraid to wash it.
A. delicate B. delicious C. deliberate D. delegate
- 3) Shelley's fame has _____ well beyond the walls of University College.
A. sprayed B. sprung C. spread D. spurred
- 4) Rickets (佝偻病) is more _____ in countries that have long winters with little sunshine.
A. ordinary B. popular C. average D. common
- 5) At this restaurant dinner costs \$ 15 but wine is _____.
A. additional B. another C. extra D. spare
- 6) These principles have found full _____ in the relations between the two countries.
A. expression B. depression C. repression D. suppression
- 7) The author wrote an up-to-date _____ of the Romeo and Juliet story.
A. vision B. verse C. version D. revision
- 8) While the road was still in _____ of construction, much damage was done to it by subsidence (下沉) of the earth beneath.
A. progress B. pressure C. process D. procession
- 9) Make sure the furnace is hot enough to _____ the metal.
A. dissolve B. melt C. solve D. condense
- 10) We have cranberry(酸果蔓的果实) sauce with turkey, mint _____ with lamb, egg sauce with fish, and many different sauces with puddings(布丁).
A. soccer B. sauce C. source D. saucer
- 11) In that cloudy sky only one _____ star could be seen.
A. lone B. lonely C. alone D. lonesome
- 12) My aunt lives in a pretty thatched(用茅草覆盖的) _____ in the country.
A. cabbage B. courage C. cottage D. colleague
- 13) The artist was given _____ for introducing the oil painting.
A. trust B. credit C. belief D. confidence
- 14) I missed the first two of these _____ conferences through being out of the country.
A. continual B. gradual C. eventual D. annual

15) I am surprised that a company with your good _____ would produce such poor quality goods.

A. relaxation

B. recitation

C. regulation

D. reputation

3. Word Building

A. Write the appropriate form of each italicized word in the blank of the sentence that follows it.

1) *protect*

It's perfectly natural that parents feel _____ towards their children, even when they've grown up.

2) *nutrition*

Milk is a very _____ food, containing protein, vitamins and minerals.

3) *expression*

The camera caught Gorbachev's _____ hand movements.

4) *preserve*

_____ is usually added to tinned meat to keep it from going bad.

5) *tropical*

He was lost in admiration at the marvellous sunset of the _____.

6) *original*

It is well-known that the quarrel _____ in rivalry(敌对状态) between the two families.

7) *absorb*

Everybody noticed the _____ of the child in the computer game.

8) *complete*

Students are given _____ sentences and must choose the correct words to finish them.

9) *popular*

Taylor wasn't a successful coach. He was _____ with players and fans alike.

10) *simple*

The jacket follows the lines of the body with graceful _____.

11) *influence*

Although she was not a professional politician, her views were _____ in shaping government policy.

12) *courage*

She felt _____ by the news that she'd failed her driving test for the third time.

13) *appropriate*

It seems _____ for us to intervene at this stage. Let it be.

14) *sufficiently*

The case was dismissed because of _____ evidence.

15) *judge*

I _____ how wide the stream was and fell in.

16) *estimate*

We _____ the amount of drink we needed for the party, so we had to buy some more.

17) *create*

It is reported that someone with _____ is needed for the job in the corporation.

18) *public*

It was thought that the strike might generate some press _____ for the workers.

19) *energy*

I don't feel like doing anything very _____ this evening. I've had a tiring day.

20) *mix*

The apartment was filled with a _____ of French and English furniture.

B. Prefixes and Suffixes

phot (o)- : of or related to light

photocopy — (photo- 光 + copy 复印) *n.* 照相复制本

photoelectron — (photo- 光 + electron 电子) *n.* 光电子

photometer — (photo- 光 + meter 仪表) *n.* 光度计

photoprint — (photo- 光 + print 印) *n.* 影印

phototherapy — (photo- 光 + therapy 治疗) *n.* 光疗法

photosynthesis — (photo- 光 + synthesis 合成) *n.* 光合作用

a. Fill in each of the blanks with one of the following words. Change the form if necessary.

1) The scientists say that although the sunlight falling on Mars is only about 43% of that reaching the Earth, this is enough for _____.

2) I'll make a _____ of the agreement as required.

3) Rodgers designed the mechanical and optical (光学的) components of the solar X-ray _____, which was built at the university.

-ography: related to words or writing

autography — (auto- 自己 + graph 写, -y 名词后缀) *n.* 亲笔签名

biography — (bio- 生活、生命 + graph 写, -y 名词后缀) *n.* 传记

autobiography — (auto- 自己 + bio 生活、生命 + graph 写, -y 名词后缀) *n.* 自传

telegraphy — (tele- 远 + graph 写 + -y 名词后缀) *n.* 电报学

photography — (photo- 光 + graph 写、记录 + -y 名词后缀) *n.* 摄影术

b. Fill in each of the blanks with one of the following words. Change the form if necessary.

1) The film won an award for its _____.

- 2) Famous people often have several very different _____ written about them.
- 3) The TV series 'An Angel at My Table' was based on the _____ of the New Zealand author Janet Frame.

4. Expressions and Structures

A. Rewrite the following sentences, using the words given in the bracket.

- 1) He slipped and broke his leg. As a result, he will have to be away from school for two or three months. (the result is that)
- _____

- 2) This was talked about no matter where sailors and doctors gathered together. (wherever)
- _____

- 3) Americans do not eat dogs, although people from some other cultures regard them as good food. (in spite of the fact that)
- _____

- 4) Thieves usually will not enter a house where there is a dog. (if)
- _____

- 5) Those people moving around will not keep pigs for food. (who)
- _____

B. Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

- 1) During the war magazines and newspapers were full of articles showing the housewife how to _____ fruit.

A. conserve B. reserve C. deserve D. preserve

- 2) The building's most _____ feature is its enormous dome-shaped roof.

A. different B. distinct C. definite D. distinctive

- 3) Jack is good, kind, hard-working and intelligent; _____, I can't speak too highly of him.

A. as a result B. by the way C. in a word D. on the contrary

- 4) None of the servants were _____ when Mr. Smith wanted to send a message.

A. available B. attainable C. approachable D. applicable

- 5) Industrial production _____ increased by 20 per cent that year.

A. for most part B. for the most part C. as a whole D. on the whole

- 6) Modern scientific advance has _____ the possibility of a higher standard of life for most of our people.

A. set up B. made up C. put up D. opened up

- 7) He mechanically _____ the functions of a teacher but was uninspired.

A. made B. performed C. executed D. accomplished

- 8) The student presented evidence _____ this thesis was based on original research.
A. that B. which C. of D. where
- 9) The soil around here isn't good enough for _____ crops.
A. rousing B. arising C. raising D. rising
- 10) I think you'd better consult my colleague, Mr. Linton — he specialises _____ international law.
A. in B. of C. on D. for
- 11) _____ is true of any developed society, in America a complex set of cultural signals, assumptions and conventions underlies (成为……基础) all social interrelations.
A. What B. That C. As D. It
- 12) _____ the few who have failed their examinations, all the other students in the hall are in very high spirits.
A. In spite of B. Except C. Apart from D. But for
- 13) On seeing him, I couldn't resist laughing because his suit hung loosely as if tailored (裁制) for someone _____ his size.
A. as twice as B. twice C. twice more D. twice than
- 14) He has a flat in London; _____, he has a villa in Italy and a castle in Scotland.
A. in addition B. in short C. in summary D. in general
- 15) The fruit is not _____ at this time of the year.
A. in the season B. on season C. in season D. on the season
- 16) What happens to the economy when so many people are getting things on _____?
A. trust B. faith C. credit D. belief
- 17) The chairman spoke so forcefully that the rest of the committee gave _____ to his opinion.
A. road B. avenue C. street D. way
- 18) We were unable to get funding and _____ had to abandon the project.
A. however B. furthermore C. therefore D. moreover
- 19) Greenpeace (绿色和平组织) works to _____ awareness of the dangers that threaten our planet today.
A. promote B. encourage C. advance D. urge
- 20) Some of Chopin's _____ are suitable for beginners to play, while others are among the most sophisticated pieces written for the piano.
A. preludes B. preparations C. prefaces D. introductions

C. Try to learn the phrases with "pick", and put their proper forms in the following sentences.
pick at (v. prep.) : eat (food) in very little amounts or without appetite

pick off (*v. adv.*) : shoot (a person, an animal, etc. especially one of a group) after aiming carefully

pick on (*v. prep.*) : choose sb. (especially repeatedly) for punishment, criticism or blame

pick up (*v. adv.*) : learn (a language) by practicing; collect sb. ; catch (an illness, etc.) ; buy sth. esp. cheaply or luckily

- 1) The child was watching the bird _____ bread with an interested look.
- 2) I'll _____ you _____ on the corner at three; don't be late!
- 3) She felt that her parents were always _____ her.
- 4) They _____ most of the furniture at auctions(拍卖会) in country towns.
- 5) The soldier hidden on a roof _____ three of the enemies on patrol(巡逻).
- 6) Young children soon _____ words when they hear their elders use them.

5. Prepositions and Verb-completers

Write any appropriate preposition or verb-completer in each blank.

- 1) I picked _____ the telephone and asked _____ the number of the office.
- 2) I'd better say straightaway that I regard myself _____ very much to blame.
- 3) He was surprised to find that he stood first _____ the list.
- 4) I felt very angry that I was then connected _____ the wrong person _____ the second time.
- 5) I cannot make an exception _____ your case.
- 6) The tribe asked _____ protection against a neighboring one.
- 7) His brother is working _____ the railway.
- 8) Can you provide accommodation _____ thirty people?
- 9) The painting provides us _____ one of the earliest examples of the use of perspective.
- 10) They were disappointed that there were no tickets available _____ Friday's performance.
- 11) Although the invention was mine, I was given no credit _____ it.
- 12) To meet the needs of the war a general call _____ troops was issued.
- 13) He will probably try to force you _____ doing something, but you mustn't give way _____ him.
- 14) Do not eat anything that will spoil your appetite _____ dinner.
- 15) The magazine comes out _____ bi-monthly issues.
- 16) Video games are very popular _____ children these days.
- 17) She has gone _____ a business trip and won't be back until Tuesday.
- 18) He had heard that the firm was advertising _____ another typist.
- 19) _____ this kind of set-back(阻碍), the industry is always slow to recover.

20) The children were given tasks appropriate _____ their abilities.

6. Blank Filling

- 1) _____ (Lean/Narrow) meat is healthier for you than fatty meat.
- 2) He went on a _____ (diet/food) four weeks ago but he still looks fat.
- 3) On _____ (ordinary/ average), in Latin American countries, there are only from one-tenth to one-fourth as many doctors as there are in the United States.
- 4) The boy has a _____ (specific/ special) gift for mathematics.
- 5) Hopefully Sandra will be in a better _____ (mood/ mode) tomorrow.

Part II Grammar Review

情态动词(Modal Verb I)

情态动词用来表示能力、允许、许诺、劝告、可能、必须、意愿、建议等概念,主要有 can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must, ought to, need, dare 等。情态动词没有人称和数的变化,后面总跟不带 to 的不等式(ought to 除外)。

▲ be able to 可以用于现在时态、过去时态、将来时态、现在完成体等形式。can/could 表示总的能力,be able to 表示某个特定的能力,将来时态常用 be able to 来表述。

▲ can/could 或者 may/might 可以表示征询或者给予“许可”。may 用于正式场合,can 用于非正式场合,could 用于客气的场合,might 用的较少。

▲ shall 常用于表示说话人的态度。

▲ may/might 可以用于表示可能,may 比 might 表示的可能性更大,must 表示的可能性最大,否定形式用 can't。can/could 在口语中表示可能性。

▲ must 表示必须,也可以用 have to 表示 must 的意思;口语中常用 have got to 表示,其语气不及 must 和 have to 重。must 的否定形式表示“不许”、“一定不要”,have to 的否定形式表示“不必”。

▲ should 和 ought to 常用来表示责任和劝告,should 比 ought to 的语气重。口语中也常用 had better 表示劝告。

▲ shall I/we...? 表示征求对方对建议的看法。may/might as well 表示推荐最佳方案。

▲ you/he/they shall 表示说话人的强烈意愿,有“一定要”的含义。will/would 表示“愿意”,won't 也能表示“拒绝”的含义,will/would you...? 可以表示客气的建议、请求或者征询许可等。

▲ dare 表示敢于,用于否定句、疑问句或条件句。dare say 可以写作 daresay,相当于 probably, I expect, I suppose 等含义。need 表示“有必要”,用于否定句、疑问句或者条件句。

7. Translate the Following Sentences into English.

- 1) 电话响了,但是没有人接。她一定不在家。
- 2) — 你上大学准备学什么专业?
— 我还没有定下来。我可能学商务管理,但是也可能学经济学。
- 3) 去年,布朗夫妇买了第一辆小汽车。在此之前他们无法贷到车款。
- 4) 史密斯先生上了一个日语速成(crash)课程,因为他想出差去日本能够说日语。
- 5) 植物要想茁壮必须接受大量的阳光和水分。
- 6) 一个刚进校的一年级大学生不必马上就选定自己的专业,他可以等上几个学期再决定自己的专业。
- 7) 现在已经8点了。他们应该做功课的,不应该看电视。
- 8) 你不妨等到星期三乘飞机去。

8. Choose the Word or Phrase That Best Completes Each Sentence.

- 1) You _____ drink it; it is poisonous.
A. can't B. needn't C. may not D. mustn't
- 2) _____ you please show me the way to the zoo?
A. Can B. Do C. Would D. May
- 3) I tried to persuade him not to smoke, but he _____ listen to me.
A. used to B. had better not C. couldn't D. wouldn't
- 4) I _____ go shopping today, for there's enough food at home.
A. needn't B. can't C. mustn't D. wouldn't
- 5) What he suggested was that we _____ reexamine our plan.
A. would B. must C. could D. should
- 6) Very loud noise _____ make people ill or hurt their ears.
A. must B. need C. can D. should
- 7) You _____ take your umbrella. I'm sure it won't rain.
A. mustn't B. don't have to C. can't D. shouldn't
- 8) "Need you go now?" "_____."
A. Yes, I need B. Yes, I must C. No, I mustn't D. No, I don't
- 9) The cat _____ hibernate in winter as other animals.
A. needs not B. needs not to C. doesn't need to D. don't need
- 10) No one _____ that to his face as he is an irritable (易发怒的) man.
A. dares say B. dare says C. dare saying D. dare say
- 11) She doesn't answer the bell. She _____ be asleep.
A. ought to B. might C. must D. should

- 12) _____ open the window for you?
 A. Would you like me
 B. Would you mind me
 C. Do you want me
 D. Shall I
- 13) "May I borrow your bike?" "_____."
 A. Yes, you may borrow
 B. Yes, I let you
 C. Yes, certainly you may
 D. Yes, I lend you
14. Come what _____, we're not going to make any concessions (妥协) to his unreasonable demands.
 A. must
 B. should
 C. can
 D. may
15. Since she is angry, we _____ her alone.
 A. had better leaving
 B. must leave
 C. can leave
 D. might as well leave

9. Choose a Suitable Answer.

- 1) Must they go with you? _____. (Yes, they must / No, they mustn't)
- 2) Must I open the box myself? _____. (No, you mustn't/ No, you needn't)
- 3) After I've finished my course, I _____ (will be able to/ can) speak English fluently.
- 4) What _____ (may/ can) he be thinking of?
- 5) Your father _____ (need/must) be nearly eighty now.
- 6) If Fred didn't leave here before five, he _____ (mustn't/ can't) be home yet.
- 7) He _____ (ought to/ must) be there, but he isn't.
- 8) You _____ (ought not to/ ought to not) have any difficulty getting the tickets.
- 9) It is universally acknowledged that the sun _____ (will rise/ rises) in the east.
- 10) Since she is angry, we _____ (might as well leave/had better leaving) her alone.
- 11) A person _____ (must not/ does not have to) become rich and famous in order to live a successful life.
- 12) _____ (Will/ Shall) we invite the Whites to the party?
- 13) I have talked with him but he _____ (shall/ will) have his own way.
- 14) You _____ (needn't/ mustn't) reheat the pie. We can eat it cold.
- 15) _____ (Will/ Shall) I make an appointment to see Dean White?

Part III Reading Skills

Scanning

Scanning is a reading skill you use when you want to find a particular point of information