

精通英语教程

赵静鹏 刘平梅 译编

PROFICIENCY IN ENGLISH COURSE

One Low

Revised Edition



中国矿业大学出版社

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(苏)新登字第010号

Proficiency in English Course

Ona Low 1986

First published in Great Britain 1966

as *Certificate of Proficiency English Course for Foreign Students*

by Edward Arnold (Publishers) Ltd

41 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3DQ

Reprinted three times

Second edition 1973, entitled

A new Certificate of Proficiency English Course

Third edition 1975

Reprinted seven times

Revised edition 1986

责任编辑:陈贵仁

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中国矿业大学出版社出版

新华书店经销 中国矿业学院印刷厂印刷

开本 787×1092 毫米 1/16 印张 18 字数 517 千字

1992 年 2 月第一版 1992 年 2 月第一次印刷

印数:1—7000 册

ISBN 7-81021-447-0

H·11

定价:7.90 元

译编者说明

本书初版发行于 1966 年,原名 CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY ENGLISH FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS, 1973 年第二版及 1975 年第三版更名为 A NEW CERTIFICATE PROFICIENCY ENGLISH COURSE。各版均经多次重印,深受有志于进一步提高英语水平的各国使用者的欢迎。在前三版的基础上,作者又结合使用情况进行了改编和补充,于 1986 年以现用名 PROFICIENCY IN ENGLISH COURSE 出版了修订本,使教程的优点更为突出。

PROFICIENCY IN ENGLISH COURSE 内容十分丰富,八个章节中各有题材广泛、体裁多样、由浅入深、循序渐进的精、泛读课文;词汇的归纳和辨析;修辞手段的分析;大量的语言实践材料;对各种文体的写作指导和面试熟巧的训练等。

本书对语言深层内容的准确理解和相应表达、对词汇和语言结构的熟练掌握均有较高要求,尤其对系统的书面交际和有目的的口头交际能力的培养独具特色,为目前国内教科书所罕见。书末附有实用性很强的参考资料和 4 套分别测试阅读理解、写作、英语使用和面试的考题。

PROFICIENCY IN ENGLISH COURSE 适用于具备一定英语水平的读者,如大学生、研究生、英语工作者及有一定基础的自学人员,为进一步提高水平及参加较高级别的测试作准备。

译编本参照我国《大学英语教学大纲》,译、注、改编都以大学英语四级为基准。在译编过程中,结合我国教学实际情况,对原书注释、练习和补充材料进行了必要的删节、修订和补充;对八篇精读课文的词汇和难点作了较为详尽的注释,并提供了参考译文;其余部分采用简注法,即将生词的中文解释直接注入文中,不再列出词汇表;全部练习答案安排在书后的附录中。经改编、删节后的译编本立意在于更能体现我国学习者的要求,更加突出阅读理解、结构应用、写作技巧和面试熟巧的培训。

由于时间和水平所限,译编本难免有错误和不当之处,热忱欢迎赐教指正。

译编者 1989 年 7 月

Preface to the First Edition

The student who embarks on a course leading to the Cambridge Certificate of Proficiency in English examination should already have an adequate command of English to be able to deal simply but reasonably correctly with most everyday situations.

Preparation for the Certificate involves above all two aspects of more advanced language study:

(i) An extension of the student's vocabulary and power of comprehension to cover a wide variety of subjects ranging over cultural, scientific, all kinds of intellectual and utilitarian topics.

(ii) The acquisition of such facility in expression that he is able to present his ideas not only in correct English but in the language best adapted to his subject and likewise to appreciate the skilful use of language in the texts he studies.

A student who passes the Proficiency examination at a satisfactory level should be sufficiently at home in the language to derive from any kind of study course in English a benefit equal to that of an English student of comparable educational background.

While this book has the primary purpose of preparing the student for the examination, it should prove useful to any advanced learner who wishes to achieve the foregoing aims.

Throughout the text there is no attempt at simplification as at this stage the student should be learning new words of all kinds in their contexts the whole time and should be developing confidence in his ability to understand fully English of a reasonably advanced level.

Preface to the Revised Edition

The present revised syllabus for the Certificate of Proficiency examination syllabus now covers the following material:

Paper 1 Reading Comprehension (1 hour)

Section A 25 vocabulary-choice sentences.

Section B three or more prose passages on which are based a total of 15 multiple-choice questions designed to test ability to read, understand and appreciate.

Paper 2 Composition (2 hours)

Two compositions have to be chosen from five suggested topics.

Paper 3 Use of English (2 hours)

Section A Structural and grammatical exercises. These may include a (mainly structural) gap-filling exercise, sentence transformation based on new openings and given words, phrasal gap-filling and sentence composition.

Section B Written responses and summary based on a comprehension passage.

Paper 4 Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Responses in varying formats to questions on a series of texts.

Paper 5 Interview (20 minutes)

Changes have been made to ensure that each stage of the interview will share a common theme, introduced by the picture.

1 Discussion of a photograph.

2 Consideration of a reading passage.

3 Various exposition (based on a topic), discussion, debating and role-play exercises involving a single candidate or a small group. The theme may be based on a current social issue.

Note Candidates for the Proficiency examination may choose to read one of a selection of set texts as

background preparation for Paper 2 and/or the structured communication exercise in Paper 5. A list of set texts is available from the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate.

第一版前言

参加为准备“剑桥大学熟练英语证书考试”而设的课程的学生,应具备相当的英语水平,能简要而又比较准确地应酬大多数的日常情景。

“证书考试”的准备主要涉及下述两个方面的更高水平的语言学习:

(i) 扩大词汇量和提高对广泛多样题材的理解能力(包括文化、科学以及各种知识性和实用性的主题)。

(ii) 获得良好的表达能力,以便不仅能用正确的英语,而且能用最切合主题的语言来表达自己的思想;同样,还要能鉴赏所学课文中语言的娴熟运用。

能令人满意地通过“熟练英语证书考试”的学生,其英语水平应该是很高的,能从任何种类的英语课程中受益,其受益的程度与具有类似学历的英国学生相当。

尽管本书的主要目的在于培训学生应考,但它对于一切有志于达到上述目标的高水平学生来说,也应该是大有裨益的。

课文自始至终都没有试图简化之处。因为在此阶段的整个学习过程中,学生都应从上下文中学习各种生词,并应逐步树立靠自己的能力透彻理解较高水平英语的信心。

修订版前言

“熟练证书考试大纲”的现行修订大纲包括下列内容:

试题 1 阅读理解 (1 小时)

Section A 25 句词汇选择题

Section B 三篇或三篇以上的散文及以此为依据而设计的 15 个多项选择问题,用以测试学生的阅读、理解和鉴赏能力。

试题 2 作文 (2 小时)

从五个所建议的题目中,必须选出两个题目来作文。

试题 3 英语应用 (2 小时)

Section A 结构和语法练习。练习形式可能包括填空(主要是结构填空)练习、根据新的要求及给定词汇变换句型、词组填空和组句。

Section B 根据一篇理解性短文给出书面回答和小结。

试题 4 听力理解 (30 分钟)

就一组听力课文所提问题作不同形式的回答。

试题 5 面试 (20 分钟)

这部分内容有所修改,以确保面试的各个阶段都按图片所提出的共同主题进行。

1. 就照片内容进行讨论。

2. 对所读短文的看法。

3. (根据某一主题)进行各种学习,如说明、讨论、辩论及由某一应试者或由某一小组进行角色扮演等。主题可能以当前社会问题为基础。

注:“熟练证书考试”的应试者可从一套课文选编中任选一篇进行阅读,以作为试题 2 的背景准备,亦可作为试题 5 的有整体结构的交际练习。课文选编目录可向剑桥大学地区考试管理委员会索取。

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Part 1

Comprehension and Practice

Chapter 1

Reading, vocabulary and comprehension

The British may have long been a nation of shopkeepers ¹ but they are coming late to the business of tourism. For the past century it has been they who ² have done the touring while their own hotels have slumbered in atmosphere and inefficiency ³ and even the pubs have closed before eleven. Now, somewhat to their bewilderment, they are having to act as hosts to a vast throng of guests, who, with dollars, francs and marks in their pockets and handbags, are the most successful invaders since the Normans ⁴ and considerably more welcome. They come to enjoy the antique and traditional but are often less enchanted by the accommodation and catering, which may share the antiquity. At last, even the surprised tourist industry is beginning to open its eyes. Unfortunately it sees only insoluble problems.

For very many years London has been a business centre with hotel accommodation mainly for visiting businessmen together with other well-to-do travellers and completely inadequate for the swarms of short-stay tourists landing at Heathrow ⁵ or disembarking at Dover ⁶. Some new luxury hotels have soared skywards and a fair number of Victorian ⁷ houses have been combined to form 'private hotels' of standards from the comfortable to the repellent. Most hotels are expensive—beyond the means of ⁸ the young teacher or secretary from abroad. The student on holiday fares worst and often finds his accommodation under the unreliable night sky ⁹.

Every morning the guard is changed at Buckingham Palace ¹⁰ with faultless precision ¹¹ and gay military music. The average spectator, squeezed among thousands of others, can glimpse an occasional bearskin and touch of scarlet and at least enjoy the music. Suggestions for a second performance later in the day have been scotched by the guards' acid comment, 'We're doing a job, not acting as performing seals ¹².' It has also been suggested that visitors should be whisked ¹³ in a given time in groups through Westminster Abbey ¹⁴ to relieve the congestion there and the same would apply to ¹⁵ the equally-crowded St Paul's ¹⁶ and the Tower ¹⁷. A vast football crowd ¹⁸ ambles along Oxford Street and surges through the shops there, so that the Londoner leaves the field free for ¹⁹ provincials, Americans, Australasians ²⁰ and a babel ²¹ of exotic tongues.

As a second Westminster Abbey is impracticable and the glamour of (in fact) a slightly seedy Oxford Street remains unrivalled, this problem associated with tourism is indeed insoluble. Tourists are reminded of the charm of the West Country ²², the romance of Scotland ²³, the historical interest of Stratford ²⁴, Canterbury ²⁵ and Cambridge ²⁶ but to the once-in-a-lifetime visitor from Kansas City ²⁷ or Adelaide ²⁸, London will obviously remain the three-day

magnet²⁹. Other European capitals probably share these problems, and the homeward-bound traveller must revel in swinging his arms, expanding his chest and having³⁰ time and space to examine and actually enjoy his surroundings.

New words and expressions

- slumber v. sleep, esp. peacefully 安睡
 pub n. (=public house) 酒店
 bewilderment /bi'wildəmənt/ n. confusion 迷惑, 混乱
 mark n. the German unit of money 马克(德国货币单位)
 invader /in'veidə/ n. a person that invades 入侵者, 拥入者
 antique /æn'ti:k/ a. old, old-fashioned 古老的, 古风的
 antiquity /æn'tikwiti/ n. the customs, events, things of ancient times 古风, 古事, 古迹
 cater /'keɪtə/ v. provide food and service 提供膳食与服务
 well-to-do a. rich, wealthy 富裕的
 swarm n. a crowd 大群, 群众
 disembark /disim'bɑ:k/ v. go on shore from a ship 离船上岸
 soar v. rise or fly upward high into the air 高耸, 高飞
 repellent a. causing great dislike 令人生厌的
 fare /fɛə/ v. get on 生活, 过日子
 spectator n. observer, onlooker 旁观者, 观众
 bearskin /'beəskin/ n. a guard's high black fur hat (英国卫兵的)黑皮高帽
 scarlet /'skɑ:lɪt/ n. (英国陆军军官等的)红制服; 深红, 腥红
 acotch /skɔ:tʃ/ v. crush 粉碎, 戳穿(谣言等), 制止
 acid /'æsid/ a. sour 酸味的; 尖刻的
 seal n. 海豹
 whisk v. move rapidly 飞奔, 急动
 congestion /kən'dʒestʃən/ n. an overcrowded condition 拥挤
 amble v. walk slowly 慢步
 surge n. a forward movement like a wave 蜂拥, 波动
 provincial /prə'vɪnʃəl/ n. an inhabitant of the provinces 外省人, 省内居民
 exotic /eg'zɒtɪk/ a. foreign 外国的, 异国情调的
 glamour /'glæmə/ n. mysterious charm 魅力, 魔力
 seedy a. shabby 破旧的, 破烂的
 unrivalled /ʌn'raɪvəld/ a. having no rival 无比的, 无双的, 至高无上的
 romance /rəu'mæns/ n. a series of unusual adventures, a love story 传奇事迹, 风流韵事
 homeward-bound a. tending towards home (指船)开回本国的, 返航的

a vast throng of	a crowd of 大群
be enchanted by/with	under the spell of 被……迷住
open one's eyes	make sb realize the whole truth 使……认清
a fair number of	a great number of 相当数量的
a touch of	a slight amount or degree 少许, 微量
a babel of	a scene of noise and confusion 一片……嘈杂声
remind of	cause to have a memory of 使人想到
revel in	enjoy greatly 沉迷于, 酷爱

- 1 **a nation of shop-keepers**
'小店主国家', '经营小店的民族', 此语出自 A. Smith (1723-90) 的小说《原富》, 后被用作英国人的绰号。
- 2 **it has been they who ...**
这是一种强语势用法, 强调的对象是 they (指 British), 句中的 who 也可用 that 替代, 译作“正是他们……”。
- 3 **slumbered in atmosphere and inefficiency**
atmosphere = a usually pleasant feeling of the past derived from one's surroundings, 这里是说明当时英国的旅馆仍陶醉于旧时的悠闲气氛之中, 生意萧条, 远不能满足接待游客的需要。
- 4 **the Normans**
a native of Normandy, 指法国西部的诺曼底人, 1066 年曾侵占英格兰。
- 5 **Heathrow**
希斯罗机场, 为伦敦的首要机场, 位于伦敦市西郊。
- 6 **Dover**
多佛, 英格兰东南海岸肯特州的一个海港城市, 为英国通向欧洲大陆的重要港口。
- 7 **Victorian**
'维多利亚时代的', '具有维多利亚时代特征的', 是派生于 Victoria 的形容词。Victoria (1819-1901); Queen of the UK and (from 1876) Empress of India.
- 8 **beyond the means of**
'超出...的负担能力', '为...(在经济上)所无法承受', means 意为'金钱', '财富', 整个介词短语用来补充说明旅馆花费昂贵的程度。
- 9 **under the unreliable night sky**
'夜宿于四无屏蔽的露天地里', 源自短语 under the open sky (露天)。
- 10 **Buckingham Palace**
白金汉宫(英国皇宫), 原为白金汉公爵所建(1703 年), 故而得名。
- 11 **with faultless precision**
= moving with perfect control and accuracy.
- 12 **We are doing ..., not acting as ...**
'我们在此执行任务, 不是在充当表演把戏的海豹', not acting = we are not acting; performing 为形容词, 意为'表演玩艺儿的'。
- 13 **a whisk**
= a kitchen utensil used for beating mixtures; it is moved quickly, as the visitors would be.
- 14 **Westminster Abbey** /'westmɪnstə 'æbi/
an important church in Westminster, London 威斯敏斯特教堂, 又译作'西敏寺', 在英国很著名。
- 15 **the same would apply to**
'这同样也适用于...' the same 是指前面的 it has also suggested that ... 所叙内容。
- 16 **St Paul's**
= St Paul's Cathedral, 圣保罗教堂。
It is the largest Protestant (新教的, 耶稣教的) church in England. Its dome is a well-known London landmark; the church contains the Wellington monument, and the Whispering Gallery, in the dome.

17 Tower

=Tower of London, 伦敦塔, 泰晤士河北岸的一组建筑物, 原桥头古堡曾充作宫殿及囚禁政治犯的英格国家大监狱, 现用作兵器库及博物馆。

18 a vast football crowd

= actually a crowd of shoppers, but (apparently) as big as a crowd watching a football match.

19 the Londoner leaves the field free for

‘伦敦人只好把这块场所让给…去活动’,leaves the field free 是个动词后接复合宾语的结构。

20 Australasians /əstrə'leɪʒiənz/

= people from Australia and New Zealand.

21 a babel

derived from the Tower of Babel, during the building of which, according to the Bible, everyone started speaking different languages.

源自圣经中的一个典故,据旧约创世纪:古巴比伦人欲在巴别城建一可通天庭之高塔,上帝责其狂妄而令建塔者各操不同语言,彼此互不了解,因之该塔无法建成。

22 West Country

refers to the countryside in the western part of England.

23 Scotland

(英国的)苏格兰, a country in the north of Great Britain, a division of the United Kingdom.

24 Stratford

=Stratford-on-Avon, 斯特拉福, 英格兰 Warwickshire 郡一城镇, 滨临 Avon 河, 为莎士比亚出生及埋葬之地。

25 Canterbury

坎特伯雷, 英格兰东南部 Kent 郡一城市, 那里有久负盛名的教堂, 为中世纪英国宗教圣地。坎特伯雷大主教即为英格兰教会大主教。

26 **Cambridge** /'keimbridʒ/

剑桥, 英格兰名城, 为 Cambridgeshire 郡首府, 因剑桥大学而闻名。

27 Kansas City

堪萨斯城,美国 'Kansas' 州东北部一城镇,另在美国 'Missouri' 州西部也有一同名城市。

28 **Adelaide** /'ædəleɪd/

阿得雷德,澳洲南部一城市,为南澳大利亚首府。

29 remain the three-day magnet

仍不失为一个具有相当吸引力的旅游胜地。magnet 原意为‘磁铁’,作者在这里运用一种形象比喻的夸张笔法,把伦敦比作‘磁吸力能持续三日之久的磁铁’,以突出它对游客的吸引力。

30 revel in swinging ..., expanding ... and having

‘swinging’, ‘expanding’ 和 ‘having’ 在结构上是三个并列的动名词, 作介词 ‘in’ 的宾语。

参考译文

英国人可能早就是一个精于商道的民族,但转而经营旅游业却为时甚晚。近百年来都是英国人外出旅游,而他们本国的旅店却懒散懈怠,生意萧条,连小酒馆也在入夜十一点以前就关门停业了。如今,令人有些手

足无措的是,他们正不得不尽地主之谊来接待纷至沓来的,口袋和提包装着美元、法朗和马克的众多游客。这些游客是自诺曼底人入侵英国以来的最成功的‘入侵者’,而且备受欢迎。他们来此意在欣赏这里的古老和传统习俗,对所提供的食宿接待却往往缺乏浓厚的兴趣,尽管这种食宿接待也不乏古色古香的味道。最终,连感到惊诧的旅游业也如梦方醒,可惜,它面临的尽是一些十分棘手的难题。

多年来,伦敦一直是一个商业中心,它具有主要供来访商人及其他富有游客享用的宾馆设施,却根本不足以接待在希思罗机场着陆或是在多佛港上岸作短期停留的众多游客。一些新建的豪华宾馆高耸入云,同时还有数量可观的维多利亚女王时期的房屋已形成规格不一的‘私营宾馆’,其中有的条件舒适,有的令人生厌。大多数宾馆收费都很昂贵,实为海外来游的年轻教师或秘书在经济上所难以承受。来此度假的学生住宿条件最差,往往就在无所依靠的夜空下风餐露宿。

每天清晨,白金汉宫前卫兵都在明快的军乐声中准确无误地交班换岗。一般的观众,簇拥在成千上万的人群当中,偶尔可以瞥见卫兵头上的黑皮高帽,并可隐约见到他们身穿的鲜红军装,至少是可以欣赏到演奏的乐曲。对于要求当天晚些时候再作一次表演的建议,卫兵们尖酸刻薄地予以回绝:“我们是在值勤,而不是充当表演把戏的海豹。”还有人建议,游客应在指定时间内分批快速通过威斯敏斯特教堂,以缓解那里的阻塞现象,对同样拥挤的圣保罗大教堂及伦敦塔也应如此。就象足球观众那样密集的人群沿着牛津大街徐缓行进,如浪潮一般涌进街道两旁的商店,以致伦敦人只得把这一地区让给了外地人、美洲人、澳大利亚人、以及操各种异国语言的嘈嘈杂杂的人们。

再兴建一座威斯敏斯特教堂是不切实际的,况且(实际上)稍显破旧的牛津大街所具有的魅力依旧举世无双。因此,这一因旅游业而引起的问题实在无法解决。现已提醒游客去领略西部乡村的妩媚风光,苏格兰的传奇色彩,及斯特拉特福、坎特伯雷和剑桥的名胜古迹。然而,对于来自堪萨斯城或阿特雷德市的那些平生仅有一次机会的来访者来说,伦敦显然仍将是一个具有相当吸引力的地方。其它欧洲国家的首都可能也有这类问题,因此,返程回国的游客必定会为能挥动双臂、舒展胸怀及有时间和空间来环顾并真正领略周围的景物而纵情欢跃。

Metaphors(隐喻)

The following words are not to be understood literally or exactly but a certain quality or meaning expressed by the word is being referred to. The tourist industry is beginning to *open its eyes*, which it can hardly do literally. The suggestion is that after a long period of inertia, attention is being paid to what is happening.

Here are some other examples of metaphors in the passage:

their own hotels have *slumbered*

the guards' *acid* comment

a vast *football* crowd

the three-day *magnet*

Comment on the suitability of the metaphor in each case.

Prepositions

Notice the following:

to their bewilderment (surprise, delight, etc.);

act as hosts; inadequate *for* the swarms; *on* holiday;

in a given time (but; start at a given time);
the same would apply to St Paul's; the tourists are reminded of the charm;
the traveller must revel in swinging his arms.

Word distinctions

What is a *comment* and what is a *commentary*?

amble, walk, strut, stride, stroll, saunter, tramp, plod

- (a) The tired farm-worker _____ home.
- (b) The horse _____ slowly.
- (c) They _____ forty miles in search of work.
- (d) The pompous(自 负 的) official _____ arrogantly(傲慢地).
- (e) Couples _____ by lazily.
- (f) He _____ through the town enjoying the sunshine.
- (g) He _____ out vigorously and angrily.
- (h) He _____ because the bus had gone.

Short answers of one sentence

The following questions, based on the reading passage, should be answered in complete sentences but not much information is needed. Your answer should however be expressed in your own words and not those of the book. This is important.

- 1 How has the tourist situation changed in Britain recently?
- 2 Why are the tourists welcome? (Do *not* begin the answer with 'Because'.)
- 3 Why are the tourists 'less enchanted by the accommodation'?
- 4 Why is the tourist industry 'surprised'?
- 5 What is suggested about the shape of the new luxury hotels?
- 6 What difficulties in finding accommodation face many visitors to London?
- 7 Why do people have difficulty in enjoying the Changing of the Guard?
- 8 What suggestion has been made about how to reduce overcrowding in Westminster Abbey?
- 9 Why do Londoners avoid Oxford Street?
- 10 Why does the homeward-bound traveller revel in 'swinging his arms and expanding his chest'?

Longer answers to questions

Three essentials

- 1 Keep within the number of words stated.
The maximum may not be exceeded, but this figure also suggests a minimum. Not more than 70 suggests that 40 or even 50 words would be too few, as not enough material is being included.
- 2 Use only information taken from the passage.
But make sure you include all the relevant information. Check all through the passage to see that everything is in your answer.
Consider, however, if all you have extracted is really relevant. This assessment of relevance demands careful reading and thinking.
- 3 Express the material from the passage in your own words.
Do not go to extremes in trying to do this. 'A farmer' need not become 'a cultivator' or 'an earthquake' 'a violent convulsion of the earth'. A single word of this kind may of course be retained when there is no suitable equivalent. But longer word groups do not appear in their original form. Usually they merely