

AN ENGLISH READING COURSE FOR COMPREHENSION & SPEED

高等学校教材



北京师范学院 韩志先 贺慧声 吴京汭 主编



英语阅读教程



Higher Education Press

An English Reading Course
for Comprehension & Speed 3

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内 容 提 要

本书为《英语阅读教程》第三分册,包括10单元,40篇课文。课文内容多为文艺小说、人物传记、历史故事、宗教传说等,也有一些科技文章。课文长度950—1200词之间。

本书练习设计精巧,形式多样:阅读文之前有提示性的问题;阅读课文之后有选择题、填空题、词汇练习题;每单元后还有一篇速读短文和针对短文的选择题,以检查学生的阅读速度和理解能力;同时,每单元中还有专门讲解阅读技能和词汇知识的部分,并配有相应的练习。

书后附有参考答案。

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编者说明

《英语阅读教程》第三册可供大专及师范院校英语本科及其他专业学生二年级上学期(或下学期)泛读使用。本书选材和编写的指导思想与前二册相同,唯形式上稍有变化:(1)阅读指导中的生词不再加注释,而是要求学生自己查阅字典,以增强学生使用字典的能力;(2)填空(Cloze Test)将课文词汇和结构词练习综合在一段短文中,锻炼学生综合运用词汇和语法知识的能力;(3)词汇练习分两部分:(a)根据所给的词义,在课文中找出相应的单词;(b)选择恰当的词义,增强对一词多义的认识和运用。

本册课文长度为950—1200词,扩大词汇量为800个,其中复用词480个。课文词汇在4000基本词之内。测试题长度为150—180词左右,阅读速度要求不低于每分钟70词,理解正确率平均应在80%以上。

参加本书编写工作的有陈洪、王小平、杨阳、王伟、刘北利等同志。我院英语专家谢德夫妇对全书进行了审校。

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Unit I Texts 1 — 4

IA READING FOR COMPREHENSION AND SPEED

1.1 READING GUIDE TO TEXT 1

(a) Look up the following words in your dictionary. Try to find their proper meanings in the context.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1) rumble (2) | 5) musket (6) |
| 2) recruit (3) | 6) outnumber (10) |
| 3) errand (4) | 7) nickname (10) |
| 4) accomplishment (6) | 8) undersize (10) |
- accomplish

Proper Nouns and Special Terms:

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| 1) Ohio (1) | (美国) 俄亥俄州 |
| 2) Kentucky (4) | (美国) 肯塔基州 |
| 3) Tennessee (9) | (美国) 田纳西州 |
| 4) Texas (11) | (美国) 得克萨斯州 |
| 5) Arlington Cemetery (11) | 阿灵顿公墓 (在华盛顿附近) |
| 6) Union forces (6) | 北部联军 |
| 7) Confederate troops (7) | 南部联军 |
| 8) colonel (9) | 上校 |
| 9) sergeant (9) | 中士 |
| 10) major general (11) | 少将 |

(b) Glance over the text quickly ONCE and see if you can answer the following questions.

- 1) How did Johnny Clem become a drummer boy?
- 2) Why was his name entered upon the Roll of Honor?
- 3) What happened to Johnny after the war?

1.2 TEXT

JOHNNY SHILOH

DIRECTIONS: Read the text well enough so that you can answer questions about it. When you finish reading, write down your reading time on the SCOREBOARD.

- 1 Johnny Clem was small for his age, but what he lacked in size he more than made up for in courage and determination. This was something that his friends in Newark, Ohio, soon recognized. It was something that his fellow soldiers in the Union army, and the troops of the enemy too, were to learn.
- 2 By the time Johnny Clem was nine, the rumbling of the great Civil War was heard in Ohio. The United States was divided on important issues. It was splitting into two great camps — North and



South. All across the country, people hotly argued the issues of slavery and states' rights. Did the Southern states have the right to go against President Lincoln's decisions? Should anyone keep slaves? Would Americans really fight Americans? Wherever he went, the lad heard excited talk and saw soldiers drilling in the public square. The states were gathering their forces for war. Such drama stirred young Johnny's thoughts. He was not content to stand idly by while the able-bodied men of Newark marched off to war. He longed to be doing something himself.

3 One day Johnny told his startled family that he, too, was going to war — as a drummer boy. The father thought very little about it. He thought that it was just boyish dreaming. But Johnny had made up his mind. He went to the recruiting officer and offered himself as a drummer boy. The officer looked at the small boy with interest, but the idea of taking a boy of nine to fight the enemy was unthinkable. He hesitated, but he said no.

4 Johnny did not take no for an answer. On May 24, 1861, he tagged along with the troops as they were boarding the train at the Newark station to go to camp in Covington, Kentucky. He hopped aboard the train without anyone noticing him and hid until the train reached Covington. In the camp he began making himself useful to the soldiers in every possible way. He was small and likable. And he was so helpful in running errands for them that the men became fond of the lad. Then the time came for them to leave camp and move out for the front. They were sad at the thought of leaving Johnny behind.

5 By that time Johnny's father had found out that his runaway son was in Covington. He went there to get him. Johnny slipped away from his father as they were returning home, jumped off the train, and went back to camp. Johnny knew what he wanted. Johnny's father realized then that it was useless to stop his son, and he returned home alone.

6 The accomplishments of this boy warrior are unbelievable. He started out as a drummer, but eventually he exchanged the drum for a musket. He stayed with the Union forces through most of the war. At Shiloh, where more than ten thousand Union soldiers fell, he earned the name Johnny Shiloh. It came from his standing with General Grant during the most furious part of the fighting.

7 On the first day of the Battle of Shiloh, Confederate troops almost destroyed Grant's forces. But the general managed to hold his ground. In the battle the Confederate commander, Johnson, was killed. The next day, with more men, Grant forced the Southerners to retreat. This battle was one of the first of the bloody western campaign.

8 Johnny saw action in all the major battles of the western campaign. He served at Perryville, Stone's River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Kennesaw Mountain, and

Peach Tree Creek. Not until May 13, 1863, was Johnny enlisted — in the 22d Michigan Volunteer Infantry. By that time he had gone through two years of hard fighting. He was only eleven years old.

9. One of the fiercest battles of the war took place at Chickamauga. The Union army was pursuing the Southern forces across Tennessee. Suddenly the Southerners stopped. They had received more troops, and now they outnumbered their pursuers. They turned on the Union forces and attacked them savagely. Johnny, now only twelve, stood in the thick of the fight. He shot a Confederate colonel right from his horse. For his courage in the bloody battle, Johnny's name was entered upon the Roll of Honor, and he was promoted to the rank of sergeant. Soon the boy became an aide to General George H. Thomas.

10. General Thomas had been the only Union general to hold his lines in the battle of Chickamauga. For this he was nicknamed the Rock of Chickamauga. The general took a special fatherly interest in young Johnny. Johnny fought alongside him in many battles, including the Battle of Nashville. This battle was won by the North, and all but ended the war in the West. Truly, this is an amazing war record for a boy who was only thirteen when the war ended, and undersized at that.

11. After the war Johnny went home to Newark and finished high school. He was given a commission in the United States Army by President Grant. In 1937 he died at San Antonio, Texas, a retired major general. The man who started out his military career as a runaway drummer boy of nine had served the United States Army for almost three-quarters of a century. He lies buried in Arlington Cemetery, near the grave of his good friend General Philip Sheridan, and close to the monument of his fatherly leader, General George H. Thomas.

(906 words)

Now, enter your reading time and reading speed (words per minute) on the SCOREBOARD.

SCOREBOARD

		Number Correct	
Reading Time	_____	Comprehension	_____
	Minutes Seconds	Cloze Test	_____
Reading Speed	_____	Vocabulary	_____
	Words per Minute		

1.3 COMPREHENSION

DIRECTIONS: Answer these questions without looking back at the text. Choose the best answer to each question. Work carefully; try to earn a score of 9 correct.

- 1) Johnny Clem went off to war when he was
- A. nine.
 - B. eleven.
 - C. thirteen.

- served as
- A. chief drummer.
 - B. a commissioned officer.
 - C. aide to a general.

- 2) During the last part of the war Johnny

- 3) As soon as the war was over, Johnny

- A. went back to school.
B. became a professional soldier.
C. left the army for good.
- 4) Johnny was stirred to join the army by
A. his father's joining.
B. the recruiting officer's arguments.
C. the talk of war all around him.
- 5) Johnny moved stealthily aboard the troop train because
A. he didn't want his father to see him.
B. the recruiting officer had refused him.
C. he was afraid of the soldiers.
- 6) The name Johnny Shiloh was given to him because he
A. fought bravely at the Battle of Shiloh.
B. worked with a general.
C. started out at Camp Shiloh.
- 7) Johnny fought in
A. what was then the West.
B. the Deep South.
C. the Far West.
- 8) Johnny's war record was
A. outstanding for a young boy, but average for an adult.
B. average regardless of age.
C. outstanding regardless of age.
- 9) The success of Johnny's career was due to his
A. determination.
B. strength and size.
C. constant obedience.

Now, correct your answers and count the number you got right. Enter the number on the SCOREBOARD.

1.4 CLOZE TEST

DIRECTIONS: Fill in each of the following blanks either with a word concerning the subject-matter or with a word necessary to complete the sentence structure. Try to use words in the text. A score of 16 correct is good.

Though Johnny Clem was small for his age, his extraordinary courage and determination was something that his friends soon recognized. It was also something 3 that his fellow soldiers and the enemy troops were to learn.

By at 4 when the time Johnny was nine, the rumbling of the American Civil War was 5 in his hometown. He longed to do something 6 himself. Since he was 1 on 7 young to recruit, he slipped away from home and went with the Union Army. He started as 8 a drummer boy and saw action in all the major battles 9 of the Western Campaign. It was at Shiloh, where 10 more than ten thousand soldiers fell, that 11 he earned himself the name Johnny Shiloh. For 12 his courage in the bloody battle at Chickamauga Johnny's name 13 was entered upon the Roll of Honor. At the age of twelve he was promoted to 14 the rank of sergeant. Soon he became an 15 aide to General George H. Thomas. After 16 the war, Johnny went back home and finished 17 high school at Newark. He died in 1937, a retired 18 major general, who 19 had served in the U.S. Army for almost seventy-five 20 years.

Now, check your answers and see how many words you filled in correctly.
Count the number of correct answers and enter it on the SCOREBOARD.

1.5 VOCABULARY

(a) Often you can tell the meaning of a word from other words and ideas in the story.

DIRECTIONS: In the paragraph (number given) find the word that best fits the meaning below. Write the word.

- 1) great firmness in carrying out a purpose (1) determination
 2) a young man (2) lad
 3) jumped aboard (4) hopped
 4) full of wild anger (6) furious
 5) raised to a more important or responsible job or rank (9) promote
 6) causing great surprise (10) amazing
 7) rank in the army (11) major general commission

(b) A word may have more than one meaning. Its meaning depends on the way it is used.

DIRECTIONS: Look back at the paragraph and see how the word in italics is used. Decide which of the three meanings fits best. Write A, B, or C.

8) *fierce* (9)

- A. angry
 B. extremely violent
 C. wild

C. cruel and violent

11) *thick* (9)

- A. having a large number of units close together
 B. most crowded part
 C. part where there is greatest activity

9) *pursue* (9)

- A. to follow in an effort to catch, or kill
 B. to make continual efforts to gain
 C. to be busy with

12) *grave* (11)

- A. the place in the ground where a dead person is buried
 B. death
 C. being serious

10) *savagely* (9)

- A. uncivilized, wild
 B. rude

Now, check your answers and see how many you got right. Count the number of correct answers and enter it on the SCOREBOARD.

2.1 READING GUIDE TO TEXT 2

(a) Look up the following words in your dictionary. Try to find their proper meanings in the context.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1) pirate (2) | 6) attic (8) |
| 2) sack (2) | 7) inscribe (8) |
| 3) diver (6) | inscription |
| dive (6) | 8) poke (9) |
| 4) cannon (6) | 9) musty (10) |
| 5) ingot (6) | |

Proper Nouns:

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| 1) Gulf of Mexico (2) | 墨西哥湾 |
| 2) Panama (6) | 巴拿马 |
| 3) Connecticut (12) | (美国) 康涅狄格州 |

(b) Glance over the text quickly ONCE and see if you can answer the following questions.

- 1) Why do many people not report their treasure finds?
- 2) What story is usually behind a treasure map?
- 3) Apart from a treasure map, what else can lead to a treasure find?

2.2 TEXT

TRUE TALES OF PIRATE TREASURE

DIRECTIONS: Read the text well enough so that you can answer questions about it. When you finish reading, write down your reading time on the SCOREBOARD.

- 1 Buried treasure is scattered over every part of the United States. Why don't people find it? As a matter of fact, a great deal of buried treasure is found — much more than we ever hear about. People who find treasure have a habit of keeping it to themselves. Either they are afraid that others might claim it, or they want to avoid paying taxes on it. There are perhaps a dozen unreported treasure finds for each one reported.
- 2 Florida has probably yielded more buried treasure than any other part of the United States. The Gulf of Mexico used to be flooded with pirates preying on Spanish ships. Often they were unable to dispose of their robbed treasure immediately. They packed it in chests or sacks and buried it in secret hiding places on the shore. Often they drew a map of the area so that they could come back later and know where to dig.
- 3 Every once in a while such a map is found. Not long ago a boat was seen landing some men near Jupiter Inlet, Florida. They were carrying surveying instruments. After two days of work, the men were seen dragging a heavy chest to the shore and loading it in their boat. Then they sailed away, leaving a gaping hole, the bottom of which was clearly marked with the outline of a rusty chest. By some means or other they must have found an old treasure map.
- 4 All treasure is not found packed in chests. A Miami man, E. C. Cole, was digging a ditch on his property near the sea. He came upon some burned and rotten timbers. Digging further, he dug up several pieces of metal that had been melted. They turned out to be gold and silver. Probably a ship had been wrecked and burned there, and the coins had melted in the heat of the fire.
- 5 Harry Gilbert, a fisherman, found an old rotted goatskin bag while he was walking on a Florida beach. It broke open when he touched it, and out spilled about \$80,000 in Spanish coins.



- 6 Arthur McKee, a deep-sea diver, was searching for old Spanish cannon off Key Largo. He spied a wrecked ship on a coral reef. He dived down and brought up three coral-covered silver ingots that weighed about seventy pounds each. The Smithsonian Institution identified the bars as having come from a mine in Panama.
- 7 One of the largest finds in Florida was made by William F. Sneed, Jr., a hotel operator. He claimed to have found treasure at the mouth of the Suwannee River, in water sixteen feet deep. The chest contained 4500 gold pieces and 3500 silver pieces. Two treasure ships are supposed to have gone down in the Suwannee. Sneed's find may have come from one of them.
- 8 Pirates buried treasure in places other than Florida. Around 1900, George Benner of Middlesex, Vermont, found an old map in an attic. The area it showed was Boothbay Harbor and the Kennebec River in Maine. Inscribed on it were these instructions:

Stand abreast quirtsbolder bring top in line with hill n 1/2m it lise 12 fathoms near big trees under stone

- 9 Benner went to Boothbay Harbor. Some distance up the Kennebec River he found an enormous round rock. He followed the treasure directions. With an iron bar he poked into the ground until he hit something hard. It was a large stone, and under it was a second stone. Benner dug down several feet and found a metal chest. Its top was rusted and caved in, but its contents were still untouched. It contained gold and silver coins, a string of pearls, and a diamond cross.
- 10 In 1910, Dr. Joseph S. Wooten of Austin, Texas, found a musty piece of goatskin while exploring a cave in the Rio Grande region. The goatskin proved to be a map of the Gulf Coast, with all the lettering done in French. A cross marked the spot where a chest belonging to the pirate Jean Laffite was buried. The map was signed by Joni Benuit, one of the pirate's men.
- 11 Dr. Wooten spent several months following the Texas shore until he found a piece of land that looked like the one on the map. It was Matagorda Island, one of a long chain of islands near Corpus Christi. With two other men as partners, Wooten made a careful search of the island. Finally he found two heavy chests containing \$86,000 in gold and silver coins, as well as a lot of almost worthless jewels and valuables. There is little doubt that this, too, was part of the treasure of the famed Laffite. If but a tenth of the tales about the Laffite treasure are true, there is plenty more still to be found.
- 12 One never knows just what strange reasons will lead men to hunt for treasure. Captain Josiah

Merrill found a pirate treasure chest filled with gold coins on Pilot Island, Connecticut. He said its location had been revealed to him in dreams.

- 13 It can pay to be curious, too. Some boys who were just poking around in a vacant lot in Monterey, California, uncovered a can of gold coins worth \$16,000. It is amazing how much treasure is actually found by boys who like to dig-around in out-of-the-way places. You too may search for treasure or come across it by accident. It is hidden somewhere; all you have to do is to find it.

(910 words)

Now, enter your reading time and reading speed (words per minute) on the SCOREBOARD.

SCOREBOARD

Reading Time _____	Comprehension _____
Minutes Seconds	Cloze Test _____
Reading Speed _____	Vocabulary _____
Words per Minute	

2.3 COMPREHENSION

DIRECTIONS: Answer these questions without looking back at the text. Choose the best answer to each question. Work carefully; try to earn a score of 9 correct.

- It is impossible to tell how much buried treasure has been found because
 - no one has tried to keep a record.
 - many people do not report their finds.
 - it is scattered over wide areas.
- A law states that
 - treasure hunters must have permits.
 - a person who finds treasure must return it to its original owner.
 - taxes must be paid on treasure finds.
- Pirates usually buried treasure so that
 - it would be kept safe.
 - they would be rid of it permanently.
 - they would have money handy in many different places.
- Florida has a lot of buried treasure because it
 - has a warm climate.
 - is located on the Gulf of Mexico.
 - did not have any laws during pirate days.
- Most of the treasure described in this story was found by
 - professional treasure hunters.
 - deep-sea divers.
 - amateur treasure hunters.
- The treasures in the selection were all
 - originally pirate treasures.
 - found in chests.
 - valuable.
- Treasure is often found by
 - following old treasure maps.
 - accident.
 - Both A and B.
- On the subject of the Laffite treasure, the writer thinks that
 - all of it is priceless.

- B. everything valuable has been unearthed.
C. more of value may turn up someday.

- find buried treasure today, he would answer
A. "Most likely."
B. "It is doubtful."
C. "No."

9) If you asked the author whether you could

Now, correct your answers and count the number you got right. Enter the number on the SCOREBOARD.

2.4 CLOZE TEST

DIRECTIONS: Fill in each of the following blanks either with a word concerning the subject-matter or a word necessary to complete the sentence structure. A score of 16 correct is good.

People find buried treasure _____ 1 _____ almost every part of the United States. But only _____ 2 _____ than one tenth _____ 3 _____ those treasure finds were ever _____ 4 _____. Perhaps this is why we _____ 5 _____ so little about it. Often buried treasure was found _____ 6 _____ the help of a _____ 7 _____ indicating where some pirates _____ 8 _____ their treasure long ago. Yet, a lot of treasure _____ 9 _____ came to men _____ 10 _____ pure accident. A Miami man found some melted silver and _____ 11 _____ while digging a _____ 12 _____ on his _____ 13 _____ near the sea. Harry Gilbert, a fisherman, ran into a broken bag _____ 14 _____ about \$80,000 in Spanish coins. Sometimes _____ 15 _____ amount of money was found by deep-sea _____ 16 _____. Even little boy's curious poking _____ 17 _____ was rewarded. Once some boys in Monterey, California, uncovered a can of gold coins _____ 18 _____ \$16,000. Captain Josiah Merrill claimed that the location of his treasure find had been revealed to him in _____ 19 _____. According to the writer, it can pay _____ 20 _____ be curious; all you have to do is to find it.

Now, check your answers and see how many words you filled in correctly.
Count the number of correct answers and enter it on the SCOREBOARD.

2.5 VOCABULARY

(a) Often you can tell the meaning of a word from other words and ideas in the story.

DIRECTIONS: In the paragraph (number given) find the word that best fits the meaning below. Write the word.

- 1) attacking for the sake of money and valuables (2) _____
- 2) a large strong box in which valuables are kept (2) _____
- 3) a religious emblem (9) _____
- 4) one that shares in the same activity (11) _____
- 5) place, position (12) _____
- 6) eager to know, or learn (13) _____
- 7) empty; not being used (13) _____

(b) A word may have more than one meaning. Its meaning depends on the way it is used.

DIRECTIONS: Look back at the paragraph and see how the word in *italics* is used. Decide which of the three meanings below fits best. Write A, B, or C.

8) *dispose* (2)

- A. to get rid of
- B. to make ready or willing
- C. to make proper arrangement

C. to rob

9) *rusty* (3)

- A. of the color rust
- B. covered with rust
- C. mostly forgotten

11) *pearl* (9)

- A. a round silver-white gem
- B. the name of a woman
- C. anything pearllike in shape, color, size, or beauty.

10) *wreck* (4)

- A. to destroy
- B. (a ship) lost at sea

12) *lot* (13)

- A. one of a set of objects
- B. one's share
- C. an area of land

Now, check your answers and see how many you got right. Count the number of correct answers and enter it on the SCOREBOARD.