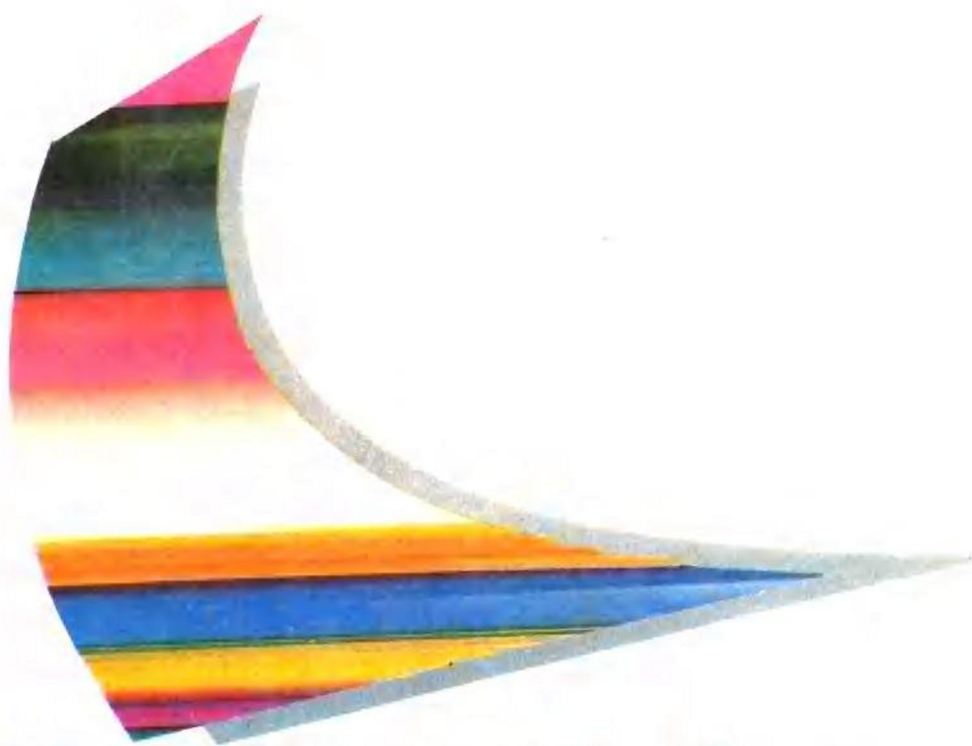


研究生 英语阅读教程

主编:卓如飞 钟群雁



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● 融听·说·读·写·译于一体

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研究生英语阅读教程

ENGLISH READING COURSE FOR POSTGRADUATES

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前 言

《研究生英语阅读教程》是为了满足非英语专业研究生以及具有中级英语水平的各类读者进一步提高英语阅读能力的需要而编写的。

本书是在总结编者多年研究生英语教学经验的基础上,按照国家教委颁布的《研究生英语教学大纲》的要求编写的。可作为高等院校研究生英语精读课教材,也可以作为通过大学英语四级考试的本科生进修英语的教材。全书共20个单元。课文全部选自英美报刊杂志和原著的现代作品,其中有半数文章是经过五年试用,深受师生欢迎而被推荐编入本书的。选材内容兼顾科学性、知识性、趣味性和可读性,而且题材广泛,体裁多样。每个单元安排有阅读课文、词汇表、注释、阅读理解练习、词汇练习、难句意译、完形填空、汉译英、英译汉、阅读理解技巧练习和写作练习等紧扣课文的多样化练习,便于培养读者运用语言技能以提高英语阅读理解水平。

本书具有突出的实践性的特点,是融听、说、读、写、译为一体的应用型教程。每个单元约需6—8学时的讲练时间,学完20课约需150学时。总阅读量40,000个词,学完后可增加新词和短语1500个左右。对常用词、词组、常见语法结构、常见的英语特有的表达法有较高的覆盖率。我们相信,只要教师认真备课,并采取适当的教学方法,加之读者能主动积极地与教师配合,努力研修,就一定会从本书中获得益处,以提高自己的英语阅读理解能力。

本书由吉林大学应用语言学教授卓如飞和研究生英语教研室主任钟群雁同志主编,参编者全部是英语讲师、英美语言文学硕士。但由于编者水平有限,错漏之处在所难免,希望广大读者批评指正,以便今后修订。

编 者

1994年6月20日于吉林大学

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Unit One

I Thought My Last Hour Had Come^①

1. Monday, August 6, 1945, in Hiroshima^②. A few seconds after 8 : 15 A.M., a flash of light, brighter than a thousand suns, shredded the space over the city's center. A gigantic sphere of fire, a prodigious blast, a formidable pillar of smoke and debris rose into the sky: an entire city annihilated as it was going to work, almost vaporized at the blast's point zero, irradiated to death, crushed and swept away. Its thousands of wooden houses were splintered and soon ablaze, its few stone and brick buildings smashed, its ancient temples destroyed, its schools and barracks incinerated just as classes and drills were beginning, its crowded street-cars upended, their passengers buried under the wreckage of streets and alleys crowded with people going about their daily business. A city of 300,000 inhabitants—more, if its large military population was counted, for Hiroshima was headquarters for the southern Japan command. In a flash, much of its population, especially in the center, was reduced to a mash of burned and bleeding bodies, crawling, writhing on the ground in their death agonies, expiring under the ruins of their houses or, soon, roasted in the fire that was spreading throughout the city—or fleeing, half-mad, with the sudden torrent of nightmare-haunted humanity staggering toward the hills, bodies naked and blackened, flayed alive, with charcoal faces and blind eyes.

2. Is there any way to describe the horror and the pity of that hell? Let a victim tell of it. Among the thousand accounts was this one by a Hiroshima housewife, Mrs. Futaba Kitayama, then aged thirty-three, who was struck down 1900 yards—just over a mile—from the point of impact. We should bear in mind that the horrors she described could be multiplied a hundred fold in the future.

3. "I was in Hiroshima, that morning of August 6. I had joined a team of women who, like me, worked as volunteers in cutting firepaths against incendiary raids by demolishing whole rows of houses. My husband, because of a raid alert the previous night, had stayed at the *Chunichi* (*Central Japan Journal*), where he worked.

4. "Our group had passed the Tsurumi bridge, Indian-file, when there was an alert; an enemy plane appeared all alone, very high over our heads. Its silver wings shone brightly in the sun. A woman exclaimed, 'Oh, look—a parachute!' I turned toward where she was pointing, and just at that moment a shattering flash filled the whole sky.

5. "Was it the flash that came first, or the sound of the explosion, tearing up my insides? I don't remember. I was thrown to the ground, pinned to the earth, and immediately the world began to collapse around me, on my head, my shoulders. I couldn't see anything. It was completely dark. I thought my last hour had come. I thought of my three children, who had been

evacuated to the country to be safe from the raids. I couldn't move; debris kept falling, beams and tiles piled up on top of me.

6. "Finally I did manage to crawl free. There was a terrible smell in the air. Thinking the bomb that hit us might have been a yellow phosphorus incendiary like those that had fallen on so many other cities, I rubbed my nose and mouth hard with a *tenugui* (a kind of towel) I had at my waist. To my horror, I found that the skin of my face had come off in the towel. Oh! The skin on my hands, on my arms, came off too. From elbow to fingertips, all the skin on my right arm had come loose and was hanging grotesquely. The skin of my left hand fell off too, the five fingers, like a glove.

7. "I found myself sitting on the ground, prostrate. Gradually I registered that all my companions had disappeared. What had happened to them? A frantic panic gripped me, I wanted to run, but where? Around me was just debris, wooden framing, beams and roofing tiles; there wasn't a single landmark left.

8. "And what had happened to the sky, so blue a moment ago? Now it was as black as night. Everything seemed vague and fuzzy. It was as though a cloud covered my eyes and I wondered if I had lost my senses. I finally saw the Tsurumi bridge and I ran headlong toward it, jumping over the piles of rubble. What I saw under the bridge then horrified me.

9. "People by the hundreds were flailing in the river. I couldn't tell if they were men or women; they were all in the same state; their faces were puffy and ashen, their hair tangled, they held their hands raised and, groaning with pain, threw themselves into the water. I had a violent impulse to do so myself, because of the pain burning through my whole body. But I can't swim and I held back.

10. "Past the bridge, I looked back to see that the whole Hachobori district had suddenly caught fire, to my surprise, because I thought only the district I was in had been bombed. As I ran, I shouted my children's names. Where was I going? I have no idea, but I can still see the scenes of horror I glimpsed here and there on my way.

11. "A mother, her face and shoulders covered with blood, tried frantically to run into a burning house. A man held her back and she screamed, 'Let me go! Let me go! My son is burning in there!' She was like a mad demon. Under the Kojin bridge, which had half collapsed and had lost its heavy, reinforced-concrete parapets, I saw a lot of bodies floating in the water like dead dogs, almost naked, with their clothes in shreds. At the river's edge, near the bank, a woman lay on her back with her breasts ripped off, bathed in blood. How could such a frightful thing have happened? I thought of the scenes of the Buddhist hell my grandmother had described to me when I was little.

12. "I must have wandered for at least two hours before finding myself on the Eastern military parade ground. My burns were hurting me, but the pain was different from an ordinary burn. It was a dull pain that seemed somehow to come from outside my body. A kind of yellow pus oozed from my hands, and I thought that my face must also be horrible to see.

13. "Around me on the parade ground were a number of grade-school and secondary-school children, boys and girls, writhing in spasms of agony. Like me, they were members

of the anti-air raid volunteer corps. I heard them crying 'Mama! Mama!' as though they'd gone crazy. They were so burned and bloody that looking at them was insupportable. I forced myself to do so just the same, and I cried out in rage, 'Why? Why these children?' But there was no one to rage at and I could do nothing but watch them die, one after the other, vainly calling for their mothers.

14. "After lying almost unconscious for a long time on the parade ground, I started walking again. As far as I could see with my failing sight, everything was in flames, as far as the Hiroshima station and the Atago district. It seemed to me that my face was hardening little by little. I cautiously touched my hands to my cheeks. My face felt as though it had doubled in size. I could see less and less clearly. Was I going blind, then? After so much hardship, was I going to die? I kept on walking anyway and I reached a suburban area.

15. "In that district, farther removed from the center, I found my elder sister alive, with only slight injuries to the head and feet. She didn't recognize me at first, then she burst into tears. In a handcart she wheeled me nearly three miles to the first-aid center at Yaga. It was night when we arrived. I later learned there was a pile of corpses and countless injured there. I spent two nights there, unconscious; my sister told me that in my delirium I kept repeating, 'My children! Take me to my children!'

16. "On August 8, I was carried on a stretcher to a train and transported to the home of relatives in the village of Kasumi. The village doctor said my case was hopeless. My children, recalled from their evacuation refuge, rushed to my side. I could no longer see them; I could recognize them only by smelling their good odor. On August 11, my husband joined us. The children wept with joy as they embraced him.

17. "Our happiness soon ended. My husband, who bore no trace of injury, died suddenly three days later, vomiting blood. We had been married sixteen years and now, because I was at the brink of death myself, I couldn't even rest his head as I should have on the pillow of the dead.

18. "I said to myself, 'My poor children, because of you I don't have the right to die!' And finally, by a miracle, I survived after I had again and again been given up for lost.

19. "My sight returned fairly quickly, and after twenty days I could dimly see my children's features. The burns on my face and hands did not heal so rapidly, and the wounds remained pulpy, like rotten tomatoes. It wasn't until December that I could walk again. When my bandages were removed in January, I knew that my face and hands would always be deformed. My left ear was half its original size. A streak of cheloma, a dark brown swelling as wide as my hand, runs from the side of my head across my mouth to my throat. My right hand is striped with a cheloma two inches wide from the wrist to the little finger. The five fingers on my left hand are now fused at the base..."

New Words

shred [ʃred]	<i>vt.</i> cut or tear into small pieces
gigantic [dʒai'gæntik]	<i>a.</i> unusually large in amount or size
prodigious [prə'didʒəs]	<i>a.</i> very great; colossal
formidable ['fɔ:midəbl]	<i>a.</i> very great and frightening
debris ['debri:]	<i>n.</i> the remains of sth. broken or destroyed
annihilate [ə'naɪəleɪt]	<i>vt.</i> destroy completely
vaporize ['veɪpəraɪz]	<i>vt.</i> change into vapor
irradiate ['ɪreɪdiət]	<i>vt.</i> treat with radiant energy
splinter ['splɪntə]	<i>vt.</i> cause to break into small needle-like pieces
ablaze [ə'bleɪz]	<i>a.</i> on fire
smash [smæʃ]	<i>vt.</i> break violently into small pieces
barracks ['bærəks]	<i>n.</i> a building or group of buildings that soldiers live in
incinerate [ɪn'sɪnəreɪt]	<i>vt.</i> destroy by burning
streetcar ['stri:tka:]	<i>n.</i> (美) 电车; (英) tram
upend [ʌp'end]	<i>vt.</i> set or stand on end
wreckage ['rekɪdʒ]	<i>n.</i> the broken parts of a destroyed thing
alley ['æli]	<i>n.</i> a narrow street
mash [mæʃ]	<i>n.</i> a mixture
crawl [kraʊl]	<i>vi.</i> creep on hands and knees
writhe [raɪð]	<i>vi.</i> twist the body
agony ['ægəni]	<i>n.</i> very great pain or suffering
agonies	<i>n.</i> the struggle often preceding death
expire [ɪks'paɪə]	<i>vi.</i> die
flee [fli:]	<i>vi.</i> escape by hurrying away
torrent ['tɒrənt]	<i>n.</i> a violently rushing stream
nightmare ['naɪtmɛə]	<i>n.</i> a fearful or terrible experience
haunt [haʊnt]	<i>vt.</i> be always in the thoughts of someone
humanity [hju:'mænɪti]	<i>n.</i> human beings generally
stagger ['stæɡə]	<i>vi.</i> move unsteadily on one's feet
flay [fleɪ]	<i>vi.</i> remove the skin from a creature
charcoal ['tʃɑ:kəʊl]	<i>n.</i> 深灰色; 炭
impact ['ɪmpækt]	<i>n.</i> striking; collision
victim ['vɪktɪm]	<i>n.</i> a person sacrificed, injured, or destroyed
volunteer [ˌvɒlən'tɪə]	<i>n.</i> person who offers to do sth.
incendiary [ɪn'sendɪəri]	<i>a.</i> causing fires
raid [reɪd]	<i>n.</i> surprise attack

demolish [di'mɒlɪʃ]	<i>vt.</i> pull or tear down
alert [ə'leɪt]	<i>n.</i> a warning to be ready for danger
Indian-file	<i>n.</i> (walk) in a line
shatter ['ʃætə]	<i>vt.</i> smash; damage badly
evacuate [i'veækjueɪt]	<i>vt.</i> move out of danger
evacuation [i'veækju'eɪʃən]	<i>n.</i> 疏散, 撤离
tile [taɪl]	<i>n.</i> 瓦
phosphorus ['fɒsfərəs]	<i>n.</i> 磷
fingertip ['fɪŋgə,tɪp]	<i>n.</i> the end of a finger
grotesquely [grəʊ'teskli]	<i>ad.</i> frightening; very ugly in appearance
prostrate ['prɒstreɪt]	<i>a.</i> having lost all strength, courage and ability to act, as a result of some awful experience
frantic ['fræntɪk]	<i>a.</i> wildly anxious, afraid
frantically	<i>ad.</i>
panic ['pænik]	<i>n.</i> sudden uncontrolled fear or terror
framing ['freɪmɪŋ]	<i>n.</i> framed work
landmark ['lændmɑ:k]	<i>n.</i> an easily recognizable object by which one can tell one's position
vague [veɪg]	<i>a.</i> not clear in shape or form
fuzzy ['fʌzi]	<i>a.</i> not clear in shape, esp. at the edges
headlong ['hedlɒŋ]	<i>ad.</i> headfirst
rubble ['rʌbl]	<i>n.</i> broken stones or bricks
horrify ['hɒrɪfaɪ]	<i>vt.</i> shock; fill with horror
flail [fleɪl]	<i>vi.</i> wave violently but aimlessly about
puffy ['pʌfi]	<i>a.</i> rather swollen
ashen ['æʃən]	<i>a.</i> ash-coloured; pale grey
tangle ['tæŋɡəl]	<i>vi.</i> twist together in an untidy way
groan [grəʊn]	<i>vt.</i> make a long, low sound because of pain; moan
impulse ['ɪmpʌls]	<i>n.</i> a sudden wish to do sth.
horror ['hɒrə]	<i>n.</i> a strong feeling of fear or dislike
demon ['di:mən]	<i>n.</i> an evil spirit
parapet ['pærəpɪt]	<i>n.</i> 栏杆
breast [brest]	<i>n.</i> bosom
Buddhist ['budɪst]	<i>n.</i> follower of Buddha
pus [pʌs]	<i>n.</i> 脓
ooze [u:z]	<i>vi.</i> flow slowly
spasm ['spæzəm]	<i>n.</i> 突发的一阵; 痉挛
corps [kɔ:]	<i>n.</i> a group of people united in the same activity

insupportable [ˌɪnsəˈpɔːtəbl]	a. unbearable
rage [reɪdʒ]	n. wild uncontrolled anger
	vi. be in a state of rage
vainly ['veɪnli]	ad. uselessly; without a successful result
suburban [səˈbʊːbən]	a. of or in an outer area of a town or city
handcart ['hændkɑːt]	n. 手推车
first-aid [ˌfɜːst'eɪd]	a. 急救的
corpse [kɔːps]	n. a dead body
countless ['kauntlɪs]	a. too many to be counted
delirium [dɪˈlɪrɪəm]	n. an excited dreamy state in serious illness
stretcher ['stretʃə]	n. 担架
refuge ['refjuːdʒ]	n. protection or shelter from danger
odor ['əʊdə]	n. a smell, pleasant or unpleasant
vomit ['vɒmɪt]	vt. throw up through the mouth
miracle ['mɪrəkl]	n. remarkable and surprising event
pulpy ['pʌlpi]	a. 柔软的; 果肉的
bandage ['bændɪdʒ]	n. 绷带
deform [dɪˈfɔːm]	vt. spoil the form or appearance
streak [striːk]	n. a long, thin mark or line
cheloma [kəˈləʊməː]	n. 同 keloid 瘢痕疙瘩; 瘢痕瘤
swelling ['swelɪŋ]	n. 肿, 瘤, 肿胀
fuse [fjuːz]	vi. join or become joined

Phrases & Expressions

tear up	tear into ragged pieces
pile up	form into a mass or large quantity
fall off	become loose and separated from sth.
hold back	make sth. stay in place
rip off	rob; steal
cry out	shout, scream, yell
call for	demand
at the brink of death	very near death
give up for lost	stop believing that someone can be saved from death

Notes

① This excerpt is taken from *I Saw Tokyo Burning* written by Robert Guillain. Robert Guillain

(1908—) is the permanent Tokyo correspondent for the Paris newspaper *Le Monde* and is acknowledged as a world authority on Far Eastern affairs. He is the author of several major books on the Far East, including *The Blue Arts: 6000 Million Chinese Under the Red Flag* (1957), *The Japanese Challenge* (1970), *When China Wakes* (1966), and *I Saw Tokyo Burning* (1981).

②Hiroshima 广岛

Exercises

I. Reading Comprehension

Part One: Topics for Discussion

1. What did the woman and her group see the moment before the impact of the bomb?
2. What physical aftereffects did the woman suffer from the blast?
3. Which incident described by the narrator moved you the most? Why?
4. What do you know about World War II?
5. Do you believe, as some have said, that nuclear war could destroy all of the world's civilizations? How does this belief affect your life?

Part Two: Multiple Choice

1. The primary purpose of the first paragraph is to _____.
 - A. present an objective account of the famous 1945 atom bomb explosion and evokes feelings of terror
 - B. offer an objective description to compare with that of a Hiroshima housewife
 - C. show that the atom bomb explosion in Hiroshima is quite different from the conventional firebombing
 - D. give an eyewitness account of the atom bomb explosion in Hiroshima
2. By quoting what the woman said, the author wants to _____.
 - A. clarify that the description is not made up by him
 - B. purport its stories to be completely detached and authorized
 - C. become increasingly descriptive rather than analytical
 - D. show the authenticity and objectivity of the account
3. Which of the following can be inferred from the text about the citizens of Hiroshima?
 - A. They were not prepared for the coming of any enemy plane.
 - B. They were patriotic and enthusiastic.
 - C. The survivors knew what the bomb was after the explosion.
 - D. They were innocent and unconcerned.
4. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the text?
 - A. Some soldiers in Hiroshima were victims.
 - B. The scene of widespread death and destruction reminded the woman of the Buddhist hell.
 - C. Her temporary blindness lasted about twenty days.

- D. Six months later the woman completely recovered.
5. Which of the following inferences can be made from the information in the text?
- A. About 300, 000 inhabitants in Hiroshima died.
- B. Mrs. Kitayama was cutting firepaths against incendiary raids when the enemy plane came.
- C. She might have thought that she could not survive.
- D. Mrs. Kitayama saw the parachute clearly before the impact of the bomb.

II. Vocabulary

Part One: Replace the underlined part with one of the four given words or phrases that best keeps the meaning of the original sentence.

- The Civil Defense evacuated all inhabitants from the area where the storm was predicted to strike.

A. aided	B. warned
C. notified	D. removed
- The entire area looked like a gigantic rubbish heap.

A. huge	B. medium
C. moderate	D. monumental
- He flew into a rage when the other boy hit him.

A. grief	B. stun
C. terror	D. anger
- I cried out in horror as I saw the man killed.

A. paranoia	B. fear
C. nostalgia	D. stare
- The street was covered with debris from the explosion.

A. ruins	B. trash
C. litter	D. lumber
- She fled away at the first sign of danger.

A. expelled	B. escaped
C. extracted	D. erased
- When I heard about that I nearly smashed the TV set.

A. split	B. chopped
C. shattered	D. torn
- Many modern bullets produce an explosive effect upon impact.

A. striking	B. penetrating
C. landing	D. stroking
- Nobody can stand for long the agony of a severe toothache.

A. pain	B. sufferance
C. plague	D. endurance
- Panic swept through the swimmers as they saw the shark approaching.

A. Stiffness	B. Distress
--------------	-------------

C. Tremor

D. Terror

Part Two: Choose A, B, C or D that best fills in the blank.

1. The medicine and rest will soon _____ your wound.
A. cure
B. treat
C. remedy
D. heal
2. He _____ the name of John, the title of earl, and a reputation for learning.
A. bears
B. enjoys
C. shares
D. possesses
3. Those boys were in bad _____ because they were suspected of stealing.
A. smell
B. odor
C. scent
D. stink
4. Of these thirty-seven couples, thirty-five, _____ my knowledge, are still married, two divorced.
A. by
B. in
C. to
D. against
5. About 56 percent of the world's adult population _____ literate in some language.
A. are
B. is
C. have been
D. has been

Part Three: Complete the following sentences by giving the full spelling of the words in the blanks which have the same meaning as the words in the brackets.

1. I had a sudden i ____ e (a sudden wish to do sth.) to turn around and walk out.
2. Why do painters have to d ____ m (distort) everything they see?
3. The teacher told the lazy careless pupil that it'd be a m ____ e (a wonderful surprising unexpected event) if he passed the examination.
4. We took the v ____ ms (persons suffering harm) of the storm into our house for the night.
5. The unpleasant smell made her feel so sick that she began to v ____ t (throw up through the mouth).
6. The aircraft came down in flames , and the heat f ____ ed (join together) most of the parts together into a solid mass.
7. H ____ ty (people) in bathing suits covered the sand.
8. I saw him s ____ ering (move unsteadily) up the street in a state of intoxication.
9. One v ____ eer (a person who offers to do sth.) is worth two pressed men.
10. They received the a ____ t (warning) at 10 a. m.
11. The vase fell from her hand and sh ____ ed (smash) on the floor.
12. I have not the v ____ est (not clear) notion of where I left my umbrella.
13. He shouldn't have allowed the strings of the parachute to t ____ e (become confused).

14. The wounded men lay there g___ning (cry in pain), with no one to help them.
15. Where can we find r___e (shelter) from the storm?

Part Four: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate expressions given below. Change the forms where necessary.

tear up, pile up, hold back, hold up, call for, call off,
give up for lost, give in, at all costs, at the risk of

1. Yesterday he was seriously wounded in the traffic accident. Now he is _____.
2. The papers she was meant to be reading _____ untouched on her desk.
3. The wreck _____ traffic on the railroad's main line tracks.
4. He phoned me and _____ the appointment _____.
5. Mr. Jackson intended to save his son's eyesight _____.
6. He saved my life _____ losing his own.
7. A stubborn person will not _____ easily even when he is wrong.
8. The men built banks of earth to _____ the rising flood water.
9. She smiled and folded the letter, intending to _____ it _____ and throw it out of the window.
10. The parcel was kept at the Post Office until someone _____ it.

Part Five: Complete each of the following sentences with the appropriate form of the words given below.

count, describe, explode, manage, cautiously, transport, original

1. During the war some shopkeepers made a lot of money by selling scarce goods under the _____ at high prices.
2. This book gives a good _____ of life on a farm.
3. It's dangerous to smoke when handling _____ materials.
4. What this department store needs is a stronger _____.
5. He exercised extreme _____ in working with the chemicals.
6. The students are intensely _____ not to make mistakes in spelling.
7. There is not enough public _____ to meet the demand.
8. The best dictionary to consult for determining the _____ of an English word is the OED.
9. The design for the building shows a great deal of _____.
10. He is credited with _____ a new printing process.

III. Paraphrase

1. A gigantic sphere of fire, a prodigious blast, a formidable pillar of smoke and debris rose into the sky; an entire city annihilated as it was going to work, almost vaporized at the blast's point zero, irradiated to death, crushed and swept away. (para. 1)
2. In a flash, much of its population, especially in the center, was reduced to a mash of burned and bleeding bodies, crawling, writhing on the ground in their death agonies, expiring under the ruins of their houses or, soon, roasted in the fire that was spreading throughout the city. (para. 1)

3. We should bear in mind that the horrors she described could be multiplied a hundred-fold in the future. (para. 2)
4. I can still see the scenes of horror I glimpsed here and there on my way. (para. 10)
5. I forced myself to do so just the same, and I cried out in rage, 'Why? Why these children?' (para. 13).

IV. Cloze

When dawn came, they realised that the entire boat was encased in ice. The captain 1 asleep but the rest of the crew hurriedly woke him. He took a small axe and with great care, 2 a hole in the deck, he began to knock the ice away. From time to time a wave burst over the boat and swept over him but he kept on working for ten minutes while the others looked 3 anxiously. By this time he was so cold that he could no longer trust his grip or balance.

Each member of the crew took it in turn to cut the ice away for 4 he could bear it. First, they had to knock off enough ice to get on their 5 . Standing up on that rolling deck 6 committing suicide because a man who had fallen 7 could not have been rescued.

Then the Captain discovered that ice was forming inside the cabin. He called to one of the crew and together they managed to get the stove 8 in the hope that it would 9 enough heat to warm the cabin above freezing point. 10 the ice in the bottom could be melted enough 11 pumped out, they were 12 danger of sinking.

It took 13 before the boat began to float better. But 14 this time they succeeded 15 most of the ice.

Throughout the afternoon, the coating of ice began to build up again 16 their work. 17 this new danger, Capt. Slater decided that there was too much 18 to gamble on the chance that the boat 19 until the next morning. Once more he 20 the ice. Then they settled down to wait for another day.

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| 1. A. had gone | B. had fallen |
| C. had become | D. had grown |
| 2. A. so as not to do | B. for not making |
| C. for not doing | D. so as not to make |
| 3. A. at | B. on |
| C. by him | D. for him |
| 4. A. so long as | B. as long as |
| C. so far as | D. as far as |
| 5. A. legs | B. ankles |
| C. knees | D. thighs |
| 6. A. had been | B. would have been |
| C. had to be | D. should be |
| 7. A. overboard | B. at sea |
| C. to sea | D. out of board |