

Unit One

一、Rearrange the following sentences to make a story.

1. "Don't be afraid!" he said. "Don't you know the proverb 'Barking dogs don't bite'?"
 2. The Frenchman was frightened and stopped.
 3. "Oh, yes" was the quick answer. "I know the proverb, and you know the proverb, the dog ... Does the dog know the proverb?"
 4. One day a Frenchman went to visit his English friend.
 5. At the moment the Englishman came out and saw his friend.
 6. When he came up to his friend's house, a big dog ran out and began to bark at him.
- (4) — (6) — (2) — (5) — (1) — (3)

二、Translation

I have not seen him for five years.

我已经5年没见他了。

The polychronic French also think nothing of changing plans at the last minute.

多时制的法国人不在乎在最后一刻改变主意。

1. Monochronic time dominates most business in the United States.

单时制时间在美国商务活动中占主导地位。

2. Americans do not want to wait; they want results now.

美国人不希望等待；他们现在就要结果。

3. Polychronic time means being involved with many things at once.

多时制的意思是在同一时间关注很多事情。/一次性关注多件事情。

4. This means that for them time is scheduled and compartmentalized so that people can concentrate on one thing at a time.

这就意味着时间是可以筹划和分割的，这样，他们才可以在一段时间内专注于一件事情。

5. For example two polychronic Latins conversing on a street corner would likely opt to be late for their next appointment rather than abruptly terminate the conversation before its natural conclusion.

比如两个奉行多时制的拉美人正在街头聊天，他们很有可能选择让下一个约会迟到，而不是在这次聊天自然结束之前唐突地将它中止。

三、Error Correction

1. She sang **when**(改为 **as**) she went along.

2. I met John **since** (改为 **as**) I was coming home.

3. The sun was setting **and** (改为 **as**) we reached home.

4. Just **while** (改为 **as**) he was speaking there was a loud explosion.

5. **Likely** (改为 **just**) as I was coming downstairs there was another ring at the door.

Unit Two

一、Rearrange the following sentences to make a story.

1. "That's just the trouble. Your business! Well, change your business, so that you can get a chance to walk more."
2. "I'm a letter-carrier."
3. "But Doctor..."

4. The doctor looked at his patient's tongue, felt his pulse, knocked on his chest, and began, "Same old story, my friend. Too much confinement. Don't deny it. What you need is plenty of outdoor exercise. Walk, walk, walk."

5. "Don't argue with me. I am the doctor. Take my advice. Walk ten times as much as you do now. That's the only thing that will cure you."

6. "What is your business?"

7. "But my business..."

(4) — (3) — (5) — (7) — (1) — (6) — (2)

二、Translation

Scientists everywhere in the world are looking for the efficient methods to make the air clean and protect it from the pollution by all kinds of industrial harmful waste gases.

全世界的科学家都在寻找净化空气、防止空气受到各种有害工业废气污染的有效方法。

But the danger grows rapidly when screening large populations at low risk.

但在检测大量低危人群时，危险性就大大增加了。

1. William Bennett, the secretary of education, wants AIDS tests to be given to everyone admitted to the hospital or applying for a marriage license.

威廉·班尼特这位教育部部长，要对每一个入院的病人和申请结婚登记证的人都进行艾滋病检测。

2. According to a paper to be published shortly by Michael J. Barry and colleagues at the Harvard School of Public Health, the two standard AIDS tests would identify 28 true positives, 2 false negatives and 11 false positives when applied to a low-risk population.

据迈克尔·J·巴里和他在哈佛的公共卫生研究所的同事即将发表的论文阐述，在检测低危人群时，这两套标准的艾滋病检测将会确定 28 个真正的阳性患者，2 个假阴性患者和 11 个假阳性患者。

3. The only known way to curb AIDS is to persuade people to change behavior.

抑制艾滋病已知的唯一方法就是劝说人们改变行为方式。

4. No one should lightly deny public health officials the tools they need to combat AIDS, including use of the AIDS antibody tests.

没人可以轻易阻止公共卫生官员获得对抗艾滋病所需的工具，包括对艾滋病抗体检测的使用。

5. The official proposing mandatory testing is facing more arguments.

主张强制检测的官员正面临更多的争议。

三、Error Correction

1. You **would** (改为 **should**) hand in your essays on Monday.

2. You **could** (改为 **should**) be more careful next time.

3. You **would write** (改为 **should have written**) to her yesterday.

4. They **could** (改为 **should**) not allow parking in the street.

5. You **shall not have** (**should not have had**) any difficulty finding us this afternoon.

Unit Three

一、Rearrange the following sentences to make a story.

1. Together we assessed the damage, which fortunately proved to be negligible. Then he said, "Just wait until I get my hands on those kids and their bikes".
2. The boys raced on down the street. I pulled into a parking area, and the other driver followed me.
3. I was making my way through a busy intersection when two boys on bicycles shot across in front of me.
4. "Forget it", I said. "Those boys are a mile away by now."
5. As I quickly braked, the car behind me rammed my bumper.
6. "I know," he replied. "But they have to come home tonight, and when they do I'll be waiting for them. I'm their father."

(3) — (5) — (2) — (1) — (4) — (6)

二、 Translation

On the other side of the world, in China, a posthouse service had been started early in the Zhou Dynasty. 在世界的另一侧，中国的驿站服务早在周朝就已经开始了。

1. The system was enlarged under the Han Empire, when the Chinese came in contact with the Romans.

这种体系在汉朝得到进一步的发展，当时中国已与罗马有了一定的接触。

2. By the 13th century links were maintained between the commercial centers of Florence, Genoa, and Siena and several communities in northern France that held annual fairs.

到了13世纪，佛罗伦萨、热那亚、锡耶纳以及法国北部地区等一些商贸中心仍然保持着联系，这些地方每年都有交易会，吸引了欧洲各地的商人。

3. Neither of these government systems was intended to serve the public.

这些政府的体系都不以服务大众为目的。

4. To help finance the wars postage rates were increased.

为了负担战争的费用，邮资也开始上涨。

5. Most mail was still being transported the same way in the middle of the 19th century.

到了19世纪中叶，大多数信件还是以这种方式来递送。

三、 Error Correction

1. Private affairs **are not spoken** (改为 **aren't spoken of**) in company.

2. Rice **has been eating** (改为 **is eaten**) with chopsticks in the east.

3. You **mustn't be supposed** (改为 **are not supposed**) to read aloud in the reading-room.

4. Meat **is not to leave** (改为 **must not be left**) too long in the oven.

5. The house **is felt** (改为 **is found**) cool in summer and warm in winter.

Unit Four

一、 Rearrange the following sentences to make a story.

1. "Oh, but there is. I must find the darned thing otherwise how will I know where I'm going?"

2. At last, the conductor, who knew the writer by sight said, "It doesn't really matter. Show me your ticket on your way back. And if you don't find it, there's no harm done."

3. Mark Twain looked for the ticket in all his pockets, but without success.
4. One day, when he was riding in a train, the conductor asked him for his ticket.
5. The famous American writer Mark Twain was well-known for his absent mindedness.

(5) — (4) — (3) — (2) — (1)

二、Translation

It doesn't make much difference whether he comes or not.

他来不来没多大区别。

It is a fact that he got the title of professorship at the age of 35.

事实是他 35 岁获得了教授头衔。

It is astounding that many young women do not realize that these choices version.

很多年轻女性却并没有意识到她们可以这样选择，这着实让人惊异

1. It was not surprising when The New York Times ran an article about college women's talk on work-family balance a few weeks ago; the results, however, were a bit surprising.

几周前，《纽约时报》上刊登了一篇有关女大学生对工作和家庭之间的平衡关系的访谈文章，这本不足为奇，但它的调查结果却让人有些许惊讶。

2. It is important that science and technology be pushed forward as quickly as possible.

重要的是要把科学技术尽快搞上去。

3. It seemed inconceivable that the pilot could have survived the crash.

飞机坠毁飞行员还能活着，这似乎是令人难以想象的事。

4. It is strange that she should have failed to see her own shortcomings.

真奇怪，她竟然没有看出自己的缺点。

5. It was obvious that I had become the pawn in some sort of top-level power play.

很清楚，某些高级人物在玩弄权术，而我却成了他们的工具。

三、Error Correction

1. Use (改为 Using) these technique, we found a wheel fell off.
2. **To get started early** (改为 **having started early**), we could have arrived on time.
3. There **was** (改为 **being**) no danger, the police went back to their office.
4. When I caught him **cheat** (改为 **cheating**) I stopped buying things there and started dealing with another shop.
5. Your hair wants **being cut** (改为 **cutting**).

Unit Five

一、Rearrange the following sentences to make a story.

1. A tourist was going to swim, so he asked his guide, "You're certain there are no crocodiles here, aren't you?"
2. The Florida beach and blue sky looked inviting to the tourist from the north.
3. "No, no," replied the guide smiling, "there are no crocodiles here."
4. The tourist was no longer afraid. He stepped into the water and began to swim.
5. "They've got too much sense," answered the guide, "they are afraid of the sharks."

6. Then he asked the guide again: “What makes you sure there aren’ t any crocodiles?”

(2) — (1) — (3) — (4) — (6) — (5)

二、 Translation

These youngsters, dressed in sneakers so ragged that shoestrings seemed to be the only thing holding them together, presented a sharp contrast to our boys in their spiffy blue and gold uniforms and sparkling new wrestling shoes.

那些少年穿的运动鞋那么破旧，只因为系着鞋带儿才没散架子，而我们的孩子们穿着漂亮的蓝金相间的统一服装和闪亮的新摔跤鞋，两个队伍形成了鲜明的对比。

1. As each of their boys got up from the mat, he swaggered around in his tatters with false bravado, a kind of street pride that could not acknowledge defeat.

对方每个孩子从垫子上起身时，都会虚张声势地摇晃着破烂的衣服，带着街头孩子那不肯承认失败的骄傲。

2. For each Christmas, I followed the tradition — one year sending a group of mentally handicapped youngsters to a hockey game, another year a check to a pair of elderly brothers whose home had burned to the ground the week before Christmas, and on and on.

接下来的每个圣诞节，我都沿袭这个传统：有一年，我将一群智障的少年送去看曲棍球比赛；另一年，我给一对兄弟寄上了一张支票，他们房屋在圣诞节前一周被彻底烧毁。类似的事还有很多。

3. It was always the last thing opened on Christmas morning and our children, ignoring their new toys, would stand with wide-eyed anticipation as their dad lifted the envelope from the tree to reveal its contents.

它通常是圣诞早晨最后被打开的礼物，孩子们也会扔下新玩具，瞪大了眼睛站在那里，充满期待地等待着他们的爸爸从树下取下信封，揭晓其中的内容。

4. The tradition has grown and someday will expand even further with our grandchildren standing around the tree with wide-eyed anticipation watching as their fathers take down the envelope.

这个传统在不断发展，有朝一日它将会进一步壮大，我们的孙子们也会站在树的周围，睁大眼睛，充满期待地看着他们的父辈从树上摘下信封。

5. Each of our children, unbeknown to the others, had placed an envelope on the tree for their dad.

没有跟兄弟姐妹们商量，每个孩子都不约而同地在树上为他们的爸爸放上了一个信封。

三、 Error Correction

1. While in Europe, the tourists enjoyed the weather, the food, and **going to** the theater. (去掉 **going to**)

2. The natural resources of Kentucky include rich soils and mineral deposits, **thickly forested** (改为 **thick forests**), and plentiful plant and animal life.

3. Regardless of **the location of it** (改为 **its location**) and facilities, a park is intended for the enjoyment of all.

4. The first performers in the films are figures **more legendary** (改为 **more of legend**) than of life.

5. He started into the blackness and wondered if she was aware of his presence **as he did of her.** (改为 **as he was of hers**)

Unite Six

一、Rearrange the following sentences to make a story.

1. The servant brought him another glass of water.
2. After half an hour the astonished servant decided to ask the Englishman what he was doing with the water.
3. The servant did as he was asked.
4. Once, late at night, an Englishman came out of his room into the corridor of a hotel and asked the servant to bring him a glass of water.
5. The Englishman reentered his room, but a few minutes later he came into the corridor again and once more asked the servant for a glass of water.
6. "Nothing," the Englishman answered imperturbably, "It's simply that my room is on fire."
7. Every few minutes the Englishman would come out of his room and repeat his request.

(4) — (3) — (5) — (1) — (7) — (2) — (6)

Translation

Each floor was divided into dormitories — which in turn were broken up into small wooden cubicles.

每一层被分为几个宿舍，里面再用木板隔成几个小间。

1. Donald McNab, who was physically disabled and used a crutch, later described seeing men hammering away in desperation at glass windows with their bare hands.

唐纳德·麦克纳伯是一位使用拐杖的残疾人士，后来自己描述说他看到工人们绝望的徒手捶打玻璃窗

2. Survivors were taken to the Central Police Station where they were served tea, bread and butter and provided with clothing.

生还者被送往中央警署，那里提供了茶、面包、黄油和衣物。

3. Mr. Jones talked to his secretary who promised that she would see to it.

琼斯先生和秘书谈了话，她保证会负责这件事。

4. I suddenly found that I lost him forever, which I had never thought of.

猛然间，我发现永远地失去了他，这是我从未想到的。

5. There was only ten minutes when the firemen had to rescue five people.

只有 10 分钟时间，消防员要救五个人。

Error

1. Journalists are writers **who have been engaged in**(改为 **who are engaged in**) gathering and presenting news.

2. Will you please show me the girl **who's** (改为 **whose**) name is Ni Ruisi.

3. We were all overjoyed at the news **when** (改为 **that**) the experiment turned out a success.

4. It was raining again, **that** (改为 **which**) is very bad for our crops.

5. Caves and hollow trees are not the only places **where bats are found in** (改为 **where bats are found**) .

<http://www.inmatesearch.mobi/Georgia.html>