

work out

approach

balance

clean up

diet

wreck

do with

principle

giant

check on

determination

property

handle

weekly

discard

above all

- 1) It was already a wreck when two weeks later the police found his stolen car and he had to buy a new one.
- 2) With great patience, the clerk showed the elderly lady how to check the balance in her bank account on an ATM (自动出纳机).
- 3) If you look out of the window on the left side of the bus, you'll see that we're now approaching the Tower of London.
- 4) There'll certainly be some problems, but nothing that you can't handle.
- 5) People who discard litter in the streets should be fined heavily.
- 6) Successful businessmen today are likely to be young, aggressive (有进取心的), and well-educated. Above all, they are willing to take risks to achieve success.
- 7) During those difficult years, the family lived almost entirely on a diet of cabbages.
- 8) What are we going to do with the food left over from the party?
- 9) We checked on Tom's age by getting his birth record.
- 10) We'll go out as soon as I've cleaned up the kitchen.
- 11) For women lawyers in the United States, their weekly earnings are on the average much less than those of male lawyers.
- 12) I won't get involved in a deal like this — it's against all my principles.

- 1) They gave up their efforts to look for survivors (幸存者) after determining that all the people in the sunken ship had died. (abandon)
Efforts to look for survivors were abandoned after it had been/was determined that all the people in the sunken ship had died.

- 2) To my amazement, Bob left a well-paid job to travel around the world. (amaze)

I was amazed that Bob left a well-paid job to travel around the world.

- 3) As her business is small and she could provide no guarantee, many a bank has refused her request for a loan.
Her request for a loan has been turned down by many a bank as her business is small and she could provide no guarantee. (turn down)
- 4) People often misunderstand her because she is not precise in expressing her thoughts.
She doesn't express her thoughts with precision, so people often misunderstand her. (precision)
- 5) We are firm in our decision to modernize our country in the shortest possible time.
Nothing will weaken our determination to modernize our country in the shortest possible time. (determination, weaken)

Model:

Tony wanted to train himself to be _____ worker. But Mr. Crawford doubted whether he had the _____ read blueprints and micrometers. Still, how could he _____ his request? (turn down, skilled, capacity)

Tony wanted to train himself to be a *skilled* worker. But Mr. Crawford doubted whether he had the *capacity* to read blueprints and micrometers. Still, how could he *turn down* his request?

- 1) You can spend hours wandering around the department stores, leisurely (悠闲地) inspecting the items for sale, or hunting for some antiques along the sidewalks, where you'll most likely be amazed by the variety of things on display. (hunt, for sale, amaze)
- 2) The local government encourages laid-off (下岗的) workers to learn another trade and become skilled workers. Besides, it has done a lot to help handle their financial troubles by creating re-employment opportunities and by providing business startup loans. (loan, skilled, handle)
- 3) The farmer was a man of good moral character. For years, he had built up a reputation for kindness by calling on his needy neighbors and trying to be helpful. He was very much respected in the neighborhood and hundreds attended his funeral when he passed away. (call on, character, pass away)

A wrong word is sometimes used because it looks similar to the right word, as in the sentence, "He was appointed personal manager of the company", when the writer really means to say *personnel*. The following list of words that are sometimes confused in writing should be carefully studied.

1. **personal:** (a.) belonging or relating to a particular person

e.g. *He learned this lesson from his own personal experience.*

personnel: (n.) the people who work in a company or organization

e.g. *The new director of the TV station is likely to make major changes in personnel.*

2. **sometime:** at a time in the past or future that is unknown or has not yet been fixed

e.g. *I saw her sometime last autumn.*

Why don't you come and see me sometime?

Note that *sometime* can be occasionally spelt as *some time*.

some time: a certain amount of time

e.g. *We waited for some time before the bus came.*

sometimes: on particular occasions but not all

e.g. *Sometimes it's best not to say anything.*

1. personal personnel

1) Teachers find it important to encourage their pupils to read for personal discovery and growth.

2) The board of education is responsible for hiring teachers and other school personnel.

2. sometime some time sometimes

1) Scientists put a message on two spacecraft to communicate with our unknown neighbors in space and to let them know that sometime, somewhere, our blue planet was the home of fairly intelligent people.

2) Sometimes I stay late in the library after school.

3) It will take quite some time before scientists find any evidence of life in space.

4) We really should meet sometime soon to discuss the details of the plan.

We sometimes have to talk about things which people find unpleasant, offensive, or embarrassing, for example, sex, the human body, or death. To avoid shocking or upsetting those we speak to, we tend, instead, to use a euphemism — a polite, pleasant, or indirect word or expression. For instance, instead of saying *die*, we may choose to use its euphemism *pass away*.

- A**
- d 1) dustman
 - e 2) graveyard
 - h 3) die
 - c 4) old people
 - g 5) toilet
 - a 6) fat
 - b 7) butcher
 - f 8) skinny

- B**
- a. overweight
 - b. meat technologist
 - c. senior citizens
 - d. sanitary (清洁的) engineer
 - e. memory garden
 - f. slim
 - g. bathroom / restroom / washroom
 - h. be no more

EXTENSIVE EXERCISES

Few people in Italy thought that Tony Trivisonno would be able to create such a good life for himself. The friend he had sponsored (1) to join him was certainly amazed when he saw the farm. Yet right from the start Trivisonno showed a determination (2) to get on. When Crawford turned him away (3), he assumed (4) Trivisonno would not come back. But he did. Later, when Crawford gave him a job in his factory, he worked hard and showed he had the capacity (5) to take on skilled (6) work. With Crawford's help he managed to get a loan (7) for a house on the basis of character (8) alone, no down payment needed. Next he went hunting (9) for a farm for sale (10). When he found one, he was able to send for (11) his family and his dreams were ready to come true.

The American Dream used to go something like this: arrive in this country for an unskilled job with small pay. Save and save (1) until you can open a small business — in recent (2) years, a take-out restaurant or a dry cleaner. Buy a modest (3) house in the suburbs. Send the children to college and hope they grow (4) up to be doctors. In the past decade, that dream (5) has changed.

For many immigrants (6) today, the new version of the dream goes more like this: arrive in America for a high-tech job with good pay, invest and invest until you can open your own business (7). Buy a huge house in an exclusive (高级的) suburb. And if you don't have a(n) engineering (8) degree? Work like crazy, get a tech-related job and invest (9) a large part of your wages into stocks until you — don't wait for your kids — are rich (10).

business	modest	convey	dream
grow	urge	save	engineering
immigrants	career	recent	rich
invest	tough	steady	

non-standard English

1. "Mr. Craw, snow pretty soon,"

Correction: "Mr. Crawford, it's going to snow pretty soon,"

2. "When winter come, you give me job clearing snow at the factory."

Correction: "When winter comes, please give me the job of clearing snow at the factory."

3. "I like a buy a house."

Correction: "I'd like to buy a house."

4. "Mr. Craw, I sell my house!"

Correction: "Mr. Crawford, I've sold my house!"

5. "Mr. Craw, I buy a farm."

Correction: "Mr. Crawford, I've bought a farm."

- 1) 据报导, 联合国斡旋者(mediators)制定出了他们希望双方都能接受的方案。(work out)

It is reported that UN mediators have **worked out** a plan which they hope will be acceptable to both sides.

- 2) 多丽丝小心翼翼地在森林里行走, 害怕遭到大蛇攻击。(giant)

Doris walked in the forest cautiously, afraid of being attacked by **giant** snakes.

- 3) 地震、台风和其他自然灾害(disaster)无法防止, 但可采取行动保护生命财产。(property)

Earthquakes, typhoons and other natural disasters cannot be prevented, but action can be taken to protect life and **property**.

- 4) 我买了一期新的我最喜欢的体育杂志就赶紧回家，急着想读之自娱。(amuse)

*I bought a new issue of my favorite sports magazine and hurried home, anxious to **amuse** myself reading it.*

- 5) 海伦缺乏信心。我从未遇到过像她那样没有自信的 (unsure of oneself) 人。(confidence)

*Helen lacks **confidence**. I've never known anyone so unsure of herself.*

托尼大学毕业后决定自己开业。一开始好多家银行都拒绝了他的贷款要求。但他毫不泄气，继续一个个拜访银行家寻求帮助。有一位银行家被他的决心和乐观精神所打动，最终答应贷款给他。如今他成了一位富商。在谈到所取得的令人惊奇的成就时，托尼说重要的是创造机遇而不是等待机遇。

turn down
loan

call on
determination

amaze

*After graduating from college, Tony decided to start his own business. At the beginning, many a bank **turned down** his request for a **loan**. But he was not a bit discouraged, and continued to **call on** one banker after another seeking help. Impressed by his **determination** and optimism, one banker finally agreed to loan him the money. Now he has become a wealthy businessman. Talking about his **amazing** achievement, Tony says that it is important to create rather than wait for opportunities.*