421601

# 许国璋主编 《英语》精解

附补充习题及答案 中册



崔承廉主编 宋慕法审校

上海译文出版社

### 许閱達主编《英语》精解

——附补充习题及答案

中册

崔承廉 主编 宋慕法 审校

上海译文出版社出版、发行 上海展安中縣 955 第 14 号 全国新华书店经销 上海译文印刷厂印刷

开本 787×1992 1/32 印张 15.5 字数 345.000 1000 年 1 月第 1 版 1992 年 9 月第 2 次印刷 印数, 6,001—19,000 册

ISBN 7-5327-0592-7/H-154

定价: 4.75元

(沪) 新登字 111 号

# 前 言

我们根据许国璋主编的《英语》1-4册(1979年重印本),编写了这本自学辅导用书,供大学英语专业自学考试参加者、准备参加中学英语岗位合格证书考试的教师、大学英语专业学生、以及广大英语自学者学习参考之用。

本书共分上、中、下三册。上册与《英语》的第一、二册相配合;中册与《英语》的第三册相配合;下册与《英语》的第四册相配合。每册由三个部分组成: 1. 课文注释; 2. 练习题和阶段复习题; 3. 习题答案。

- 1、课文注释 课文注释是针对各课的重要词汇和语法项目编写的。在编写过程中,我们从读者的实际出发,对课文中的常用词汇、短语、短语动词、句型结构以及语法现象,给予详细的说明,特别注意对惯用法和疑难问题的分析,使读者对课文能有比较全面的了解。此外,我们还提供了相当多的典型的、实用的例句,使读者学后能举一反三,灵活运用。
- 2、练习题和阶段复习题 习题的编排按先易后难、循序渐进的原则,抓住课文中的重要词汇、句型结构 和 语 法 现象,有针对性地编写了灵活多样的习题和阶段复习题,主要有以下几种:1)释义(采用配对、选择等方式);2)辨义(采用选择填空等方式);3)词语运用(用书中的单词、短语等填空、造句,用书中的单词、短语等代替句中的划线部分等);4)改错(改正词汇、词的搭配、语法等方面的错误);5)改写

(用句型变换等形式改写句子); 6)构词; 7)翻译; 8)完形测验(阅读与课文难度相当的短文,用学到的词语填空)。

3、**习题答案** 全部习题都有答案。其中有的习题(如填空)只有一个答案,有的(如翻译)则不止一个答案,但我们一般只给一个答案,供读者参考。

参加本书编写的有:上海教育学院外语系崔承廉(主编)、 金惠忠、钱昌勤、郑琼如、钱高垠、胥思铭等。

本书承上海教育学院宋慕法副教授审校。

由于时间仓促,水平有限,加上经验不足,本书难免有不妥和错误之处,希望广大读者批评指正。

编 者 1987年3月

# Contents

# Book Three

Lesson One	I
Lesson Two	35
Lesson Three	63
Lesson Four	94
Lesson Five	124
Lesson Six	150
Revision Exercises (Lessons 1-6)	173
Lesson Seven	182
Lesson Eight	203
Lesson Nine	233
Lesson Ten	261
Lesson Eleven	230
Lesson Twelve	312
Revision Exercises (Lessons 7-12)	357
Lesson Thirteen	374
Lesson Fourteen	393
Lesson Fifteen	4)4
Lesson Sixteen	416
Revision Exercises (Lessons 13-16)	434
Key to the Exercises	445

## Lesson One

### Additional Notes

- 1. At the top of the mountain there were thirty of us comrades. 在山顶上, 有我们30名同志。
  - 1) 本句中 there were thirty of us comrades 意即我们共有30名同志,包括本文作者在内。comrades 是 us 的同位语。比较:
    thirty of our comrades 我们中的30名同志
  - 2) at the top of 和下一句中的 at the foot of 相对,
- 意为"在……顶上",后者意为"在……脚下"。

  2. At the foot of the mountain was a whole battalion of Kuomintang soldiers, surrounding us in a tight ring.
  - 在山脚下,有整整一个营的国民党部队。他们紧紧地包围着我们。
  - 1) 本句系倒装句。它将地点状语 at the foot of ... 置于句首,以示强调。同时,与上句 at the top of ... 对应,以简洁的笔触点明了敌我双方对峙的 局 面。 surrounding us in a tight ring 是个现在分词 短语,用作状语。
  - 2) surround 是个及物动词,在本句中表示"包围", "围住"(go around on every side),这词常用于被 动语态。例如:
    - "I'll tell you a queer story," he said. "Last autumn a number of soldiers were surrounded

by Kuomintang troops on this mountain." "我告诉你们一件奇怪的事,"他说道,"去年秋天,有一批战士被国民党军队围困在这座山上。"(见本课课文第八段)

He was immediately surrounded by the students 他立即被学生们围住了。

surround 还可表示"环绕", "围绕"。例如:

The city is surrounded by the sea. 这城四面环海。

The fresh flowers and verdant trees surrunded the Blue House. 鲜艳的花卉、葱绿的大树环抱着这幢"蓝屋"。

3) 介词短语 in a tight ring 中的介词 in 表示以某种 形式。例如:

With great joy they were dancing in a ring.

他们围成一个圆圈欢快地跳着舞。

People were standing in groups.

人们成群地站着。

3. We had given the enemy a hard time. 我们让敌人日子不好讨。

句中 give 是"使……遭受" (cause to experience) 的意思。例如:

I hope my son has a't given you a lot of trouble. 但愿我儿子没给您惹很多麻烦。

The news gave her a shock. 这消息使她震惊。

4. They dared not come after us, but we couldn't get away.

· 2 ·

他们不敢追我们,但是我们也冲不出去。

1) dare 用作情态动词时,意为 be brave or rude enough to。注意,当 dare 用作情态动词时,与其它情态动词一样,其第三人称单数现在时不加 -s,后面的动词不定式不带 to,构成疑问句和否定句时,不用助动词 do,只要把 dare 移到主语前面去就行了。例如:

Dare he tell them what he knows?
他敢说出他了解的一切吗?
How dare you do such a thing?
你怎么竟敢做这样的事?
I don't know whether he dare try.
我不知道他是否敢于尝试。

He dare not / daren't come. 他不敢来。 但是 dare 也可用作实义动词,与助动词或其他情态 动词连用,这时后面的不定式带 to 时较多,也可 不带 to。例如:

He dares to say what he thinks.

他敢于说出自己的想法。

Mary has never *dared* (to) disturb him. 玛丽从来不敢打扰他。

"Do you dare to go home alone?" he asked his child. 他问孩子: "你敢一个人回家吗?"

2) 本句中 come after 意为"追赶" (follow in pursuit of)。例如:

Led by Young Zhi Rong, the troop unit came after the remnants of the enemy forces

in the thickly-forested mountains. 杨子荣率领小分队在深山老林里追击残敌。 The man came after the boy waving a big stick. 那个男人挥舞大棒去追赶小男孩。

3) 本句中 get away 表示"脱身","逃脱" (escape), 常与 from 连用。例如:

You can't get away from it. 你休想脱身。

5. Three days passed, with no fighting.

3天过去了,没有任何战斗。

本句可理解为: Three days passed, and there was no fighting.

- 6. It was clear that they meant to starve us out. 显然, 他们企图用断绝粮草的办法迫使我们出来。
  - 1) 这里 mean 表示 "意欲", "打算" (intend; have in mind as or for a purpose), 用作及物动 词,可接名词,代词,不定式,或由 that 等引导的从句作为实语。例如:

Anybody could see that he *meant* no harm. 谁都看得出他没有恶意。

- I mean to go tomorrow. 我打算明天走。
- I mean that I'll accomplish the task, one way or another. 不管如何, 我决意要完成这项任务。

He certainly *meant* what he said. 他说的话当然是当真的。

2) 本句中 starve out 是短语动词, 意为: 用断绝粮草的方法驱使某人从躲藏处 跑出来 (starve sb. into

leaving a place, 或 force sb. to leave a hiding place, etc. by cutting off his food)。

- 7. We lived on the little wild fruit we could find as there was nothing else on the mountain in late autumn. 由于时值深秋,山里没有别的东西,我们靠仅能觅到的一点野果子充饥。
  - 1) 短语动词 live on 表示"以……为主 食" (have as one's only food), 其中 on 是介词。例如:

Most of the Asians live on rice.

多数亚洲人以大米为主食。

He *lived on* vegetarian food. 他是吃素的。 live on 还表示"靠……生活" (depend upon for support)。例如:

"We can *live* quite happily on \$ 15 a week," said Delia. "靠每周15元钱, 我们的日子可以过得蛮不错了。" 迪莉娅说道。

Helen still lives on her father.

海伦仍靠她的父亲生活。

2) fruit 通常用作单数,表示水果的总称。例如:

The fruit is early this year. 今年水果早熟。 但如表示若干种水果,可用复数形式。例如:

There are many delicious fruits on the table. 桌子上摆着许多美味的水果。

3) else 一词在本句中用作形容词。该词常接在疑问代词、不定代词等之后,表示"其它的","别的" (besides; in addition)。例如:

Nobody else understands me as well as you do. 没有人象您那么理解我。

Who else did you see? 你还看到哪些人?

8. One evening, as we were searching for berries and apricots, ... 一天晚上当我们正在寻觅浆果和野杏时,

本句中 search 为不及物动词,与介词 for 连用,表示"搜寻"。例如:

They were searching for the lost child.

他们正在寻找走失的孩子。

scarch 亦可作及物动词,表示"在……中搜寻",其 宾语后常接介词 for。 例如:

They were searching the woods for the lost child.

他们在森林里搜寻走失的孩子。

scarch 用作及物动词,还可表示"搜查","搜(身)"。试比较:

search a house 指"搜查屋中的东西"。search for a house 指"搜寻房子的所在地"。search a person 指"搜查人的身体"。search for a person 指"搜寻人的所在地"。

与 search for 近义的短语动词有: look for, seek for, etc.。在使用时要注意它们之间的细微差别。其中 look for 为通俗的日常用语。例如:

What are you looking for? 你在找什么? seek for 的意味比 look for 强, 且较为庄重, 可表示"追求"。在日常谈话中用得较少。例如:
seek for (或 after) happiness (truth) 寻求(追求)

\* 6 •

### 幸福(真理)

search for 是三者中意味最强的用语,指用 极 大的注意力去搜求。例如:

Many medical scientists have been searching for a cure to common cold.

许多医学科学家一直在寻求治愈普通 感冒的方法。

search 也可用作名词。例如:

They started a search for the "black box" of the crashed Boeing-747 passenger plane in that sea area. 他们在那海域里开始搜寻那架失事的 波音-747客机的"黑匣子"。

I have made a search for the missing paper. 我已搜寻过那份失落的文件。

They went out to Australia in search of gold. 他们到澳大利亚去采金。

9. Before we could stop him, he had rushed on to a potato plot and dug up one of the potatoes.

还没等我们能阻止他, 他已经冲到红薯地里, 刨出了一只红薯。

1) 句中的 before 是一个表示时间的连词,用在这里, 含有一种否定的意味。例如:

Ile breathed his last before I had had a chance to speak to him. 我还没有来得及和 他说话,他就断气了。

2) 在本句中 stop 表示"阻止", "阻拦", "阻挡" (prevent)。它的常用形 式 为 stop sb., stop sb. doing

sth., 或者 stop sb. from doing sth.。 例如:
No one can stop us. 谁也阻挡不了我们。

No one can *stop* us taking / us from taking the socialist road.

谁也阻挡不了我们走社会主义道路。

3) 本句中的 rush on to ... 表示"奔(冲)到……上"。 rush 用作不及物动词时,表示"奔","冲" (move with violence or speed)。例如:

They rushed out of the room.

他们奔出了房间。

She rushed home to tell the news to the family. 她急匆匆赶回家,把消息告诉家里人。

He rushed into the burning house to save the child. 他冲进着火的房屋去教那小孩。

短语动词 rush into 表示"仓促从事" (undertake hastily), 相当于一个及物动词。例如:

We must not rush into anything without careful planning. 做任何事情,不要不经过仔细筹划就贸然从事。

4) 短语动词dig up表示"挖掘出(埋藏的东西)" (bring to light[what has been buried] by digging), 相当于一个及物动词,并可用于被动语态。例如:

A lot of old coins of the Song Dynasty were dug up in the Xisha Islands.

在西沙群岛发掘了大量的宋代古钱。

- 10. "Don't touch them!" we called out.
  - "不要动那些红薯!" 我们喊了起来。

短语动词 call out 表示"叫喊","大声地说" (shout; say loudly), 可用作及物动词也可用作不及物动词。例如:

I heard somebody calling out to me from downstairs. 我听到有人在楼下叫我。

Someone is *calling out* something, but I can't hear what it is. 有人在大声说着什么, 可是我听不出来。

11. "We'll ask the political commissar what he thinks about it." "我们先问一下政委,看他有什么意见。"

短语动词 think about 在这里表示"对……有某种看法或意见" (have as an opinion about)。例如:

He told me what he thought about the plan.

他告诉我他对这项计划的看法。

think about 也可表示"考虑" (consider), 与think of 同义。例如:

Please think about (或 of) the plan and let us have your views tomorrow.

请你考虑一下这项计划,明天告诉我们你的看法。

We have many things to think about (或 of) before coming to a conclusion.

在得出结论之前,我们还有许多事情要 考虑。 think about 还可表示"回想" (rccall)。例如:

As she drove home, Mrs Cox thought about the class she had just left.

在驱车回家路上,科克斯夫人回忆她刚上 完的

那堂课。

I can't think about (或 of) his name. 我想不起他的名字了。

- 12. Little Tsai jumped up, looking a little ashamed of himself,... 小蔡跳了起来, 感到有点难为情, ……
  - 1) 短语动词 jump up 表示"跳起来", "突然站起来" (spring to one's feet; stand up suddenly), 相当于一个不及物动词。例如:

Up jumped Peter with an angry look on his face. 彼得跳了起来, 满面忽容。

2) ashamed 为形容词,表示"感到羞耻的","羞愧的" (feeling shame),用作表语,不用作定语,后接介词 of,不定式或 that 从句。例如:

You should be ashamed of yourself / of what you've done.

你应(对自己所做之事)感到羞耻。

Little Franz was ashamed to be late for the class. 小弗朗斯因上课迟到而感到羞愧。

Bill felt ashamed that he had done so little.

比尔因做得少而感到惭愧。

I feel ashamed for you (your conduct). 我为你(的行为)感到羞耻。

13. We decided to fight our way out that night.

我们决定在那天夜里冲出去。

词组 fight one's way 表示 "打出或挤出" (move along by fighting or pushing)。 这里 fight our way out 意为"打出去"即"突围" (make a breakthrough)。

例如:

He fought his way through the crowd. 他从人群中挤出去。

14. But before the political commissar had a chance to speak, two of our scouts returned to report that the situation was favourable for a breakthrough.

还没等政委开口,我们的两位侦察员回来报告说形势有 ③ 利于突围。

句中 situation 表示 "形势", "情况" (a state of affairs)。例如:

He will give a talk on the international situation at the meeting. 他将在会议上作关于国际形势的报告。

15. Three months passed, and we found ourselves back in a village at the foot of the same mountain.

3 个月过去了, 我们突然发现自己又回到了那座山脚下的一个村子里。

句型 "find oneself +地点状语"表示 "(无意识 地突然)发现自己到了某处"。例如:

We walked on and found ourselves in front of a big river. 我们向前走着,突然发现我们来到了一条大河前。

16. We were just preparing to pass the night in the open when an old man came up to us, and insisted that we should stay in his home.

我们正准备在露天过夜,这时一位老大爷突然来到我们跟前,坚持要我们住在他家。

1) 主句 (谓语动词用过去进行时)+when 引导的时间 状语从句是一种句型,它表示主句中谓语动词 所表 示的动作正在进行时,when 从句中谓语动词 所 表 示的另一个动作突然发生了。这里,when 相 当 于 and at that time,它引导的实际上是一个 并 列 分 句。例如:

He was just going to bed when the telephone rang. 他正要就寝时,忽然电话铃响了。

I was reading a poem when I heard a knock at the door.

我在阅读一首诗,这时突然听到有人在敲门。 when 可以移到主句前面,意思也差不多。例如:

When I was reading a poem, I heard a knock at the door.

但是,它不及前句生动、形象, 更合乎英语的表达习惯。

2) stay 和 live 都可表示"住",但有区别。live 指"长期居住",后接介词 in 或 at。例如:

Where do you live? 你住在哪里?

We live in Shanghai / at No. 148 in/on Huashan Road, Shanghai.

我们住在上海/上海华山路148号。

stay 指"短期暂住", "逗留", "作客" (live in a place for a while; be a visitor or guest), 后接介词 in, at 或 with。例如:

They are staying at a hotel. 他们住在一家旅馆里。

• 12 •