

高等学校試用教材

《英語》第三冊

练习与答案

杜秉正 編

气象出版社

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内 容 简 介

本《练习与答案》是专为电视大学所采用的高等学校试用教材《英语》第三册而编写的辅助材料,可供广大的电大英语学员、高等学校理科各有关专业学生、中学教师和科技人员参考使用。

高等学校试用教材

《英语》第三册

练习与答案

杜秉正 编

气象出版社出版

(北京西郊白石桥路46号)

北京印刷一厂印刷

新华书店北京发行所发行 全国各地新华书店经售

开本 787×1092 1/32 印张: 4.25 字数: 84,000

1981年8月第一版 1981年8月第一次印刷

印数: 100,000 统一书号: 7194·0001

社科新书目: 37-114 定价: 0.47元

前 言

本书系电视大学所采用的高等学校试用教材《英语》第三册的辅助材料。读者反映《英语》第三册选材难度较大,练习较少,不利于掌握好全部内容,要求尽可能增加一些练习。为了满足这一要求,编写了这本《练习与答案》。

一般说来,练习总是为课文和语法服务的。本书的每课练习,大体上有两部分。一是课文部分,有选择题和替换题。前者用以检查对课文是否全面地、正确地、熟练地掌握,只有在这个基础上,才能做到不翻阅课文,一次选中。后者,有助于熟悉常用词和词组的意义与用法。此外,还有构词法练习。二是语法部分。《英语》第三册的前六课有语法一项,都是重点介绍特殊结构,讲述比较简略。本《练习与答案》的编写范围则有所扩大,例如带逻辑主语的非谓语动词结构和从句的变换,主语、谓语倒装和分隔以外的其他倒装和分隔等。每课练习都附有答案。答案可能有多种,但只给一种,仅供参考。本书按原书的课次排列,以便读者查阅。

附录有两篇编者写的文章,可以参看,这将有助于做好练习,对提高阅读能力也会有所帮助。第一篇发表在《科普园地》(1980年第二期);第二篇发表在《外语教学与研究》(1962年第四期),除少数例句略有更动外,其余保持原样。所有例句选自英语科技书刊,内容是有关物理、化学、数学、生物、地质、气象等各科的。因为这些例句没有上下文,不易理解,所以添补参考译文。读者最好先看例句,后查阅译文,这样,例句和

译文的关系也将像练习和答案一样。仔细阅读例句，等于多做一次练习。

本书这一补充做法，能否起到辅助作用，尚有待于实践证明。这只是一个初步尝试，定有不少缺点和错误，希望广大读者批评指正。

编者

1981年2月

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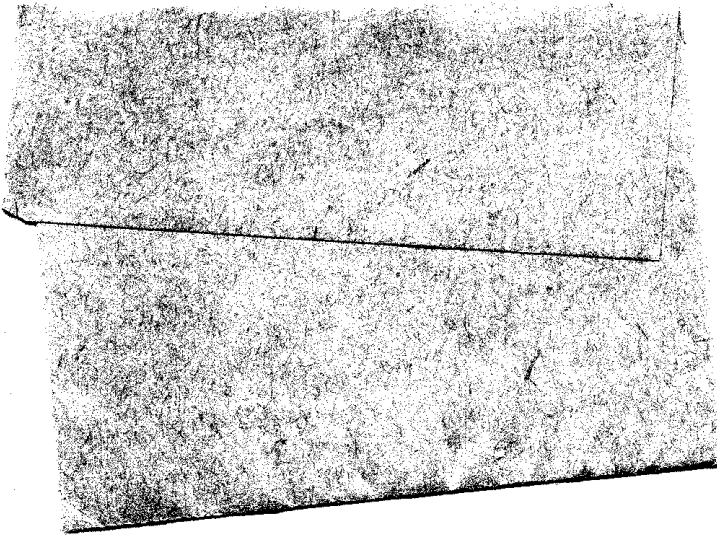
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出版说明

根据气象系统读者反映,电视大学采用的高等学校试用教材《英语》第三册的内容丰富,取材广泛;但解释说明较简,练习范围较窄,不易于深入理解和巩固提高,迫切要求增加必需的参考资料。

为满足广大读者的这一需要,我们特请该书主编杜秉正针对教学实践中所遇到的问题编写《练习与答案》一书,作为《英语》第三册的辅助材料,以飨读者。我们出版此书的目的,在于帮助读者解决学习科技英语中存在的一些困难,以尽我们的微薄力量。能否如愿以偿,切望读者批评指正。

一九八一年一月



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Lesson One

Exercises

I. 根据课文, 从 a, b, c 中选出最合适的, 填入空白:

1. There is _____ on the moon.
 - a. a little water or air
 - b. something like plants
 - c. no life of any sort
2. The moon is a completely dead world, _____.
 - a. on which during the day the Sun blazes down with great heat
 - b. where during the night the cold is not intense
 - c. which is full of noise
3. Now the lunar explorers can land on the moon _____.
 - a. by plane
 - b. by a satellite
 - c. by a rocket
4. The lunar explorers need to be provided with _____ for their breathing.
 - a. airtight suits
 - b. bullet-proof suits
 - c. oxygen apparatus
5. The average shooting star is a fragment of matter

- _____.
- a. as large as a pea
 - b. no larger than a grain of sand
 - c. about the size of an atom
6. The fragments of a meteor enter the atmosphere at a speed_____.
- a. many times greater than that of a rifle bullet
 - b. greater than that of sound
 - c. just as great as that of light
7. _____protects us from the fragments of a shooting star.
- a. Nothing
 - b. The atmosphere
 - c. The vapour
8. The lunar explorers have to encounter the difficulties which_____.
- a. are incomparably great
 - b. can be easily overcome
 - c. men have never dared to face
9. On the moon movement is less fatiguing,_____.
- a. because its weight is just the same as that of the earth
 - b. because of its great size
 - c. as its gravitational pull is not very great
10. The moon has no atmosphere, and therefore there can be_____.
- a. some clouds

b. no wind

c. much noise

II. 把课文练习 I. 中带逻辑主语的动名词结构, 变为相应的从句。

III. 把下列形容词变为副词, 副词变为形容词:

complete	intensely
utter	strongly
usual	greatly
considerable	incomparably
near	practically
real	deeply

Key to Exercises

I.

1. c, 2. a, 3. c, 4. c, 5. b, 6. a,
7. b, 8. a, 9. c, 10. b

II.

1. Comrade Wang did not insist that his sister should change her plan.
2. We support the idea that he should go on with the research work.
3. The fact that Comrade Li tries this new method will lead him to success.
4. There can be no doubt that he is able to do the work.
5. Have you heard that it is possible for them to help us?

6. It is unnecessary that both of them should make the same experiment.
7. I am afraid that you will be late for the train.
8. Germs, because of their small size, enter our bodies as we don't know it.
9. The attachment of atoms of different kinds to each other is responsible for the fact that compounds have characteristic properties different from those of the elements of which they are made.
10. Because sound is carried by the air, there can be no noise on the Moon.

III.

completely	intense
utterly	strong
usually	great
considerably	incomparable
nearly	practical
really	deep

Lesson Two

Exercises

I. 根据课文, 从 a, b, c 中选出最合适的, 填入空白。

1. The earth is full of _____.
 - a. trucks and jets
 - b. motion
 - c. vibrations
2. Though a sound is far away, yet it is often possible for us _____.
 - a. to get it
 - b. to listen faintly
 - c. to hear it clearly
3. For a far-away sound to travel toward our ears has _____ to do with motion.
 - a. nothing
 - b. something
 - c. a great deal
4. All sounds come to us in waves that can be seen _____.
 - a. with microscope
 - b. by our eyes
 - c. only with special electronic equipment
5. Most of the sounds that reach our ears travel

- _____.
- a. in water
 - b. by iron
 - c. through air
6. Sound travels about one kilometer in three seconds
- _____.
- a. if there is no wind
 - b. if it goes against the wind
 - c. if it goes in the direction of wind
7. Through water, sound travels much faster than
- _____.
- a. through air
 - b. through a long iron pipe
 - c. through a wooden board
8. If sound travels through iron, it will speed along
- _____.
- a. about fifteen times as fast as through air
 - b. slower than through water
 - c. not so fast as through air
9. Sound travels through different substances
- _____.
- a. in the same velocity
 - b. with different velocities
 - c. in a constant velocity
10. Vibrations make sound waves, and therefore
- _____.
- a. strong vibrations make soft sounds

b. weak vibrations make soft sounds

c. weak vibrations make loud sounds

II. 把课文练习 I. 中带逻辑主语的不定式结构, 变为相应的从句。

III. 用带有-en 或 en-的动词(如 fasten, encase 等)代替下列各句中的划线部分:

1. They have put the apples into a case.

2. Have you made all the windows fast?

3. Let us increase the length of the pipe.

4. Laboratories were made large in our university.

5. It is necessary to make the tube short.

6. Making the metal soft may lead to making the whole structure weak.

7. They try to increase the strength of steel.

8. The boy made an elastic band tight between the two trees.

9. They want to make the building high.

10. Electronic computers make us able to solve complex mathematical problems.

IV. 写出 A 组词的同义词和 B 组词的反义词:

A. move, speed, risk, clear, quick, various, silent, encounter, utter, sort, see, listen

B. possible, heat, strong, small, soft, difficult, comparable, slow, long, outward, far, absence