

高等学校英语专业教材

吴富恒 张 健 主编

基础英语

第一、二、三册

阅读分册

问题和练习参考答案

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商 务 印 书 馆

1992 年 · 北京

D221/03

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商务印书馆出版

北京王府井大街36号 邮政编码 100710

新华书店总店北京发行所发行

河北省三河县艺苑印刷厂印刷

ISBN 7-100-00954-5/G · 152

1992年3月第1版

开本 850×1168 1/32

1992年3月北京第1次印刷

字数 247 千

印数 0—2850 册

印张 6¹/₂

定价：2.90 元

前 言

这是与吴富恒、张健主编《基础英语》第一、二、三册阅读分册相配合的问题和练习参考答案。答案涉及的是每课中的阅读理解问题和那些有着比较固定答案的语言练习。每课的“Aids to Intensive Reading”部分里也包含了不少问题和练习，这里没有提供答案，为的是让学生通过自己的钻研加以解决，从而深化对课文内容和语言的理解；在这方面，教师的启发和指导作用要比参考答案重要得多。

编者

1987年2月

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Book I

Lesson One

True or False

1-T, 2-T, 3-F, 4-T, 5-F, 6-F, 7-T, 8-F, 9-T, 10-F

After Reading

II.

1. Where is Zia Ali from?
2. Who was his English teacher?
3. What is Zia doing now?
4. When did he write the letter?
5. How does he open his letter?
6. How many courses is he taking?
7. What ball game does he like playing?
8. Is Robert Wilson majoring in linguistics ,too?
9. Why does Zia always remember Mr. Thompson's classes?
10. Can you describe the linguistics professor?

III.

1-C, 2-D, 3-D, 4-D, 5-A, 6-C, 7-D, 8-B, 9-C, 10-B.

Vocabulary

arrive

1. 1) big, in 2) small, at
2. 1) arrival 2) arrival 3) arrival
3. 1) Since Zia arrived, he has made a lot of friends.
2) After he arrived, he went to a hotel.
3) As soon as he arrived, Zia went to visit the professor.

choose

2. 1) I would choose that book for the good content and wonderful illustrations.
1) They have chosen her as their group leader for her strong sense of duty.
3) The old man said he had chosen to stay in the country for fresh air and a quiet life there.

LESSON ONE

- 4) In winter she chooses to live in that room on the second floor for its small size and warmth.
- 5) Will she choose that dress for its bright colour and the latest style?
3. 1) Pearson College was Zia's choice.
2) Zia entered a college at his own choice.

major

2. My major (adj.) field is English, so English is my major (n.). People call me an English major (n.). I'll major (v.) in English at college three years away from now.

enjoy

1. playing on the soccer team, walking on the campus
2. The professor enjoys a good health.

play

1. 1) When he was a pupil, he played on the football team.
2) She played on the women football team as soon as it was formed.
3) His brother has been playing on a table tennis team for nearly three years.
2. 1) He played the piano to her singing.
他和着她的唱歌弹钢琴。
2) Who'll play volleyball?
谁打排球?
3) The little girl is playing with toys.
小女孩在玩玩具。
4) It's dangerous to play with fire.
玩火是危险的。
5) China team is going to play Japan team.
中国队将同日本队比赛。

pay

1. 1) pay most of his college expenses
2) paid \$10
3) can't pay the bills
4) haven't paid the tailor yet
5) will pay you back

Exercises

1. 1) arrived at 2) choose
 3) enjoy 4) pay
 5) majored 6) to choose
 7) paid 8) playing
 9) choose 10) enjoy

2. 1) play
 2) play while you play
 3) arrive home
 4) chose him as
 5) the first to arrive here
 6) her major
 7) our arrival
 8) her choice
 9) enjoy
 10) to play

3. 1) Zia Ali has made a lot of frinds since he arrived at Pearson College.
 2) She chose a smallest apple for herself.
 3) Did you enjoy the programs on TV yesterday evening?
 4) In China college students enjoy free medical care.
 5) Hamlet is a play written by Shakespeare.
 6) Are they all English majors?
 7) We all enjoyed ourselves at the English evening we held last week-end.
 8) Who paid for the movie tickets?
 9) Some old men were playing chess under the tree.
 10) The actor was quite successful in the play.

4. 1) 我兄弟学的专业是心理学。
 2) 这本书的钱已付了。
 3) 他是一位很负责任的大夫, 因此得到病者的信任。
 4) 青年节快到了。
 5) 你觉得昨晚的音乐会开得怎么样?

LESSON ONE

Grammar

I.

1. 1) A: are you going
B: am going, want
A: is
B: is giving
- 2) A: Do you know
B: don't know, am waiting
- 3) A: is getting
B: don't need, is
A: isn't it getting
B: are always saying, are
- 4) are waiting, is speaking
A: is the girl doing
B: comes
A: wonder, are talking
B: are discussing, says, is going
- 5) A: says, is coming, lets, starts
B: is, Is
A: don't think, is improving, believe, comes
- 6) is listening, is writing, is doing
- 7) goes, does not go, likes, prefers
- 8) A: happens, Does the teacher give
B: gives, shows, discusses
- 9) A: is the man standing
B: is trying, is waiting
A: does he not use, get, are crossing
- 10) A: Do you see, keeps, Do you think, is asking
B: expect, is making
A: do you make
B: stop, ask, write
2. is, are, are sitting, is, are covered, are flying, singing, are looking,
has come, is, is standing, is, can, is still covered, is blowing
3. It is late in August. The air was (is) cool, but the water was (is)
warm enough for swimming. Uncle George invite (has invited)
Anne and her parents to go sailing with him. They go (are going)

to sail for two or three hours and then have a picnic on an island.

Anne has been (is) very excited, but her mother has been (is) afraid of the small boat, "I am not wanting (don't want) to ride in such a boat," she said (says). "It is going (goes) too fast. Besides, I'll get wet and cold."

"Well," said (says) Uncle George, "You are not having (don't have) to go in the small boat if you are not wanting (don't want) to. The Thompsons take (are taking) their big boat, and you can go in that."

Anne, who has been (is) thirteen years old, listens (is listening). She has been (is) afraid her mother would (will) not let her go in the small boat. Andy went (has gone) sailing with Uncle George before and now Anne is wanting (wants) to go, too. She is seeing (sees) several other small boats out on the water. With their small sails, they are looking (look) like birds racing over the water.

Uncle George said (says) to his wife: "Jane, do you come (are you coming) with us, or do you go (are you going) in the big boat with the Thompsons?"

"I'll come with you, George."

"Hurry up, then," said (says) Uncle George. "It gets (is getting) late."

4. 1) all the time, at the moment
- 2) always, today
- 3) constantly, now
- 4) at present, usually
- 5) every day, always
- 6) today, normally
- 7) often, this time
- 8) for ever, at this time of day

II.

1. 1) He is friendly. —His nature is friendly.
- 2) He is being friendly. —He behaves in a friendly way.
- 2) He thinks of his mother all the time. —relating facts
He is thinking of his mother all the time. —giving praise
- 3) Anne sings very well. —ability
Anne is singing very well. —on a particular occasion

LESSON TWO

- 4) Andy always comes late. —habit
Andy is always coming late. —annoyance or irritation
 - 5) The boy jumps for joy. —once
The boy is jumping for joy. —several times
 - 6) I see the doctor. —catch sight of
I'm seeing the doctor. —paying a visit to
 - 7) The boys play tennis in the park. —usual arrangement or action
The boys are playing tennis in the park. —temporary arrangement or action
 - 8) We leave tomorrow. —general arrangement
We are leaving tomorrow. —future action according to arrangement, more definite
2. 1) simple present
2) simple present
3) present continuous
4) simple present
5) present continuous
6) present continuous

Cloze Exercises

- I. 1-A, 2-to, 3-for, 4-a, 5-the, 6-before, 7-was, 8-some, 9-to, 10-a, 11-for, 12-for, 13-at, 14-them, 15-an, 16-the, 17-some, 18-of, 19-to, 20-The, 21-it, 22-an, 23-a, 24-on, 25-in, 26-a, 27-from, 28-for.
- II. 1-A, 2-from, 3-for, 4-for, 5-of, 6-a, 7-from, 8-in, 9-a, 10-On, 11-a, 12-about, 13-in, 14-about, 15-to, 16-to, 17-for, 18-a, 19-about, 20-the, 21-was, 22-a, 23-a, 24-in.
- III. 1-A, 2-for, 3-man, 4-been, 5-nor, 6-gave, 7-him, 8-came, 9-already, 10-folded, 11-and, 12-have, 13-he, 14-The, 15-where, 16-to, 17-down, 18-food, 19-there, 20-Are, 21-me, 22-yes, 23-inside, 24-a.

Lesson Two

True or False

1-T, 2-F, 3-T, 4-F, 5-F, 6-F, 7-T, 8-F, 9-T, 10-T.

After Reading

II.

1. What did Andy want to talk over with his cousin?
2. Where is the telephone booth?
3. What does Anne offer to do?
4. What's the use of a ring as a piece of jewelry?
5. What do you mean by "out of the question"?
6. Why should broke have anything to do with a doctor?
7. Do you think "Here you are" means "You're here"?
8. What did Mrs. Baker do after she got up?
9. How was it that Mrs. Baker got lost?
10. What other get-idioms do you know from the text?

III.

1-C, 2-D, 3-D, 4-A, 5-A, 6-D, 7-D, 8-C.

Vocabulary

learn

1. So, when we mean "gain knowledge or skill" we use learn; when we mean "examine something carefully" we use study.
2. 1) to learn, studying, will learn
2) has studied, has learned
3) learned
4) studied, learned
5) studying, learning

talk

1. talking, to talk over
4. 1) speeches 2) talk 3) talks 4) speech 5) talk

use

1. 1) employ/put to use (a)
2) finish (b)
2. 1) a 2) b 3) a 4) a 5) a 6) b
3. 1) What is the use of that?
2) This room is for the use of teachers only.
3) For use only in case of emergency. (a notice on the door.)
Or: The door is for use only in case of emergency.

mean

2. 1) means helping somebody

LESSON TWO

- 2) You mean
- 3) What do you mean
- 4) You mean
- 5) What do you mean

work

3. 1) 老师已制定了一个新学期的计划。
2) 夏季作息表已经制定出来了。
3) 我们应安排一下,如何做这项工作。
4) 你何时能解决这个问题?
5) 看到事情进展很顺利,我们很高兴。
6) 这方法看起来是切实可行的。
4. 1) work 2) work 3) work 4) works 5) works
6) work 7) works 8) works

lose

2. 1) lost 2) lost 3) to lose 4) will lose 5) lost
6) will lose 7) lost 8) lose
3. 1) The loss 2) the loss

Exercises

1. 1) work 2) working 3) works 4) work 5) work
6) worked 7) working
2. 1) learn from 2) from which, learn 3) learned, from
4) learn, by heart 5) learn that
3. 1) talking, said, spoke 2) talking, to say 3) talked
4) to talk, said 5) have talked, told
4. 1) He learned how to run a tractor when he was in the country-side.
2) I'm sorry to hurt you; but I didn't mean to.
3) It requires lots of work to do the job.
4) I wish I had someone to talk with.
5) Whenever they meet, they talk about their school-days.
6) I lost my watch a few days ago.
5. 1) There is a lot of knowledge which we can not learn only from books.
2) What courses do you take at college?
Or: What subjects do you study at college?
3) He misunderstood my meaning.

- 4) The phrase means "lose one's way".
 - 5) It's very important to learn how to use English idioms correctly.
 - 6) These words have some very special meanings.
 - 7) Can you speak French?
 - 8) The old man told the children a very interesting story.
 - 9) Stop talking, please. I've got an important thing to say.
 - 10) What's he saying?
6. 1) 不要随便使用这个词。
- 2) 他俩都生性聪颖,并且爱动脑筋。
- 3) 样样都要,全部失掉。
- 4) 这不是我要的那本书。我要的是右边第二本。
- 5) 他说到做到。(他说话是算数的)。

Grammar

- I. 1. 1) B: works, am going
A: is coming
- 2) A: Do you know
B: think, means, means, am not, shall/will ask
- 3) A: will come
B: will probably come
A: will drop, tell
- 4) A: am seeing
B: don't you let
A: shall/will give, is
- 5) A: will get
B: am going, will take
B: shall/will go
- 6) A: am going (shall/will go)
B: Are you coming (Will you come)
A: shall/will probably have
- 7) A: Are you walking
B: is
A: is raining, will get
B: shall/will bring
- 8) A: Are you taking
B: am taking

LESSON TWO

- A: will pass
B: shall/will pass
- 9) A: is Bill starting
A: is he getting
B: don't know, will go
- 10) A: Are having, getting, lunching, are giving
B: shall/will have
A: shall/will take
2. 1) A: leaves
B: is getting, shall/will be, rains
- 2) A: Is tomorrow
B: are you going
A: will be
B: shall/will go, have
- 3) A: shall we (do we)
B: closes
- 4) A: looks, gets
B: sounds, shall/will come and see, get
- 5) A: decide
B: am starting
A: will you come
B: continues, shall/will, gets
- 6) A: Are you going
B: am dining, leaves/is leaving
A: will come, gets
B: begins
- 7) A: will you do (are you doing)
B: depends, proves, shall/will go, is, shall/will probably stay
- 8) B: is
B: suits, am
- 9) A: Are you going
B: will arrive, is
A: are
B: shall/will not forget, is
- 10) A: is
B: is he going to

A: is, are

B: will be

3. shall be, have enjoyed, are, say, think, feel, am leaving (shall leave), shall arrive, shall be, Will/Can you meet, shall have

have told, want, Will that be, died, cannot/can't, has, is, know, will like, feel, will enjoy, is, are, bring, have not yet invited, had, will be

have got, am not going, is, will be, hope, will like, am bringing (shall/will bring), make, don't know, will like, looks, feels, says, don't mind, are, don't think, will be, are, made, helped

are, hope, are all keeping, puts, goes, doesn't catch, don't want

- II. 1. 1) The troop leaves tonight for Chicago. —general arrangement (always so)

The troop is leaving tonight for Chicago. —a particular arrangement

- 2) He will ask the professor. —future

He is going to ask the professor. —on the point of

- 3) They are to be married in London. —arrangement, decision, agreement, order, etc.

They are about to be married in London. —on the point of

- 4) The train is arriving this evening. —The train is about to arrive according to arrangement or plan.

The train is to arrive this evening. —denoting the result of some arrangement or command.

- 5) They are washing the dishes now. —in process

They are washing the dishes later.—a scheduled or prearranged near future action

- 6) I'll ask him when he comes here. —adverbial clause of time

I'll ask him when he will come here. —objective clause

- 7) If he stays a little longer, I shall be only too thankful. —adverbial clause of condition, using the present form of a verb to denote the future time

If he will stay a little longer, I shall be only too thankful. —adverbial clause of condition, "will" being a modal verb denoting volition