

916481

BASIC ENGLISH DRILLS

主编 汪士彬 吴士民

英語基本功訓練

——大学英语四级考试辅导材料

下册参考答案

南开大学出版社

H31

916481

3144A

2

Answer Keys to
Basic English Drills
(Book II)

H31

3144A

2

英语基本功训练

参 考 答 案

下 册

汪士彬

吴士民

主编

南开大学出版社

英语基本功训练参考答案

(下 册)

汪士彬 吴士民 主编

南开大学出版社出版

(天津八里台南开大学校内)

邮政编码300071 电话70,2755

新华书店天津发行所发行

北京晨阳电子技术开发公司排版

天津马家店印刷厂印刷

1990年1月第1版 1990年1月第1次印刷

开本: 850 × 1168 1/32 印张: 3.75

字数: 90千 印数: 1—7,000

ISBN 7 310 00253 9 H·18 定价: 1.95元

前 言

本书是《英语基本功训练》第二册的参考答案。为了方便教师的教学工作和自学读者，我们将学生用书和本参考答案分别出版发行。

《英语基本功训练》第二册中的第三部分改错练习是多数学生感到棘手的习题，它牵涉到语法结构、习语搭配、词汇和成语等问题。为了方便读者，本书对该题除了给出参考答案外，还阐述了改正理由。每单元集中编写了一个或几个语法现象的练习，这样做有利于教师作重点讲解，又有利于学生系统记忆，举一反三，灵活运用，融汇贯通。对于其它部分的练习，本书仅提供了参考答案。

参加本参考答案编写工作的，除主编外，还有李燕秋、吴瑞球、张文起、徐月芳等。

美国明尼苏达大学 Helen Jorstad 教授审阅了全书及参考答案，南开大学教务处和南大公共外语教学部对本书的编写和出版给予了关心和支持。在此，我们一并表示衷心的感谢。

限于时间和水平，不当和错误之处在所难免，欢迎批评指正。

编 者

一九八八年九月

CONTENTS

Unit One	1
Unit Two	6
Unit Three	10
Unit Four	14
Unit Five	19
Unit Six	24
Unit Seven	29
Unit Eight	34
Unit Nine	39
Unit Ten	44
Unit Eleven	49
Unit Twelve	53
Unit Thirteen	57
Unit Fourteen	61
Unit Fifteen	66
Unit Sixteen	70
Unit Seventeen	74
Unit Eighteen	78
Unit Nineteen	83
Unit Twenty	88
Unit Twenty-One	93
Unit Twenty-Two	98
Unit Twenty-Three	103
Unit Twenty-Four	108

Unit One

I. CLOZE TEST

- | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. C | 4. A | 5. C | 6. D |
| 7. C | 8. A | 9. C | 10. A | 11. A | 12. A |
| 13. C | 14. B | 15. D | 16. B | | |

II. DRILLS IN GRAMMAR

(I)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. grown-ups | 2. boy friends |
| 3. women comrades | 4. lady drivers |
| 5. stand-bys | 6. mouthfuls / mouthsful |
| 7. air-raids | 8. sit-ins |
| 9. toothpicks | 10. comrades-in-arms |
| 11. bird's nests / birds'-nests | |
| 12. menservants | |
| 13. manholes | |
| 14. daughters-in-law | |
| 15. courts-martial / court-martials | |
| 16. spoonsful / spoonfuls | |
| 17. close-ups | |
| 18. listeners-in | |
| 19. grants-in-aid | |

20. lookers--on

(II)

1. She saw that the air was full of smoke.
2. She noticed that the smoke was rising.
3. She felt that her throat was burning.
4. She expected that the air-conditioning company would find the answer was difficult.
5. But the air-conditioning company found that the answer was easy.

(III)

1. I wish we had a swimming pool in our garden.
2. This report was sent by our correspondent in Paris.
3. The girl asked me how long I had been waiting there.
4. It is not easy nowadays to pass your driving test.
5. I have not seen you for ages.
6. The teacher told the boys not to write on the walls.
7. A detached house is more expensive than a semi-detached one.
8. This letter must be answered immediately.
9. If only we could go abroad for our holidays this year.
10. There are three cinemas in this town.

III. CORRECT MISTAKES

x = nothing, indicating that this word or phrase should be deleted.

1. (C) _____ of _____

To feel capable of is a habitual expression of

Verb+Adj.+Prep., which means to have the ability of doing or the power to do.

2. (B) _____ incapable of _____

To be incapable of is a habitual expression of Verb+Adj.+Prep., which means not to be able to do something.

3. (C) _____ by _____

By is used in the passive form, which means as a result of action on the part of; through; by means of.

4. (C) _____ with _____

To be generous with is a habitual expression of Verb+Adj.+Prep., which means to show readiness to give money, help, kindness, etc.

5. (D) _____ with _____

To be acquainted with is a habitual expression of Verb+p.p.+Prep., which means to have knowledge of.

6. (D) _____ at _____

To get mad at (with) is a habitual expression of Verb+Adj.+Prep., which means to be angry.

7. (A) _____ with _____

Armed with is a habitual expression of Past Participle+Prep., which means to supply with, or have, weapons or armour.

8. (A) _____ at _____

To be astonished at is a habitual expression of Verb+Adj.+Prep., which means to produce surprise or wonder in someone.

9. (C) _____ at _____

To be angry at (with) somebody is a habitual expression of Verb+Adj.+Prep., which means to be filled with anger.

10. (B) about

To be angry about (at) doing something is an English collocation of Verb+Adj.+Prep., which means to be filled by anger.

11. (A) Bored with

To be bored with is a habitual expression of Verb+Adj.+Prep., which means to be made tired or uninterested, especially by continual dull talk.

12. (C) from

To be different than or to be different to is an informal expression. But teachers and examiners do not really like either of these. To be different from is a correct expression.

13. (C) to

To be indifferent to is a habitual expression of Verb+Adj.+Prep., which means not to be interested in; not to care about.

14. (B) in

To be rich in is a habitual expression of Verb+Adj.+Prep., which means to possess or contain a lot of the stated thing.

15. (C) is equal to

To be equal to is a habitual expression of Verb+Adj.+Prep., which means the same in size, number, value, rank, etc.

IV. MULTIPLE CHOICE

- | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. C | 3. C | 4. B | 5. D | 6. C |
| 7. B | 8. D | 9. D | 10. A | 11. B | 12. C |
| 13. C | 14. B | 15. D | 16. B | 17. C | 18. B |

V. READING COMPREHENSION

- (A) 1. A 2. D 3. C 4. B
- (B) 5. B 6. C 7. B 8. D

Unit Two

I. CLOZE TEST

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. B 6. B
7. B 8. D 9. A 10. B 11. B 12. B
13. D 14. C

II. DRILLS IN GRAMMAR

(I) the lengthiest, stormiest, Vigorous, more advisable,
sandy, wide, great, higher, accurate, higher, new, the
longest, the most expensive.

(II)

1. The cashier offered the woman a bag.
2. Another woman had bought the woman's old shoes.
3. The woman had sold her old shoes.
4. The shoes and boots were of all kinds and colours.
5. The store was having a sale.

(III)

1. We couldn't get to work because of the train drivers' strike.
2. I am very fond of playing tennies in the summer.
3. She always arrives late.
4. The world record for the high jump was broken by the

famous athlete last year.

5. I wish I could play the piano well.
6. Never have I met such an interesting person before.
7. His work will have to improve greatly if he wants to succeed.
8. If it hadn't rained so hard we could have gone out for a walk.
9. Only if you are exceptionally gifted can / (will) you become a successful actor.
10. The right shoe is not as big as the left one, I'm afraid.

III. CORRECT MISTAKES

x = nothing, indicating that this word or phrase should be deleted.

1. (D) for

To be famous for is a habitual expression of Verb+Adj.+Prep., which means to be very well known.

2. (B) with

To become familiar with something is a habitual expression of Verb+Adj.+Prep., which means to have thorough knowledge of.

3. (D) familiar to

To be familiar to somebody is a habitual expression of Verb+Adj.+Prep., which means to be well known to.

4. (D) with

To familiarize oneself with is a habitual expression of Verb+Adj.+Prep., which means to make oneself in-

formed about.

5. (D) inferior to

To be inferior to is a habitual expression of Verb+Adj.+Prep., which means not to be good or less good in quality or value.

6. (B) superior to

To be superior to is a habitual expression of Verb+Adj.+Prep., which means to be good or better in quality or value.

7. (B) fond of

To be fond of is a habitual expression of Verb+ / dj.+Prep., which means to have a great liking or love for.

8. (B) accustomed to

To be accustomed to is a habitual expression of Verb+Adj.+Prep., which means to be in the habit of; used to.

9. (D) 'guilty of

To be guilty of is a habitual expression of Verb+Adj.+Prep., which means to have broken a law or disobeyed a moral or social rule.

10. (C) isolated from

to be isolated from is a habitual expression of Verb+Adj.+Prep., which means to be caused to be alone or separated from others.

11. (B) afraid of

To be afraid of is a habitual expression of Verb+Adj.+Prep., which means to be full of fear; fright-

ened.

12. (D) about

To be particular about is a habitual expression, which means showing too much care or interest in small matters.

13. (C) with

To be satisfied with is a habitual expression of Verb+Adj.+Prep., which means to be made happy.

14. (D) with

To grow (be) dissatisfied with is a habitual expression of Verb+Adj.+Prep., which means to feel or exhibit a lack of contentment or satisfaction.

15. (D) on

To be (become) dependent on is a habitual expression of Verb+Adj.+Prep., which means to depend on.

IV. MULTIPLE CHOICE

- | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. D | 3. B | 4. A | 5. B | 6. B |
| 7. C | 8. C | 9. B | 10. B | 11. D | 12. A |
| 13. C | 14. A | 15. A | 16. A | 17. A | 18. D |

V. READING COMPREHENSION

- | | | | |
|----------|------|------|------|
| (A) 1. B | 2. D | 3. C | 4. D |
| (B) 5. C | 6. B | 7. B | 8. D |

Unit Three

I. CLOZE TEST

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. D 5. C 6. B
7. D 8. C 9. A 10. D 11. C 12. B
13. B 14. A 15. C

II. DRILLS IN GRAMMAR

(I)

1. must have worked
2. shouldn't have gone
3. could (can) you have forgotten
4. needn't have left
5. dare
6. may (might) not have recognized
7. ought to (should) have been done
8. should be leaving; may be waiting
9. must have seen
10. may not have learned; must have learned

(II)

1. Jones was angry because he was not promoted.
2. Jones's experience was the same each year.
3. Older employees retired from the company.

4. The manager did not think Jones had a lot of experience.

5. The new young man was promoted after a year.

(III)

a. I am sorry but we are completely booked up.

b. When is the earliest appointment you can offer me?

c. How about Thursday at 9:30?

d. No, I'll be tied up in a meeting then. Have you anything later in the day?

e. There is a cancellation at 3:30. Is that any good to you?

(or, Will that be any good to you?)

f. Yes, but I may be a bit late.

g. Is there anything special you want the dentist to look at?

h. I have lost a filling from one of my teeth. I was wondering if the dentist could replace it.

III. CORRECT MISTAKES

1. (B) _____ of _____

To be ashamed of is a habitual expression of Verb+Adj.+Prep., which means to feel shame, guilt or sorrow.

2. (C) _____ with _____

To be abundant with (in) is a habitual expression of Verb+Adj.+Prep., which means to be more than enough.

3. (B) _____ known for _____

To be(well) known for is a habitual expression of Verb+Adj.+Prep., which means to be known by many people.

4. (D) to
To be beneficial to is a habitual expression of Verb+Adj.+Prep., which means to be helpful; useful.
5. (B) clear of
Clear of is a habitual expression of Adv.+Prep., which means free; rid; no longer touching.
6. (C) of
To be composed of is a habitual expression of Verb+Past Participle+Prep., which means to be made up of.
7. (D) about
To be careless about is a habitual expression of Verb+Adj.+Prep., which means thoughtless; not worried.
8. (B) with
To be concerned with is a habitual expression of Verb+Adj.+Prep., which means to be interested in; to be worried about.
9. (C) with (to)
To be identical with is a habitual expression of Verb+Adj.+Prep., which means to be exactly alike.
10. (C) with
To be confronted with is a habitual expression of Verb+Adj.+Prep., which means to be brought face to face; to be caused to meet.
11. (D) of
Independently of is a habitual expression of Adv.+Prep., which means not dependent on or controlled by.