

高等学校试用教材

# 英 语

(英语专业用)

第三册

答 案

上海外国语学院英语系编

上海译文出版社

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## Lesson One

### Comprehension

- |    |      |      |      |
|----|------|------|------|
| 2. | 1) b | 4) c | 7) c |
|    | 2) c | 5) a |      |
|    | 3) a | 6) b |      |

### Vocabulary

- |    |      |       |
|----|------|-------|
| 1. | 1) f | 6) h  |
|    | 2) g | 7) b  |
|    | 3) e | 8) c  |
|    | 4) j | 9) d  |
|    | 5) a | 10) i |
- 
- |    |                  |                 |
|----|------------------|-----------------|
| 2. | 1) managed to    | 6) had tried to |
|    | 2) tried to      | 7) tried to     |
|    | 3) managed to    | 8) manage to    |
|    | 4) was trying to | 9) manage to    |
|    | 5) Try to        | 10) managed to  |
- 
- |    |                            |                  |
|----|----------------------------|------------------|
| 3. | 1) found out               | 6) on end        |
|    | 2) To their great surprise | 7) stared at     |
|    | 3) in full                 | 8) in many ways  |
|    | 4) anxious to              | 9) insisted that |
|    | 5) manage to               | 10) failed to    |

### Language Structure

1. 1) Robert Bruce lay on the ground under the shed, listening to the patter of the rain on the roof.
- 2) Being League members, we shall take the lead in study and manual work.
- 3) Thinking that his umbrella was left in the bus, he went

to the Lost Property Office at the bus-station.

- 4) The gaoler appeared on the stage, holding the precious letter in his hands.
  - 5) Suffering terribly from asthma, Uncle decided to give up smoking.
  - 6) Smiling at me, the political instructor took out a small piece of boiled ox-hide and gave it to me.
  - 7) For a moment the two friends stopped at the corner of the street, wondering which way they should take.
  - 8) Not knowing where to find his comrades, he decided to wait for them at the gate.
  - 9) Entering the room, we found all the seats already occupied.
  - 10) Not having enough money with him, he could not buy the toy plane for his son's birthday.
- 2.
- 1) ...which was put on by the first-year students...
  - 2) ...(which) I watched on television...
  - 3) ...(which) Charles told us from his own experiences...
  - 4) ...(which) he bought at the bookstore yesterday...
  - 5) ...who can speak French very well
  - 6) ...who lives next door to us...
  - 7) ...who handed to the aristocrat the usual copy of the letter...
  - 8) ...(whom) the French partisans saved...
  - 9) ...(whom) we still honour as a man of heroic courage and unflinching determination.
  - 10) ...whose children are always praised by their teachers.
  - 11) ...whose bicycle I borrowed?
  - 12) ...whose husband the foreign visitors wanted to see.
- 3.
- 1) To his great surprise, Mark Twain found himself...
  - 2) To his astonishment, the wounded British pilot found...
  - 3) To my disappointment, I found...
  - 4) To his great surprise, Newton found...
  - 5) To Robert Bruce's great joy, the English army...
  - 6) To the young teacher's delight, his students...

## Translation

- 1) It has been raining for ten days on end. We wonder when the rain will stop.
- 2) Robert Bruce lay on the ground watching the spider with great interest, anxious to know if it would succeed the seventh time.
- 3) Much to the aristocrat's surprise, the letter the gaoler handed him was nothing but a blank sheet of paper.
- 4) Xiao Zhang always kept the cap the political instructor had given him, even though it was terribly worn out.
- 5) He had read the article so many times that he could repeat it by heart from beginning to end.
- 6) He insisted that everyone should write his name in full.
- 7) After he had talked about the usage of the new words, the teacher proceeded to explain the text.
- 8) The visiting lecturer's talk on the correct use of prepositions has been recorded in full.

## Lesson Two

### Comprehension

- |         |      |
|---------|------|
| 2. 1) b | 4) c |
| 2) c    | 5) a |
| 3) a    | 6) b |

### Vocabulary

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. 1) explanation | 8) warning       |
| 2) understanding  | 9) gain          |
| 3) admiration     | 10) imprisonment |
| 4) satisfaction   | 11) service      |
| 5) question       | 12) practice     |
| 6) inspection     | 13) surprise     |
| 7) arrival        | 14) knowledge    |

2.	People	Language	Adjective
	1) Englishman (-woman)	English	English
	2) Frenchman (-woman)	French	French
	3) German(s)	German	German
	4) Italian(s)	Italian	Italian
	5) Spaniard(s)	Spanish	Spanish
	6) Pole(s)	Polish	Polish
	7) Swede(s)	Swedish	Swedish
	8) Greek(s)	Greek	Greek
	9) Rumanian(s)	Rumanian	Rumanian
	10) American(s)	English	American
	11) Japanese	Japanese	Japanese
	12) Egyptian(s)	Arabic	Egyptian

- |    |  |                           |
|----|--|---------------------------|
| 3. | 1) 1) Frenchman                              | 5) Swedish                |
|    | 2) Swedish                                   | 6) French                 |
|    | 3) Swede                                     | 7) French                 |
|    | 4) Sweden                                    | 8) French                 |
|    | 2) 1) Russia                                 | 5) English                |
|    | 2) English                                   | 6) English                |
|    | 3) Russian                                   | 7) English                |
|    | 4) English                                   | 8) Englishmen             |
| 4. | 1) remained silent                           | 5) It is well known that  |
|    | 2) she took the room with great satisfaction | 6) People used to believe |
|    | 3) here and there                            | 7) ...when...             |
|    | 4) with care                                 | 8) Catching sight of      |

### Language Structure

- |    |   |                            |
|----|---|----------------------------|
| 1. | 1) reading the letter                   | 4) at swimming             |
|    | 2) thinking of the political instructor | 5) from doing his homework |
|    | 3) to painting                          | 6) learning a skill        |
|    |   | 7) on doing it herself     |

- 8) to getting up early
- 9) closing the window

- 10) of ruining his good character

- 2. 1) neither; nor
- 2) either; or
- 3) Neither
- 4) either
- 5) neither; nor
- 6) Neither
- 7) either; or

- 8) either
- 9) Either; or
- 10) either; or; neither
- 11) neither; nor
- 12) either; or
- 13) either; or
- 14) neither; nor

### Translation

- 1) On either side of the desk there is a bookcase.
- 2) The film was wonderful except that it is too short.
- 3) The best way of making a word list is to arrange the words in alphabetic order.
- 4) The two boys argued for a long time. At last one of them said, "Either I am right or you are."
- 5) He went through the article carefully, writing down his comments here and there on the pages.
- 6) The Trojans were sleeping after a day of feasting and rejoicing when the Greek warriors swept into the city and took it by force.
- 7) The French soldiers told the Swede that nothing would go wrong if he could learn the answers by heart.
- 8) The moment Napoleon arrived, all the soldiers stood at attention.
- 9) After hearing the Swede's answers, Napoleon thought that young man must have gone out of his mind.
- 10) If Napoleon had asked the three questions in the same order as he used to do, the Swede would have answered them correctly.

## Lesson Three

### Comprehension

- |    |      |      |
|----|------|------|
| 2. | 1) c | 4) d |
|    | 2) a | 5) c |
|    | 3) d | 6) b |

### Communication Activity

- |    |                 |             |
|----|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. | 1) B: What; how | 2) B: where |
|    | 3) B: what      |             |

### Vocabulary

- |    |      |       |
|----|------|-------|
| 1. | 1) c | 6) a  |
|    | 2) e | 7) j  |
|    | 3) f | 8) d  |
|    | 4) h | 9) g  |
|    | 5) i | 10) b |
| 2. | 1) g | 6) e  |
|    | 2) j | 7) b  |
|    | 3) f | 8) a  |
|    | 4) i | 9) c  |
|    | 5) h | 10) d |

### Language Structure

- |    |  |      |      |        |
|----|--|------|------|--------|
| 1. | 1) A: He might have missed the bus.    |      |      |        |
|    | 2) A: She might have lost our address. |      |      |        |
|    | 3) A: He might have overslept.         |      |      |        |
|    | 4) A: She might have forgot.           |      |      |        |
|    | 5) A: He might have been ill.          |      |      |        |
|    | 6) A: He might have had an accident.   |      |      |        |
| 2. | 1) the                                 | 3) a | 5) a | 7) a   |
|    | 2) the                                 | 4) A | 6) a | 9) the |
|    |  |      |      | 10) a  |



11) —	18) a	25) a	32) the	39) —
12) a	19) a	26) —	33) the	40) —
13) —	20) an	27) the	34) the	41) the
14) a	21) a	28) —	35) a	42) —
15) a	22) the	29) the	36) —	43) —
16) the	23) an	30) an	37) the	44) —
17) a	24) —	31) the	38) —	45) —

3. 1) He is carefully reading the letter handed him by his **secretary**.  
 2) The jungle explored by the scientists is rich in oil.  
 3) The Greeks wanted to avenge the wrong done to Greece by one of the princes of Troy.  
 4) Have you read any of the novels written by Charles Dickens?  
 5) The clothes made of plastic fibres are lighter in weight and easier to wash and dry.  
 6) The powerful antibiotic discovered by Dr. Alexander Fleming was called penicillin...  
 7) The wooden horse made by the Greeks was so big that...  
 8) The Great Pyramid was built thousands of years ago for a king in Egypt called Khufu (an Egyptian king called Khufu).
4. 1) What the gaoler wanted to know was whether the aristocrat could learn the contents of the letter by heart.  
 2) The trouble was that Napoleon began with the second question when he talked to the Swede.  
 3) The fact is that a railway train can't run without a track.  
 4) What I'm anxious to know is when and where the jet liner will take off.  
 5) My question is how a helicopter is different from all other vehicles.  
 6) What the boys want to know is what a helicopter looks like.  
 7) What we want to know is how much big helicopters can lift.  
 8) My question is whether helicopters can take off or land

anywhere.

### Translation

- 1) Aeroplanes cannot take off or land until aerodromes with concrete runways have been built for them.
- 2) What makes helicopters different from all other vehicles is that they can take off or land almost anywhere.
- 3) Has it ever occurred (Did it ever occur) to you that helicopters are already doing all kinds of useful things that have never been done before?
- 4) Before the days of helicopters, it was impossible to put a new top on a lighthouse without first of all building a scaffolding even higher than the lighthouse.
- 5) One of the advantages of a helicopter is the lifting power of a crane is combined with the carrying power of a lorry in one vehicle.
- 6) Helicopters can do almost everything that aeroplanes can not do.
- 7) Anything that (Whatever) suits you will be all right with me.
- 8) All that should be done (needs doing) has already been done.  
You are welcome to inspect our work at any time.

## Lesson Four

### Comprehension

- |         |      |
|---------|------|
| 2. 1) d | 5) a |
| 2) b    | 6) b |
| 3) c    | 7) c |
| 4) c    |      |

### Vocabulary

- |                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. 1) magnificence | 3) bitterness |
| 2) success         | 4) fame       |

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| 5) possibility | 10) pride    |
| 6) eagerness   | 11) distance |
| 7) difficulty  | 12) beauty   |
| 8) gentleness  | 13) ability  |
| 9) efficiency  | 14) bravery  |
- 
2.   1) a three-legged stool                      5) a bright-eyed child
  - 2) a ten-storeyed building                6) a good-tempered girl
  - 3) a narrow-minded person              7) a gold-framed portrait
  - 4) a grey-haired man                      8) a ten-wheeled truck
- 
3.   1) heart-to-heart                              7) hand in hand
  - 2) neck and neck                            8) shoulder to shoulder
  - 3) one by one                                9) hand to hand
  - 4) Wave after wave                        10) page by page
  - 5) word for word                            11) face to face
  - 6) sentence by sentence                  12) day after day

### Language Structure

1.   1) A: Not now, but I used to.  
      B: No. I can never get (become) used to it.
- 2) A: Not now, but I used to.  
      B: No. I can never get (become) used to it.
- 3) A: Not now, but she used to.  
      B: No. She can never get (become) used to it.
- 4) A: Not now, but he used to be.  
      B: No. He can never get (become) used to it.
- 5) A: Not now, but they used to.  
      B: No. They can never get (become) used to it.
2.   1) A: Why haven't you drunk your coffee? Isn't it sweet enough?  
      B: Well, actually it is too sweet to drink.  
      A: But it's nice to drink sweet coffee.  
      B: Goodness! Far too sweet.
- 2) A: Why haven't you worn your shoes? Aren't they big

enough?

B: Well, actually they are too big to wear.

A: But it's nice to wear big shoes.

B: Goodness! Far too big.

3) A: Why haven't you put on your overcoat? Isn't it warm enough?

B: Well, actually it is too warm to put on.

A: But it's nice to put on warm overcoat.

B: Goodness! Far too warm.

4) A: Why haven't you eaten your sausage? Isn't it spicy enough?

B: Well, actually it is too spicy to eat.

A: But it's nice to eat spicy sausage.

B: Goodness! Far too spicy.

5) A: Why hasn't the child drunk his tomato juice? Isn't it salty enough?

B: Well, actually it is too salty for him to drink.

A: But it's nice for him to drink salty tomato juice.

B: Goodness! Far too salty.

3. 1) ...with the advance troops leading the way.

2) ...with his lips moving slightly.

3) ...with their torches gleaming.

4) ...with the wind blowing and the snow falling.

5) ...with no one accompanying her.

6) ...with the students surrounding him.

7) ...with his dictionary lying open on the desk.

8) ...with the mosquitoes humming in my ear.

4. 1) ...looked like a fire dragon moving up the mountain.

2) ...are very useful to the explorers looking for new places to sink oil wells.

3) The student acting the part of the French aristocrat is a friend of John's.

- 4) The men hiding in the huge wooden horse were Greek warriors.
  - 5) The man presenting a letter to the imprisoned French aristocrat was a gaoler.
  - 6) Who was the man bending over the wounded British pilot?
  - 7) Go and ask the policeman standing at the street corner.
  - 8) The train leaving for Beijing is at Platform No. 4.
- 5.
- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1) was beginning     | 19) nodded           |
| 2) to set            | 20) had walked       |
| 3) walked            | 21) had stopped      |
| 4) had seen          | 22) to ask           |
| 5) sat               | 23) had been refused |
| 6) took              | 24) had been thrown  |
| 7) put               | 25) had been set     |
| 8) leaned            | 26) to drive         |
| 9) turned            | 27) took             |
| 10) looked           | 28) put              |
| 11) had been walking | 29) be               |
| 12) was              | 30) is               |
| 13) watched          | 31) see              |
| 14) appearing        | 32) will happen      |
| 15) punish           | 33) suppose          |
| 16) said             | 34) is               |
| 17) was              | 35) knows            |
| 18) looked           |                      |

### Translation

- 1) The column of night marchers with torches looked like a fire dragon with gleaming golden scales.
- 2) I was so pleased with the concert (I enjoyed the concert so much) that I left with the music still ringing in my ear.
- 3) After they had made all the torches they needed, another night of marching began.

- 4) On their way, the children sang one song after another, and they arrived at the village before they knew it.
- 5) The marchers struggled on through a storm, with the rain pouring down and the wind howling.
- 6) The Trojans managed to bring the wooden horse into the city without knowing that Greek warriors were hiding in it.
- 7) Torch making was greatly improved by using sticks of slender bamboo.
- 8) He can pronounce every sound correctly except the "th" sound.
- 9) A real mastery of sentence patterns and structural and semantic words enables you to use a language correctly and with ease.
- 10) When John was first learning Italian, he used to find every chance to speak to Italians, though he was not used to their pronunciation.

## Lesson Five

### Comprehension

- |         |      |
|---------|------|
| 2. 1) c | 4) b |
| 2) d    | 5) b |
| 3) d    | 6) b |

### Vocabulary

- |                   |            |
|-------------------|------------|
| 1. 1) quietly     | 9) highly  |
| 2) quiet          | 10) hard   |
| 3) quiet; quietly | 11) hardly |
| 4) close          | 12) hard   |
| 5) close          | 13) wide   |
| 6) closely        | 14) widely |
| 7) high           | 15) wide   |
| 8) high           | 16) short  |

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| 17) shortly | 24) softly   |
| 18) shortly | 25) deadly   |
| 19) easily  | 26) dead     |
| 20) easy    | 27) deadly   |
| 21) easily  | 28) pretty   |
| 22) soft    | 29) prettily |
| 23) soft    | 30) pretty   |

### Language Structure

2.
  - 1) Having left the Manhattan Project, Joan Hinton went...
  - 2) Having fought bravely in many battles, the Swede gained...
  - 3) Not having answered the questions correctly, the little boy failed...
  - 4) Having covered the greater part of the journey, the night marchers stopped...
  - 5) Having been whitewashed, the room looked...
  - 6) Having lived in the city for nearly thirty years, Mr. Johnson knows...
  - 7) Having been repaired, the transistor worked...
  - 8) Having been delayed by bad weather, the aeroplane did not...
3.
  - 1) The soldiers marched along the valley, the advance troops leading the way.
  - 2) The light being very dim, he could not see clearly the words in the letter.
  - 3) Columns of marchers were moving up the mountain, their torches gleaming like a fire dragon with golden scales.
  - 4) The rain having ruined my hat, I had to buy a new one.
  - 5) The Swede stood in front of Napoleon, his lips moving slightly.
  - 6) The term being over, all the students went back home for the vacation.
  - 7) The soldiers marched at night, the rain pouring down and

a strong wind whipping their bodies.

8) The tape-recorder being out of order, the students did not know what to do.

4. 1) Joan Hinton never expected the atomic bomb to be used.  
2) In 1941, scientists declared penicillin to be a safe drug for use on humans.  
3) They found marching with torches at night to be a magnificent sight.  
4) Odysseus ordered the Greeks to make a huge wooden horse.  
5) Dr. Fleming found penicillin to be a kind of mould.  
6) The scientists know their discovery to be of great value.  
7) The child did not expect her mother to be back so soon.  
8) The doctor declared the child to be out of danger.

5. 1) of 20) with  
2) in 21) in  
3) to 22) of  
4) up 23) when  
5) from 24) to  
6) like 25) at  
7) at 26) that  
8) by 27) himself  
9) for 28) other  
10) at 29) one  
11) by 30) what  
12) in 31) At  
13) out 32) to  
14) to 33) in  
15) to 34) both  
16) about 35) out  
17) as 36) just  
18) for 37) as  
19) before



## Translation

- 1) Those who knew the secret of "The Gadget" talked about it in whispers in order not to be heard.
- 2) With the development of science and technology, more and more work will be done by machines.
- 3) The shock wave echoed back and forth among the hills as if it were a roll of thunder.
- 4) What makes helicopters a particularly cheap form of transport is that all the expense involved in laying down roads or railways is avoided.
- 5) Don't expose these bottles to sunlight, otherwise the chemicals in them will become useless.
- 6) It is very kind of you to have involved yourself in such trouble to help me.
- 7) How was it that the city of Troy fell into the hands of the Greeks overnight?
- 8) Not only did he speak and write English every day, but he also enlarged his vocabulary bit by bit.
- 9) The bomb exploded and everything burst into flame.
- 10) After hearing the Swede's answers, Napoleon thought either that young man was mad or he was playing a joke.

## Lesson Six

### Comprehension

- |    |      |      |
|----|------|------|
| 2. | 1) d | 4) c |
|    | 2) d | 5) d |
|    | 3) a |      |

### Vocabulary

- |    |             |             |
|----|-------------|-------------|
| 1. | 1) few      | 4) little   |
|    | 2) a few    | 5) a little |
|    | 3) a little | 6) little   |