

《英语》 第五册

(第三版修订本)

习 题 答 案

俞 大 綱 主 編

商 务 印 书 馆



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俞大綱主編

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《英語》第五冊

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習題答案

[这是《英語》第五冊(第三版修訂本)(俞大綱主編)一部分練習題的答案,現單印發行,供教師參考.]

LESSON I

REMINISCENCES OF AN INTERVIEW WITH CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG ON THE PAPER TIGER

4. 1) His face *lit up* when he heard that his son had been elected one of the model workers of the year.
- 2) While marching in the mountains at night, the Red Army soldiers often *lighted* the way with torches.
- 3) I am sure I have met him somewhere; only his name *escapes* me at the moment.
- 4) Your weakness *lies in* over-confidence; the trouble is that you are not *conscious of* it.
- 5) What *impressed* him most during his tour of Cuba was the Cuban people's revolutionary optimism and their firm confidence in the final victory.
- 6) The *barrier* of speech has not prevented the Chinese technicians from co-operating perfectly with the foreign experts.
- 7) This is difficult work, but I believe you will be able *to handle* it well.
- 8) From his speech I could tell that he was exceedingly *well-informed* on the subject.
- 9) He had been talking for half an hour, but his main point *escaped* me still.
- 10) He has sharp eyes that nothing *escapes*.
9. 1) Your pigs are better fed than mine.
- 2) Please tell me the main points to be discussed, so that I can be

better prepared.

- 3) The adventures he describes in his novel are almost unheard of.
- 4) Our vegetable garden is better looked after than yours.
10. On, at, in, on, with, of, through, till. At, along, with, out, in, in, with. During, for, over, with. on, of, for. in, on. on, about
11. Chiang Kai-shek and his supporters, the U. S. reactionaries, are all paper tigers too. Speaking of U. S. imperialism, people seem to feel that it is terrifically strong. Chinese reactionaries are using the "strength" of the United States to frighten the Chinese people. But it will be proved that the U.S. reactionaries, like all the reactionaries in history, do not have much strength. In the United States, there are others who are really strong — the American people.
13. 1) 'apple ,tree, 'sky-,scrap-er, 'paper 'tiger, 'scarecrow, 'atom 'bomb, 'hillside
- 3) (1) His 'comments | were 'full of 'imagery | and his 'face | 'lit 'often | into 'vivid 'humour | when he 'smiled, | but he had 'eyes | that 'nothing es'caped.
- (2) 'This was sur'prising, | for 'I had 'left A,merica | 'only a 'few 'weeks 'earlier | while for 'twenty ,years | 'Mao had 'not 'even 'had a 'postal con'nection | with the ,outside ,world. |
- (3) It was 'nearly 'midnight | when the 'Chairman and his 'wife | ac'companied me | down the ,hillside | with a 'kerosene 'lantern | to 'light the 'path | to the 'waiting 'truck. |

LESSON II

HOME IS THE SOLDIER

2. 1) Having *passed* the wheat field, we arrived at the work site.
- 2) The days *passed* in Peking were among the happiest days in my life.
- 3) The foreign visitors stood on the rostrum watching the paraders march *past*.
- 4) The train had *passed* Hankow and was going on to Canton.
4. 1) The assistants at the restaurant near the railway station *serve* the customers well.
- 2) It *makes no difference* to me when we shall hold the meeting.
- 3) We *are* eagerly *looking forward to* the early realization of

socialism in our country.

- 4) I *must apologize* to you for coming so late.
 - 5) The officer *called* the soldiers *to attention* as the inspection was soon going to begin.
 - 6) As the honoured guests stepped down from the train, the pioneers *saluted* them.
 - 7) The captain of the militia *lined up* his men on the parade ground for inspection.
 - 8) It *doesn't make any difference* how the U.S. imperialists boast about their own strength; they are only paper tigers after all.
7. 1) Returning to the village after an absence of two months, he found that the hydro-electric power station had already been completed.
- 2) Raising his eyes, he saw smoke coming up from the chimneys of the newly-built factory.
 - 3) He hurried to the commune office, thinking that he would find the Party branch secretary there.
 - 4) He went back to his village to do agricultural labour, taking his whole family along with him.
 - 5) Believing that the Party is (was) the saviour of the labouring people, he joined the Red Army at the age of sixteen.
 - 6) He explained his point very clearly, drawing many examples from real life.
 - 7) Working and living with the peasants, he gradually realized how little he knew about agriculture.
8. 1) He listened carefully, with a pen in his hand and a notebook on his knees.
- 2) We walked to our new place of work, with the monitor leading the way.
 - 3) We are sure to succeed with the Party leading us.
 - 4) With our immediate future work agreed upon, we turned our conversation to the general plan.
10. The working class, (the) trade unions, (the) problems, the rights, the blows. The simple truth, the white workers, an alliance, the monopolies, the Negro Americans. the leaders, the Negro people's struggle. the custom, the past, the United States. the foreign policies, the very oppressors, the Negro people. the success, the foreign policies
11. 普萊吉朝着通到下面街道的台阶那儿跑去。

他从台阶頂上看見那一群人又把电車围住了，同时有几个青年把电車的前門砸开。两个黑男孩从后門跳了下来，来回地窜，想在人群中找一条出路。那几个青年在他們后面追边喊：“抓住那两个黑鬼！”但是那一群人里面，大多数只默默地瞧着，既不阻拦那两个黑孩子，也不去帮助他們。

普萊吉看見那两个孩子有一个跌倒了，随即那一群人就压到他身上。另外那个孩子刚到台阶脚下的时候就有人把他拖倒了，跟着那些人就堆到他身上。普萊吉跳下了台阶。他抓住了那黑孩子的領子，把他往台阶那儿拖。刚拖上了几級，就有人用手抓住了他，把他往后拖。他在許多人身体的压力下，双膝着地，跪倒了。

他的胸口好像刀刺一般地痛，一时间眼前一片漆黑。当他苏醒过来的时候，发现自己正在一堆糾纏在一起的胳膊和腿中掙扎，想要掙脫出来。他仍旧紧紧抓着那黑孩子的衣領，他們一起把自己拖上了台阶，往頂上爬去。在台阶頂上的人把他們拉上了最后那兩級。普萊吉这时才站了起来，用手捂着胸口，上气不接下气地喘着。

LESSON III

THE SUN HAS RISEN (I)

4. 1) These two communes *will join forces* to build a power station.
- 2) We planned to read four English novels this term, but *so far* we have finished only one.
- 3) China has *plenty of* natural resources waiting to be exploited.
- 4) The train from Shanghai is *due* at 8.30.
- 5) The reactionary Kuomintang police were *unable to cope with* the great number of indignant demonstrators.
- 6) Things that we think we *have no use for* often turn out to be of great value.
- 7) *Judging by* their accent, I think they are students from the south.
- 8) It is *very likely* that the film *The Sun Has Risen* will be shown in our school.
- 9) If we do not settle the problem of division of labour now, there will be *no end of* trouble.
- 10) There is *no end of* requests for another broadcast of Secretary Li's speech.
- 11) *So long as* the Japanese people are firm in their struggles, they are sure to overthrow their oppressors sooner or later.
- 12) His retirement was *due*, but he insisted on working.

- 13) County Secretary Kao *can cope with* all kinds of difficulties successfully.
- 14) We *have no use for* the typewriter for the time being, so we are ready to lend it to others.
- 15) Our department head is *likely* to be present at our English Evening.
- 16) We have *plenty of* time before the meeting begins, so let's have some oral practice.
6. 1) Many suggestions for improving irrigation were received and some tried out at once.
- 2) A meeting was called immediately and a plan made to sink wells.
- 3) In a few days nine wells were sunk and two long channels dug.
11. for, on, of, of, to, at, out, over. In, at, on, at, for, of, through, to, back, to, in, around. with, up, of, around, in, on
12. 最近, “小小說” 有了很大的发展而且受到了許多国内讀者热烈的欢迎. 这是不难理解的. 随着全国飞速地向前跃进, “小小說” 也很自然地繁荣起来.
- “小小說” 以简单朴素的情节, 成功地描写了普通人的精神和真面貌. 故事里的人物为讀者所喜爱, 使他們受到鼓舞和激发而努力爭取进步.
- “小小說” 的作者对于写作技巧大都是生疏的. 由于他們生活在人民中間, 而描写的又是他們感到动人、有趣的事物, 因此他們并非凭空捏造, 而是描写真人真事. 他們的故事有些像报导, 却又不全像报导. 他們虽然重視真实性, 但是并不忽視艺术表现手法. 他們因为知道艺术手法是必要的, 便每每把一个复杂的情节压缩成一个简单的情节, 不在故事上过事渲染.
14. 1) (1) stressed, unstressed
 (2) stressed, unstressed
 (3) unstressed, stressed
 (4) unstressed, stressed
 (5) unstressed, stressed

LESSON IV

THE SUN HAS RISEN (II)

4. 1) He lost his fountain pen yesterday. He *has been looking for* it ever since, but *hasn't found* it yet.
- 2) Wang's brother *found* work in White Stone Village. Wang begged him to come home, saying, “If you *had looked for* work in our own village, you *could have found* it too. Why did you go to another village for it?”

5. 1) *As a result of assiduous study*, these workers have become highly skilled technicians.
- 2) Though the area was hit by drought and insect pests, the local peasants *managed* to save the crops.
- 3) Comrade Wang is *in charge of* the recreational activities of our class.
- 4) *What is the point of* recopying that article if we are not going to use it?
- 5) The foreign visitor said, "I hope *to take advantage of* my stay in China to learn something about your methods of teaching foreign languages."
- 6) His talk has convinced us that by *making a serious effort* we can overcome all these shortcomings.
- 7) These workers *have drawn up a comprehensive* plan for stepping up theoretical study.
- 8) The students *take advantage of* every opportunity to practise speaking English.
- 9) *We are fully convinced* that all the colonial and semi-colonial countries will win their independence sooner or later.
- 10) With the help of the villagers the guerrillas *managed* to smuggle munitions to the mountains.
- 11) The person who received us was the deputy chairman *in charge of* the commune's fishery and animal husbandry.
- 12) She *is making every effort* to overfulfil her quota.
- 13) This chapter gives a *comprehensive* account of how the Red Army wrestled with the forces of nature on the grasslands.
6. 1) Please ask him if he will go to the film with us.
- 2) All right, I will. But I know he will not go unless he has finished his work.
7. 1) (1) We are keeping the food warm for you.
- (2) He has got his clothes wet working in the rain.
- (3) He has broken the box open.
- (4) He found everybody very busy.
- (5) He pushed the door open gently.
- (6) After two years in prison, he was set free when the city was liberated.
- (7) Pull open the drawer on the left. The pen is there.
- (8) We've painted the doors and windows of the dining-hall white.
- 2) (1) We must get the work done before supper.

- (2) We are glad to see water pumped out of the well.
- (3) When he first came from Fukien, he had great difficulties in making himself understood.
- (4) We want a long channel dug to lead the water to distant fields.
- (5) I must have my hair cut shorter.
- (6) Don't we all wish our pronunciation greatly improved?
8. 1) Not till the land reform did the poor old peasant have a piece of land of his own.
- 2) Not till the setting up of the commune were the women freed from household chores.
- 3) He had barely entered the room before he was surrounded by his comrades.
- 4) He had hardly put down his things before he heard the telephone ring.
9. the men, the hardest jobs, the drivers. the snow, the cold. the lorry, a hot meal. the lorry, an icy stream, a swamp. the time, a great puddle, the stove. the rest. the wounded. the old soldiers, the People's Liberation Army
10. People like the elder Kao, Chairman of the co-op, are typical characters. In directing work in the basic units, they sacrifice themselves for others, work strenuously and bear complaints as best they can. Thus they have won prestige and popularity with the masses. But owing to the influence of age-long private ownership and the force of old habits, for a time after land reform and the establishment of agricultural co-operatives they failed to see the class differentiation that was going on in the countryside and the trend of its further development. And in the upsurge of the big leap forward they could only look after their temporary and sectional interests. This novel has enthusiastically praised the elder Kao and at the same time helpfully pointed out his shortcomings. It shows that under the leadership of the Party our people have not only transformed nature but also remoulded their own ideology.
12. 1) (1) stressed, unstressed
- (2) stressed, unstressed
- (3) unstressed, stressed, unstressed
- (4) stressed, unstressed
- (5) unstressed, stressed

LESSON V

THE STUDY OF WORDS

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 4. recent French borrowings | early French borrowings |
| ballet | fruit |
| bourgeois | blame |
| debris | soup |
| machine | comfort |
| regime | lesson |
| prestige | role |
7. 1) Though the city suffered heavy bombings during the War of Resistance Against Japan, our school *survived*.
- 2) For assignment the teacher asked the students to write a reply to a *formal* invitation.
- 3) *Sooner or later* all the colonial countries will rise to drive away the imperialists and obtain independence.
- 4) The medical supply of the district *was greatly reinforced* when Dr. Bethune arrived with his mobile unit.
- 5) Their researches *cover* a very wide field: etymology, semantics, rhetoric and stylistics.
- 6) Since the old man did not want to remain idle at the Home for the Aged, they asked him *to look after* the orchard.
- 7) On exhibition in the Museum of Chinese History are some stone tools that *have survived* from primitive society.
- 8) We needn't be *formal* with our intimate friends.
- 9) He *reinforced* his argument by quoting from Marx and Engels.
- 10) The book *covers* all the important events that have taken place since the founding of the People's Republic of China.
- 11) During the War of Resistance Against Japan, she was in the Chin-Cha-Chi Border Region, *looking after* the wounded soldiers.
9. 1) He may not have received the note about the meeting. He has not come yet.
- 2) He must have gone to the country. I have not seen him for some time.
- 3) He cannot have received the letter yet. I posted it only this morning.

12. on, of, up, by, in, of, up, to, of, to. In, of, up, to, at. in, to, to, for, of, upon
13. Considered from the modern point of view, all the words in the English vocabulary, except those which can be distinguished by their forms as borrowings, should be regarded as English words. In the English language, words which can be distinguished by their forms as borrowings are not great in number; the overwhelming majority of the words, no matter what their origin is, are generally regarded as English words. But, if they are observed and studied from the historical point of view as to where they came from and when they appeared in the English language, we will find that not all the words are of English origin. The original English words are those which existed in the Old English period. They amount to less than half of the words in the English vocabulary. The rest of the words in the English vocabulary have been borrowed from foreign languages, such as Latin, French, Greek, Spanish, Italian, Scandinavian, Russian, etc. Thus, the vocabulary of Modern English, besides the original English word stock, consists of a large number of elements which came from various languages. Therefore we may say that the vocabulary of Modern English is of a mixed nature.
15. 1) (1) 'Anglo-'Saxon, 'French-,speaking, 'every`day, 'hard`working, 'head-,cover

LESSON VI

ART FOR HEART'S SAKE (I)

6. 1) It was only when he had made sure that the crops had not been damaged by the storm that he felt *relieved*.
- 2) In our work we always welcome *constructive* criticisms.
- 3) We must not try to achieve unity *at a sacrifice to* principles.
- 4) I told him to write to me *in case* he should need any help.
- 5) In one of the battles he received a *slight* wound.
- 6) There is no *resemblance* between you and your brother whether in appearance or in disposition.
- 7) Everybody agreed that he was a *promising* young man.
- 8) He spent nearly all the time he *could spare* in helping others.
- 9) Li-an's father told him to destroy the letter *in case* he should run into any danger.

- 10) I felt greatly *relieved* to learn that Comrade Wang was out of danger and would recover soon.
- 11) As to your ability to overfulfil the target, I never had the *slightest* doubt.
- 12) The rice crop this year looks *promising*.
- 13) I have something to talk over with you. *Can you spare* me a few minutes?
- 14) The plot of this novel bears some *resemblance* to that of *The Gadfly*.
9. 1) He has been drawing a picture. It is nearly done.
He has drawn a picture. Here it is.
- 2) I have been expecting a letter from him.
I have got only one letter from him.
- 3) They have been working in the vegetable patches since six o'clock.
They have watered all the vegetables.
- 4) We have been discussing this problem all morning.
The problem has been discussed.
11. a short story, the experience, a young Negro girl, the high school, the Artist Club Scholarship, the student, the best, the graduating class, a speech, the announcement, the assembly, the scholarship, a great deal, the bell, the vice-principal, the committee. The scholarship
12. It is unthinkable that literary and art workers who want to portray and serve the workers, peasants and soldiers can do so without rich experience of the life of these people. Experience has proved that only by going into factories, villages and army companies, leading the life of ordinary labourers, taking part in physical labour and practical work, and sharing the same fate, the same joys and sorrows as the masses of workers and peasants, can literary and art workers remould fundamentally their world outlook and establish a firm proletarian world outlook. Only thus can they find rich and colourful raw material for literature and art, become familiar with the language of the working people and produce fine revolutionary works of literature and art. Our literary and art workers must continue to abide by the directives of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung and go wholeheartedly into the midst of the workers, peasants and soldiers to extol the new things and new heroes enthusiastically and present the struggles of the revolutionary new-born things against the old things that hamper the advance of the revolution. Only thus will they serve the great cause of socialism.

(2) They are very busy. We should go and help them.

(3) It is necessary that we should all be there at eight.

12. had been working, turned, to be, would raise, had come, was, wished, would be, was going, to ask, to have

13. 在我从事绘画的初期，应该画什么这样的问题常常发生。现在这样的问题不在了。我对祖国和人民的历史了解得越来越多，对我们所处的这个时代里激动人心的事件经历得越来越广，迫切要求表现的题材也就越来越多了。我现在的的问题是：如何找到工作时间，如何摆脱经济方面的烦恼。

我所画的主题绝大部分都是长期在我心里存留和成长的。如果我要设计一个历史题材，在我连最初的草稿还没动手的时候，我就花一段很长的时间，来阅读有关这个题目的一切可能得到的文献。一般说来，我不用模特儿——这就是说，无论画油画或素描，我并不从头到尾老用模特儿。有时，为了处理一个特定的人物，我就参考我以前在街上、在地下铁道里、在人家家里以及在公共场所所作的人物速写或绘画笔记。我的人物画的成品几乎都包含许多人物的汇合在一起的特点。

如果我对某一个作品不满意，不管我在它上面花了多少时间，我还是不要它的。我之所以能有勇气来这样作，并非一朝一夕之功；可是我倒觉得在这方面得到了好处。我在开展览作品之前，总要请我的朋友和邻居对那件作品坦率地发表意见。我认真地对待他们的批评，他们的反映如果大部分是否定的、指责的，那我就努力去找出作品里不对头的地方，把它扔掉，重新再来。

LESSON VIII

SEVERE HOME DISCIPLINE

3. 1) This year, *like* last year, will be full of amazing achievements.
- 2) This year we shall again overcome drought and reap as rich a harvest *as* last year.
- 3) There will be electric light in our village *as* in theirs.
- 4) *Like* his elder brother before him, he ran away from home and joined the Eighth Route Army when he was a mere child.
- 5) Winter in Peking is not as mild *as* in your native place Kunming.
- 6) It is difficult to convince him; he is as obstinate *as* a mule.
4. 1) flesh 2) meat 3) flesh 4) meat 5) flesh
5. 1) *In the course of* the visit of our government delegation to African countries, its members had cordial and friendly talks with the leaders of these countries.
- 2) In the last two or three years stamp-collecting seems to have taken

his fancy.

- 3) The students say that the long descriptions of the inner life of the heroine in this English novel *bore* them to death.
 - 4) You are now a third-year student. *It is high time* you started reading English novels in the original.
 - 5) The library is only *a stone's throw* from our dormitory.
 - 6) I haven't brought an umbrella with me, as I didn't detect any *signs* of a change of weather when I left my home this morning.
 - 7) In trying to justify their statements, the revisionists often *contradict* themselves.
 - 8) The teacher *must have taken great pains* to simplify the text.
 - 9) Sums and figures used to *bore* her, but ever since taking over the work of treasurer at the commune she has come to realize how important they are. As a result, she has now *taken a great fancy to* complicated arithmetical calculations.
 - 10) *In the course of* the past three years he published seven short stories reflecting the life of peasants.
 - 11) Of the lantern-slides shown in that commune, the set on public health especially *took the fancy* of the commune members.
 - 12) *It is high time* that you settled down to some serious work.
 - 13) He *is taking great pains* to learn Spanish, as he is going to visit Cuba in a few months.
 - 14) I can get her constant help in my work as she lives only *a stone's throw* from my house.
 - 15) How could I help *contradicting* him when he completely ignored the principle of class analysis in handling this problem?
 - 16) The reduction of cost and the elimination of waste were a sure *sign* of improvement in production.
6. 1) (1) What am I to do now?
(2) You are to remain here until (till) further notice.
(3) We must mobilize the masses if we are to do our work well.
(4) Books of this kind are to be found in the library.
7. 1) (1) Has he come? When did he arrive?
(2) I have seen the man before, but I don't remember where I met him.
(3) I've done the exercise. I spent two hours on it.
11. the curtain, the book, the window, a dependent, the same meals, the house, a few years, the door, the way, the mirror, the windows, the

book, a cry, the volume, the door, The cut, the pain, a murderer, a slave-driver, the Roman emperors.

12. 一个諷刺作家如果只是一味否定和嘲笑他的同时代人所信仰和接受的那些道德标准的话,是不可能写出好的諷刺作品的,他必须有他自己的正面的标准.他必须认识自己的立场,对他所否定的东西,虽然不一定明白表示,却至少应该在作品里将它暗示出来.他必须了解自己所喜爱的,所赞成的是什么?他所喜爱和赞成的不应该只是一大堆相互矛盾的东西,而应该是人们能据以生活的准则.塞繆尔·勃特勒不仅是一个諷刺作家,从諷刺作家的立场出发忠实地反映当代生活,而且还是一位具有建设性的批评家,试图告诉他的同时代人们如何更幸福地生活.

勃特勒的观点肯定是有局限性的.他尽管对维多利亚时代的道德标准进行了尖锐的批评,但他自己却是个十足的维多利亚时代的人物.他的觉察力很少超越维多利亚中产阶级家庭的范围.没有人比勃特勒更坚持要挣得够多的钱,来过舒适的资产阶级生活;也没有人比他更坚决地提倡采用谨小慎微的措施来改变社会的面貌.

14. 1) 'paint-box 'toy`train, `drawing-,room, 'self-`willed, 'red-`handed, 'new-`laid, 'hence`forth

LESSON IX

SISTER CARRIE AT A SHOE FACTORY (I)

6. 1) This is the prerequisite to the successful *solution* of this problem.
2) His words give us a clear *understanding* of the present task.
3) The *presence* of a third-year student was required at the meeting.
4) The drawing on the table had a slight *resemblance* to a vase.
5) Two days before the *close* of the exhibition a messenger brought a letter to Mr. Ellsworth.
7. 1) The students are engrossed in their studies, for the final examinations are *at hand*.
2) Carrie *did not venture* to look around, but bent over her task.
3) As time *wore on*, she began to show signs of anxiety.
4) He was an efficient worker and *got through* his task with surprising speed.
5) It has been raining *incessantly* the whole day. There is no fear of drought this year.
6) The foreign visitor *wondered at* the tremendous achievements of the Chinese people and at the immense wisdom they showed in

the process of overcoming difficulties.

- 7) The *predicament* in which Lin Tao-ching found herself was that there was no common ideal between herself and her husband.
 - 8) The days *wore on*, but still no news was received regarding their return.
 - 9) Yesterday I didn't have the time to *get through* the work you asked me to do.
 - 10) The working conditions in this shoe company in Chicago were especially bad, but the women workers did not *venture* a protest.
 - 11) In doing translation we must have a good dictionary constantly *at hand*.
 - 12) The *predicament* in which capitalism finds itself is that the working class, which is indispensable to it, is getting beyond its control
 - 13) The *incessant* blowing of the wind kept him awake all night.
 - 14) When I revisited the commune I could not help *wondering at* the great changes that had taken place during the past three years.
 - 15) Carrie felt, as the afternoon *wore on*, that her hands and legs were all aching.
9. arose, prepared, to go, dressed, worn, dotted, faded, had worn, were, was, crumpled, flattened, wearing, impart, made, looking, were, gave, reserved, pleasing
10. 1) Didn't he say anything about when he could come to speak to us?
2) You should judge a person not only by what he says but also by what he does.
3) Everyone is greatly interested in who will be chosen chairman.
4) It depends on how much time we shall have.
5) There is no doubt as to which is the better way.
6) I have got some idea of the situation from what you have said.
7) I'll answer for it that the work shall be done in time.
8) His failure in the examination is probably due to the fact that he has been ill for a long time.
9) Keeping a diary is very helpful to me in that it is a constant reminder of my shortcomings.
10) There is no difference between the two books except that the thicker one has a more expensive binding.
12. *Sister Carrie* is Dreiser's first full-length novel. He started to write it in the autumn of 1899 and completed it in May of the next year. In this novel the author exposed without reservation the sharp