

College English

《大学英语教程》

第三册(修订本)

自学辅导

(兼作教师手册)

《大学英语教程》自学辅导编写组



北京航空航天大学出版社

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内 容 简 介

《大学英语教程》(College English)第三册(修订本)出版后备受欢迎。为方便广大教师,更好地帮助自学者学习,现出版《大学英语教程》第三册(修订本)自学辅导(兼作教师手册)。

本书按原书顺序给出课文注释、词汇学习的相关例句、课文练习参考答案、语法练习参考答案以及课文参考译文。

读者对象:讲授《大学英语教程》的教师、英语专业在校学生和具有高中以上英语程度的广大自学者。

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《大学英语教程》自学辅导编写组

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前 言

杨立民、徐克容编著的《大学英语教程》(College English)第三册(修订本)为胡文仲教授等所编《大学英语教程》(College English)第一、二册修订本之续编。该修订本较第一版在教材内容、科学性、信息量以及语言与文化的结合等方面都做出了重大修改,实为新编。此书一直被众多院校用做专业英语教材,具有很大的影响。为了方便广大教师,更好地帮助学生学习的书,我们根据其第20次印刷的版本编写了与之配套的自学辅导(兼作教师手册)。

本书编写体例如下:

一、课文注释(Notes to the text)。

二、词汇学习的相关例句(Further examples relating to word study)。

三、课文练习参考答案(Key to the work on the text)。

四、语法练习参考答案(Key to grammar exercises)。

五、课文参考译文(Reference translation of the text)。

参加本书编写工作的人员为天津外国语学院英语系和天津理工学院外语系的专业教师(以姓氏笔画为序):

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在本书编写过程中刘嘉斌同志做了大量技术性处理工作,正式出版前阎玉敏和张滨江同志对全书进行了统校。

由于编者的水平所限,书中难免存在错误和疏漏,诚望该书使用者不吝赐教,予以指正。

编 者

1998年10月于
天津外国语学院
天津理工学院

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Lesson One

Christmas Day in the Morning

I . NOTES TO THE TEXT

1. **Strange how the habits of his youth clung to him still!**
to cling to sb. or sth. : to keep a firm hold on; be unwilling to abandon; to resist separation, e. g.
(1) The little baby would rather cling to its mother than its father.
(2) Some still clung to the old unworthy method.
2. **It isn't worthwhile, perhaps —**
to be worthwhile/to be worth doing sth. : being worth the time or trouble spent, e. g.
(1) It is worthwhile to read the books.
(2) Life is hardly worth living without friendship.
(3) The paper is worth rewriting.
3. **Let's not trim the tree until tomorrow, Robert.**
to trim a tree : to cut the tree tidily, e. g.
(1) The children are trimming the Christmas tree.
(2) The gardener trimmed the hedge clean.
4. **The door to her room was shut because she was a light sleeper.**
a light sleeper: one whom it is easy to wake up
a heavy sleeper: one whom it is hard to wake up
5. **They had been married so long that nothing could separate them, actually.**
— ... nothing could break off their affection for each other, actually, e. g.
(1) The two schools are separated by a split rail of fence.
(2) The farmer separated the flour from the bran by sieving.
6. **He slipped back in time, as he did so easily nowadays. —** His thought went to the past ...
To slip does have other meanings as in:
(1) The ship slipped down into the water. (The ship moved gently, quickly and lightly into the water.)
(2) He slipped in unobserved. (He went in without being seen.)
7. **...when he had overheard what his father was saying to his mother.**
to overhear : to hear without the knowledge of the speaker, e. g.
(1) I overheard they were planning to talk me around.
(2) They overheard that he hated to cooperate with them.
8. **It's time he took his turn. —** It is time for him to succeed his father.

More examples with *turn* :

- (1) She took her turn at sitting up with their sick mother.
- (2) The doctors take their turns to observe the experiment.

9. He had never thought of it before, taking for granted the tie of their blood. — ... accepting their blood relationship as a matter of course.

to take sth. for granted : to regard it as true or as certain to happen, e.g.

- (1) The broker took it for granted that the shares would go up.
- (2) It may be taken for granted that what he overheard is true.

10. Now that he knew his father loved him, there would be no more loitering in the mornings and having to be called again.

to loiter : to spend time idly; linger on the way, e.g.

- (1) Pupils are loitering on their way back home from school.
- (2) He was arrested while loitering about the court houses.

11. He got up after that, stumbling blind with sleep, and pulled on his clothes.

to pull on/off one's clothes : to put on/take off one's clothes in a hurry and with some force, e.g.

- (1) She pulled on her stockings and went out at once.
- (2) The gardener pulled off his gloves when he heard someone calling him.

12. the ten-cent store: a store in which very cheap goods are sold

13. He lay on his side and looked out of his attic window. — He stayed at rest on one side of his body ...

Similar phrases with *lie* :

- (1) to lie on one's back
- (2) to lie on one's stomach

14. A thought struck him like a silver dagger.

A silver dagger is a short, pointed, and two-edged knife as a weapon.

This sentence means: A sudden and sharp thought came into his mind.

More examples with *strike* :

- (1) His strange idea struck as ridiculous. (to seem)
- (2) How did my suggestion strike you? (to have a strong effect on)

15. He could get up earlier, creep into the barn and get all the milking done.

to creep : move slowly, secretly and quietly, e.g.

- (1) The cat crept towards the mouse.
- (2) The scouts were creeping under the enemy's barbed wire entanglement.

16. He laughed to himself as he gazed at the stars.

to gaze at : to give a long and steady look at, e.g.

- (1) He gazes back at a strange man intently.

(2) The sculptor is gazing at the statue.

17. **At a quarter to three he got up and crept downstairs, careful of the creaky boards, and let himself out.** — ... allowed himself to go out of the house.

More examples with *let ... out* :

(1) He let the dog out.

(2) Someone has let the news out. (to disclose)

(3) He let out a loud groan. (to express)

(4) Farm machinery is let out by the week. (to make available for hire)

(5) Mary's mother has to let out her dress because Mary is much bigger now. (to make wider or looser)

(6) School lets out at three o'clock. (to close for the day)

18. **He smiled and milked steadily, two strong streams rushing into the pail...** — ... two steady flows of milk going into the pail with strong force...

19. **He finished, the two milk cans were full, and he covered them and closed the milk-house door carefully, making sure of the latch.** — ... making certain that the door is latched properly.

to make sure of sth. : to find out for certain; to obtain proof or evidence of something, e.g.

(1) The editor has to make sure of the fact previously reported.

(2) The detective is making sure of the evidence he presented.

20. **He put the stool in its place by the door and hung up the clean milk pail.** — ... suspended the clean milk pail by placing it on a hook of peg.

More examples with *hang up* :

(1) After washing the garment he hung it up on a line to dry.

(2) The parents hung up the stockings on a Christmas tree.

21. **Then he went out of the barn and barred the door behind him.**

to bar the door : to fasten the door with a bar; to keep in or out by barring a door; to stop; make difficult or impossible to go; not to allow, e.g.

(1) She barred him out of her room.

(2) A high wall bars the way into his garden.

(3) We bar playing card for money.

22. **Back in his room he had only a minute to pull off his clothes and jump into bed, for he heard his father up.**

to jump into bed: to rush to bed

23. **He put the covers over his head to silence his quick breathing.**

to silence his quick breathing : to cause quick or violent breathing to be silent so that nobody can notice it, e.g.

- (1) She silenced the baby's crying by patting him gently on the back.
 (2) The soldiers were shrilling at the enemy to silence their guns.
- 24. I'll go on out.** — I'll go out ahead of you (the son).
- 25. I'll get things started.** — I'll get things ready.
 to get sth. done: to cause sth. to be done; to experience; to do sth. necessary, e. g.
 (1) You'll have to get your tooth filled.
 (2) Sorry, I cannot get your film developed today.
- 26. His dancing heart was ready to jump from his body.** — He was so excited that his violently beating heart nearly came out of his body.
- 27. His father was laughing, a queer sobbing sort of a laugh.** — His father did not laugh in the normal way. He laughed with strange sobs that showed his gratitude and love for his son.
- 28. His father was standing beside his bed, feeling for him, pulling away the cover.** — ..., searching for him with his hands, ...
 More examples with *feel for*:
 (1) I felt for my purse in my pocket and found it gone.
 (2) She felt under her pillow for the watch.
- 29. He felt his father's arms go around him.** — He had the feeling that his father caressed him with his arms.
 to feel sb. / sth. do sth. : to experience the touch or movement of sb. or sth., e. g.
 (1) The mugger felt someone hold his two hands.
 (2) He felt his shoe-lace snap.
- 30. The words broke from him of their own will.** — These words just came out of his mouth automatically.
- 31. His heart was bursting with love.** — His heart was overfilled with love.
 to burst with: to be full to overflow; to be able to contain with difficulty, e. g.
 (1) The storehouse and granaries are bursting with corn and wheat.
 (2) I'm bursting with joy (happiness, excitement, resentment, impatience).
- 32. I reckon...** — I think...
- 33. But he was not satisfied.** — But he was not content(ed).
 More examples with *satisfied*:
 (1) I am satisfied with your explanation.
 (2) The government has been satisfied with the content of the negotiation.
- 34. It occurred to him suddenly that it was alive because long ago it had been born in him when he knew his father loved him.**

to occur to : (of an idea) to come to (someone's mind), e.g.

(1) In those days, it never occurred to people that man could go to the moon.

(2) It occurred to me that I had left the key at home.

35. When it was finished, he sealed it and tied it on the tree. — ..., he closed it tightly and fastened it on the tree.

More examples with *seal* :

(1) After putting the spices and carrots into the jar, he sealed it with waxed paper and rope.

(2) The special canning process can seal flavour in.

Other examples with *tie* :

(1) The passengers will be asked to tie labels on their luggage.

(2) The gardener tied a sign of "No touching" on each flower.

II . FURTHER EXAMPLES RELATING TO WORD STUDY

TAKE

1. to take after somebody 像某人

The little girl takes after her mother.

2. to take it apart 把它拆开

He took the bike apart and spread the bits all over the floor.

3. to take away 拿走

What takes you away so early?

4. to take back 取回;收回

to take back one's words (表示认错、道歉等)收回自己的话

5. to take down 取下来;记下来

(1) These flags should be taken down after the sports meet.

(2) Anything you say will be taken down.

6. to take for 把……当作;认为,误以为

What do you take me for? 你把我当作什么人来看?

7. to take something for granted 把某事当作理所当然的事情

(1) There are certain standards of civilized behavior in international relations which at should be possible to take for granted in the family of nations.

(2) I take nothing for granted. Let's wait and see.

8. to take in 收进;欺骗

(1) Many households in the neighborhood of Oxford University add to their income by taking in students.

(2) They are easy to be taken in by door-to-door salesman.

Other examples:

(3) I hardly took in what he was saying in the lecture. (领会;理解)

- (4) Her eyes were taking nothing in but an old car. (注意到; 看到)
- (5) These tours took in every part of China. (包括; 被排入……旅程)
- (6) The dress is not a bad fit, but it needs taking in a little at the waist.
(小心一些)
9. to take something into consideration (account) 把某一点考虑在内
- (1) The re-employment of laid-off workers must be taken into full account.
- (2) In this case there are special features to be taken into consideration.
10. to take off 动身; (飞机) 起飞
- (1) He grabbed his hat and took off for the Town Hall.
- (2) When does the plane take off?
11. to take something off 拿走; 脱掉
- (1) The intense heat took most of the paint off the doors.
- (2) Take your shoes off and dry your feet.
12. to take on 承接(担任)工作
- (1) I'm beginning to regret that I took the job on.
- Other examples:
- (2) The pilot refuses to take any more passengers on. (接纳乘客)
- (3) The dean decided to take her on. (雇佣)
- (4) Our team will take on some teams in Europe. (同对手较量)
13. to take out 取出
- He took out all the money and gave it to me.
14. to take over 接收; 接管
- He decided to take over the job undone.
15. to take part in 参加
- Most of the students like to take part in outdoor exercises!
16. to take to 喜欢; 开始做
- (1) He changed quickly and took to another girl he met.
- (2) My grandpa took to studying English at his eighties.
17. to take up 拿起; 占(地); 耗费(时间)
- (1) We'll take up arms in defense of our motherland.
- (2) My bed takes up half the room.
- (3) Playing cards in daytime takes up a lot of time.
- Other examples:
- (4) His brother will take up duties as manager. (就职)
- (5) It was Chang who started the song, and everyone took it up. (继续)

GET

1. to get across 使通过; 使理解
- (1) Only half the company got across the bridge before it was blown up.

- (2) He failed to get his jokes across to his audience.
2. to get along 过日子;和好相处
- (1) My mother and I don't always get along very well, but I believe in the say, "Home is where the heart is."
- (2) How are you getting along?
- Other example:
- (3) John is getting along in France better than he expected, considering, he could hardly speak a word of French when he arrived. (进展)
3. to get around (round) 走动;(消息)传开;避开(困难)
- (1) He is getting around again. 他病后又开始走动了。
- (2) The news soon got around.
- (3) He got round the hardest part and succeeded at last.
4. to get away 逃脱
- The criminal finally got away.
5. to get away with(it) 拿走;抢走;干了坏事而逃脱了惩罚
- (1) The thief got away with the jewels.
- (2) As it is a first offence, I think she'll get away with a fine.
- (3) If you side with him, he knows he can get away with it.
6. to get back 取回;回来
- to get back one's wrist watch from the lost and found
7. to get by 走过;勉强混过去
- (1) The parade has got by.
- (2) The enemies found it harder and harder to get by.
8. to get down 取下
- They got down the flag from the pole.
9. to get down to 认真处理某事
- I hope you don't mind if we get down to business straight away, as I've got to catch the four o'clock train.
10. to get in 进入;收割
- (1) She had got in first and prejudiced her friend against me before I came to give my account of the quarrels.
- (2) The peasants were delighted to get their crop in so early in the year.
- Other example:
- (3) When he saw how ill his mother was, he told the doctor he would like to get a specialist in. (请……来)
11. to get off 下车;取下,脱下;逃脱
- (1) The policeman told him to get off the bike.
- (2) Her finger had swollen so much that she couldn't get her ring off.
- (3) The room is hot, get off the coat.
- (4) The lawyer got his client off with a fine.

12. to get on 上车;穿上;过日子;年纪增长
 (1) Get on the bus at once.
 (2) I'll get my things on and we'll go for a walk.
 (3) How are you getting on?
 (4) Wait a moment, you know, I'm getting on and can't walk so fast.
13. to get out 走开;滚开;取出
 (1) Get out!
 (2) to get a cork out of a bottle
 Other examples:
 (3) Somehow the news got out that he was in London. (泄漏消息)
 (4) The woman was in such a state of shock after the accident that she couldn't get a word out. (说出)
14. to get over 越过;克服(困难);完成;痊愈
 (1) Be sure to get the children safely over the road.
 (2) The negotiators had considerable difficulty in getting over the linguistic problems.
 (3) The athlete failed to get over the distance in the minimum time to qualify for the final.
 (4) It's hard for him to get over the illness this time.
15. to get rid of 摆脱,解脱;除去
 (1) Those bad habits should be got rid of.
 (2) How can we get rid of this smell?
16. to get through 办完;通过;打通(电话)
 (1) Her mother got through a dangerous illness.
 (2) She usually gets through a lot of work in a morning.
 (3) I got through the written papers but failed in the oral exam.
 (4) Is it getting through?
17. to get to 到达
 to get to the essence of things
18. to get together 收集;集会
 (1) Will you help me to get together all the papers?
 (2) We'll get together next week.
19. to get up 起立;起床
 The students got up when they heard the big noise.

III. KEY TO THE WORK ON THE TEXT

3. Vocabulary

- 2) Point out which are adverbs, which are adjectives and which can be both:
adv.: completely, quickly, extraordinarily, naturally, approximately,
 steadily, beautifully

adj.: lovely, friendly, manly, homely, orderly, cowardly, fatherly, heavenly, scholarly, soldierly, likely

adv. and adj.: daily, weekly, monthly

3) Translate the following. Pay special attention to the different meanings of the prefix "over-":

吃得过多,睡过头,做得过头,演得过火,向顾客索费太多,服药过量,人口过剩,工作过度,负担过重,超载,人浮于事,装束过分,把形势过分简单化,过高估计他们的力量,克服一个困难,推翻一个政府,赶上或超过另外一个国家,到国外,从船上跳入水中,放任或宽容某人的错误,穿一件大衣,穿工装裤,在头顶上飞

4) Translate the following. Pay special attention to the adjectives which end in the suffix "-y":

一个星光闪闪的夜晚,嘎嘎作响的楼梯,一个肉鼻子,一个有钱人,一个健康的外表,一个灰尘弥漫的房间,一个多风的地带,雨季,暴风雨中的大海,阴天,汗毛浓密的胸脯,一个瘦得皮包骨的女孩,目光呆滞的眼睛,稀汤,银发,词藻华丽的语言,红润的脸颊,一场血腥的战争,浓眉,鬚发,轻软似棉的白雪,有力的论据,爱指挥别人的人,一个郁郁寡欢的学生,有风险的业务,粘米,油腻的食物,多雾的天气,一个优秀的儿子,一个靠不住的故事,闷热的房间,一个丘陵地带,(美国)落基山脉,咸的食物,有臭味的鱼,如丝般光滑的皮肤,难以对付的事情,味如嚼蜡,泥泞的路

5) Give related nouns of the following verbs:

agree — agreement

decide — decision

separate — separation

marry — marriage

think — thinking/thought

hate — hatred

grant — grant

excite — excitement

strike — strike/stroke

laugh — laughter/laugh

surprise — surprise

know — knowledge

prepare — preparation

breathe — breath/breathing

satisfy — satisfaction

occur — occurrence

describe — description

celebrate — celebration

solve — solution

act — act/action

realize — realization

burst — burst

rush — rush

6) Give the opposite of:

usual — unusual

fortunate — unfortunate

satisfied — dissatisfied

softly — loudly

able — unable

true — false

dark — bright	fragrant — smelly
steadily — unsteadily	careful — careless
downstairs — upstairs	wise — foolish
love — hate	dawn — dusk
clear — unclear	extraordinary — ordinary
married — unmarried	agree — disagree
complete — incomplete	completely — partly
dead(attributive) — live/living	dead(predictive) — alive
sleepy — awake	asleep — awake/up
like(predp.) — unlike	like(verb) — dislike
front-door — back-door	the next day — the previous day
pull off — pull on	forever — temporarily
put on the light — put off the light	

7) Put in possible verbs that can form idioms with the nouns:

to raise, milk a cow
 to plant, cut down, fell, trim, bark a tree
 to form, have, develop, change, drop, break, cling to, cultivate, acquire,
fall into, pick up a habit
 to take, wait his turn
 to take(sth.) for granted
 to pull on, put on, wear, take off, pull off his jacket
 to raise chicken
 to earn, save, change, pay, lend, draw, send, deposit, need, make, cost,
borrow money
 to strike, watch a match
 to make, give, receive, send a reply
 to fill, clean, hang up, replace, cover, empty the milk cans
 to bar, bolt, close, shut, lock, open the door
 to send, buy, purchase, give, receive, present, accept, refuse a gift
 to put on, put out, turn on, turn off, switch on, switch off the light
 to clutch, hold, embrace his son in a great hug
 to laugh, give a sobbing sort of laughter

8) Translate the following. Pay special attention to how the underlined words have different meanings in different contexts:

- 他在那儿为女儿买了一块巧克力, 然后又在离学校不远的一间酒吧喝了几杯啤酒。
- 我们所知道的罪犯现在都被关押起来或被送往教养所。人们觉得安全多了。实际上, 许多人甚至夜里不关门。
- 你要签名并在上面盖上你的图章。在寄出之前, 应将它用粘布妥善

封好。

- d) 这块海豹皮不值那么多钱。正常价格要少得多。
- e) 目前谁负责人事部门?
- f) 人们说那位能言善辩的年轻人天生就是当律师的材料。但他最终却被关进监牢。他被指控犯有受贿罪。
- g) 一个种水果的曾说过:“我能吃的就吃。吃不了的我就装罐头。”
- h) 那个容器比牛奶桶大不了多少。我不用费劲就能把它提起来。
- i) 我返回时,发现他站在窗前,凝视着黑夜,一动不动。
- j) 他检查了一下,看看火柴是否在口袋里,因为他知道他的生存也许就得指望这些火柴了。令他欣慰的是,他发现火柴仍在那里,安然无恙。
- k) 在收到你的支票三日之内,将会给你送去相机。
- l) 虽然现代战争使用的是火箭和导弹,但我们的战士仍需白刃战的勇气。
- m) 他张了张嘴,似乎想说些什么,但很显然,他又竭力忍住了自己。
- n) 我喜欢他提出论点的那种方式。他的论点听起来很有说服力。
- o) 他睡觉很轻。开着灯他睡不着。甚至连有人蹑手蹑脚走进房间的声音也会把他弄醒。
- p) 我认为与那个国家保持友好关系是上策,因为对我们的工业品来说,该国一直是个稳定的市场。
- q) 有人在马厩里找到了那个男孩,他正熟睡着。

9) Put in appropriate prepositions or adverbs:

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|----------|-----------|
| a) down | b) on | c) on | d) over |
| e) in | f) along | g) over | h) by |
| i) away | j) through | k) round | l) across |
| m) for | n) over | o) up | p) apart |
| q) back | r) on | s) to | t) on |
| u) up | v) off | w) into | x) over |
| y) after | z) in | | |

10) Translate:

A

- a) Up to this time some of them are still clinging to the old ideas.
- b) Though the experiment failed, it has remained worthwhile.
- c) It is not worth mentioning. I've just done what I should do.
- d) At that time paper money was not as valuable as the paper on which money was printed.

- e) In this way we can separate oil from vinegar without any difficulty.
- f) Now that he knew what had happened that day, he regretted having criticized the children.
- g) Nobody told me that I overheard them say so in the room when I happened to pass by the window.
- h) I wish I were twenty years younger.
- i) It's time you changed (got rid of) these bad habits.
- j) Everybody will take his turn.
- k) There are many ways to make a fortune in the countryside. You can plant fruit trees, raise fish, rabbits, chickens, pigs or even cows.
- l) A good idea struck him. Why shouldn't he spend the money building a village school?
- m) Every night he checks the door carefully making sure of the latch.
- n) They decided to go to Xi'an by air instead of by train.
- o) Taking the matter into careful consideration, we found that we couldn't wait any longer.
- p) On hearing the news that her son had died in a terrible accident, she burst into tears.
- q) Don't take everything for granted. You'd better look it up in the dictionary.
- r) He takes it for granted that his comrades all care for him.

B

- a) How long did it take you to get here by bike?
- b) I think you'd better pull off your overcoat and pull on some plain clothes.
- c) The secretary took me to the manager.
- d) Shake the bottle before you take the medicine.
- e) They are determined to take up arms to fight for their national independence.
- f) Both Britain and France were extremely offended after Egypt declared that she would take over the Suez Canal.
- g) Please follow my advice and don't take over this job.
- h) The child takes after his father.
- i) The plane will be taking off in ten minutes.
- j) You needn't take everything down. Just take down the general ideas and that'll do.
- k) He is easy to be taken in. You have to take special care of him.
- l) We'll take up the matter at the next meeting.
- m) It will take a lot of money to get the river purified.
- n) At last he got his idea across.