

许国璋 主编

《英语》

(1979年重印本)

练习答案

下 册

外语教学与研究出版社



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金诗伯 徐世琳 编
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前 言

本书是许国璋主编的《英语》(1979年重印本)第三、四册的练习答案。原书中的部分练习,由于不需要或不便给出书面答案,没有包括在本书之内。

编写本书的主要目的,是供使用《英语》的自学者做练习时参考。由于书中同时印有练习的题目和答案,本书也可以供一般读者复习巩固基础英语语言知识时单独使用。

为了便于读者使用本书做练习,填空练习题中的留空处标了序号,答案依次印在练习题之后;出于同样的考虑,补充练习等一部分练习的答案,也印在大题之后,而不是紧接在每个小题后面。

汉译英练习的参考译文,在用词及语法形式特点上一律遵循英国英语的习惯。分析句子采用的是《英语》第一册第五十四页所示的图解符号,即:主语_____,谓语_____,宾语_____,定语_____,状语_____;此外另加:同位语_____,宾语补足语_____,独立主格结构_____。

中国人名和地名一律按汉语拼音方案拼写。

限于编者的水平,本书难免有不妥及错误之处,请同志们批评指正。

编 者

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第三册

练习答案

Lesson One

Grammar Exercises

II. Translate the following phrases into Chinese and tell the parts of speech of the italicized words:

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 1. <i>shout</i> suddenly v.i. | 突然地喊叫 |
| a sudden <i>shout</i> n. | 突然的一声喊叫 |
| 2. <i>fight</i> our way out v.t. | 打出去 |
| a bitter <i>fight</i> n. | 一场激烈的战斗 |
| 3. <i>jump up</i> adv. | 跳起来 |
| go <i>up</i> the hillside prep. | 上山坡 |
| 4. <i>report</i> to the commander v.i. | 向司令员报告 |
| a <i>report</i> on current affairs n. | 时事报告 |
| 5. in a <i>hurry</i> n. | 匆匆忙忙 |
| <i>hurry up</i> v.i. | 赶紧 |
| 6. wild <i>plants</i> n. | 野生植物 |
| <i>plant</i> trees v.t. | 植树 |
| 7. <i>stay</i> at home v.i. | 待在家里 |
| a short <i>stay</i> in the country-side n. | 在乡下小住 |
| 8. <i>grasp</i> firmly v.i. | 紧紧地抓住 |
| a firm <i>grasp</i> a. | 牢固的掌握 |
| 9. <i>return</i> safely v.i. | 安全地回来 |

the *return of spring* n. 春天的重新到来

10. a great *surprise* n. 大驚

surprise greatly v. 使大吃一惊

III. Analyse the structure of the following sentences:

1. At the foot of mountain was a whole battalion
of Guomindang soldiers.

2. His hunger had made him forget army discipline.

3. The first thing I dug up was a piece of white
cloth.

4. We're Red Army men fighting the white
troops.

IV. Construct questions asking about the italicized parts:

1. They lived on *the little wild fruit they could find.*

What did they live on?

2. The Red Army men were searching for *berries and apricots* one evening.

What were the Red Army men searching for one evening?

3. Two of the scouts returned to report *that the situation was favourable for a breakthrough.*

What did two of the scouts return to report?

4. The old man served them *tea.*

What did the old man serve them?

5. The old man was worried about *his plot of sweet potatoes*.

What was the old man worried about?

6. He began digging up *the potatoes that were left*.

What did he begin digging up?

- V. Put general questions to the following sentences and give short answers using correct pronouns:

1. The enemy dared not come after the Red Army men.

Did the enemy dare to come after the Red Army men?

No, they did not.

2. The Red Army men decided to stay in the hills for three more days.

Did the Red Army men decide to stay in the hills for three more days?

Yes, they did.

3. The Red Army men did not expect to be warmly welcomed by the villagers.

Did the Red Army men expect to be warmly welcomed by the villagers?

No, they did not.

4. The old man was driven back by the Guomindang men each time he tried to go up the hillside.

Was the old man driven back by the Guomindang men each time he tried to go up the

hillside?

Yes, he was.

5. The old man grasped the commissar's hand tightly in his own.

Did the old man grasp the commissar's hand tightly in his own?

Yes, he did.

- VI. Fill in the blanks with definite or indefinite articles where necessary:

(1) flies are one of (2) most dangerous enemies of (3) man. They are dangerous because they carry (4) diseases. (5) flies do not care whether (6) food they eat is dirty or clean.

(7) food they like best is often (8) dirtiest that can be found. Then they may fly into (9) house where (10) good clean food is kept and begin to walk all over it and eat it. Soon

(11) good food becomes unfit (不宜) for (12) people to eat. Often (13) person who is preparing (14) food does not realize that it is unfit for (15) people to eat, and so (16) food is put on (17) table and eaten. Those who eat such food become dangerously ill. That is why we must get rid of (18) flies.

答案:

- (1) — (2) the (3) — (4) — (5) — (6) the
(7) The (8) the (9) a (10) — (11) the

(12) — (13) a (14) — (15) — (16) the
(17) the (18) —

VII. Translate the following into English, paying special attention to the use of articles:

1. 马是很有用的动物。

The horse is a very useful animal.

2. 白雪覆盖着大地。

Snow covers the earth.

3. 我以为我把门关上了，可是它还开着。

I thought I had closed the door, but it is still open.

4. 这是学英语的学生都应该念的一本书。

This is a book which all students of English should read.

5. 郭沫若是世界知名的学者。

Guo Moruo is a world-famous scholar.

6. 他抬起头来，看天上的星。

He raised his head and looked at the stars in the sky.

7. 他是一个儿童故事作家。

He is a writer of children's stories. (He is an author of stories for children.)

8. 五点钟左右，我们到了一座小村庄，这座村庄的名字我已经忘记了。

At about five o'clock we reached a small village, the name of which (whose name) I have forgotten.

Exercises to the Text

III. Study the word list and then give:

1. the nouns corresponding to the following verbs:

argue	argument
liberate	liberation
explain	explanation
prepare	preparation
decide	decision

2. the adjectives corresponding to the following nouns:

favour	favourable
wonder	wonderful
pride	proud
thank	thankful
hunger	hungry
luck	lucky

IV. Translate the following phrases into English:

- | | |
|------------|-------------------------|
| 1. 一块白菜地 | a cabbage plot |
| 2. 在一页书的顶端 | at the top of the page |
| 3. 野兽 | a wild animal (a beast) |
| 4. 暮春 | late spring |
| 5. 学习的机会 | an opportunity to study |
| 6. 学校纪律 | school discipline |
| 7. 热烈的讨论 | a heated discussion |

- | | |
|-----------|----------------------------------|
| 8. 墙脚下 | at the foot of the wall |
| 9. 新建的工厂 | a newly-built factory
(plant) |
| 10. 挖土的声音 | the sound of digging |
| 11. 一块布 | a piece of cloth |
| 12. 有利的形势 | a favourable situation |

V. Fill in the blanks with phrases or expressions corresponding to the Chinese given in brackets:

1. The Red Army men... wild plants and wild fruit. (靠吃.....过活)
2. I ... the pen everywhere, but couldn't find it. (寻找)
3. Before liberation few children from workers' and peasants' families... to go to school. (有机会)
4. When morning came, the brave scouts ... deep behind the enemy lines. (发现自己到了.....)
5. The teacher told us to ... in the recording room (录音室). (别说话)
6. The shop assistant (售货员) wrapped up the glasses... and put them in a box. (一个个地)

答案:

1. lived on
2. searched
3. had the chance (the opportunity)
4. found themselves
5. be silent
6. one after another

VI. Complete the sentences according to the models, using the situations given in Chinese:

1. Model: We were feeling *more* puzzled *than* ever.

a) After three months' work in the countryside, they became ... (比任何时候都健康).

b) When the monument is completed, the square will look... (更宏伟了).

c) We have become ... (对英语更感兴趣了).

2. Model: The old man *insisted* that we should stay in his home.

a) The teacher insists ... (我们每天至少得在朗读课文上花一小时).

b) He insisted ... (队长给他最重的活儿干);

c) I insist ... (你应该参加这次讨论).

答案:

1. a) healthier than ever

b) more magnificent than ever

c) more interested in English than ever

2. a) that we should read the text aloud for at least an hour a day

b) that the team leader should give him the heaviest work to do

c) that you should take part in this discussion

VII. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. 他们坚持在早晨六点钟出发, 因为他们怕晚到。

(insist, 两种译法)

They insisted on setting out at six o'clock in the morning, because they were afraid to be late,

They insisted that they should set out at six o'clock in the morning, because they were afraid to be late.

2. 他们坚持要我们在车站等他们。(insist, 两种译法)

They insisted that we should wait for them at the railway station.

They insisted on our waiting for them at the railway station.

3. 湖的四周都是树木。(surround)

The lake is surrounded on all sides with (by) trees.

4. 孩子们围着老人, 听他讲故事。(surround)

The children surrounded the old man, listening to his story.

5. 地质学家在深山里寻找矿藏。(search)

The geologists are searching for mineral resources in the mountains.

6. 她匆忙地赶到学校去。(hurry)

She hurried to the school.

7. 我们都急着要出发。(hurry)

We are in a hurry to set out (start off):

8. 他一到就赶忙去会议室。(hurry)

As soon as he arrived he hurried to the meeting-room.

9. 孩子走失了, 母亲脸上有忧色。(worry)

The child was lost and his mother looked

worried.

10. 他对试验的结果很担心。(worry)

He is worried about the result of the experiment.