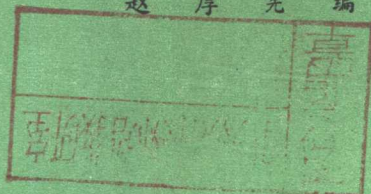


许国璋主编英语第四册

(1979年重印本)

# 练习答案

赵 厚 宪 编



科学技术文献出版社重庆分社

许国璋编英语第四册

(1979年重印本)

练 习 答 案

赵 厚 宪 编著

马 笃 权 审校

科学技术文献出版社重庆分社

【物理力学丛书第四册(1979年重印本)】

# 练习答案

赵厚亮	编著
马笃权	审校
科学技术文献出版社重庆分社	出版
重庆市市中区胜利路91号	
四川省新华书店重庆发行所	发行
科学技术文献出版社重庆分社印刷厂	印刷

开本: 787×1092毫米1/32      印张: 2.5      字数: 5万

1981年12月第一版

1984年6月第2次印刷

印数: 130001—190000

书号: 17176·271

定价: 0.30元

## 说 明

为了给使用许国璋主编《英语》1—4册（1979年重印本）的同志，特别是自学这套课本的同志提供一点方便，我们编写了这套练习答案。

除了语音、回答课文问题、作文、部分造句以及一些比较简单的和机械性的练习外，其余练习基本上都做了答案，并按原来的次序排列。

句子分析采用“粗分”方法，从句的成分一般不再作进一步分析。句子成分采用简易的图解符号表示，即：

主语\_\_\_\_\_，谓语\_\_\_\_\_，宾语\_\_\_\_\_，

定语\_\_\_\_\_，状语\_\_\_\_\_。

有的习题答案，可有几种做法，一般我们只给了一种。使用的同志还可以在这种解答的基础上做出别的或更好的解答。总之，这套练习答案所给的所有答案都只能是一种参考，一个线索，帮助学习者去运用和发挥他所学到的东西，以达到巩固和提高的目的。

在编写过程中，我们参考了兄弟院校作出的部分答案，有的作了一些更动。如有错误，概由我们负责。

由于我们水平有限，加上时间仓促，错误在所难免，希望读者指出，以便更正。

这套练习答案承蒙四川外语学院英语系马笃权副教授审阅校正，在此表示衷心的感谢。

编 者

一九八一年七月

## 勘 误

1. 1页, 14行, “walk”改为“walked”
2. 29页, 6行, 左边空白处加上“an unexpected letter”
3. 36页, 倒6行, “aprofessor”改为“a professor”
4. 43页, 6行, “sucessful”改为“successful”
5. 60页, 倒11行, “us”改为“use”

## CONTENTS

Lesson One.....	(1)
Lesson Two.....	(5)
Lesson Three.....	(11)
Lesson Four.....	(16)
Lesson Five.....	(20)
Lesson Six.....	(24)
Lesson Seven.....	(29)
Lesson Eight.....	(37)
Lesson Nine.....	(43)
Lesson Ten.....	(47)
Lesson Eleven.....	(52)
Lesson Twelve.....	(58)
Lesson Thirfeen.....	(63)
Lesson Fourteen.....	(66)
Lesson Fifteen.....	(71)
Lesson Sixteen.....	(73)

## Lesson One

### Mother

#### Grammar Exercises

2. at school, at table, by plane, in church, in class, in hospital, in prison, on foot
3. 1) They must have reached the place/got there/arrived there by now.  
2) They must have spent a pleasant summer vacation in the countryside.  
3) The book must have been both long and difficult.  
4) He must have been a doctor.  
5) I must have left it in the library.  
6) They must have walk a long distance.  
7) It must have been the next morning.

#### Exercises to the Text

2. 1) A pedlar is a person who goes from place to place trying to sell small goods.  
2) A gendarme is a soldier who has/performs the duties of a policeman.  
3) A boss in this story is a person who oversees the workers.  
4) A food basket is a basket in which food is put for being carried from place to place.
3. 1) I think I can succeed in taking leaflets to the

factory by pretending to sell dinners there.

- 2) Anyone who fights for the revolution is likely to be put in prison now and then by the reactionaries. A true revolutionary is always optimistic and thinks nothing of his prison terms. Therefore, to be put in prison from time to time is to him like having a holiday.
- 3) Mother didn't like the idea because the pedlar was a gossip and might let out the secret.
- 4) You ought to see my back is going to break under the load and let me in.
- 5) It is in our heads that what you fear and want to get is kept.
- 6) He was overjoyed because he had found a comrade in the "pedlar", who might have brought in leaflets.
- 7) She took it to be her duty/what she should do.
- 8) The revelation was new because it was something she had never known in the past, and pleasant because she had found that she was needed by the workers and could do something for the new life.

#### The Gist of the Story

- 1) Pavel's being arrested

Pavel was arrested by the gendarmes one



morning and put in jail on suspicion of distributing leaflets.

2) The arrival of Yegor Ivanovich

Yegor comforted Mother and told her that they mustn't stop distributing leaflets. If they did, the gendarmes would use it against Pavel and other comrades in jail. Yegor and Mother discussed how to get the leaflets into the factory.

3) The beginning of a new life for Mother

Mother volunteered to carry on the work of taking leaflets into the factory. Mother entered the factory cleverly by pretending to sell dinners there. After the underground workers gave the watchword, Mother handed them each a packet of leaflets. The leaflets appeared again in the factory, which was a great encouragement to the workers and a heavy blow to the bosses and the police. Mother carried the leaflets regularly to the factory, looking upon this as her duty. Mother now began to live a meaningful life, feeling that she was needed by the people. And this was a new and pleasant revelation.

6. 1) He could have done the work better if he had chosen to/if he had been willing to.

2) What novel have you chosen for writing your

book report?

- 3) The rain immediately filled up the ditches.
- 4) I left a blank after each new word for notes in English.
- 5) The order was carried out by the few bravest fighters in the company.
- 6) The revolutionaries were doing propaganda among the workers.
- 7) Moving slowly on, the old peasant scattered seeds/spread seeds in/over the field/.
- 8) Entering the room, he found his books scattered on the floor/all over the floor.
- 9) The stage was brightly lit by 20 spotlights.
- 10) This kind of lamp is lit by gas./This kind of lamp uses gas as fuel.

## Lesson Two

### Search for Ancestor

#### Grammar Exercises

2. More examples of an idiomatic use of have,

- 1) You had better have your decayed tooth out.  
(You had better have your decayed tooth taken out.)
- 2) I can't have you in just now. (I can't ask you to come in or invite you to my home.)
- 3) We'll have the big table here and the small one over there. (We'll put the big table here and the small one over there.)
- 4) I can't have that dog in the house, making everthing dirty. (I can't bear to let the dog live in the house any longer because it always makes everthing dirty.)

#### Summary of Verb Patterns:

- 1) have + obj. + bare inf. (For examples, see page 20)
  - 2) have + obj. + p. p.
  - 3) have + obj. + adv.
  - 4) have + obj. + prep. phr.
3. 1) inevitability
- 2) strong probability
  - 3) possibility
  - 4) possibility of likelihood

- 5) possibility
- 6) possibility (might), ability (could)
- 4. 1) inevitability
- 2) possibility of likelihood
- 3) habitual action in the past
- 4) habitual action in the past
- 5) future in the past

### Exercises to the Text

- 2. 1) They traced back and back until they reached the first father of the family line, whom they described as 'the African' by the name of Kin-tay.
- 2) The African tried to escape again and again but in vain, because in those days escaping was impossible.
- 3) Finally the little girl learned to say Ko for banjo or guitar.
- 4) The African was eager to pass down his African origin from generation to generation.
- 5) One of the popular musical instrument in Mandinka was the Kora, which looked quite like the banjo. This explained why the African uttered Ko when he pointed to a banjo.
- 3. 1) ...he was interested in what they were talking about, things that had happened to the family a very long time ago.

- 2) ...they dropped the first syllable of the word "Annapolis".
  - 3) ...slaves were used to make profit by plantation-owners.
  - 4) ...made a living by catching escaping-slaves for the plantation-owners.
  - 5) ...a crippled slave was sold for very little money, which the plantation-owner was by no means interested in; on the other hand a slave, though crippled, could be of greater value on a plantation.
  - 6) ...some Mandinka dialect.
  - 7) ...he taught his little girl to name things in Mandinka and told her things about himself.
  - 8) he was doing the translating by guessing.
  - 9) ...in that country many villages were named from families which founded the villages centuries ago and there were village names containing the syllables "Kintay".
  - 10) ...the griot could tell him about his village history centuries back.
4. 1) His sufferings were beyond description./It's difficult to describe his sufferings.
- 2) I racked my brains but failed to find words suitable for the idea.
- 3) The play is described as one of the best works in the past ten years.

- 4) There stands at the cross-roads a sign-post pointing to the south.
- 5) The scientist is searching for facts to prove his theory.
- 6) Never had it/It had never occurred to him that the solution was just at hand.
- 7) Can you point out the most popular baller of this team?
- 8) He is too conceited to think of consulting the masses./He is so conceited that it has never occurred to him to consult the masses.

#### 1. An outline of the story

##### A The story of Kin-tay, "the African".

- 1) Alex Haley's grandmother entranced him with family stories.
- 2) The African was taken into slavery and brought to America.
- 3) The African kept escaping and had his foot cut.
- 4) Having a passion to keep his African origin alive, the African told his little girl everything about himself.

##### B. Alex Haley decided to try his luck by writing.

- 1) After graduating from college Haley joined the US coastguards when World War II broke out.
- 2) A mess-boy, Haley learnt to write stories.

C. The author began his search for his ancestors.

1) His consultation of the Belgian linguist.

2) His visit to Gambia.

3) The Gambian government gave him much practical help.

6. Leaving the river Kunta came to the wood. There he was going to find a suitable section of a tree trunk for his drum body. He planned to get it ready to hollow out and work on in one and a half months. He then walked towards the centre of the grove, where he thought he might choose the most suitable trunk from among more trees. When he was bending over a possible choice, he heard the sharp crack of a twig and the squawk of a parrot overhead. He saw, not very clearly, a man with a white face rushing at him with a club raised in his hand. At the same time, he heard heavy footfalls following behind. Toubob! He kicked with his foot and hit the man in the belly. The man uttered a grunt. Just then something hard and heavy scraped his head and landed like a tree trunk on his shoulder. Two black men lunged at him with a big sack. He struck them heavy blows on the faces. He also struck another toubob who was swinging a short thick club. He was so eager to get some weapon that he leaped into them. He

was fighting for more than his life now. The  
toubob's heavy club crashed against his temple.  
He was knocked down unconscious.



## Lesson Three

### Search For Ancestor

(Continued)

#### Grammar Exercises

1. 1) A tearoom is a restaurant where tea and light meals are served.
- 2) A birdcage is a cage for keeping birds.
- 3) An ashtray is a small dish for the ashes of cigarettes.
- 4) A doghouse is a small hut for sheltering dogs.
- 5) A flowerbed is a piece of ground, esp. in a garden, in which flowers are grown for ornament.
- 6) Cough drops are a medicine for relieving a cough.
- 7) A slave-cabin is a cabin for slaves to live in.
- 8) A cowshed is a building to which cows are taken to be milked or in which they live during the coldest winter months. (cowshed = cowhouse)
- 9) Lunch time is time for lunch.
- 10) A fish-pond is a pond for breeding fish.
2. 1) gerundial
- 2) participial, participial
- 3) gerundial, participial, participial