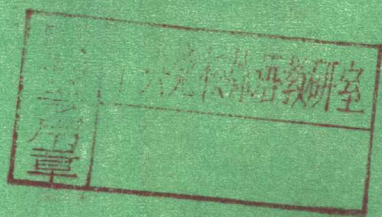


许国璋主编英语第三册

(1979年重印本)

练习答案

赵厚宪编



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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、部份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，并按原来的顺序排列。

句子分析采用“粗分”方法，从句的成份一般不再作进一步分析。句子成份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份答案，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

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Lesson One

A Sweet Potato Plot

Grammar Exercises

- II. 1. 突然呼喊 *v.*; 突然的呼喊 *n.*
2. 打出去 *v.*; 苦战, 恶战 *n.*
3. 跳起, 跳上 *adv.* 上山 *prep.*
4. 向司令员/指挥官报告 *v.*; 时事报告 *n.*
5. 急忙, 一下子 *n.*; 赶快 *v.*
6. 野生植物 *n.*; 植树 *v.*
7. 呆在家 *v.*; 在乡下短住, 短期逗留 *n.*
8. 紧握 *v.*; 紧紧的一握 *n.*
9. 平安返回 *v.*; 春回大地 *n.*
10. 十分诧异, 惊奇 *n.*; 非常诧异, 惊奇 *v.*

- I. 1. At the foot of the mountain was a whole battalion of Kuomintang soldiers.

(simple sentence in inverted word-order)

2. His hunger had made him forget army discipline.

(simple sentence)

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

(complex sentence)

4. We are red army men fighting the white troops.

(simple sentence)

- IV. 1. What did they live on?
 2. What were the Red Army men searching for one evening?
 3. What did two of the scouts return to report?
 4. What did the old man serve them?
 5. What was the old man worried about?
 6. What did he begin digging up?
- V. 1. Did the enemy dare to come after the Red Army men?
 No, they didn't. (Dare is a notional verb here.)
 Or: Dared the enemy come after the Red Army men?
 No, they dared not. (Dare is an auxiliary verb here.)
2. Did the Red Army men decide to stay in the hills for three more days?
 Yes, they did.
3. Did the Red Army men expect to be warmly welcomed by the villagers?
 No, they didn't.
4. Was the old man driven back by the KMT men each time he tried to go up the hillside?
 Yes, he was.
5. Did the old man grasp the commissar's hand tightly in his own?
 Yes, he did.

V. —, the, —, —, —, the, The the,
 a, —, the, —, the, the, —, the, the,
 —.

VI. 1. A horse is a very useful animal. / The horse
 is a very useful animal. / Horses are useful
 animals.

2. The ground/ land is/ was covered with snow.

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

4. This is the book that students of English
 should all read.

Note, English students may mean, 1) Students
 who study English. 2) Students who are
 English. So in order to avoid confusion, we'd
 better say students of English in this case.

5. Guo Moro was a world-famous scholar.

6. He lifted up his head/ raised his head/ looked
 up and looked/ gazed at the stars in the sky.

7. He is a writer of children's stories.

8. At about five / About five we arrived at a
 small village, the name of which I have for-
 gotten.

Exercises to the Text

- I. 1. argue—argument, liberate—liberation
 explain—explanation, prepare—preparation
 decide—decision

2. favour—favourable, wonder—wonderful
 pride—proud, thank—thankful
 hunger—hungry, luck—lucky

- IV. 1. a cabbage plot / a plot of cabbages
 2. at the top of a / the page
 3. wild beasts / wild animals
 4. late spring
 5. a / the chance to study / a / the chance of study
 6. school discipline
 7. heated discussion / argument
 8. at the foot of the wall
 9. a newly-built factory
 10. the sound of digging the earth
 11. a favourable situation

- V. 1. lived on,
 2. looked for / searched for,
 3. had the chance,
 4. found themselves,
 5. keep quiet / not to talk,
 6. one after another / one by one

- VI. 1. a) healthier than ever
 b) more magnificent than ever
 c) more interested in English than ever
 2. a) that we should spend at least an hour(in)
 reading the text
 b) that the team leader should give him the
 heaviest work to do.

c) that you should take part in/join in/participate this discussion

- VI. 1. They insisted on starting off at six in the morning because they were afraid of being late.

Or: They insisted that they (should) start off...

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

Or: They insisted that we (should) wait for them...

3. The lake is surrounded by /with trees.

4. The children surrounded the old man and listened to him telling/tell stories.

5. The geologists are searching for mineral deposits in the remote mountains.

6. She hurried off to school.

7. We were in a hurry to start off/set out.

8. He hurried to the meeting / conference room as soon as he arrived.

9. The child is missing and the mother looks worried.

10. He is very much worried about the result of the experiment.

Lesson Two

Golden Trumpets

Grammar Exercises

- II. 1. 这不是那个完整的故事。α。
2. 谁去完成没有做完的工作？ν。
3. 你有莎士比亚全集吗？α。
4. 谁是代表团团长？n。
5. 一位很知名的作家率领那个代表团。ν。
6. 少先队员走在游行队伍的前面。n。
7. 那是一个重要的步骤。n。
8. 他向前迈步，并举起手来。ν。
9. 什么声音也听不到。n。
10. 我觉得，那个听起来并不对。link ν。
11. 在美国，谁拥有新闻出版事业呢？ν。
12. 你必须用自己的话复述那个故事。α。
13. 我可以在空闲的时候做这件事。α。
14. 非洲各族人民在为摆脱殖民主义的统治而进行斗争。ν。
15. 在“狗吠国”，他们有一个非常奇怪的发现舆论的方法。α。
16. 美国民众没有真正的言论自由。
- III. 1. "We decide our policy by just listening to the Golden Trumpets."
(simple sentence)
2. "Golden trumpets are used to express public

opinion here."

(simple sentence)

3. Dr. Hornsnagle asked the ruler why only the four rich men blew trumpets.

(complex sentence)

- IV. 1. What did the American explorer ask the ruler of Yap Yap?
2. What would Dr. Hornsnagle very much like to see?
3. Whom/who did the ruler of Yap Yap call to decide an important matter?
What did the ruler of Yap Yap call together all the people to decide?
4. Whom/who did all the noise come from?
From whom did all the noise come?
5. Whom/Who do all the newspapers, magazines and radio stations in America belong to?
6. Whom/Who are Washington's policies decided by?
By whom are Washington's policies decided?
- V. 1. Wasn't Dr. Hornsnagle a French explorer?
No, he was an American explorer.
2. Weren't the policies in Yap Yap always decided in favour of the people?
No, they were not.
3. Weren't many of the people quite rich?
No, they were not.

4. Weren't the four rich men the only ones who had golden trumpets?

Yes, they were.

5. Isn't freedom of speech in America quite different from that in Yap Yap?

No, it is not.

- VI. a, a, a, the, the, the, the, the, the,
a, the, the, the, the, the, an, the, the,
the, (the), the, a, the, the

- VII. (A)a.1. English is spoken here.

2. Smoking is not allowed here.

3. The Great Hall of the people was completed in ten months.

4. The question will be discussed at our next League meeting.

b.1. Comrade Li was elected monitor of the class.

2. What is this called in English?

3. I was called on to answer the question.

4. The room was swept clean by him.

c.1. You will be given another chance.
Another chance will be given you.

2. Each of them was given a gun.
A gun was given to each of them.

3. I was shown the book yesterday.
The book was shown me yesterday.

4. I was made to answer many questions on grammar.

- (B) a.1. Everything has been done to make the work easier.
2. Hundreds of factories have been built in this district since liberation.
 3. It was reported that the plan had been fulfilled ahead of time.
 4. The old man found that many of his sweet potatoes had been dug up.
- b.1. A play is being prepared by the students of Class I.
2. The novel is being translated into English by him.
 3. A new theatre is being built there.
 4. It was said that some new tools were being made.

- VI.1. The key was found in the desk.
2. The book was returned to the library last week.
 3. These vegetables need to be watered every day.
 4. They will be invited.
 5. Two basketball teams have been formed/organized.
 6. It was reported that all the enemies had been wiped out.
 7. A new dormitory is being built for them.
 8. They are very glad that they have been given/assigned the heaviest/the most difficult/the

most arduous task.

Or: They are very glad to be given...

9. Several times he was elected a model worker.

10. An important meeting is being held, no one is allowed to enter/go in.

Exercises to the Text

I. 1. free election 2. public opinion

3. free speech/freedom of speech

4. an important matter

5. a broadcasting/radio station

6. an interesting proposal/suggestion

7. a public library

8. the majority of them/among them

II. 1. according to 2. in favour of/for

3. the rest 4. against/opposed to

5. Instead of 6. Under the rule

V. 1. He succeeded in solving the problem by relying on the masses.

2. The old worker can find out what is wrong with the machine by just listening to the noise it makes.

3. He opened the paper bag by blowing into it.

4. They overfulfilled the task by using an advanced method.

VI. 1. We must listen patiently to others' opinions in order to/so as to improve our own work.

2. He listens to the recording for an hour every

day and soon has improved his hearing / aural comprehension.

3. You need not pay for it. It is free / free of charge.
4. I shall raise the problem at the next meeting.
5. We are raising chickens on the school farm.
6. Let's gather at the gate at 8.
7. The factory sent workers to the communes to gather the peasants' opinions about / on the pumps.
8. The doctor allowed the patient to read no more than three hours a day.