

中学英语课程 重点提示与分析

高中二年级用

贾其英 编

ENGLISH
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前 言

为了帮助在校中学生学好各科基础知识,使学生对所学的知识加深理解,启发学生积极思考,我们编写了这一套《中学各科课程重点提示与分析》,它是中学在校学生的一套系列课外读物。

这套课外读物是根据国家教委全日制中学各科教学大纲和人民教育出版社新修订的教材,并参考部分省市的教材而编写的。

本书按照基本课程的顺序,对书中的重点进行了深入的分析,并对疑难点做了针对性的提示,以提示、分析的方法,帮助学生加深对课程的理解,每章之后都有一定数量的思考题和答案。本书由贾其英、刘允言编写,龚协和审定。

编 者

1988年12月

Contents

| | | |
|--------------|---|----|
| Lesson one | Portrait of a Teacher | 1 |
| Lesson Two | The Tallest Grass | 11 |
| Lesson Three | All These Things Are to be Answered For ... | 19 |
| Lesson Four | All These Things Are to be Answered For | 29 |

(Continued)

| | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|-----|
| 第一单元 | 自测题 | 36 |
| Lesson Five | Winter Sleep | 39 |
| Lesson Six | Albert Einstein | 48 |
| Lesson Seven | Albert Einstein(Continued) | 58 |
| Lesson Eight | The Professor and His Invention | 67 |
| 第二单元 | 自测题 | 76 |
| Lesson Nine | Sports and Games? | 79 |
| Lesson Ten | The Last Lesson | 88 |
| Lesson Eleven | The Last Lesson(Continued) | 96 |
| Lesson Twelve | Walking in Space | 104 |
| 第三单元 | 自测题 | 113 |
| Lesson Thirteen | Madame Curie and Radium | 115 |
| Lesson Fourteen | The Gifts | 126 |
| Lesson Fifteen | The Gifts(Continued) | 136 |
| Lesson Sixteen | Adventure on Highway 66 | 146 |
| 第四单元 | 自测题 | 154 |
| 附录:思考题和自测题答案 | | 158 |

Lesson One

Portrait of a Teacher

I. 重点提示

1. 掌握下列单词与词组的用法:

complete, recognize, permit, murmur, imagine, announce, incident, let out, an hour's ride, at least, talk of, in the course of

2. 句型:

1) Let's drive over there in the afternoon and say hello to him.

2) Everybody in the town knew him, so we had no trouble in finding his house.

3) Mr. Crossett patted him affectionately on the head.

3. 本课出现的语法现象, 重点复习定语从句、动名词及分词

单词与词组的用法

1) complete vt. to make whole or complete; bring to an end
做完, 完成

Students should complete their homework on time. 学生们应按时完成作业。

The Sixth Five-Year Plan was completed ahead of time. 第六个五年计划提前完成了。

adj. entire, whole, finished, thorough, ended

We have published the complete works of Shakespeare in Chinese. 我们出版了莎士比亚全集的中文译本。

2) recognize vt. to know again that one has seen or heard before 认出; 辨认 recognition n.

Can you recognize my voice over the phone? 你能从电话里听出我的声音吗?

The plane is so high in the sky that it is completely beyond recognition. 空中飞机飞得太高以致难以识别。

recognize 还可作“承认”或“公认”解 (agree or accept as a fact)。

Li Bai and Du Fu are recognized as the most important poets of Tang dynasty. 李白和杜甫被认为是唐代最重要的诗人。

3) permit vt. allow; give opportunity for 允许, 准许

Smoking is not permitted at the theatre or the cinema. 戏院或影院内不准吸烟。

allow 与 permit 的区别: 二者意思同, 可通用, 但 allow 口语化, permit 正式些, 偏重书面语。

permit n. 许可, 执照, 入门证。 permit 名词与动词同形, 重音有异, 名词重音在前 ['pə: mit], 动词重音在后 [pə' mit]。

permission n. agreement 同意

By whose permission did you do that? 经谁的允许你做那件事?

4) murmur v. speak or say in a quiet voice 低声说

The little girl is murmuring her secret to her mother.

这小女孩把她的秘密低声告诉她母亲。

5) imagine v. to form an idea in the mind; to suppose, to think of 想象, 认为

Can you imagine it? = Can you think of it? 你能想象得到吗?

I imagine he is a bright young man. 我认为他是个聪明的年轻人。

imagination n. 想象力

John is a writer of rich imagination. 约翰是位想象力丰富的作家。

6) announce vt. to say or to tell in public; to give notice publicly 通知, 宣布

announcement n.

It has been announced that there will be a football match in our school on Saturday afternoon. 已通知星期六下午我校有一场足球比赛。

announce 与 declare 的区别: announce 为预告, 预先通知, 要人做什么, declare 宣布, 多指公开宣布战争、和平、中立意见等。

例如: declare war against... 宣布战争 declare independence of one's country 宣布国家独立。

7) incident n. a happening of any kind, an event of less importance 发生的事, 不是大事。

an ordinary incident 普通小事

incident 常与 accident 相混淆, accident 指偶然事件或事故。

There have been many railway accidents this year. 今年已发生了多起火车事故。

He lost his wallet by accident on his way home. 他在回家途中偶然丢失了钱包。

8) let out; to allow someone to leave, to set free, to tell (a secret) often unintentionally, to express audibly 放走, 释放, 无意当中泄密, 发出(叫声)

Let out the bird. 把鸟放掉。

Who let out the secret? 谁泄密了?

The students let out a cry of joy when they heard they had won the game. 学生们当听到他们比赛获胜时高兴地喊叫起来。

9) an hour's ride 乘车只一小时的路程。

ride 指乘车或骑马, 此处 ride 为名词, 前边有 an hour's 名词所有格来修饰。

应注意 an hour's ride 名词所有格撇号 (apostrophe s) 的划法, 单数名词所有格划在 s 前上方如 's, 复数名词所有格划在 s 后上方如 s'。

two weeks' holiday, the teachers' office

集体名词如 people, children 应写成 people's, children's

人名后面原有 s 则撇号划在 s 之后

如 Charles Dickens' novel 狄更斯的小说 Engels' works 恩格斯的著作 Burns' poems 彭斯的诗。

表示时间、距离、国家地域、天体等无生命的东西的名词都可用 apostrophe s

如 China's four modernizations 中国的四个现代化 the world's population 世界人口, the earth's surface 地球表面。

10) at least = at the least 至少

The little girl can read and write at least 500 words before

she goes to school.

类似词组 at most=at the most 顶多, at best=at the best 充其量;最多

The sick old man can at most drink a cup of milk.

At best he can pay 100 dollars per month for his debts. 他最多每月也只能还 100 元的债务。

11) talk of; to mention or have a conversation about a subject
谈论某问题

We were just talking of the exciting football match we had won recently. 我们刚才正谈论我们最近赢的那场激动人心的足球比赛。

12) in the course of; during the time 在…过程中, 在……时间内

He went abroad twice in the course of a year. 他在一年当中两次出国。

II. 难点分析

1) Portrait of a Teacher 可译为“一位教师的写照”。作为标题求其简洁醒目, 冠词省去了。

portrait 肖像, 多指面部, picture 广义是图画, 也有像片的意思, painting 彩色画, drawing 素描, photograph 照片。

2) The night before last, just before dinner… 前天晚上, 就在晚饭前……

英语表示时间先后往往用介词 before 或 after

the year before last 前年, the evening after next 后天晚上, the day before yesterday 前天, the night after tomorrow 后天夜里, 以上词组 before 和 after 均系介词。

before 可作副词,例如:long before 很久以前。

before 与 ago 都表示“以前”,但用法不同。

ago 纯指过去时的概念,用于谓语为一般过去时,以现在为准。例如 His mother died three years ago.

before 用于谓语为完成时,不以现在为准,指过去某时间以前,例如 He said his mother had died three years before.

3) look through 与 read 的区别

read the newspaper 指读报 look through the newspaper 浏览报纸,through 为介词,newspaper 为其宾语 look through 还有审核;查看;看穿识破的意思。

The professor looked through a number of books. 教授查看了若干书籍。

We looked through the enemy's trick. 我们识破了敌人的诡计。

4) ... yesterday the Department of Education gave him a medal for having completed sixty years of teaching.

Department of Education 教育部(美国用语),英国用 Ministry,我国习惯也用 Ministry. ...for having completed sixty years of teaching 为原因状语。

5) He gave up teaching only two years ago.

teaching 为动名词,gave up teaching = stopped doing teaching work

6) Henry, tomorrow is Saturday.

如果表示按规定、计划或安排要发生的动词谓语可用一般现在时。

I am at home from 3 to 4 tomorrow afternoon. When does the train leave? The train leaves at ten. Is there a report tonight?

7) Let's drive over there in the afternoon and say hello to him. 让我们下午驱车去那儿向他问候。

over 是副词表示越过一定的距离。

Go over there and fetch me a bucket of water. 到那儿去给我打一桶水来。

say hello to sb. = to offer greetings 问候, hello 为名词, to say sorry 道歉, to say goodbye 告别, to say yes or no 表示同意或不同意。

8) Everyone in the town knew him so we had no trouble in finding his house. 城里人都认识他, 所以我们毫不费力找到他家。

so 为等立关系连词, 联结两个分句, 此句为并列句。in finding his house 为动名词词组, 也可用不定式: We had much trouble to catch his words because he spoke so fast. 我们听他说话很困难, 因为他讲得太快。

9) When he came to the door, my father recognized him at once although, of course, he was now a very old man. 当他出现在门口时, 我父亲一眼就认出了他, 尽管他已是垂暮之年了。

此句为主从复句包含两个从句 when he came... 为时间状语从句 although... he was... 为让步状语从句 of course 为插入语。

10) "An old pupil? I'm sorry but... your name?" "Albert Borden?"

在口语中常用省略句, 传情达意行文更为活泼生动, 说全句则有冗长呆滞之感。

如果写成完全句, An old pupil? = Are you my old pupil? 或 I'm sorry but... your name? = I'm sorry I can't remember now, but

what's your name? Albert Borden? = Are you Albert Borden? I remember you now. 特别是最后的省略句更能传神,表示老师最终忆起后的惊喜。

11) The old man drooped his head... 老人低下头.....

drooped one's head = drop one's head 也可用 bend (hang, lower) one's head

12) Otherwise he would still be working, because his heart and soul were still in the classroom with his students.

不然他还会在教书,因为他的心仍然在课堂上和他的学生们在一起。

...would still be working 是虚拟语气表示与过去的实际情况相反的假设, because... were... 不是虚拟语气而是一般过去时, 原因状语从句是符合当时实际情况的。 Otherwise = if not = if it hadn't been for the shaking of his hands.

13) He went to a closet..., marked with name and date.

marked with... 为过去分词词组, 修饰 package。

14) While his back was turned... to make faces just in order to make the other students laugh.

turned 表示一种状态, 不是动作, 因此不能说是被动语态, 应作表语解释。

just = only, 只是为... 是副词, 因前有不定式 to make 因而 laugh 前省去 to。

15) Mr. Crossetti turned rapidly and glared at the students.

glared at = looked at sb. angrily 怒视

Suddenly he saw two eyes glaring at him out of the darkness. 突然他看到在黑暗中有两只眼睛瞪着他。

stare at = look fixedly 凝视, 盯着

Crusoe stared at it, full of fear. 克鲁索盯着这个脚印满心恐惧。

16) I do not want you simply to promise me with words that you will be good. 我并不要求你们只在口头上答应我你们要做好学生。

simply = only, merely, completely 仅仅, 简直

She was cheated simply because she was too innocent. 她就是因为太天真而受骗了。

His handwriting is simply terrible. 他的字简直糟透了。

17) I want to be proud of you. 我愿为你们感到自豪。

proud adj. to be proud of you 作 want 的宾语。

We are proud of our great country. 我们为伟大的祖国而自豪。

pride n.

One learns to win without pride and to lose with grace. 一个人要学会胜不骄, 败不馁。

Comrade Lei Feng is a pride of the Party and people. 雷锋是党和人民的骄傲。

Pride goes before a fall. 骄者必败。

18) Mr. Crossetti patted him affectionately on the head... 克罗塞特先生亲切地拍拍他的头……

pat sb. on the head (back)

英语与汉语表现方法不一样。不能说 pat his head, 也不能说 pat him on his head. 注意在接受动作的部位用介词 + 定冠词 + 名词 on (in, by) + the + n.。例如 John hit him in the face. The policeman caught the thief by the arm. The boy hit his classmate on the nose with a stone.

Ⅲ. 思考题

1. 词类转化:

1) Reading is a _____ in my life. (please)

2) You should ask for the librarian's _____, otherwise you couldn't take the magazine out of the reading-room. (permit)

3) Have you seen the _____ of new books on the blackboard? (announce)

4) He passed the examination without any _____. (difficult)

5) You are in the _____ of your life. (proud)

6) I read the fairy tale "Sleeping _____" by Grimm when I was a pupil. (beautiful)

7) I didn't know why Comrade Li was in _____ at the meeting last time. (silent)

8) When I came to see him he was looking through the evening paper _____. (quiet)

9) She looked sick because she had a high _____. (feverish)

10) To give but not to take is the greatest _____. (happy)

2. 句型转换: (用分词词组、动名词词组或介词词组代替从句)

1) When I walked up to the front door, I rang the bell.

2) As I was tired with running, I sat down for a rest.

3) He had been forced to give up his teaching because his hands constantly shook.

4) When he heard the news, he went to see the manager.

5) The people's representatives suggested we should set up a hospital here.

6) Mother forgot that she had promised to go to the exhibition with me.

7) Those Who wish to buy the new dictionary may remain here.

8) When I reached my hometown, I learned my old friend Comrade Zhao had passed away.

9) I advised that he should go to hospital at once.

10) I remember that I was taught by an old teacher when I studied in the primary school.

Lesson Two

The Tallest Grass

I. 重点提示

1. 掌握下列单词与词组的用法: reach, brush, bloom, remarkable, tasty, ship, really, probably, entirely no higher than, come up, to do with, make into, make of

2. 句型:

1) Not all bamboo grows tall.

2) In warm countries, many people have their houses made almost entirely of bamboo.

3) But the most interesting about... is what people do with it after it is cut down.

3. 复习过去分词及动名词用法。

1) reach vt. a. to stretch out a hand or arm for some purpose
伸,伸手;触及

Can you reach the apple on the tree? 你能摸着树上的苹果吗?

b. get to 到达

Not so fast, little one, you will reach your school soon enough. 不用吃那么快,小家伙,你到校有足够的时间。

The letter did not reach me. 我没有接到这封信。

arrive 与 reach 同义, arrive vi. 后+at(in)

He arrived in Beijing last night. = He reached Beijing last night.

reach 与 arrive 为正式用语(formal), get to = reach 或 arrive at(in)较口语化。

What time did you get to Beijing last night?

reach n.

It is beyond my reach. 那是我力所不能及的。

It is within my reach. 那是我力所能及的。

2) brush vt. to clean or smooth with a brush 刷

You brush your teeth, hair, hat, clothes, and shoes. 你刷牙、头发、帽子、衣服、鞋子。

vi. to pass lightly over or against (someone or sth.) in passing
拂,掠过

The light wind gently brushed over his cheek. 微风轻拂他的面颊。

n. 刷子,画笔,(中国)毛笔

The old man often writes with a writing brush. 老人经常用毛笔写字。