

中学教学参考

(文科版)

英语专辑

5

1982

南京市教师进修学院

说 明

这一期的内容是高二英语第一课至第八课的教学参考资料，有课文补充注释、背景资料、作者简介及少量补充练习等。凡课本注释里已有的内容，这里不再重复。

本资料主要供教师备课参考之用。所提供的内容是否教给学生，可由教师根据自己所教学生的水平进行选择、决定。学习成绩好，对英语感兴趣的同学，也可以阅读此书，以扩大知识面，进一步提高学习英语的兴趣。

本资料内容如有不当之处，欢迎批评、指正。

南京市教师进修学院
《中学教学参考》编写组

目 录

LESSON ONE	王燕生 (1)
LESSON TWO.....	卢炳群 (11)
LESSON THREE.....	许正权 (20)
LESSON FOUR	许正权 (28)
LESSON FIVE.....	毛亦松 (35)
LESSON SIX.....	张 黎 (46)
LESSON SEVEN	张 黎 (55)
LESSON EIGHT	毛亦松 (64)

LESSON ONE

PORTRAIT OF A TEACHER

王 燕 生

I. 课文补充注释

1. 课文的题目 *Portrait of a Teacher* 译为《一位教师的写照》。*Portrait* n. 此处意为 *vivid description in words* 生动的文字描写。

2. *the night before last* 意即 *the night before last night*。

1) *night* 是指从黄昏到黎明之间的夜晚 (*dark hours between sunset and sunrise*)。

evening 是指从黄昏到上床就寝之间的这段时间 (*hours between about 6 P.m. and bed-time*)。

但下午六、七点钟往往被称作 *night*, 如:

from six in the morning till six at night.

2) 说“昨天晚上”一般用 *last night* 或 *yesterday evening*, 也有用 *last evening* 的。但表示“昨天早晨, 昨天下午”只能说 *yesterday morning*, *yesterday afternoon*, 不能用 *last*。

说“前天”用 *the day before yesterday*。

说“上上个星期”用 *the week before last*。

3. *dinner*; *main meat of the day*, *whether eaten at*

midday or in the evening.

一日中之正餐，无论中午或晚上吃。

lunch; meal taken in the middle of the day 午餐

supper; last meal of the day 晚餐

英、美有钱人家的 dinner 通常在晚上七、八点钟，中等人家的 dinner 通常在中午一点钟左右。晚上吃 dinner 的人们所吃的午餐叫 lunch，中午吃 dinner 的人晚餐较简便，叫 supper。dinner 也可指宴会，如：invite sb. to dinner 请人赴宴。

4. look through; 透过…看；查阅；浏览。这里是“浏览”的意思。例：

He looked through a number of journals.

他翻阅了许多期刊。

5. evening paper; paper published after the morning papers 晚报

6. let out a cry 有“情不自禁地喊出声来”的意思。out 在这里是副词。又如：let out a sigh 叹了一口气。

7. I had thought that he had died...twenty years ago.

1) 此句用过去完成时表示“早就以为他已死了”。

2) 一般说来，在过去完成时的句子里表示“多少时间以前”，该用 before。即：I had thought that he had died ... twenty years before. 但在这种场合英美人也有用 ago 的，往往用 ago 语气比较生动。

8. my first teacher 我的第一位老师。可译为“启蒙老师”。

9. the Department of Education (美国)教育部，英国用 Ministry of Education.

department: 政府或商业机构中的部门, 大学里的系科。

例: a department store 百货公司

Department of Foreign Languages (大学)外文系

10. ... for having completed sixty years of teaching.

having completed 是动名词的完成形式, 作介词 for 的宾语。例:

He was praised for having made such a great contribution to the country.

他因对国家做出这样大的贡献而受到表扬。

11. ... gave up teaching.停止教学工作。

give up doing sth. 这里是 stop doing sth. 的意思。

give up 可以作“放弃”, “让给”, “投降”讲, 例:

She gave up her seat to an old man.

她把座位让给一位老人。

I give up. Don't bother me any more.

我放弃了, 别再纠缠我。

The enemy gave up when they saw they were surrounded. 敌人看到他们已被包围, 便投降了。

12. an hour's ride 乘车一小时的路程

ride 这里是名词, 原意是 journey on horseback or on a bicycle. 现在用以表示乘公共汽车、火车等的路程。自己驾车用 drive, 例:

an hour's drive 自己开车一小时的路程

13. drive over; over 是 adv. 表示 across a distance,

越过一段距离。例：

He has gone over to that village.

他已去那边的村庄了。

14. Say hello to sb. 向某人表示问候，看望某人。例：

Lets go and say hello to him. 我们去看看他吧。

(见初中课本第三册)

Say hello to him for me. 请代我问候他。

类似的用法还有 Say good-bye to sb. 向某人告别。例：

The students are saying good-bye to the commune members. 学生们正在向社员们告别。(见初中课本第二册)

15. have (no) trouble in doing sth. 做某事有(无)困难。

这个句型里的 in 可以省略。例：

If you have any trouble (in) doing this, let me know. 假如你做这事有什么困难，就告诉我。

have trouble in sth. 在某方面有困难。例：

At first I had some trouble in English pronunciation, but now I have no trouble at all.

起初我在英语发音方面有些困难，现在没有了。

16. recognize; know again sb. or sth. that one has seen before. 认出，认识。例：

Did he recognize you when you met him in the street? 你在街上遇见他时，他认识你吗？

17. permit; allow 允许，例：

Smoking is not permitted in theatres or on buses.

剧场里和公共汽车上都不准吸烟。

Will you permit me to help you?

请允许我帮你一下，好吗？ 语气比 May I help you? 正式。

18. an old pupil 一个以前的学生

1) pupil 在英国用以指小学生或中学生，在美国用以指小学生。跟教师并称的时候，pupil 可以指大学生或成年的私人学生，弟子。例如：

They are teacher and pupil. 他们是师生关系。

She was one of Liszt's pupils now, because Liszt had taught her a little.

由于李斯特教了她一点儿，她是李斯特的学生了。

(见初中课本第四册)

2) student 在英国主要用以指大学生，成年学生。在美国可以泛指各年级学生。

19. shake hands with sb. 与…握手，例：

When we meet a friend, we often shake hands with each other. 我们遇见朋友时，经常彼此握手。

When you are introduced to somebody, you often say, "Glad to meet you." and shake hands with him.

当你被介绍给别人时，你常说：“遇见你很高兴。”同时和他握手。

20. murmur: make a low, continuous, indistinct sound 喃喃作声，例：

She murmured her thanks. 她低声致谢。

21. shake: 摇动，颤抖，例：

Shake the bottle before taking the medicine.

服药前先摇瓶。

He shook his head in answer to my question.

他以摇头来回答我的问题。

His voice was shaking with anger. (也可用 trembling) 他的声音因忿怒而颤抖。

22. on account of; because of 因为, 例:

We elected him director on account of his great ability and rich experience.

我们选他当主任, 因为他的能力强, 经验丰富。

He cannot come to the meeting on account of illness. 他因病不能到会。(书面用语)

23. ... he explained to my father how this shaking had begun two years before.

before 用作 adv. 时与 ago 的区别:

1) ago 用于从此刻起若干时间以前的场合, 动词常用一般过去时。例:

He gave up smoking two months ago.

他两个月以前戒烟了。

I saw her two days ago. 两天前我见到过她。

2) before 用于从过去某时起若干时间以前的场合, 动词用过去完成时。例:

I told him I had seen her two days before.

我告诉他我两天前见过她。

3) 从现在说到以前, 只说“以前”, 并不说若干时间以前, 用 before。例:

I have never seen her before.

我以前从未见过她。

24. Otherwise he would still be working ...

这里的 *would be working* 是虚拟语气。假设的情况是通过上下文表现出来的。这里可以用英语解释为：

If it were not for the shaking of his hands, he would still be working ... 或者：

If he had not been forced to give up teaching, he would still be working ...

以上两句虚拟语气的句子里，条件从句表示的动作和主句表示的动作，发生的时间是不一致的（一个是过去发生的，一个是现在发生的），这种句子可以称为错综时间条件句(Conditional Sentences of Mixed Time)。也称混合条件句(Sentences of Mixed Condition)，见课本第71页。在这种句子里，动词的形式要根据表示的时间来调整。又如：

If the weather had been more favourable, the crops would be growing still better.

如果过去天气好一些的话，现在的庄稼还会长得更好。

If it were not for the help of my comrades, I wouldn't have been making such progress.

要不是当时同志们帮助我，我今天不可能取得如此的进步。

25. heart and soul

1) 全部精力，例：

He put his heart and soul into the work.

他把全部精力贯注在工作中。

2) 全心全意地，例：

Serve the people heart and soul.

全心全意为人民服务。

26. incident

1) 小事件: Some of the incidents narrated in this book are not very possible.

这本书中讲的有些情节是不大可能的。

2) 政治事件: The Xi'an Incident 西安事变

27. in the course of; during 在…期间, 例:

In the course of discussion ... = while they were discussing, ...

in course of; in process of 正在…中, 例:

The railway is in course of construction. =

The railway is being built.

28. make faces; make ugly, twisted expression on the face. 做鬼脸。例:

Rude children often make faces.

粗野的孩子常做鬼脸。

Each student dipped a finger into the mixture, sucked it and made a face. The mixture tasted horrible. (见初中课本第六册)

29. pat him on the head 轻拍他的头, 这是一种习惯用法, 类似的还有:

pat sb. on the shoulder 轻拍某人的肩膀

hit sb. on the head 打击某人的头部

hit sb. in the face 打某人的脸部

hit sb. on the nose 打某人的鼻子 例:

Bob was going to hit Mustapha in the face.

Tom's brother hit Bob on the nose.

(以上两句见初中课本第三册)

30. my son 这里是年长者对青年人的一种称呼方式，可以译作“我的孩子”，不要译成“我的儿子”。

II. 补充阅读材料

A Very Special Kind of Teacher

For the first nineteen months of her life, Helen Keller (人名) was in every way like other pretty, happy babies. Then a sudden illness destroyed (损坏) her sight and hearing. For the next seven years, she lived in a world of darkness, without sounds or words.

The person who changed Helen's world was her teacher, Anne Sullivan (人名). Miss Sullivan had accepted a job which seemed impossible, because no one could control Helen. She acted like a young animal.

But Miss Sullivan was a very special kind of teacher. She had been blind during part of her own childhood and had learned to see again after several operations.

Miss Sullivan understood Helen. She wanted to help. She loved her and believed she could teach her. Under her guidance (指引), Helen became a great writer.

Answer the following questions

1. How did Helen spend the first nineteen months of her life?

2. How did she become blind?
3. Why was Anne Sullivan a very special kind of teacher?
4. Tell us something about one of your teachers.

LESSON TWO

INFINITY AND INFINITESIMAL

卢 炳 群

课文补充注释

1. go on. 这是个常用的表达方式, 有多种含义。当它作“继续”解时, 也有不同的情况, 分述如下:

1) 单独使用, 意义应根据上下文判断。在有些场合, 它表示动作在持续进行, 其中没有明显停顿; 有时却表示动作停顿片刻之后, 再继续下去。

例: The commander was killed but the battle went on. 指挥官阵亡了, 但战斗仍在继续进行。(未停顿)

“Go on! I'm listening,” the teacher said.

“继续说吧, 我在听着。”教员说道。(停顿后继续)

2) go on + v-ing 这里的 v-ing 是分词, 整个短语表示一个业已发生的动作, 继续进行下去。

例: Something must be wrong with the TV set. The TV picture went on jumping.

这部电视机准是出了什么毛病, 电视图象跳个不停。

When I went into the room he went on typing the letter and paid no attention to me.

我进屋时他继续用打字机打信, 没理睬我。

3) go on + to - infinitive, 表示继某事之后再做另一件事。注意和 go on + v-ing 的区别。

例: *Having repaired the desks he went on to repair the chairs.*

修完课桌后他继续修理椅子。

He went on to tell me the strange story.

他接着又给我讲了那奇怪的故事。

4) go on + 其它状语

She went on with her lecture for 4 hours in succession.

她接连地讲了四个小时课。

The old man went on to the next village.

那位老年人继续朝另一个村子走去。

2. Sometimes we talk about countless grains of sand or countless drops of water, ...

1) grains of sand 砂粒; drops of water 水滴。
grain 作“小硬粒”解时是可数名词, 而 drop 则是“液滴”的意思。这种修饰方式是取其意、形相类。又如: grains of salt (盐粒), grains of gold, (金粒); a drop in the bucket, a drop in the ocean (沧海一粟)

2) sand 作“沙子”解时通常是不可数名词。若以复数出现常指沙地、沙漠。

例: *To their surprise, the precious parcel was full of stones and sand!*

使他们大惊失色的是, 那贵重的小包装的竟满是石块和沙子!

The mother watched her children playing on sands.

母亲瞧着小孩们在沙地上玩耍。

3. ...they would be very difficult to count.

句中 to count 接在表语 difficult 后面作状语。这是动词不定式的用法之一，用来说明句子主语在某方面如此。运用这种表达方式时有两点要注意：①在这种结构中用作表语的形容词不是任意的，常用的有 difficult, easy, hard, comfortable, nice 等；②由于在这种结构中作方面状语（有时是原状语）的动词不定式常以句子的主语为其逻辑宾语，如果该不定式是带介词的短语动词，不要忘掉后面的介词。

例：The water in the well is not fit to drink.

这井水不宜饮用。

The problem is easy to solve.

这问题好解决。

The old man is hard to deal with.

这老头不好对付。

The new sofa is comfortable to sit in.

新沙发坐起来挺舒适。

She is nice to work with.

她很好共事。

有时，形容词还可以用比较级，如本课文中的 In a way, infinity is easier to imagine...其中 to imagine 也是表示方面：“想象起来更容易些”。

4. even though = even if

5. Infinite things go on and on and on, ...

我们常可用 and 的反复出现来表示同类事物、状态或行为的重复或持续以达到强调的修辞效果。

例: The poor child cried and cried and cried till he cried himself to sleep.

可怜的小孩哭呀, 哭呀, 直哭到睡着。

Don't have blind faith in books. There are books and books. 别迷信书本, 书多呢! (有好有坏)

It is getting hotter and hotter.

天越来越热了。

6. It's just bigger or wider or higher or longer or more than anything anyone can imagine!

1) just 用来修饰后面五个比较级, 意为“不过是”“只是”、使本句和前句在语气上呼应。也就是说, 无穷大要比 10^{100} 这一类的大数字要更容易想象一些。它不过比任何人所能想象的任何事物更大、更宽、更高、更长、更多罢了。

2) anyone can imagine 是定语从句修饰 anything.

3) googolplex, 这个单词由googol 加后缀 plex 而成。googol即 10^{100} , 即1后面跟一百个零。是美国数学家埃德华·卡斯纳(Edward Kasner) (1878—1955) 杜撰出来的词。googolplex 可读作“以10为底数以 10^{100} 为指数的幂”是个大得难以想象的数字。

7. That's a giant step to take.

1) take a step 是“迈一步”的意思。常转义为“采取一个步骤”, 也作 take steps.

例: Think it over before you take a step.

行动之前好好想一想。

They decided to take steps to meet the situation.

他们决定采取步骤以适应形势。