

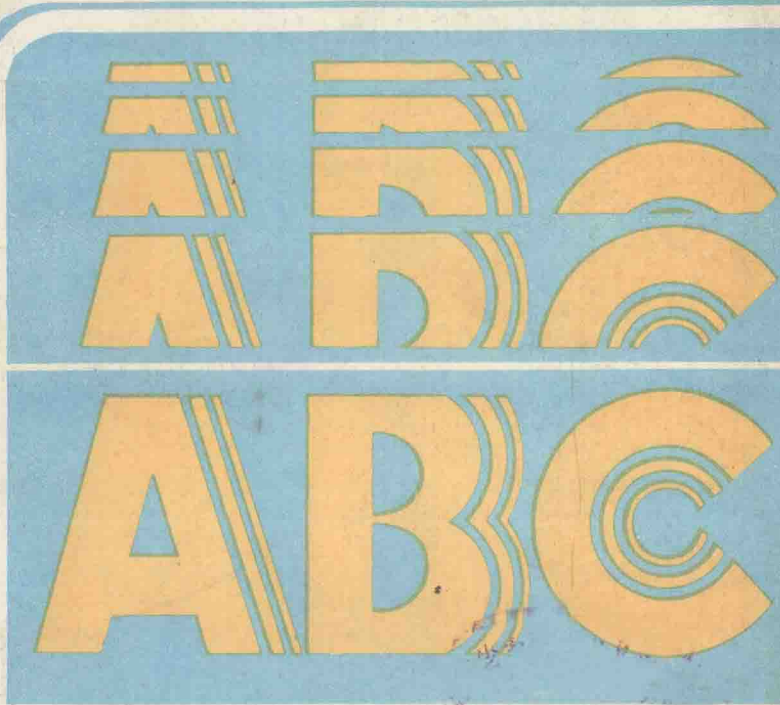


《中学课程课外读物》

北京市海淀区教师进修学校主编

高中英语第二册

自学解难



重庆出版社

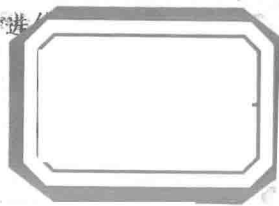
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附参考答案

北京市海淀区教师进修学校



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LESSON SIXTEEN

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前 言

为了帮助具有中等文化水平的青年和广大自学读者更好地掌握中学课程内容并提高他们的文化科学知识水平，我们组织了部分教学经验比较丰富的中学教师和教学研究人员，编写了这套《中学课程课外读物》。它包括语文、数学、外语、政治、历史、地理、物理、化学、生物等学科。

课外读物应该有利于掌握中学课程内容和扩大知识面。编写时我们注意依据教学大纲，体现各学科自身的特点，突出重点，剖析难点，开阔视野，启迪思维，开发智力，培养能力；力求使这套书具有针对性、启发性、实用性，成为广大读者自学中学课程的良师益友，成为家长指导和检查子女学习的助手，并可供教师备课时参考。

外语是一门实践性很强的学科。要学好一种外语，仅仅知道一些语法规则和术语是不够的，还必须能够活用学过的语言材料。为此，就要多读、多听、多说、多写，不但要掌握课本的内容，还要做辅助练习和阅读相当数量的课外读物。目前中学英语课的课内练习，大多是为了练习语言形式的准确，而很少考虑到语言的实际运用。学习外语的目的是为了交流思想，获取和传递信息，是为了用语言来做事。因此，仅有机械性的训练很难培养使用语言的能力，还应有培养语言能力的练习。基于以上考虑，《英语自学解难》分为四部分：一、疑难例释；二、基础训练；三、语言能力；

四、阅读理解。

“疑难例释”讲解教材中必须着重掌握的语言要点及部分难点、难句。“基础训练”配合第一部分，可供检查自己对语言要点的掌握情况，并通过练习加以巩固。“语言能力”通过角色扮演，完成任务，弥合信息差距等练习，培养实际运用语言的能力。“阅读理解”尽量选编与课文内容、词汇有联系的短文，个别生词注出汉语，以使读者提高阅读能力。

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由于编者水平所限，书中如有疏漏或不足之处，欢迎读者批评指正。

北京市海淀区教师进修学校

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LESSON ONE

PORTRAIT OF A TEACHER

一、疑难例释

1. The night before last, just before dinner, while my father was looking through the evening paper, he suddenly let out a cry of surprise. 前天晚上,就在晚饭前,我父亲在看晚报时,突然惊讶地叫了一声。

A. the night before last 前天晚上

类似的词组有:

the day before yesterday 前天

the week before last 上上周

the year before last 前年

the month before last 上上个月

以上词组中 before 均为介词。before 还可用作副词,指过去某一时间以前。

例如:

the year before 去年

an hour before 一小时前

four weeks before 四周前

B. let out a cry of surprise 惊讶地叫了一声

let out 发出(声音),泄露(秘密、消息等),放掉(水、气等)

let out a cry of excitement 激动地叫了一声

let out a cry of sorrow 悲伤地喊了一声

let out a cry of pain 发出痛苦的喊声

2. But can you believe that my first teacher, Mr. Crossett, is still living? 然而你能相信我的启蒙老师克罗塞特先生现在还活着吗?

be living 不是现在进行时。living=alive, 在句中作表语。

例句:

1) Although his grandma is over eighty, she is living well. 尽管他的祖母已经八十多岁了, 她仍然活得很健康。

2) All those grass on the roadside become yellow and dry, but they are still living. 这些路旁的草虽然枯黄, 但仍然活着。

3. He is eighty-four years old and yesterday the Department of Education gave him a medal for having completed sixty years of teaching. 他已经八十四岁了, 昨天教育部因他任教六十年而给他颁发了一枚奖章。

A. the Department of Education. 教育部, 这是美国英语。在英国英语中, “教育部” 译为 the Ministry of Education.

B. having completed 是动名词的完成式, 作介词for的宾语。整个介词短语在句中作状语, 说明原因。

动名词的完成式一般用于动名词的动作发生在谓语动词动作之前。

例句: I trust him completely.

1) I remember having posted the letter on the way to office. 我记得在上班的路上把信寄了。

2) Hearing the sad news of her son's death, the mother regretted not having taken good care of him. 听到儿子死去的噩耗, 妈妈后悔没有照顾好他。

C. complete 是及物动词, 表示“完成, 结束”的意思。

例句: The workers are not allowed to go home until they had completed their job.

1) The workers are not allowed to go home until they had completed their job. 没干完自己的工作, 工人们谁也不准回家。

2) I have just completed the revision of Lesson Five. 我刚复习完第五课。

complete 还可用作形容词, 表示“十足的, 完全的, 完成的, 结束的”意思。

例句: Is this a complete story?

1) Is this a complete story? 这是一个完整的故事吗?

2) It was a complete surprise to me. 这真使我大吃一惊。

complete 的副词是 completely (完全, 十分), 如 completely successful (完全成功的)。

例句: Traffic was completely stopped.

1) Traffic was completely stopped. 交通完全阻塞了。

2) I trust him completely. So does anyone who knows him. 我完全信任他，每个认识他的人也是如此。

D. sixty years of teaching 六十年的教龄
thirty years of working 三十年的工龄
ten years of hard work 十年的艰苦劳动

4. Everyone in the town knew him so we had no trouble in finding his house. 镇上谁都认识他，因此我们毫不费事地找到了他的家。

so 在这里是连词，意思是“因此，所以”。

例句：

1) The English teacher is seriously ill today, so school dismissed ahead of schedule. 英语老师今天病得很厉害，所以将提前放学。

2) The last bus has passed, so we have to walk home. 末班车已经过去了，所以我们只好步行回家。

5. 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。自然，不用说，他现在已是垂暮之年了。

recognize 认出，辨认，承认，意识到

例句：

1) He recognized that he was unfit for his office. 他意识到自己不称职。

2) The Olympic Committee recognized his record as a world record. 奥委会承认他的纪录

为世界纪录。

6. Later my father and Mr. Crossett talked for about half an hour of things and persons they remembered in the school. 后来，我父亲和克罗塞特先生谈起他们所能记得的学校里的人和事来，谈了大约半个小时。

A. talk of 谈到，提到

talk about 谈论关于……

例句：

- 1) Englishmen like to talk about weather when they meet. 英国人见面时喜欢谈论天气。
- 2) They are very excited when they talk of those days during the Long March. 当他们在一起谈论起长征中的那些日子时，总是很激动。

7. Otherwise he would still be working ... 要不然他还会在教书……

otherwise 否则，要不然

例句：

- 1) You'd better leave now, otherwise you'll miss the last bus. 你最好马上就走，否则赶不上末班车了。
- 2) Do as I told you, otherwise you might be hurt. 照我的话做，要不你可能受伤。

8. While his back was turned, another student in the class got up from his seat, and began to make

faces just to make the other students laugh. 在他转过身去的时候，班上另一个学生仅仅为了逗引其他学生发笑，从座位上站起身，做起鬼脸来。

A. while 是“在……之时，当……的时候，同时”的意思，表示一段比较长的时间或表示一个动作的自始至终。

例句：

- 1) I heard a knock at the door while watching TV. 看电视的时候，我听见有人敲门。
- 2) Almost half of the college students in the United States work while they are studying. 美国大学生中几乎有一半人是边学习边工作的。

B. was turned 不是被动语态，而是系表结构。turned 在这里是过去分词，作表语，表示状态。

试比较：

- 1) The tree was pulled up by the roots last night. 这棵树昨晚被连根拔起了。
- 2) The house has been pulled down. 房子已被拆毁。

C. make somebody do

make, see, hear, watch, notice, feel 等动词在主动语态的句子中，用不带 to 的动词不定式作宾语补足语。但变成被动语态时，不带 to 的动词不定式要变成带 to 的动词不定式。

例句：

- 1) I made her cry. 我把她弄哭了。
- 2) She was made to repeat the whole story. 她

被迫把整个情况又说了一遍。

9. Mr. Crossett turned rapidly and glared at the student. 克罗塞特先生急忙转过身来，瞪眼看着那个学生。

glare at 瞪着眼看，怒视。英文解释是 “stare angrily or fiercely”。

例句：

- 1) The men who were fighting glared at each other. 打架的人怒目相视。
- 2) The angry father glared at his son. 生气的父亲怒视着他的儿子。

注意：glare 与 stare 意思不尽相同。stare 是“凝视，盯”，英文解释是 “look fixedly”。

例句：

- 1) The foreigner stared on the people around in wonder. 那个外国人不解地凝视着周围的人们。
- 2) She was staring in the distance. 她凝望着远方。

10. Then he went back to his desk and went on with the lesson. 然后他回到讲台，继续讲课。

A go on with something 继续……，接着(做)……

例句：

- 1) I went on with my story just where I had left off. 我从刚才中断的地方接着把故事讲下去。
- 2) She wants me to go on with painting. 她要

我继续作画。

B. go on doing 继续(做).....

例句:

- 1) She waved to me and went on sketching. 她向我挥挥手,接着写生了。
- 2) He oughtn't to go on living this way. 他不该再这样生活下去。

C. go on to do 接着做(另一件事)

例句:

- 1) He went on to talk about the world situation. 他接着谈论世界形势。
- 2) I went on to show us how to do it. 他接下来教我们如何做这件事。

II. Mr. Crossett patted him affectionately on the head and said... 克罗塞特先生亲切地拍拍他的头说.....

“pat somebody on+部位”是“拍某人的某一部位”的意思,有时也可以用“pat somebody's+部位”来表示。

例句:

He patted me on the face 他拍拍我的脸。

注意:在“部位”前要用定冠词 the。

二、基础训练

1. 从所给的词或词组中选择适当的形式完成下列句子。
(look through, think about, let out, say hello to, take place; be proud of, pat, shake)

- 1) I know it isn't important, but I can't help _____ it.
- 2) He _____ the boy affectionately on the head and told him not to worry about it any more.
- 3) He _____ my hand and asked how I was getting along with my studies.
- 4) Tell the children not _____ a small sound when they see the film.
- 5) "Don't _____ passing your driving test at the first attempt," said mother to Tom.
- 6) _____ you _____ today's newspaper? Is there anything important?
- 7) What were you doing when the earthquake _____ last night?
- 8) I have not seen Wang Tong for quite a long time. Let's go and _____ him tomorrow.

2. 选择填空。

- 1) Your son doesn't look _____. You'd better have him examined by a doctor.
A. good B. nice C. well D. fine
- 2) I was made _____ it again.
A. to do B. do C. doing D. being done
- 3) They stood there _____ at one another for about half an hour.
A. glaring B. glare C. to glare D. glared
- 4) Do what you have been told, _____ you will

be criticized.

A. so B. otherwise C. because

D. and

5) On my way _____ the shop, I met an old friend of mine.

A. at B. in C. for D. to

6) Will you please _____ me to say for myself?

A. agree B. permit C. let D. ask

7) She had changed so much that I could hardly _____ her.

A. remember B. permit C. think about

D. recognize

8) It won't take you much time to drive _____ there.

A. over B. to C. for D. get

9) Who will be the first person to travel along the _____ new railway?

A. completing B. complete C. to complete

D. have completed

10) As he was in poor health, the doctor advised him to _____ smoking.

A. give B. go on C. give up

D. continue

3. 把下列句子改写成简单句。

1) After I had catalogued the books, I went home.

2) When he heard the news, he let out a cry of