

高二 英语手册 HANDBOOK FOR SENIOR II

湖北省教学研究室

湖北教育出版社

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(修订本)

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前言

本手册是在湖北教育出版社一九八三年出版的《高二英语学习辅导》的基础上，根据人民教育出版社一九八六年编订的《高级中学英语课本》（第二册）进行增删编订的，并改名为《高二英语手册》。

本手册为《高级中学英语课本》（第二册）的每课书提供了以下六个部分的参考资料，意图为中学英语教师、在校中学生以及社会上广大的英语自学者服务：

教学要点 包括词汇、句型、语法三个方面。词汇中打·号者将在第四部分（词的用法）中逐个加以例释；没有打·号者是本课中出现的比较重要的词或词组，其中多数在第三部分（补充注释）中作了例释或辨析。句型和语法要点有的是复习性内容，有的是新出现的内容，重点应放在后者。

背景资料 包括作者简介、故事梗概、历史事件以及课文导言和概述等内容。这些资料都是用浅近的英语写的，教师可以选用于课堂教学，学生也可用作泛读材料，以扩大知识视野。

补充注释 它是课本中课文注释的补充。凡课文中已详加注释者，本书不再加注，以免重复。注释中包括难句简写、句子分析、词的辨析、词语或句型的用法例释等。

词的用法 所选的词一般是词类多、词义广、搭配能力强的基本词汇。这些词的词类、词义以及它所构成的短语都是初

中第一册至第六册以及高中第一、二册中已学过的，我们在这个部分加以归纳和例释。

课文译文及练习答案 译文力求忠实、通顺、便于理解；练习答案（包括单元复习练习）力求准确、灵活、便于查核。凡有多种答案者均附在括号内，作为附加；无需作答案者均从略。

课本最后所附的六篇补充读物，我们译成了汉语，供读者自学时参考。另外还汇编了“几种常见的构词形式”，以增长读者的构词知识。这两部分内容置于书末，作为本手册的附录。

本手册由湖北省教学研究室组织编写，由本室田湖龙主编，参加编写的有孙金凤、范鸿元、赖德园、胡承晖。多年来读者对《学习辅导》的批评建议，对于本手册的编订起了积极的作用。对此，我们表示衷心的感谢。

湖北省教学研究室

一九八六年十二月

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LESSON ONE

Portrait of a Teacher

一位教师的写照

一、教学要点:

1. 词汇: *complete, *cry, *permit, *promise, *ride, give up, look through
2. 句型: go on doing sth.; go on to do sth.; go on with sth.
pat (hit, beat, etc.) sb. on (in, by, etc.) ... (身体的部位)
3. 语法: 复习分词和动名词的用法

二、背景资料:

1. About the Author:

The author of the text is Edmondo De Amicis, an Italian novelist in the 19th century. The students have already learned "*A Little Hero*" in Book I, which was adapted from one of his writings. About his life, see the background material of L.18, Book I.

The text of this lesson is taken from his book *Curoe (Heart)*, published in 1886.

2. About the Text:

Children are often compared to flowers, while teachers, to gardeners. Teachers are also highly praised as "engineers working on the soul of human beings". They are always loved, respected and remembered by their students as well as by people. This is the case not only in foreign countries but also in our own.

The text we are going to learn presents us with a "portrait of a teacher", whose name was Mr. Crossett. The author lets a little boy tell us the story. The little boy describes the meeting of his father with Mr. Crossett, who was his father's teacher.

One night, Mr. Albert Borden, the boy's father, was surprised to learn from the evening paper that Mr. Crossett, his first teacher, was still living. The happy news made him decide to pay a visit to his old teacher with little Henry, his son.

The boy tells the story—what he heard about Mr. Crossett from his father, how they met the teacher, what they talked about, etc. His father was very happy to meet his teacher and was even moved to tears when he saw his own copybook exercises which had been kept by this eighty-four-year-old man.

On his way home, Mr. Borden told his son of an incident that happened on his first day at school in Mr. Crossett's class. This incident showed the old

teacher's fine character and his gentle way of teaching. He was not only strict with his students but also kind to them. He used to call them "friends" and treated them as family members. He never scolded the students, even when they did something wrong. Instead, he encouraged them to be good and was sure that they would. The incident left a deep impression on Mr Borden. I am sure that you will also respect Mr. Crossett, just as you respect your teachers.

三、补充注释:

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, 我父亲在看晚报的时候, 突然惊讶地喊了一声。

- (1) the night before last 前天晚上

注意下列时间表示法: (见下页)

- (2) dinner: the main meal of the day, either eaten at midday or in the evening 正餐 (可能是中餐 也可能是晚餐, 视情况而定)。如果 dinner 是中午吃 (即中餐), 则晚餐称为 supper; 如果 dinner 是晚上吃 (即晚餐), 则中餐称为 lunch。一日三餐的说法可以是 breakfast, dinner, supper, 也可以是 breakfast, lunch, dinner。

- (3) look through: examine carefully; look at without seeming to notice (a person), on purpose or because of deep thought 审阅; 专心地看 (似乎没有

前	昨	今	明	后
the day before yesterday	yesterday	today	tomorrow	the day after tomorrow
the morning before last	yesterday morning	this morning	tomorrow morning	the morning after next
the night before last	last night	tonight	tomorrow night	the night after next
the evening before last	yesterday evening	this evening	tomorrow evening	the evening after next

察觉到别人，或是故意如此，或是因为深思）。例：

Before the meeting he looked through the reports.

开会前，他把报告仔细地看了一遍。

The teacher spent the whole afternoon looking through the students' homework.

老师花了整个下午细致地批阅学生作业。

(4) let out; utter; to make (a sound) come out of the mouth 发出(声音)。例：

He let out a cry of pain.

他发出痛苦的喊叫声。

The children are not allowed to let out a sound during the meal.

孩子们在吃饭时不许出声。

2. I had thought that he had died at least twenty

years ago.

我曾以为他至少二十年前就去世了。

- (1) 主句中的谓语动词(had thought)用了过去完成时,表示“本来认为”的意思,暗含“所认为的事实并不是真实的”,这一含义在下文中即可看出。

英语中有些动词(如hope, plan, want, think等)的过去完成时可以用来表示一个本来打算做而没有做的事。

例:

We had hoped to catch the early bus, but found it left.

我们本来希望赶早班(公共)汽车,却发现车子已经开走了。

I had planned to attend the meeting last night, but someone called and I couldn't get away.

我本来计划昨晚去开会的,但有人来找,脱不开身。

- (2) ago 与 before:

一般来说, ago表示“从现在起若干时间以前”,常与一般过去时连用; before如表示“从过去起若干时间以前”,常与过去完成时连用。例:

World War I broke out more than 40 years ago.

第二次世界大战是四十多年前爆发的。

He told me the plane had taken off a few minutes before.

他告诉我飞机在几分钟前就起飞了。

但在小说、故事等文章中,过去完成时也常常同 ago 连用,代替 before,以便把叙述的过去时间移到现在,

从而增加叙述的生动性。例：

He had ordered some time ago to remove the rubbish.

早些时候他就下令要把这些垃圾清除掉。

3. 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？

(1) 句中 is living 不是进行时态。living 是形容词，作表语，意为“活着的”，可用 alive 替换。

(2) living 和 alive 的区别：

这两个词都是形容词，都可作“活着的”，“在世的”解。但 living 既可作定语（修饰人或物），也可作表语；而 alive 一般用作表语，暗含“虽有死的可能，但仍然活着”的意思。例：

Comrade Zhu is really a living Lei Feng in our country.

朱同志的确是我国当今活着的雷锋。

A living language should be learned through listening and speaking.

活的语言应该通过听和说来学习。

When Professor Johnson died, his old father was still living.

约翰逊教授去世的时候，他那年迈的父亲仍然活着。

The badly wounded soldier was still alive when he was taken to the hospital.

当这位重伤员被送进医院的时候，他仍然活着。（暗含本可能死去，但仍活下来了，故不用 living 代替。）

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

.....昨天教育部因他任教整整六十年而给他颁发了奖章。
句中having completed sixty years of teaching是动名词短语的完成式，作for的宾语。动名词完成式所表示的动作发生在主句谓语动词所表示的动作之前。

例：

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

他因对国家做出了这样大的贡献而受到赞扬。

I'm sorry for not having kept my promise.

我没有遵守诺言，特向你表示歉意。

5. He gave up teaching only two years ago.

仅仅两年前他才停止教学。

句中短语动词 give up 作“放弃”、“停止”解，可作vi.，也可作vt.。作vt. 用时，后面常接名词或动名词。

例：

Give up if you can't think of the answer.

假如你想不出答案就算了。

The professor has given up his plan for experiment.

教授已经放弃了他的实验计划。

The doctor told Mr Smith to give up smoking.

医生要史密斯先生戒烟。

give up 还可作“让出”、“献出”，“投降”解。例：

The pioneer gave up her seat to the old man.

这位少先队员给老人让了座。

He has given up his life to his beloved motherland.

他把生命献给了可爱的祖国。

The enemy gave up before daybreak.

敌军在黎明前就投降了。

6. He lives in Deleville, which is only about an hour's ride from here. (= ..., it takes only about an hour to get there by car.)

他住在德莱维尔，乘车去只有一个小时（汽车的）路程。句中ride是名词，可以是骑马（驴等），也可以是乘车（汽车、自行车等）。根据上下文的意思，此处的ride应是乘汽车。

注意下列路程的表达法：

an hour's ride 乘车（骑马）一个小时的路程

two hours' drive 乘车两个小时的路程

half an hour's walk 步行半个小时的路程

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

下午我们开车去那儿向他问个好吧。

say hello to sb. 向某人问好（致意）。

类似的表达还有：

say sorry to sb. 向某人道歉

say good-bye to sb. 向某人告别

say yes to sth. 同意某事

say no to sth. 不同意某事

例：

Having said good-bye to the teacher, he hurried home.

跟老师告别后，他就匆匆忙忙地回家了。

I'll never say yes to your plan.

我决不会同意你提出的方案。

8. The next afternoon my father and I drove over to Deleville to see Mr. Crossett.

次日下午，我父亲和我驱车去德莱维尔拜访克罗塞特先生。

(the)next afternoon 作“第二天下午”，“次日下午”

解，定冠词 the 有时可以省去。注意“next morning”，

“next day”，“next afternoon”，“next night (evening)”

都不表示“明天早上”，“明天”等意思，而是指除今天以外的任何一天的后一天，即作“次日早上”，“次日”等

解。如果要表示“明天早上”，“明天下午”，“明天晚上”等意思，该用“tomorrow morning”，“tomorrow

afternoon”，“tomorrow night (evening)”等。试比较：

The troops reached the town last Friday and left it (the)next evening.

部队于上周五到达该镇，次日晚上离开。

The troops reached the town this morning and will leave it tomorrow evening. (不用 next

evening)

部队于今天早上到达，将于明晚离开。

9. Everyone in the town knew him so we had no trouble in finding his house. (= Mr. Crossett was