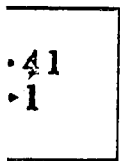


# 高中英语第二册 学习参考 答案



上海译文出版社



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# 高中英语第二册

## 学 习 参 考

### 答 案

周令仪 金伟廉 编写

上海译文出版社



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本书是本社出版的《高中英语第二册学习参考》一书中练习的答案，主要供教师参考使用。其中有的答案并非唯一答案，仅供参考。

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## Lesson 1

- II. A.
1. 我们相互热烈握手。
  2. 老人的手一直颤抖不停，而这个颤抖的毛病使他不得不放弃了教学工作。
  3. 我作了解释，可是他摇摇头说不懂。
  4. 他笑得身体都在抖动。
  5. 新中国的成立震动了世界。
  6. 在过去，我们常把枣子从树上摇落下来。
  7. 服(药)前摇匀。
- B.
1. 教育部因他任教整整六十年而给他颁发了奖章。
  2. 请代我们问老方好。
  3. 买这套衣服你花了多少钱？
  4. “这匹马我卖二十英镑，”那人说道。
  5. 白求恩大夫为中国革命献出了生命。
  6. 盖斯勒总督下了一道令，阿尔托夫城的人都得向他鞠躬。
  7. 荒地上长出了茂盛的庄稼。
  8. 内森·黑尔宁死也不投降。
  9. 太阳发出热和光。
  10. 即使遇到一些失败，你也不要丧失信心。
- C.
1. 这件事是你亲眼所见的吗？

2. 这是我们自己的工厂。
3. 这些机器全是我们自己制造的。
4. 这男孩不是我的亲兄弟。
5. 这老奶奶待我就象是她亲生的孩子。
6. A: 你要坐我的车吗?  
B: 不了, 谢谢, 还是坐我自己的吧。
7. 可以让他独立工作了。
8. 解放前, 这个穷苦的人几乎什么也没有。
9. 那孩子承认自己撒了一个谎。
10. 谁是这辆汽车的主人呀?

- IV.
1. Suddenly my father let out a cry of surprise.
  2. Hale took a last look at his beautiful land.
  3. What about having a swim now?
  4. Who made that suggestion?
  5. We'll have a discussion about it later.
  6. The giant made a promise that he would make the man king of the land.
  7. Let's give the bus a wash, it's so dirty.
  8. I don't think he will make an apology to me.
  9. The villagers gave us a warm welcome.
  10. Comrade Zhang made a speech at the meeting.

- V.
1. permit me to go outdoors
  2. on account of this
  3. otherwise
  4. In the course of
  5. let it out
  6. to give up smoking

7. had no trouble in finding the place

VI. 1. don't know sb., don't recognize sb., don't remember sb.

2. He lives in Deleville, which is only about an hour's *ride*.

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

3. looked at ... curiously — dropped his head — began to murmur the name — suddenly looked up

4. turned rapidly — glared at — said quietly but firmly — went on with the lesson — before speaking, looked at his students in silence for several minutes — patted the boy affectionately

VII. 1. unexpected/surprising 5. knew, remember

2. living/alive

6. had remembered

3. isn't

7. 1) way

4. holiday

- 2) well-known

VIII. 1. He learned the news in the evening paper.

2. He started teaching at the age of twenty-two and gave up teaching when he was eighty-two.

3. As he had been a teacher for all those sixty years in the town, he must have taught a lot of students. And the news that the Department of Education gave him a medal was in the evening paper, he was made well-known in the

town.

4. I'll look at him curiously and ask him to tell me his name, then I'll think hard. When I suddenly remember him, I'll probably let out a cry, shake hands with him and sit down to talk about things and persons we remember.
5. He was deeply moved.

A feeling of warmth came into his heart.

6. I would shout at him and tell him to leave the classroom.

I would be very angry but I would control myself. I would tell him to be quiet and have a serious talk with him after class.

7. The teacher's warm words made him feel ashamed of his behaviour.
8. Mr. Crossett taught him for one year.
9. Mr. Crossett is a rather tall man, his hair well-brushed and clothes well-cut. He loves teaching and loves his students. He teaches with a friendly smile, his voice quiet and gentle; but this doesn't mean he isn't strict with his students. Whenever the students do something wrong, he helps them and tells them how to behave properly. He seldom lets out his anger, his voice remains quiet but becomes firm when he criticizes the trouble-making students. But as soon as the students feel sorry for what they have done, he forgives them immediately. Mr. Crossett has a habit of keeping his students' exercise-books, which remind him of his happy days at school.



X. Father was greatly excited by the news that his first teacher, Mr. Crossett, was still living and had been given a medal by the Department of Education for having completed sixty years of teaching. We paid him a visit on Saturday.

After thinking for a while, Mr. Crossett recognized Father. He told Father he had given up teaching only two years before on account of the constant shaking of his hands. Then, out of a package properly marked and catalogued by name and date, he drew a paper and gave it to Father. Father saw his own name on it and his eyes became wet.

On the way home, Father told me of an incident that took place in Mr. Crossett's class. While Mr. Crossett was feeling a sick boy's forehead, another boy got onto his desk and made faces. Mr. Crossett told him to sit down and went on with the lesson. Then he told the whole class to study hard, to be good students and to show him with hearts that they were all part of one big family.

After class, the boy went up to Mr. Crossett and said sorry to him.

(195 words)

## Lesson 2

I. A. 1. 在马路的尽头，有一幢高楼。

2. 这部小说我从头至尾都看过了。
3. 看到黑暗中有什么东西闪着耀眼的光，他吓得头发根子都竖起来了。
4. 他已连续不停地讲了三个小时。
5. 在那个时候，我们入不敷出。
6. 警察在草丛里找到了一个烟蒂。
7. 今天的新闻到此结束。
8. 到上学期末，我们已学了 2,000 个词汇。
9. 我们别吵了。
10. 戏已近尾声。
11. 在美国住一年会花去你许多钱。
12. 奴隶制终于被废除了。
13. 任何想要欺压别人的人是不会有好下场的。
14. 学无止境。
15. 影片是怎么结尾的？
16. 我们的第一道菜是汤，最后一道是甜点。
17. 会议圆满结束。
18. 他作了让步，讨价还价就此罢休。

- B.
1. 它们一般大小。
  2. 它们与那些的大小尺码一样。
  3. 它们大约象一个乒乓球那样大。
  4. 原子核的体积大约是原子的一万亿分之一。
  5. 我们的房间比他们的大一倍。
  6. 这顶帽子给我戴，大了二号(小了二号)。
  7. 这正是我的尺码。
  8. 您要多大的尺寸？

9. 那顶帽子尺码多少?  
10. 您戴几号手套?

- III. A. 1. go on                      6. depends on  
2. keep on                      7. turned on  
3. live on                      8. call on  
4. put on                      9. went on, take ... on  
5. Come on                      10. had on, walked on

- B. 1. on the right                      7. on the list  
2. On arriving                      8. on show  
3. on duty                      9. On my way  
4. on business                      10. on and on  
5. on leave                      11. on and off  
6. on language                      12. and so on  
teaching

- IV. 1.a 2.c 3.b 4.b 5.a 6.b 7.a 8.c 9.c  
10.b 11.b 12.a 13.a 14.c 15.a 16.b 17.a  
18.c 19.a 20.a 21.b 22.a

- V. 1. come and go                      8. go up a hill  
2. go to school                      9. Something has gone  
3. go to work                      wrong with my watch.  
4. go back                      10. The steamed bread has  
5. go home                      gone bad.  
6. go hungry                      11. We used to go swim-  
7. go from bad to                      ming in the afternoons.  
worse

- VI. A. 1. countless drops of water  
2. the number of grains of sand  
3. take a giant step  
4. a symbol for freedom  
5. work the maths problems  
6. five times bigger than our classroom/five times the size of our classroom/five times as large as our classroom  
7. one hundredth the size of it
- B. 1. No matter how many numbers you count, you can always go on to the next one.  
2. No matter when a patient is brought, he will get treated right away.  
3. No matter how difficult it may be, we will stick to it until victory is won.  
4. No matter who he is, he will be brought to the court, as everyone is equal in the eye of the law.  
5. No matter where he goes, he always devotes himself to his work.  
6. He wouldn't do anything for the enemy even if (even though) he was offered a lot of money.  
7. So long as you are devoted to your job, you are sure to be able to make contributions to the four modernizations of your country, whether you are a worker, or a peasant, or an intellectual.  
8. Bacteria are so small that they can only be seen under a microscope.

9. He did his job so well that everybody praised him.
10. Once you understand the reasons for the rules, it will be easier for you to obey them.
11. Mr. Crossett was a teacher until his hands began to shake two years ago.
12. I didn't understand until the teacher explained it to me.

- VIII.
1. You can use the broken glass as a knife.
  2. We had a wonderful time at the lovely party.
  3. I dislike those noisy people.
  4. There is a small old stone bridge over there.
  5. Old Mr. Crossett, my father's first teacher/My father's first teacher, old Mr. Crossett, lived in Deleville, a town about an hour's ride from here.
  6. Everyone in the town knew Mr. Green, an experienced old teacher./Everyone in the town knows the experienced old teacher, Mr. Green.
  7. Abraham Lincoln, one of the greatest of all American presidents, was a wise warm-hearted honest man.

- IX.
1. so many drops of water that they are difficult to count
  2. is one tenth the size of the square
  3. No matter how easy it seems, you must do the job wholeheartedly.
  4. Reading/While reading his own exercise, my

father was deeply moved.

5. Comrade Zhang had no trouble in smoothing away our difference.
6. Catalogued by name and date, all the papers are in very good order.

- X. 1. A: 你就不必去了, 不管有多少问题, 我一定想法把它们一个一个地解决掉。
- B: 即使你去, 我也一定要去, 因为这是我的工作。无论是要花去我一年, 还是二年, 甚至更长的时间, 不把问题解决了, 我就不回来。
2. 我们使用通用的称为 10 的乘方这种科学记法, 而不是写下带有许多个零的大数目。 $10^{14}$  的意思是 10 的 14 次方, 就是说,  $10 \times 10 \times 10 \dots$ , 自乘 14 次——这样就得出一个以 1 为首位数后面跟着 14 个零的数目。例如, 一百万就写成  $10^6$ 。

### Lesson 3

- I. 1. 医生被领到另一间房间里, 在那里看到一个受伤的农家孩子。
2. 那是要跨一大步的。
3. 那蝙蝠不知道自己该站在哪一边。
4. 请坐。

5. 别担心，你考试会及格的。
6. 别急(慢慢来好啦)，用不到着忙。
7. 敌人逃跑了，我们轻而易举地拿下了城市。
8. 布朗先生将主持会议。
9. 这一段选自狄更斯的《双城记》。
10. 我来代霍普斯金先生上课。
11. 千万别对敌人怜悯。
12. 别理睬他的话。
13. 你什么时候参加入学考试?
14. 他英语讲得那么好，我想当然地把他当作是英国人啦。
15. 方同志将来负责这项工程。
16. 要我替你捎个口信吗?
17. 在某些工种中，机器人将取代人。
18. 威廉·泰尔仔细瞄准目标后，就把箭射出去了。

- II.
1. take care of the child
  2. take the rubbish out
  3. I take
  4. take a few photos
  5. take notes
  6. It will take me a week
  7. to take hold of the elephant's tail
  8. took office
  9. took place in Mr. Crossett's class
  10. take down the old pictures
  11. When a plane takes off
  12. took up arms

- III. 1. take back                      8. taken in  
2. took off                            9. took in/have taken in  
3. take on                            10. to take on/to take up  
4. took ... for                       11. take up  
5. taken away                       12. took to  
6. took up                            13. taken in  
7. takes after                        14. took over

V. has died, has been dead, died, deadly, died,  
death, died, death

VI. These sentences are incorrect. They should be:

1. His father has been dead for ten years.  
His father died ten years ago.
2. His sister died a week ago.
3. The nobleman gave the boy a deadly sword-thrust.
4. His death was due to a sword-thrust.

- VIII. 1. Obviously                      8. received  
2. wound                               9. to tend  
3. disclosing                          10. delay  
4. an extract                          11. emphasis  
5. clenched                            12. Let him be.  
6. knelt                                13. without delay  
7. At last I persuaded him.

X. Dr. Manette was walking by the river Seine one night in December 1757 when he was suddenly stopped and forced into a carriage by two noblemen. They took him to a lonely house and the older of



the two noblemen led him into a back room. The doctor found a peasant boy of seventeen dying. The boy had got a sword-thrust, which was deadly. The nobleman told the doctor that the boy was a serf and had forced his brother to draw upon him and had fallen by his brother's sword. But the boy gathered his strength and told the doctor that what the nobleman had said was only a lie. Then he began to tell Dr. Manette the story of himself and his sister.

(125 words)

## Lesson 4

- I.
  - 1. being robbed
  - 2. stolen
  - 3. rob
  - 4. robbed
  - 5. stole
  
- II.
  - 1. with their eyes
  - 2. a country with a long history
  - 3. jumped with joy
  - 4. had no change with me
  - 5. A: with us  
B: with pleasure
  - 6. With the permission of Mum
  - 7. With these words