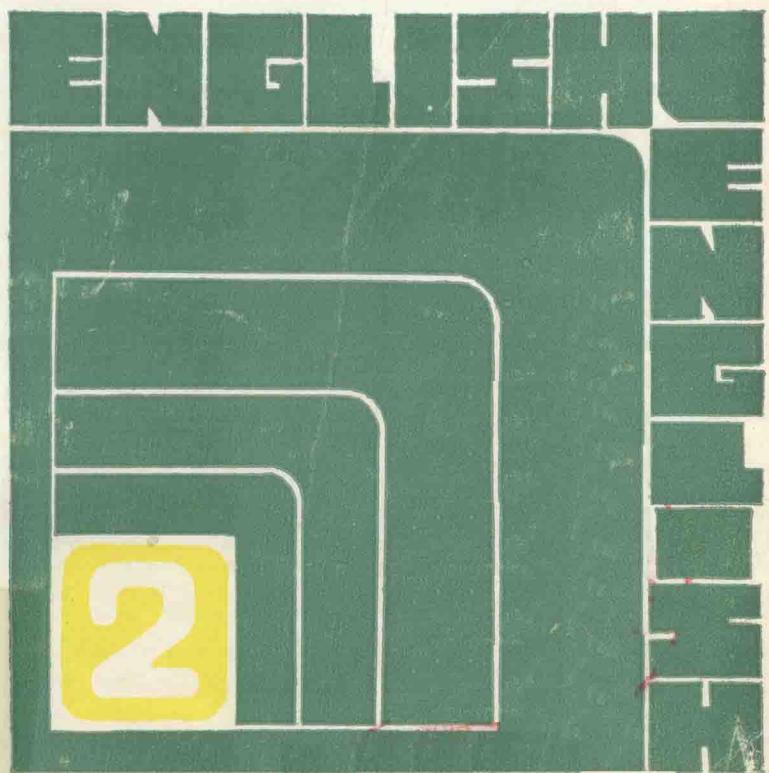


高中英语教与学

(第二册)



湖南大学出版社

参 考 书 目

高中英语教与学

新编本第二册

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内 容 提 要

本书为配合1986年秋季开始使用的高中英语第二册正式教材的教与学而编写。每课包括下列三个方面的内容。它们是：

(一) 重点词汇和句型——这一部份是根据课本中出现的语言现象提出来的，只起一个提示作用，未必能完全切中要害，仅供读者参考。

(二) 课文补充注释——这一部份是对课本注释的补充。凡课本中或本书第一册中已经注释了的，本书一般不再重复。对一些语法现象的分析，旨在减少阅读理解时的困难，以便读者能尽快熟悉和模仿各种句型与结构，提高运用英语的能力。

(三) 补充练习——这一部分包括阅读理解练习、语言知识练习和复习练习三种。

如果这些资料对读者有所裨益，便达到了本书的目的。

高 中 英 语 教 与 学

(新编本第二册)

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LESSON ONE

PORTRAIT OF A TEACHER

重点词汇和句型

1. portrait: a vivid description in words 生动的描写, 写照; a painting, drawing, or photograph of a person or animal 画像, 肖像, 像片
2. permit: allow 允许
3. otherwise: if not, in different conditions 否则, 要不然
4. look through: glance at briefly 浏览, 扫视; inspect carefully 审核, 仔细查看
5. let out: utter, give forth 说出, 发出; disclose, make known 泄露, 告知
6. at least: not less than, no fewer than 至少, 起码
7. say hello to; greet 向……问好
8. have no trouble in doing sth.: have no difficulty in doing sth. 做某事不困难
9. shake hands with sb.: take and hold his hand for a moment as a greeting 与……握手
10. talk of: talk about, speak about, mention 谈到, 说及, 提起

11. heart and soul: 1) as a noun phrase: all one's energies and interest 一个人的全部心力; strong feeling 热诚; great enthusiasm 热情 2) adverbially: wholly and eagerly 满怀热忱地; with all one's interest and strength 全心全意地
12. tell of; speak of 讲述; mention 提起
13. make faces: make an expression with the face: to show contempt, disagreement, dislike, pain, etc. 扮鬼脸, 作苦相, 以面部表情表示轻视、不同意、厌恶、痛苦等。
14. with one's heart; very sincerely 真心诚意地; most willingly 心甘情愿地
15. one by one; one after another, singly in succession 一个一个地, 逐一地, 陆续地
16. think about; consider, turn over in one's mind 考虑, 思考; recall, reflect upon 想起, 回想
17. I had thought that he had died at least twenty years ago.

课文补充注释

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, 我父亲在看晚报时, 突然惊讶地喊了一声。

1) the night before last 指“前晚、前天晚上”, 其中的 last 一词指 last night. 英语说 last

night, last evening, 也说 yesterday evening (= last evening), 较少说 yesterday night, 不说 last day, last morning, last afternoon, 而说 yesterday, yesterday morning, yesterday afternoon, 也不说 the day before last, 而说 the day before yesterday。

2) 在上句中 look through 的意思是“浏览、扫视”，即：迅速地看一看。例如：

He looked through several newspapers before breakfast. 他在早饭前把几份报纸浏览了一遍。

The girls sat down and began to look through the photograph albums. 姑娘们坐下来开始翻阅像册。

3) look through 还可作“审核、仔细查看”解。

例如：The manager looked through the proposals before approving them. 经理在批准那些建议之前作了仔细的审查。

(参见《高中英语(第一册)教与学》第11课课文补充注释5。)

4) 句中 let out 作“发出”解。又如：

The girl let out a scream. 那姑娘发出一声尖叫。

let out 也可作“泄露、告知”解。例如：It was Henry who let out the secret. 是亨利把秘密泄露了。

Keep this to yourself—don't let it out to the press. 你自己知道就是了，可不要泄露

给新闻界。
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已经去世了。”

1) 句中的 at least 和 at the least 一样，意思是 “not less than, no fewer than, at the lowest estimate” (至少、最少、起码)。at least 在句中作状语。又如：

You should brush your teeth at (the) least twice a day. 你每天至少应刷两次牙。

That young man must weigh 200 pounds at (the) least. 那个年轻人起码有二百磅重。

2) at least 也可作 “at any rate, in any case” (无论如何、不管怎么说) 解。例如：

You might at least be polite. 你无论如何也该客气一点儿。

The dish isn't good, but at least it is cheap. 这个菜不好，但不管怎么说，价钱是便宜的。

有时为了加强语气，at least 也说成 at the very least。

3) 与 at least 相对应的是 at most, at the most, 与 at the very least 相对应的是 at the very most, 意思都是：not more than, at the upper limit (至多、最多、充其量)。例如：

That necklace was worth five hundred francs at the most. 那条项链顶多才值五百法郎。

He's at most 40 years old. 他充其量不过四十岁。

3. ...and yesterday the Department of Education gave him a medal for having completed sixty years of teaching.昨天教育部因为他任教满六十年而向他颁发了一枚奖章。

句中 having completed 是动名词 completing 的完成体，作介词 for 的宾语。动名词的一般形式通常表示一般性的动作或与谓语动词所表示的动作同时发生的动作。如果动名词所表示的动作发生在谓语动词所表示的动作之前，就要用动名词的完成体。克罗塞特是在教育部向他颁发奖章之前任教满六十年，所以在句中不用 completing 而用 having completed。又如：

She was praised for having fulfilled the task ahead of time. 她因提前完成任务而受到表扬。

I have no idea of his having gone abroad. 我不知道他已经出国了。

They were surprised at his having told a lie. 他们感到惊讶，他竟然说了谎话。

4. He lives in Deleville, which is only about an hour's ride from here. 他住在德勒维尔，那地方离这儿只有乘车约一小時的路程。

an hour's ride 和 an hour's drive 一样，都是

指“乘车一小时的路程或距离”。与此类似的说法还有：
at the most

five minutes' walk 或 a five-minute walk
指“步行五分钟的路程或距离”。

a stone's throw 或 a stone's cast 指“一块石头所扔到的距离”，也就是“不远的距离”、“很短的路程”。

5. “Let's drive over there in the afternoon and say hello to him.” 明天下午我们开车到那儿去问候他吧。

1) 句中 over 一词是副词，用来表示越过一段路程到某个地方去。如果略去这词，句子的意思虽不改变，但语气就较弱些。

2) say hello to sb. 的意思是“向某人问候”；
say good-bye to sb. 的意思是“向某人告别”。

6. Everyone in the town knew him so we had no trouble in finding his house. 那个镇上的人都认识他，因此我们毫不费事就找到了他的家。

have no (some) trouble in doing sth. 的意思是“做某事不（有些）困难”，其中的介词 in 在口语中常省略。又如：

I have some trouble (in) reading his handwriting. 我看他写的字有点儿费劲。

They had a great deal of trouble (in) fulfilling their task. 他们在执行任务时遇到了重重困难。

7. When he came to the door, my father recognized him at once although, of course, he was now a very old man. 当他来到门口时, 我父亲一眼就认出了他, 虽然不用说他那时已是一个很老的老人了。

句中 now 的意思不是 at present (现在), 而是 “then, by that time, at this time (in the past)” (那时、当时、这时)。now 作这个意思解, 常见于故事的叙述中, 用 now 比用 then 较为生动。又如:

Caesar was now crossing the river. 凯撒那时正在渡河。

Having failed several times, he now tried a new plan. 失败几次以后, 这时他试图执行一个新的计划。

8. “Mr. Crossett,” said my father, “will you permit an old pupil to shake hands with you?”

“克罗塞特先生,” 我父亲说, “请允许您从前的一个学生跟您握握手, 好吗?”

1) permit 作动词, 与 allow 一样, 都作“允许、许可”解, 在许多场合可以通用。精确地说, 这两个词的含义是有差别的。“allow 往往指“不加阻止”, 含有“听任、默许”的意思, 但是 permit 常指“正面允许、正式批准”。例如:

Smoking in the auditorium is not allowed (permitted). 礼堂内禁止吸烟。

Allow (Permit) me to congratulate you on your success. 请允许我祝贺你的成功。

She has allowed many opportunities to slip. 她已经放过了许多机会。

The guard permitted the stranger to pass after she showed him her certificate. 那个陌生人出示她的证件后，卫兵就让她通过了。

The nurse allowed the visitors to remain beyond the hospital visiting hours, though it was not permitted. 医院虽不准看望病人的客人超过规定时间在医院停留，但那个护士并不制止他们。

2) shake hands (with sb.) 是“(与某人)握手”的意思。注意，这一短语中的名词习惯上要用复数形式 hands，或说成 shake sb.'s hand。如：

We shook hands, and parted. 我们握手后便分别了。

He shook hands with each of them. 他们与他们一一握手。

“Exactly,” said my father, shaking the old man's hand. “一点不差，”我父亲握着老人的手说。

9) “I'm sorry but ... your name?” “很抱歉，请问你的名字是……？”

1) 句中的删节号表示语言的省略。... your name? 的意思是 May I know your name?

2) “I'm sorry but...” 是一个表示歉意的句型，连词 but 后面接一个分句。这个句型可用于：

a) 在无意中烦扰了别人或未能实践诺言时向别人

道歉。例如：

I'm sorry, but I couldn't get very good seats for the film. 对不起，我没有买到座位很好的电影票。

I'm awfully sorry but I forgot to return the book today. 非常抱歉，我忘记今天还书了。

b) 因不能为别人做某件事而表歉意。例如：

—May I borrow your bike for the afternoon? 今天下午我可以借你的自行车用吗？

—I'm sorry, but I'm using it this afternoon. 对不起，今天下午我自己要用。

(参见《高中英语(第一册)教与学》第5课课文补充注释1)

10. Otherwise he would still be working, because his heart and soul were still in the schoolroom with his students. 要不然他还会在教书，因为他的心仍然在课堂上和他的学生们在一起。

1) 句中 otherwise 用作副词，意思是 in different conditions (要不然)。又如：

He reminded me of what I should otherwise have forgotten. 要不是他提醒了我，我就会把这件事给忘了。

2) 句中 he would still be working 是一个虚拟句。从上下文看，otherwise 所指的 different conditions 即“他的手不断地颤抖”，这是一种

假想的情况。由此而作出的推论“他还在教书”也是与当时事实不符合的。因此，这个推论就要用虚拟句表示。由于同样的理由，上条所举例句中也用了虚拟句 I should otherwise have forgotten.

3) 根据具体情况，otherwise 也可与陈述句连用。

例如：

Do it now. Otherwise, it will be too late. 现在就做吧。否则就来不及了。

4) 在上句中 heart and soul 是用作主语，当作复数看待，故动词用 were。通常 heart and soul 是作一个整体看待，因而与单数动词连用。例如：

Mr. Pitt plays the piano, his heart and soul is in it. 皮特先生弹钢琴时把全部心力贯注在其中。

heart and soul 也可作状语。例如：

He is heart and soul in his work. 他一心扑在工作上。

We should serve the people heart and soul. 我们应该全心全意为人民服务。

11. Out of the package he drew a paper and gave it to my father. 他从这个包裹中抽出一份书面作业交给我父亲。

1) Out of the package 在句中是修饰谓语动词 drew 的状语，也可以放在宾语 a paper 后面。但放在句首，它与前一句课文中提到的 a package 就靠得近些，因而使这两个句子联系更加紧凑。

2) 句中的 paper 指“书面作业、试卷、论文”，是可数名词。所以，它前面用了冠词 a。而 a sheet of paper 或 a piece of paper (一张纸) 中的 paper 指纸这种物质，是不可数名词，所以前面用 a sheet of 或 a piece of。又如：

He read a paper on the teaching of English. 他读了一篇谈英语教学的论文。

Please give me a blank sheet of paper.

请给我一张空白纸。

12. On the way home my father told me of an incident that took place on his first day at school in Mr. Grossett's class. 在回家的途中，

父亲给我讲述了他第一天上学时在克罗塞特先生的课堂

上发生的一件事。

1) 句中 incident 指“something that occurs, a happening, an event” (事件)。incident 不可与 accident 混同。accident 指“an unfortunate happening, something, esp. something unpleasant, undesirable, damaging that happens unexpectedly” (意外事故)，如车祸、摔伤等。

例如：

Some of the incidents described in this book are not very probable. 这本书中描述的事情，有些是不大可能发生的。

The locomotive was damaged in a railway accident. 那机车在一次铁路事故中损坏了。

2) 句中 tell of 的意思是“讲述”。tell sb. of sth. 表示“向某人讲述某件事”。例如:

In his letter he told her of his journey to Hangzhou. 他在信中向她讲了他到杭州旅行的情况。

She told us of the men and things that had interested her. 她向我们谈了使她感兴趣的人和事。

13. 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. 当他转过身去时, 班上另一个学生为了逗引其他学生发笑, 从他座位上站起来做鬼脸。

句中 make faces 的意思是“扮鬼脸、作苦相”。make faces 与 make a face, pull a face, pull faces 的意思都一样。又如:

He made a face at the taste of the medicine. 尝了药的味道, 他做出一副苦相。

She pulled faces at the children. 她向孩子们作怪相。

14. “I want you to show me with your hearts that here we are all part of one big family.” “我想要你们真心实意向我表明, 在这儿我们都是一个大家庭的一员。”

1) with one's heart, with all one's heart 及 with one's heart and soul 的意思都是“most willingly, very sincerely” (真心实意、心甘情愿)