



高級中學課本英語第二冊

# 教學參考書

第二分冊

人民教育出版社

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(高級中學二年級第二學期教師適用)

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## 第十七課

- I. 說明 为了便于复习旧課, 第十七、十八兩課中沒有介紹新的語法材料。在課堂教学中可以安排語法和詞汇的复习。語法方面可以要求学生分析单句, 包括句子种类, 句子成分, 以及所出現的各种时态。詞汇的复习可以采取拼写測驗、听写、单句翻譯等練習形式进行, 也可以在家庭作业里規定某几課的生詞, 然后在堂上口頭檢查。方法是由教師說出某一詞或詞組的漢語意义, 由学生回譯成英語。

复习的工作可以分散在四个星期里进行完毕。

### II. 課文分析

本課摘自十九世紀英国作家狄更斯的小說“David Copperfield”, 文章所述的是 Copperfield 学校生活中的一段。教師 Mr. Mell 家貧, 母亲不得不住在安貧院, 因此社会地位很低。事情被学生 Steerforth 发觉, 因而出了問題。Mr. Mell 終于被学校解雇。

#### 1. 詞汇分析

- 1) noisy: adj. 吵鬧的, 嘈雜的。

后綴 y 在这里是“多”的意思。加在名詞之后构成形容詞。例如:

a windy day 刮风的天气

a rainy season 多雨的季节, 雨季

a snowy winter 多雪的冬天

需要註意的是輔音双写規則。詞的最后一个音节是重讀

閉音节时, 輔音需要重叠。例如:

sunny, funny.

單詞以字母 e 結尾时, 如字母 e 不讀音, 則在加后綴 y 之前將 e 省去, 如 stony, bony, noisy.

2) silence; n. 寂靜、沉默

和它相当的形容詞是 silent ['saɪlənt].

例句: Everybody was silent. 大家都不說話。

There was silence in the classroom. 教室里一片寂靜。

3) to strike (struck, struck); v. t. 打, 击

例句: He struck his enemy in the face. 他一拳打在敌人臉上。

Mr. Mell struck the desk with a book. Mell 先生用书打了一下桌子。

4) favourite; adj. & n. 最喜欢的; 寵愛的人

例句: This is one of my favourite songs. 这是我最喜欢的一支歌。

Basket-ball is my favourite game. 籃球是我最喜欢的运动。

The youngest child is often the favourite with most parents. 最小的孩子往往是父母最喜欢的。

5) to seem; link-verb, 似乎是; 看起来好象。

This question seems quite easy. 这問題似乎

很简单。(其实不一定简单)

The boys seemed very happy when they heard the news. 孩子們聽見這消息以後似乎很高興。

It seems that: 看起來似乎……

It seems that it is going to rain. 看來似乎要下雨了。

It seemed that nobody was interested in the story. 看來似乎大家都對這故事不感興趣。

6) a gentleman ['dʒentlmən]; n. 有教養的, 高尚的人, 紳士。

注意這個詞在不同情況下可以有不同的含義。

例如: He doesn't do any work. He is a gentleman.

他什麼也不做。他是一位紳士。(指不勞動的人)

He is a true gentleman. 他真是一位有教養的人。

Who is the gentleman in that room? 在屋子裏的那位先生是誰?(表示客氣, 尊重, 等等)

## 2. 語法分析

1) He took the book which I was reading and struck his desk with it.

主從複合句

主句: He took the book and struck his desk with it.

定語從句: which I was reading. 修飾 the book.

2) Silence yourself! 你自己別說話! 你自己安靜!

這一句不必給學生仔細分析。這裡 yourself 是為了加重語氣而運用的。是對 Mr. Mell 所下的命令: "Silence!" 的反駁。

3) Sit down yourself! 你自己坐下!

= You sit down yourself. yourself 和祈使句中省略的主語 you 同位。作用也是加重語氣。

4) A what? Where is that gentleman?

這是口語里的句型。當對方提起某件你不明白的事物時，或者雖然明白而未聽清楚時，可以用不定冠詞或定冠詞加在疑問代詞 what 之前，作為簡略的問句。例如：

A. I went to town and bought a dictionary.

B. A what?

A. A dictionary.

文章里是 Steerforth 故意裝作不明白，取笑 Mell 先生。注意定冠詞的使用。"Where is that gentleman?" 意思是“你所說的那位上等人在哪里？”

### III. 練習答案

1. (從略)

2. 這裡所用的現在完成時都是表示從現在看曾經有過的經驗；而過去時則單純表示過去發生的動作或情況。將現在完成時譯成漢語時，往往相當於漢語表示經驗的助詞“過”。例如：“見過”，“去過”，“聽說過”等等。

3. (從略)

4. 1) Nobody failed in the exam. Everyone did very

well.

- 2) The teacher said, "Silence, please," and **nobody** made any noise.
- 3) Have you seen **anybody** in the classroom? No, I have not seen **anybody**.
- 4) **Somebody** (Nobody) told us that you were ill.
- 5) A minute ago I saw **somebody** go into the library.
- 6) **Somebody** has taken my inkbottle.
- 7) Have you talked with **anybody**? No, I haven't talked with **anybody**.

5. (从略)

6. 1) They were making a lot of noise. They were singing, laughing and shouting.
- 2) Yes, they were very noisy.
- 3) Mr. Mell was the teacher.
- 4) He said, "Silence!"
- 5) Yes, he was very angry when he struck his desk with a book.
- 6) He was a student.
- 7) Mr. Creakle was the schoolmaster. Yes, he liked Steerforth very much.
- 8) No, Steerforth was not a good boy.
- 9) No, he was not. He was cruel and mean to Mr. Mell.

7. 1) This is one of my favourite songs.
- 2) There was a cruel and mean landlord in our village.
- 3) You seem to be very tired.
- 4) There was silence in the classroom during an exam.
- 5) There are no beggars in New China.
- 6) These children are very noisy.

## 第十八課

### I. 課文分析

#### 1. 詞匯分析

- 1) still: adj. 靜止的, 不動的

例句: The water in this lake is still. 湖水不流。

The air was still. There was no wind. 空氣不流動、沒有風。

He was sitting still. 他坐在那里一动也不动。

(或: 一言不发)

(注意 sit, stand 等動詞可以算作“半連系動詞”; 在這句里面 still 是表語)

- 2) to forget(forgot, forgotten): v. t. & i. 忘記

例句: What is his name? I forget. 他叫什麼名字?  
我忘了。

(I forget = I don't remember.)

I forgot to return the book to the library



yesterday. 我昨天忘了把书还给图书馆。

(I forgot = I did not remember)

I am sorry. I have forgotten to tell him.

很抱歉。我忘记告诉他了。

Have you forgotten yourself? 你做了什么有失身份的事吗?

(注意 forget 这里已经转义, 比较汉语里的“忘其所以”。)

3) at once; 立刻

例句: I shall go at once. 我立刻就去。

I cannot do it at once. I have to think it over. 我不能立刻就做。我必须想一想。

4) to remain; v. i. 停留

例句: After school, he remained in the classroom.

放学以后, 他停留在教室里。(不回家去)

When his father left for Peking, he remained in the country. 他的父亲到北京去的时候, 他留在乡下。

作为连系动词, 表示一种不变状态。例如:

The boys shouted and laughed, but the girls remained quiet. 男孩子們大叫大笑, 但是女孩子們保持着安静。

The leaves remain green until autumn. 一直到秋天以前, 树叶都保持着绿色。

(注意汉语里利用助词“着”来表示延续的状态)

5) at last: 终于

例句: I have received a letter from him at last 我  
终于收到了他一封信。(表示盼望已久。)

At last he promised to sing another song. 他  
最后答应再唱一支歌。(表示最初他不答应。)

6) for some moments: 表示一段时间, 又如:

for a year: 一年之久

for many days: 有好几天, 好几天以来。

例句: I have studied English for a year and a half.

He stayed here for two weeks, and left for  
Peking.

## 2. 語法分析

1) Mr. Mell, with his elbows on his desk and his  
face in his hands, was sitting quite still.

注意过去进行时的运用。目的在于描述当时所见的情  
况。

with his elbows on his desk and his face in his  
hands: 状語。

Mr. Mell was sitting quite still: quite still 是表語。

2) "You have not forgotten yourself, I hope?" = You  
haven't forgotten yourself, have you?

I hope, I think, I suppose 等等可以放在句子后面,  
用来緩和陈述句的語气。又如:

You are not ill, I hope?

He will come back in a minute, I think.

Comrade Wang will be able to come, I hope.

从标点可以判断說話时的語調，如为疑問号，应讀升調；  
如为句点，則讀降調。

3) 注意下列簡略句，重复对方的話表示反对，都讀升調。

“Favourites?”

“Not a beggar?”

4) What 引导宾語从句或主語从句。在下列例句里，  
what=the thing which. 或 that which, 或 everything  
which.

因此，有人称 what 为复合的关系代詞，但是它并没有先行詞。它所引导的只可能是名詞从句。(作宾語，主語，表語。)

例如：Tell me **what** you know about this book.

=Tell me **everything that** you know about this  
book.

Do you hear **what** he says?

=Do you hear **the things which** he says.

**What** he has told me is true.

=**The things which** he has told me is true.

注意作句法分析时，不能將 what 所引导的从句当作定語  
从句。它只能引导名詞从句，即宾語从句，主語从句，和表語  
从句。

what 没有先行詞。因此下面这样的句子是不正确的：

All **what** he says is true.

同样，that 必須有先行詞，才能作关系代詞；下面这样的  
句子是不正确的：

Tell me that he says.

5) 注意本課引号中的标点。按照英語的标点方法, 往往可以把一句話分在两对引号里面, 中間插入 he said, he replied, 等等。例如:

“He did,” said Steerforth, “and he said that I was mean.”

“Mr. Mell,” said Mr. Creakle, “if that is so, we must part, sir.”

在第一对引号里用的是逗号“,”, 在 said Mr. Creakle 之后也是逗号; 在第二对引号里的第一个字母不大写。

反之, 如果在第一对引号里的話意义已經完全, 則 he said 之后应用句号, 而第一对引号里仍用逗号。同时, 第二对引号里第一个字母要大写。例如:

“He is right, sir,” answered Mr. Mell. “What he has said is true.”

Mr. Dr. 等簡写第一个字母永远大写, 其后永远有句号。

第一人称代詞主格“I”永远大写。

## II. 練習答案

1. (从略)

2. 1) Have you finished that book? — No, I have just begun.

2) Has Comrade D. left Peking? — No, he is still in Peking.

3) When did his uncle come to Shanghai? — He came yesterday.

- 4) I did not see Comrade A. at the meeting.
  - 5) I have not seen this film yet, but I have heard a lot about it.
  - 6) He isn't here. He has just gone out.
  - 7) I have had no news from him since last month.
  - 8) We discussed the question during supper.
  - 9) I cannot give you any answer as I have not discussed the question with the teacher.
3. 1) He has not played basket-ball for a long time.
- 2) I have not seen him today.
  - 3) He did not see me when I came in.
  - 4) Thank you for what you have done for me.
  - 5) What I have done is very little.
  - 6) I shall tell them what I have seen.
  - 7) He did not come yesterday, but on Saturday.
4. (从略)
5. 1) Mr. Mell was sitting with his elbows on his desk.
- 2) Steerforth did not know what to say and remained silent for some moments.
  - 3) Steerforth was mean to his teacher.
  - 4) He said Mr. Mell was a beggar.
  - 5) Mr. Mell hoped that Steerforth would feel ashamed.

6. 1) He saw Mr. Creakle when he looked up.  
2) He was doing nothing. He was sitting quite still.  
3) Because he did not know what to say. He had to think.  
4) He was a favourite with Mr. Creakle because he was the son of a rich man.  
5) Yes, it was because Mr. Mell was poor.  
6) Because he did not want a beggar to teach in his school.  
7) No, I don't think he was kind.  
8) I have learned something about the schools in old England. I have learned that a poor teacher could not teach in the schools. I have learned that a student could be cruel and mean to his teacher.

## 第十九課

### I. 語法

1. 被动語态的构成: 助動詞 to be 的各种人称形式加動詞的过去分詞, 就构成被动語态。例如:

I am loved

We are loved

You are loved

You are loved

He is loved

They are loved

2. 和主动語态一样, 被动語态也有时态的变化, 它的时态变化, 是通过助動詞 to be 的变化来表示的。例如, 上面各例表示的是一般現在时的各个人称变化。在本阶段里, 依照教学大綱, 只要求学生学会被动語态的三种一般时态的变化。

#### 一般过去时

I was loved	We were loved
You were loved	You were loved
He was loved	They were loved

#### 一般将来时

I shall be loved	We shall be loved
You will be loved	You will be loved
He will be loved	They will be loved

从以上所述, 可以看出, 被动語态的时态是通过助動詞 to be 的时态变化来表示的, 而过去分詞不論在什么时态里都是不变的。

3. 被动語态在句子里表示主語不是动作的執行者, 而是动作的承受者。例如:

He broke a cup yesterday. 他昨天打破了一个杯子。  
这是主动語态句。主語 He 是打破杯子的人。

A cup was broken yesterday. 一个杯子昨天給打破了。  
这是被动語态句。主語 A cup 是被打破的东西, 它是动作的承受者。

4. 只有及物動詞可以有被動語態。不及物動詞因為所表示的動作沒有承受者，或者根本不表示具體動作，不可能有被動語態。例如：

I laughed.

I went to Shanghai.

Peking has become very beautiful.

這些句子都不可能有被動語態。

但是，有些動詞有介詞賓語，這時不及物動詞實際上相當于及物動詞，因此就可以有被動語態。例如：

We talked about everything.

Everything was talked about.

He takes care of his books.

His books are taken care of.

注意原來的介詞的位置，現在仍跟在動詞後面。

5. 含有及物動詞和直接賓語的句子，如果變為被動語態，則原來的直接賓語就是主語（如果是代詞，則應變為主格），而原來的主語就成為介詞 *by* 的賓語（如是代詞，應變為賓格）。例如：

The **teacher** taught forty **students**.

Forty **students** were taught by the **teacher**.

He saw **me** yesterday.

I was seen by **him** yesterday.

6. 關於被動語態的運用，在教科書里已較詳盡地予以說明，這裡不再重複。但是可以提醒學生，被動語態的運用是有



特殊目的的。不要不加区别地运用被动語态。

## II. 課文分析

### 1. 詞汇分析

1) the school library: 学校图书馆。英語名詞, 可以用其他名詞作为定語。这里 school 就是定語。此外如: library books, story books, city library, paper cover, 等等。这样的組合是临时性的。由于使用日久, 有些詞利用 hyphen 連接。例如 book-shelf, basket-ball, 等等, 就成为固定的复合詞了。另外有些詞如 football, raincoat 則是利用构詞法造的新詞, 是不用 hyphen 来隔开的。

2) then: adv. 还有, 此外。

例句: He is very busy today. He has to write a composition in the morning. He has to see a friend at noon. Then in the evening he will have to prepare the lessons.

3) besides: adv. 此外

例句: Besides, he will have to answer the letter from his parents. 此外, 他还必須給他的父母写回信。

I am afraid I cannot do it well. Besides, I don't have the time. 我怕我沒有能力把它做好。此外, 我也沒有時間。

4) to pass: v. t. & i. 通过, 经过

例句: I met him when I passed the co-op. 我經過