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# 高中英语第二册 学习参考

库存书

上海译文出版社

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周令仪 金伟廉 编写

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## 编写说明

一、本书围绕高中英语(试用本)第二册课文中出现的词汇、词组、句型及语法现象,就它们的意义及用法,联系中学阶段前已学过的英语语言知识,进行归纳、比较,以灵活多样、具有启发性的例句和练习,帮助学习者掌握、巩固和运用。本书可由教师参考选用,也供英语学习者使用。

二、本书内容,侧重于词汇及句型学习。同时,配有培养写作能力和提高阅读理解能力等方面的内容。对某些语言和语法难点,作了注释。书末附有词汇索引。练习的答案另编一册。

三、本书按课本中课文的顺序逐课编写,以有利于配合课文随教随用、随学随用。最后,就课本第一册和第二册中的词汇(包括单词的读音)、词组及句型,作总的归纳复习,以巩固学习成果。

四、本书各种例句、练习和写作、阅读材料,形式多样,深浅不一,使用者可视具体情况,参酌选用。由于编者水平有限,本书中存在的缺点、错误,欢迎使用者批评、指出。

编 者

一九八二年十月

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## Lesson 1

- 词汇学习:** 1. keep, shake, give, own, trouble,  
look through, one by one  
2. to cry out — to let out a cry  
to pat the boy on the head

**语法:** 利用课文中的句子, 复习非谓语动词的用法

- 写作练习:** 1. 回答问题  
2. 根据所给提示, 缩写课文

I. Read the following sentences, paying attention to the patterns.

A. Mr. Crossett *patted him affectionately on the head.*

1. The Negro boy hit the bully in the face.
2. The young man hit the thief on the nose.
3. The policeman hit the murderer hard in the side and caught him.
4. The mother held the child by the hand.

B. keep

a) keep + n.

1. Do you keep a diary?
2. Mr. Crossett thus kept a record of all his old students.
3. He kept the world record for high jump.
4. You can depend on her, she always keeps

her word.

5. I kept house for my brother.
6. Who is going to keep goal?
7. It was very hard for him to keep a family of six.
8. You'd better go and consult with him, he can keep a secret.

b) keep + adj.

1. We must keep fit, study well and work hard.
2. Keep quiet, please.
3. The soldier kept calm even when his life was in danger.

c) keep + complex object

1. Keep it a secret, please.
2. The girls always keep the room neat and tidy.
3. You must keep the sick child in bed at least for a week.
4. I am sorry to have kept you waiting.
5. Keep the books wrapped, otherwise they may get dirty.
6. He always keeps himself away from the others.
7. But the South wanted to keep the Negroes as slaves.

d) keep + prep. / adv.

1. Keep off the door! It's wet painted.
2. Keep the news (back) from him for the

time being.

3. I was so happy that I couldn't keep from singing.
4. Keep on practising and you'll master it.
5. Even in his nineties, he still keeps to the habit of taking a walk at dawn.
6. My classmates are making progress so rapidly that I find it not easy to keep up with them.

II. Put the following sentences into Chinese.

A. shake

1. We shook hands with each other warmly.
2. The old man's hands shook constantly, and this shaking had forced him to give up teaching.
3. I explained, but he shook his head and said he did not understand.
4. He was shaking with laughter.
5. The founding of New China shook the world.
6. In those days, we used to shake dates from the tree.
7. Shake up the bottle before taking.

B. give

1. The Department of Education gave him a medal for having completed sixty years of teaching.
2. Please give our best regards to Lao Fang.
3. How much did you give for this suit?



4. "I'll give the horse for £ 20," the man said.
5. Dr. Bethune gave his life to the Chinese revolution.
6. Gessler the governor gave an order that all Altorfers bow before him.
7. The waste land has given way to rich crops.
8. Nathan Hale would rather die than give in.
9. The sun gives off heat and light.
10. Don't give up hope even if you meet with a number of failures.

C. own

1. Did you see it with your own eyes?
2. This is our own factory.
3. These machines are all of our own make.
4. The boy is not my own brother.
5. The old woman treated me as a child of her own.
6. A: Would you like to take my car?  
B: No, thanks. I'd rather take my own.
7. He can be left to work on his own.
8. Before liberation, the poor man owned hardly anything.
9. The child owned to have told a lie.
10. Who is the owner of the car?

III. Review the following expressions.

- A. look through the evening paper  
look through the junk for something that can still be used  
look through the key-hole into the room

look through the notes before the exam  
look through a telescope

B. say sorry to  
say hello to  
say yes to  
say no to

C. have no trouble in doing something  
put somebody to the trouble of doing something  
get into trouble  
get out of trouble  
ask for trouble  
look for trouble  
make trouble for somebody  
get somebody into trouble  
take trouble to do something  
go to the trouble of doing something  
trouble somebody for something  
trouble somebody to do something

D. one by one, step by step, day by day, side  
by side, line after line, time after time, one  
after another, face to face, shoulder to  
shoulder, heart to heart

E. talk of, think of, speak of, hear of, tell sb. of sth.

IV. Rewrite the following sentences after the model.

Model: We used to walk for a short while after supper.

—→ We used to *take a short walk* after supper.

1. Suddenly my father cried out in surprise.
2. Hale looked at his beautiful land for the last time.
3. What about going swimming now?
4. Who suggested that?
5. We'll discuss it later.
6. The giant promised that he would make the man king of the land.
7. Let's wash the bus, it's so dirty.
8. I don't think he will apologize to me.
9. The villagers welcomed us warmly.
10. Comrade Zhang spoke at the meeting.

V. Use the words or expressions in the text to replace the italicized ones.

1. It was raining hard and Mother didn't *let me go outdoors*.
2. His health began to fail. He had to stop teaching *because of this*.
3. Work hard, *or else* you'll fall behind.
4. *During* the lesson, the headmaster stepped into the classroom.
5. I told you to say nothing about the matter. But some of them have known it already. Who *gave the information*?
6. As I was coughing badly, the doctor told me *to stop smoking*.
7. With the help of the map, we *found the place without any difficulty*.

VI. Read and observe.

1. “不认得某个人”，“认不出某个人”，“记不起某个

人”英文怎么说？

2. 在这个国家里，主要交通工具是汽车，这一点，从哪些字上可以看出来？
3. 老教师看到那父亲时的神态、举止是怎么描写的？
4. 克罗塞特先生在课堂上处理学生调皮捣蛋时的神情、举止是怎么描写的？

VII. What do you expect to happen or what do you know after reading the following sentences？

Write out the missing words, please.

1. While my father was looking through the evening paper, he suddenly let out a cry of surprise.  
The father must have read something \_\_\_\_\_ in the paper.
2. "I had thought that my teacher had died at least twenty years ago," my father said.  
The teacher was still \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Otherwise he would still be working because his heart and soul were still in the schoolroom.  
He \_\_\_\_\_ working.
4. Tomorrow is Saturday. Let's drive over there in the afternoon.  
Saturday is a \_\_\_\_\_. They don't work or go to school on Saturdays.
5. The teacher couldn't recognize my father at first.  
The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ my father in the past but he couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ him after a separation.
6. The old man didn't recognize my father at first.  
When my father told him his name, Mr. Crossett dropped his head and began to murmur to himself my father's name. Suddenly he looked up.

The old man \_\_\_\_\_ my father.

7. Everyone in the town knew him, so we had no trouble in finding his house.
  - 1) The father and the son had asked their \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 2) Mr. Crossett was a \_\_\_\_\_ teacher.

VIII. Answer the questions.

1. Where did the father learn the news that his first teacher was still living ?
2. How old was Mr. Crossett when he started teaching?  
And at what age did he give up teaching ?
3. Why did everyone in the town of Deleville know Mr. Crossett ?
4. When you are unable to recognize a friend whom you haven't seen for a long time, what will you do? When your friend tells you who he is and then you suddenly remember him, what will you say and what will you do ?
5. Can you tell us how the father felt when he read his own exercise ?
6. If you were the teacher, what would you do when you saw a student making faces in class in order to make the other students laugh ?
7. Why did the boy who had made faces say sorry to his teacher ?
8. How long did Mr. Crossett teach the father ?
9. What do you think of the teacher? Try to describe the portrait of the teacher, using the simple present tense.

IX. These sentences are taken from the text. Point out

the non-finite verbs and tell their functions.

1. ... and yesterday the Department of Education gave him a medal for having completed sixty years of teaching.
2. He gave up teaching only two years ago.
3. ... so we had no trouble in finding his house.
4. Will you permit an old pupil to shake hands with you?
5. The old man dropped his head and began to murmur to himself my father's name.
6. "Exactly," said my father, shaking the old man's hands.
7. ... and he explained to my father how this shaking had begun two years before, and how, only on account of this, he had been forced to give up his teaching.
8. He went to a kind of closet and after a moment brought out a package, properly marked and catalogued by name and date.
9. ... another student in the class got up, stood upon his desk and began to make faces just in order to make the other students laugh.
10. ... and we must try to spend it together happily.
11. I do not want you simply to promise me with words that you will be good but I want you to show me with your hearts that ... I want to be proud of you.
12. At this moment the bell rang announcing the end of class.
13. The boy went up to Mr. Crossett's desk and in a trembling voice said, ...

- X. Rewrite the text within 200 words according to the words and sentences given below.

Father was greatly excited by the news — Mr. Crossett was still living — a medal — sixty years of teaching — a visit to the teacher.

Mr. Crossett recognized Father — the shaking of his hands — gave up teaching — a package — Father's own paper — Father's eyes became wet.

On the way home — an incident that took place in Mr. Crossett's class — a sick boy — another boy who made faces — the teacher's words said to the students.

The boy said sorry to Mr. Crossett.

## Lesson 2

**词汇学习:** end, on, size, go

**语 法:** 1. 由 no matter ..., whether ... or 引出的让步状语从句

2. 用 “times” 表示倍数

3. 利用课文中的句子复习复合句

**写作练习:** 句子组合——形容词的位置, 同位语

- I. Put the following sentences into Chinese.

A. end

1. At the end of the road there stands a high building.

2. I've read the novel from beginning to end.

3. His hair stood on end when he saw some-

thing glaring out of the darkness.

4. He's been talking for 3 hours on end.
5. At that time, we could not make both ends meet.
6. The policeman found a cigarette end in the grass.
7. This is the end of today's news.
8. We had learned 2,000 words by the end of last term.
9. Let's put an end to our quarrel.
10. The play was drawing to its end.
11. A year in America will cost you no end of money.
12. In the end slavery was done away with.
13. Anyone that wants to bully others will come to no good end.
14. There is no end to learning.
15. How does the film end?
16. We started with soup and ended up with dessert.
17. The meeting ended in satisfaction.
18. He gave in and this ended the bargain.

B. size

1. They are of the same size.
2. They are the same size as those ones.
3. They are about the size of a ping-pong ball.
4. A nucleus is about one billionth the size of an atom.
5. Our room is twice the size of theirs.
6. The cap is two sizes too big (too small) for



me.

7. This is just my size.
8. What size would you like?
9. What's the size of this hat?
10. What size gloves do you wear?

II. Read the following sentences.

1. This hall is five times the size of our classroom.
2. This hall is five times bigger than our classroom.
3. This hall is five times as large as our classroom.
4. We have rebuilt the hall, it is five times what it was. \*
5. Our classroom is one fifth the size of the hall.

III. Fill in the blanks with the following phrases. Use the verb in its correct form.

A.

live on, come on, put on, turn on, walk on, call on, go on, keep on, depend on, have on, take on

1. Numbers \_\_\_\_\_ forever — to infinity.
2. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ looking at me like this.
3. What do sheep \_\_\_\_\_?
4. The little girl \_\_\_\_\_ the dress and began to dance.
5. \_\_\_\_\_, Xiao Liu, sing us a song.
6. It all \_\_\_\_\_ the weather whether we go or

\* Note: 用 times 表示倍数时, 不论用何种句型都包括它本身的基数在内, 所以上面的句子意思是“这大厅比我们的教室大四倍”, 或“这大厅是我们教室的五倍。”