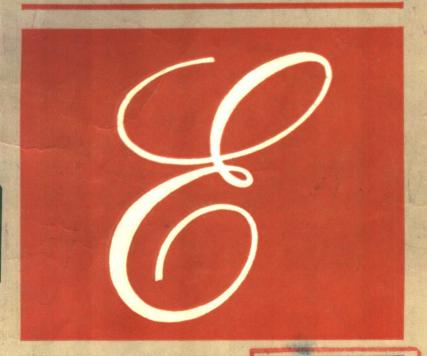
全日制十年制学校

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高中英语第二册教学参考书(第二分册)



库存书

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(第二分册)

北京教育学院外语教研室编

北京出版社

内容提要

全日制十年制学校 高中英语第二册 教 学 参 考 书

(第二分册)

北京教育学院外语教研室编

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本教学参考书是为了给高二英语教师提供一些教学参考资料而编写的。与高一英语教学参考书一样,也分为两个分册,每册各七课; 每课也包括 AIMS, NOTES TO THE TEXT, WORD STUDY, QUESTIONS ON THE TEXT (with answers), KEY TO EXERCISES, DICTATION 和TRANSLATION 七个部分。教师可根据学生的实际情况选用各部分参考材料。

本教学参考书第二分册编于一九八二年冬季,印成油印稿,在本市中学试用。经过征求意见,作了修改补充,编成现在这个本子。参加编写工作的有北京师范大学潘欢怀、本院张慎仪、杨友钦。参加审阅工作的有北京外国语学院夏祖 煃、本院朱经兰。

由于我们水平有限,经验不足,本教学参考书难免有缺 点和错误,希望教师在使用中提出意见和建议,以便再版时 修改。

北京教育学院外语教研室

一九八三年五月

CONTENTS

Lesson	Eight	1
Lesson	Nine	28
Lesson	Ten	54
Lesson	Eleven ·····	80
Lesson	Twelve 1	03
Lesson	Thirteen ····· 1	34
Lesson	Fourteen 1	60

Lesson Eight

AIMS

- 1. To teach the use of the following phrases: at times, instead of, pass...on to, and so on, carry out, have effect on sb. (sth.), take one's place, for the good of
- 2. To teach the following sentence patterns:
 - 1) But in actual fact sports and games can be of great value.
 - 2) The brain then has to decide what to do, and to send its orders to the muscles of the arms, legs, and so on, so that the ball is met and hit back where it ought to go.
- 3. To teach the articles.

NOTES TO THE TEXT

- 1. Sports and Games 体育运动
 - 1) sport 统指一切运动方式或户外消遣,可以是娱乐性的,也可以是竞赛性的体育活动,如打球、游泳、拳术、钓鱼、打猎等。指娱乐性或锻炼性的体育活动时,一般用作不可数名词;指竞赛性的体育活动,

或特指某种运动项目时,一般用作可数名词。例如: He was fond of all kinds of sport, especially football. 他喜爱各种运动,特别是足球。

He likes sport, not music. 他喜欢体育,不喜欢音乐。

Swimming in rivers is a splendid sport. 在江河中游泳是一项极好的运动。

Fishing and hunting are his favourite sports. 钓鱼和打猎是他特别喜爱的运动。

另外, sports 还可以指运动会(=sports meet)。例如:
The school sports will take place next Saturday。学校运动会将在下星期六举行。

2) game 指"游戏"、"运动"、"比赛",可以是户内的或户外的,也可以是脑力的或体力的,通常有一定规则,凡参加者均需遵守。说球赛等,美国人通常用a game,而英国人则常用 a match。例如:

Football is a game which doesn't interest me. 足球是我不感兴趣的一项运动。

Let's play a game of chess! 咱们来下盘棋吧!

We shall have some games when the meeting is over. 会后我们将玩些游戏。

Tony, shall we go to the football game (match) tomorrow? 托尼,我们明天去看足球比赛,好吗?

另外, games (复数) 一般指大型的国际体育运动会、比赛会, 如 the Olympic Games (奥林匹克运动会)等。

2. Some people seem to think that sports and games are unimportant things that people do, at times

when they are not working, instead of going to the cinema, listening to the radio, or sleeping. 有些人似乎认为体育运动不是什么重要的事情,它只不过是人们业余不去看电影,不去听广播,也不去睡觉的时候,偶尔干干的事情。

- 1) that people do…or sleeping 是定语从句, 修饰 things; 在这个定语从句中, when they are not working…sleeping 是时间状语 从句, 与 at times 并列, 修饰 do; instead of going…sleeping 是介词 短语, 用作状语, 也修饰 do。
- 2) at times 的意思是"偶然"、"不时"、"有时" (=oc-casionally; now and then; sometimes)。又如:
 While listening to the speech, he nodded agreement at times. 听讲演的时候,他不时点头表示赞同。

At times, he is absent-minded. 有时, 他心不在焉。

at all times 和 at times 的意思不同。at all times 是"无论何时"、"一直"、"总是"(=always)。例如:

- Our frontier guards are ready at all times to wipe out any invaders. 我们的边防战士随时准备消灭侵略者。
- 3) instead of 是短语介词, 意思是"代替"、"而不是" (=in place of, as an alternative or substitute for)。它后面一般跟名词、代词、动名词或介词短语作它的宾语。又如:
 - Shall we have fish instead of meat today? 我们今天吃 鱼而不吃肉, 好嗎?
 - Give me the red box instead of the yellow one. 结我那

个红色的匣子,而不是这个黄色的。

If I hadn't got a cold, I'd be working instead of lying here in bed. 如果我没感冒,我就要干活,而不是在这里躺在床上。

We'll have tea in the garden instead of in the house. 我们将在院子里,而不在房子里喝茶。(注意: of 与 in 均不可漏掉。)

instead 与 instead of 不同, instead 是副词, 意思是"代替"、"顶替"(=in place of that)。例如:

Last summer I went to Qingdao. This summer I'm going to Dalian instead. 去年夏天我去了青岛。今年夏天我将去大连。

试比较:

Instead of going to Qingdao, I'm going to Dalian this year. 今年夏天我将去大连,而不去青岛。

以上两旬意思一样,但用 instead 这个副词 时, 句子中的动作是被"取"的,即要去做; 而用 instead of 时, of 后面的动作是被"舍"的,即不去做。又如:

If Mary is not well enough to go with you, take me instead. 如果玛丽身体还不好,不能跟你去,就带我去吧!

试比较:

You can take me with you instead of Mary. 你可以带我去,而不带玛丽去。

8. But in actual fact sports and games can be of great value, especially to people who work with their brains most of the day, and should not be

treated only as amusements. 但实际上,体育运动对人们,特别是对那些一天大部分时间从事脑力劳动的人来说,益处很大,因而不能把它单纯看成是娱乐。

- 1) 在这个句子中, can be of great value…和 should not be treated…是两个并列的谓语,其主语是 sports and games。
- 2) in actual fact 的意思是 "实际上"、"事实上"(=in fact, in reality)。又如:

Everyone seemed to like the young man, but in actual fact, he was a swindler. 大家似乎都喜欢这个年轻人, 但实际上他是个骗子。

3) be of great value 的意思是 "有很大的益处(价值)"; of great value 是表语,相当于 very valuable, 说明主语的性质。除了可以说 be of great value 外, 还可以说: be of little (some, any, no, not much) value 没有多少(有一些,有任何,没有, 没有很大)益处(价值)。例如:

Will this be of value to you? 这对你有用吗?

The book will be of great value to students of history. 这本书对学历史的学生们将很有用。

It is a book of little value. 这是一本没有多少价值的书。 These data will be of some value to us in our research work. 这些资料对我们的研究工作会有些帮助。

在 "be of great (little, some, any, no, not much)+抽象名词"这个结构中, 除了用名词 value 外, 还常用 importance, use, significance 等。例

如:

The meeting is of great importance. 这个会议很重要。 This medicine is of no use. 这药无效。

The matter is of no significance. 这件事无关紧要。

be of 结构还可以与表示年龄、颜色、形状、样式等的名词连用,意思是"……一样(相同)"。例如:

Mary and Peter are of an age. 玛丽和彼得同年。

These bicycles are of a light blue. 这些自行车都是浅蓝色的。

The two rooms are of a size. 这两个房间一样大小。 This motor is of a new type. 这台电机是新型的。

- 4. Sports and games build our bodies, prevent us from getting too fat, and keep us healthy 体育运动能增强我们的体质,防止发胖,保持身体健康。
 - 1) build (或 build up) 在这里的意思是"(使)增强"、 "(使)强壮" (=to [cause to] become stronger)。 又如:

He went to live in the countryside and soon built up his body (health). 他到农村去住,身体很快就强壮了起来。

Taking exercises can build our bodies. 运动能使我们身体强壮。

Hard work builds (up) character. 艰苦的工作能锻炼人的性格。

2) 关于 prevent sb. from doing sth. 这一结构, 请参 看高一教参第一分册第 223 页注释 14。 3) keep+object+adjective (adverb) 的意思是"使人 (或物) 保持在某一状态" (=cause sb. or sth. to ramain in a special state or position)。 例如:

Please keep the children quiet. 请让孩子们保持安静。 The sun keeps us warm. 太阳使我们温暖。

The cold weather kept us indoors. 寒冷的天气使我们不能外出。

- 5. In table tennis, our eyes see the ball coming, judge its speed and direction and pass this information on to the brain. 打乒乓球时, 我们的眼睛看到球打过来,要判断它的速度和方向,再把这个信息传到大脑。
 - 1) In table tennis…等于 In playing table tennis…。 介词 in 表示 "(状态)在……中"、"在进行……的活动中"。例如:

I saw him in conversation with a friend. 我看见他在跟一位朋友谈话。

The work is in progress. 那项工作在进行中。

2) to pass...on to... 或 to pass on to...的意思是"把传递 (或转)给......"(=to hand sth. to the next person or another person)、"转入....."(= to move from one activity or state to another)。例如:

The family story was passed on to him from generation to generation. 这部家史是一代一代地传给他的。

If you can't do the job yourself, pass it on to someone

who can. 如果你自己干不了那工作,就把它转给别人(干)吧。

Will you please pass this information on to him? 请你 把这消息转告他,好吗?

After explaining the text, the teacher passed on to the exercises. 在解释了课文之后,老师转入做练习。

3) information 的意思是"消息"、"报道"、"情报"、"资料"(=[sth. which gives] knowledge in the form of facts)。 它是不可数名词,只有单数形式,在它后面的动词也用单数形式。例如:

Can you give me any information about (or: on) this matter? 你能向我提供有关此事的消息吗?

He gets a bit of information. 他得到了一点儿情报。

This is a useful piece of information. 这是一份有用的 资料。

The information he told you is of great importance. 他 告诉你的消息很重要。

- 6. The brain then has to decide what to do, and to send its orders to the muscles of the arms, legs, and so on, so that the ball is met and hit back where it ought to go. 这时大脑就得决定怎么办,并给胳膊、腿等的肌肉发出命令,以便接球,并打回到该打到的地方。
 - 1) and so on (或 and so forth; and so on and so forth) 的意思是"等等" (=and other things of the same kind), 此外, 还可以用 etc. (拉丁语 et cetera 的省略形式)来表示。例如:

He counted 1,2,3, and so on up to 100. 他从 1,2,3等 一直数到一百。

Things like pots, pans, dishes and so on can be bought in that shop. 诸如壶、锅、盘子等东西都可以在那个商店里买到。

We'd better buy tea, sugar, etc. 我们最好买些茶叶、物等。

- 2) 此句中由 so that 引导的从句是结果状语从句。(请参看高一教参第一分册第34页注释4的3)。)
- 3) where 在此句中是连接副词,引导地点状语从句。 (请参看高一教参第一分册第215页注释4)。又如,
 - Go where you like; I don't mind. 你喜欢去哪儿随你的便,我不在乎。
 - I found my books where I had left them. 我在我原来 放书的地方找到了我的书。

在下列句子中, where 也是连接副词,但它引导的不是地点状语从句,而是宾语从句和表语从句。

Tell me where you are going. 告诉我你要到哪儿去。(宾语从句)

She walked up to where I stood. 她走到我站的地方来。 (宾语从句)

This is where I live. 这就是我住的地方。(表语从句)
This is where he was born. 这就是他出生的地方。 (表语 从句)

7. All this must happen with very great speed, and only those who have had a lot of practice at table tennis can carry out this complicated chain of e-

vents successfully.这一切的反应都要非常迅速地作出; 只有那些对打乒乓球有过很多实践经验的人,才能顺利 地完成这一连串复杂的动作。

1) with great speed 的意思是"迅速地" (=rapidly)。 with 在此处的意思是"以……"、"带着"。它引导的短语在句中作状语,表示方式。又如:

They fought with great courage. 他们勇敢地战斗。

You should do the work with your whole heart. 你应该全心全意地做这项工作。

注意与 speed 搭配的介词: 在 with speed, with all speed, with great speed, with incredible speed 等短语中用 with; 在 at full speed, at (a) high speed, at top speed, at low speed, at an ordinary speed, at a speed of...等短语中用 at。例如:

She hit the ball back with great speed. 她迅速地把球打回去。

They were marching on with all speed. 他们在全速前 进。

The train was travelling at an ordinary speed. 那火车以普通速度行驶着。

speed 和 rate (n.) 在指速度时可以通用。在指固定的速度或可能达到的速度时,通常用 speed, 不用 rate。例如:

The car is running at a (the) speed (rate) of fifty miles an hour. 那辆小汽车以每小时五十英里的速度奔驰着。

The newly-designed airplane has a speed of 500 miles an hour. 新设计的飞机的速度可达每小时五百英里。

- 2) at table tennis 中的 at 是介词,表示"在……的方面"、"关于……" (=with reference to)。又如:
 He is good at playing table tennis. 他乒乓球打得好。
 Our team defeated Grade Three at basketball. 我们队在 篮球赛中胜了三年级队。
- 3) carry out 的意思是 "完成 (任务、计划等)"、"执行" (=to fulfil, complete)。又如:

We shall carry out the work as soon as we can. 我们 要尽快地完成这项工作。

He will go back to Shanghai as soon as the work has been carried out. 这项工作一完成他就回上海去。

We must propagate and carry out the Party's policies. 我们必须宣传和执行党的政策。

- 4) a chain of 的意思是"一连串"、"一系列"(=a number of connected things, such as events, shops, mountains, etc.)。又如:
 - A chain of great events happened in the world during the past few years. 在过去几年中,世界上发生了一系列重大事件。
 - A chain of good news kept coming. 一连串的好消息不断传来。

The company runs a chain of hotels. 这家公司经营着许多(散布在各地的)饭店。

8. love of one's country 愛国家 of 在此处表示动宾关系,即 of 前面是一个含有

动作意味的名词,后面的名词是这个动作的对象。又如:

Study of a globe shows that the oceans actually form one continuous body of water. (高一第12课)

We should pay special attention to the education of small children, 我们应该特别关心幼儿教育。

It was the liberation of our motherland that enabled him to become an engineer. 是祖国的解放才使他能够成为一名工程师。

- 9. ...but what is learned in books cannot have the same deep effect on a child's character as what is learned by experience. 但是,从书本上学来的东西,不可能和从亲身体验中学来的东西一样对孩子的品质产生深刻的影响。
 - 1) what is learned in books 是主语从句。
 - 2) 以 as 引导的定语从句,修饰 effect;在这个定语从句中,主语是 what is learned by experience, 谓语 can have 被省略了, as 在从句中作宾语。as 引导定语从句时,常用于 the same...as 结构中。 (请参看高一教参第一分册第173页注释22。)
 - 3) have effect on sb. (sth.) 的意思是"对某人(某物)有(或:产生)影响(效果)",有关例句请参看高二教参第一分册第 114 页 WORD STUDY 的 effect 条。
- 10. So it is what the pupils do in their spare time that really prepares them to take their place in society as