A COMPANION TO MIDDLE—SCHOOL ENGLISH

全日制十年制学校高中课本(试用本)

高中英语辅导

第二册

山东教育出版社

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山东省教学研究室编

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说明

本书对全日制十年制学校高中英语课本第二册(试用本) 各课课文作了注释,每条注释都附有一定数量的例句。有些 注释着重对有关的语言知识作了归纳,便于读者系统 掌 握。 结合课文及注释,设计了补充练习,书后附有参考答案。本 书可供教师及学生参考,也适于自学本册教材的读者使用。

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Lesson 1

Portrait of a Teacher

Notes to the Text

- 1. Portrait of a Teacher —位教师的写照 portrait n.
- 1) painted picture, drawing, photograph, of a person or animal 人或动物之画像、照片、肖像、如:
 - a full-length (half-length) portrait 全身(半身)像
 - 2) vivid description in words 生动的文字描写,如: a portrait of college life 大学生活的描写。

portrait 在本课课文题目中的词义是"描写"或"写照",portrait 前省略了冠词"a"。这种省略在标题、电文、牌示中很常见。如:

(A) Friend of a Poor Family (一个)贫苦人家的 朋友(小说标题)

Wire (a) definite answer. 明确电复。(电文)

- (A) Hospital Ahead! 医院由此向前! (牌示)
- 2. 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) dinner(正餐,无论午餐或晚餐皆可)和 breakfast, lunch,

supper 一样,作"饭"解时前面不加冠词。如加冠词则表示具体的某一顿饭。如:

She made a very good dinner for us. 她为我们准备了一顿美餐。

2) look through (through 是介词) 浏览,翻阅,透过 ·····看,审阅,阅核。如:

The engineer looked through a number of magazines. 那位工程师翻阅了许多杂志。

The professor looked through all the papers. 教授审阅了全部考卷。

- 3) let out (out 是副词)放出;发出;泄露,如; Don't let the bird out. 不要把乌放出来。 She suddenly let out a cry. 她突然发出了一声喊叫。 Someone has let the news out. 有人把消息泄露 出去了。
- 3. I had thought that he had died at least twenty years ago. 我曾认为他至少二十年前就去世了。
- 1) 主句开头就用过去完成时 had thought, 说明说话人是在追述更早发生的往事,从上下文可看出该动作发生在"读晚报"(was looking through the evening paper)之前。
- 2) 从句用过去完成时 had died, 并和 twenty years ago 连用, 说明 had died 发生在距说话人说话时 (即 he explained) 二十年以前;本句是 he explained 后面的直接引语,即说话人的原话,故不用 twenty years before。

另外,过去完成时可以和表示过去的时间状语连用,这一点和现在完成时不同。如:

He told me he had seen the film on May 3rd. 他告诉我他五月三日看过这部电影。

- 4. But can you believe that my first teacher, Mr. Crossett, is still living? 然而你能相信我的第一位老师(启蒙老师)克罗塞特先生现在还活着吗?
- 1) 句中 is living 不是进行时态。living 是形容词作表语, 意思是"活着的"、"在世的"。
- 2) living, live, alive 都是形容词,均可作"活着的"解,但用法不同。
- ① living 可作定语,置于被修饰的名词前或后均可,亦可作表语,可用于指人,亦可用于指物。如:

the greatest living poet 当代最伟大的诗人 living languages 活的语言

No man living (= No man who is now alive) could do better. 当今的人没有一个能做得比这更好的了。

Is the wife still living? 妻子还在世吗?

- ② live 只能作定语,用于名词前,一般不用于指人,读作[laiv]。如:
 - a live fish 活鱼。
 - a live person 生气勃勃的人
- ③ alive 一般只用来作表语,如作定语,只能置于被修 饰的名词之后。如:

I fear he is no longer alive. 我担心他已死了。

They are the happiest children alive. 他们是当代最幸福的儿童。

I've caught a fish alive. 我捉住了一条活鱼。

5. He is eighty-four years old and yesterday the Department of Education gave him a medal for having completed sixty years of teaching. 他已经八十四岁了,昨天教育部因他任教整整六十年而给他颁发了奖章。

句中 having completed 是动名词的完成形式, 作介词 for 的宾语, 表示这一动作发生在谓语动词之前。又如:

I don't remember having ever promised you that. 我不记得曾经答应过你这件事。

6. He gave up teaching only two years ago. 两年前他才离开教学工作。

give up 后常接名词或动名词作宾语(不能接不定式),常见词义如下:

1) abandon 放弃,如:

She gave up many of her holidays to help us. 她放弃了许多假日来帮助我们。

2) surrender 让给,如:

He gave up his seat to an old lady in a crowded bus. 他在一辆拥挤的公共汽车上把座位让给了一位老太太。

3) stop (doing sth) 停止(做某事),如:

What a lot of men have given up smoking! 那么多的男人都不抽烟了。

4) devote entirely 献出, 如.

He gave up his life while saving a boy. 他在抢救一个男孩时牺牲了自己的生命。

7. He lives in Deleville, which is only about an hour's ride from here. 他住在德莱维尔, 乘车去那里只需大

约一小时。

- 1) 这里 an hour's ride 是指 "乘车一小时的旅程"。ride 作名词用时,除指 "乘车"外,也可以指 "骑马或骑自行车旅行"。如: go for a ride before breakfast 早饭前骑一会 儿马(或自行车)
 - 2) 表示时间的名词可以用所有格,如:
 half an hour's drive 驱车半小时的路程
 today's newspaper 今天的报纸
 five minutes' walk 五分钟步行的路程
- 8. Henry, tomorrow is Saturday. Let's drive over there in the afternoon and say hello to him. 亨利, 明天是星期 六, 下午我们开车去那里向他问个好吧。
- 1) ...tomorrow is Saturday. 是一般现在时表示将来。这种用法只限于少数动词,如: begin, come, go, leave, sail, start, arrive, stop, open, close, return, end, be等,而且主要用于口语中,表示一个按规定、计划、安排将要发生的动作或情况。又如:

School begins the day after tomorrow. 后天开学。 We start tomorrow. 我们明天动身。

- 2) drive 与 ride 的用法比较:
- ① 一般来说, drive 作及物动词用, 后跟交通工具时是 "乘"、"驾驶"的意思, 后跟家畜或敌对者时是"驱赶"、"驱逐"的意思。如:

We drove a coach. 我们乘了一辆马车。

When unemployed, he went to drive a taxi. 他失业的时候就去开出租汽车。

He drove some cattle to the market. 他把一些家畜 赶到市场上去。

We are determined to drive the aggressors out of our soil. 我们决心把侵略者赶出国土。

drive 后没有交通工具名称或作不及物动词用时,是"开(汽)车"的意思。如:

The man drove us to the hospital. 那人开车送我们去医院。

As I drove to town, I met Mr. White. 我开车进城时, 碰上了怀特先生。

drive 作名词用时,是"驾驶"(一般指非公共车辆)的意思,如: to go for a drive 驾驶(自己的)汽车出游。

② ride 作及物动词用时,一般是"骑(马)"或"乘(车)"的意思。如:

The little girl can ride a bicycle. 这小姑娘会骑自行车。

She learnt to ride a horse in Inner Mongolia. 她在内蒙学会了骑马。

ride 作不及物动词用时,一般指"骑马(或自行车等)"; 也可以表示"乘"、"骑"某种交通工具,但要和介词 in (on) 连用。如:

He rode after them. 他骑马追赶他们。

He rode back in a bus. 他乘公共汽车回来了。

Hearing the news, she immediately rode home on her bicycle. 听了这消息,她立即骑自行车赶回家去了。 注意, ride a horse 通常着重在"骑"的动作, ride on

a horse 通常着重在"骑"的状态。如:

Can you ride a horse? 你能骑马吗?

He came riding on a white horse. 他骑着一匹白马而来。

ride 用作名词时,是"骑"、"乘坐"的意思。如: have a ride in a bus 乘一回公共汽车

- 3) hello 是名词,作 say 的宾语。类似用法如:say good-bye to sb. 向某人道别
- 9. Everyone in the town knew him so we had no trouble in finding his house. 城里谁都认识他, 因此, 我们毫不费事地找到了他的家。
 - 1) everyone 与 every one 不同:

everyone = everybody, 意思是"每人"、"人人", 只可指人, every one 的意思是"每个", 既可指人, 也可指物。如:

The boy ate every one of the oranges. 那孩子吃了 所有的橘子。

everyone 可用介词短语作后置定语,但用 of them 之类 短语作定语时要用 every one, 如:

Every one of them likes swimming. (正)

* Everyone of them likes swimming. (误)

someone 与 some one, anyone 与 any one 在用法上的不同也如上所述。

everyone 与 everybody 都是单数,作主语时动词用单数形式。用物主代词代替它时,用 his,不可用 one's。如:

Everyone here likes boating. 这儿所有的人都喜爱划船。

Everyone should do his best. 每个人都应竭尽全力。

2) so 是并列连词,可用来表示结果。如:

The shops were closed, so I couldn't get any. 商店都关门了,因此我没能买到(东西)。

3) have (no) trouble (in) doing sth. 的意思是"作某事有(无)困难"。如:

I have some trouble in reading her letter. 我看她的来信有点费劲。

- 10. "Exactly," said my father, shaking the old [man's hand. "一点不差",我父亲握着老人的手说。
- 1) shaking the old man's hand 是分词短语作状语,表示伴随情况。shake one's hand = shake hands with sb. = shake sb. by the hand 和某人握手
- 2) shake 可作"震动"、"振动"、"抖动"、"颤动"等解。如:

The news of their arrest shook the country. 他们被捕的消息震动了全国。

Why are the windows shaking? 为什么窗子在振动?

To be shaken before taking. 服前摇匀。(药瓶标签) She was shaking with cold. 她冷得发抖。

It is obvious that his hand shakes。很明显,他有手颤的毛病。

11. ...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.他 向我父亲解释这颤抖的毛病是怎样在两年前得的, 他又是怎么就由于这个缘故才不得不放弃了教学工作的。

- 1) 与注释 3 所说的情况不同,这里从句中过去完成 时 had begun 和 two years before 连用,是因为转述别人的话(间接引语)。
- 2) only on account of this 是状语,修饰整个句子,表示原因。 插在 how 及其所引导的宾语从句中间。on account of 是成语介词 (phrasal preposition),意思是"因为"、"由于"。又如:

The harvest was poor on account of the failure of rains. 因为没有雨所以农作物歉收。

She could not come on account of her business. 她 因忙不能来。

- 3) be forced to do sth. 被迫做某事, 又如:
- We were forced to put off our visit. 我们被迫推迟访问。
- 12. He went to a kind of closet and after a moment brought out a package, properly marked and catalogued by name and date. 他向一个壁橱走去,不一会儿拿出了一个小包,这小包上按姓名和日期严格地作了标记和分类。
- 1) properly marked and catalogued by name and date 是过去分词短语作后置定语,修饰 package。
 - 2) 介词 by 在这里的词汇意义是"按照",又如: He goes by the name of Tom. 他名叫汤姆。
 - 13. Out of the package he drew a paper and gave it

to my father. 他从小包里抽出一页作业递给我父亲。

- 1) out of the package 是状语放在句首,起强调作用, 并可与上文的 package 衔接紧密。
 - 2) a paper 此处指"一页作业(考卷)", 是可数名词。
- 14. On the way home my father told me of an incident that took place on his first day at school in Mr. Crossett's class. 在回家的途中,我父亲给我讲述了他第一天上克罗塞特先生的课时所发生的一件事。
 - 1) tell sb. of (about) sth. 告诉某人某事,如:
 For the time being, you can't tell him of (about)
 the news. 你暂时还不能把这消息告诉他。
- 2) incident, accident, event 均可作"事件"解,但其含义不同:

incident n. 事件,多指政治上的事变、事件(例如叛乱、战争等)也指日常小事如:

an ordinary incident 一件普通的小事

accident n. 指意外发生的(常指不幸的)事故、事件, 如:

An accident happened and many lives were lost. 发生了一次意外事故,有许多人丧生。

event n. happening, usually sth. important 事件(常指重要事件)如:

The founding of the People's Republic is a great event. 人民共和国的成立是一件大事。

15. Mr. Crossett turned rapidly and glared at the stu-

dent. 克罗塞特先生急忙转身, 眼睛盯着那个学生。

glare vi. & vt. to look in an angry way 瞪眼; 怒目注视, 如:

They stood glaring at each other. 他们站着, 怒目相视。

He glared hate at the enemy, 他以仇恨的目光瞪着敌人。

- 16. 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 here we are all part of one big family. 我不想要你们只是在口头上向我保证你们要成为好学生,而是要你们用自己的心向我表明,在这里我们都是大家庭中的一员。
 - 1) promise v. 允许, 允诺
 - ① 后接名词或代词作宾语(有时跟间接宾语),如: They promised (me) an immediate reply. 他们答应 (我)立即给一个答复。

He that promises too much means nothing. 许愿太多的人是不打算兑现的。

② 后接不定式作宾语(有时跟间接宾语),如:

She promised to attend the ceremony. 她答应出席这次仪式。

He promised me to be here at 6 o'clock. 他答应我他六点钟来这儿。

③ 后接 that 从句作宾语(有时跟间接宾语),如:

I have promised that I will come, 我已答应我一

定来。

You've got to promise me that you won't stop half-way, 你一定要向我保证你不会半途而废。

④ 作不及物动词用,如:

I'll try to come, but I can't promise. 我将设法来, 但是不能肯定。

- 2) all 是代词,作 we 的同位语。part of 意为"其中的一部分"。
- 17. At this moment the bell rang announcing the end of class. 这时下课铃响了

分词短语 announcing the end of class 可看作是修饰bell 的定语。但也有人持不同看法,认为这个短语是修饰谓语动词 rang 的状语,表示发生在 rang 的同时或其以后的动作。

18. Mr. Crossett patted him affectionately on the head... 克罗塞特先生亲切地拍拍他的头……

pat sb. on the head 及类似结构中的 the 不可换成 one's, 如:

The man hit Tom on the back. 那个男人打了汤姆的背。(the 不可换为 his)

He touched me on the shoulder. 他用手触我的肩膀。

但在现代英语中,以下用法也已常见:

She hit my head. 她打了我的头。

The teacher patted his curly head. 老师轻轻地拍了 拍他长着卷发的头。