

全日制十年制学校高中英语课本

英语基础训练

第二册

ENGLISH

山东教育出版社

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烟台市教学研究室 编

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出版说明

为了帮助广大中学生更好地掌握基础知识，发展智力，提高能力，由山东省和烟台市教学研究室根据中学各科教学大纲，结合我省实际，吸收国内同类书的优点，编写了这套基础训练丛书。这套书共包括初中、高中各十五个学科，五十六册，与相应教材分册配套。

书中内容与教材紧密结合，对每章知识都有一个简明的分析归纳；对每一节都指出了学习要点；每一节后面配有多种类型的练习题；每一章末附有复习题；书末有总复习题和全部习题的提示与答案。

本册由钟兆勋、赵学业编写，供高中二年级学生学习全日制十年制学校高中英语课本第二册使用。

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LESSON ONE

PORTRAIT OF A TEACHER

LANGUAGE POINTS

1. look through
2. let out
3. give up
4. say hello to sb.
5. have no {some} trouble in doing sth.
6. permit sb. to do sth.
7. shake hands with sb.
8. on account of (= because of)
9. keep a record of
10. tell sb. of sth. (= tell sb. about sth.)
11. in the course of (= during)
12. be proud of
13. one by one (one after another / one after the other)
14. pat sb. on the head

NOTES

1. look through 透过……看, 浏览, (粗略地) 查阅 (通常指从头到尾)

Looking through the window, he saw a car stop in front of the house. 向窗外望去, 他看到一辆汽车停在房前。

He looked through the catalogue, but did not find the book he wanted. 他把书目查阅了一遍, 但没有找到他要的那本书。

2. have no (some) trouble in doing sth. 做……不费劲(有困难)

As I know his telephone number, I've no trouble in getting in touch with him. 由于我知道他的电话号码, 与他联系不费劲。

Tom doesn't work hard at physics, he'll have some trouble in passing the exam. 汤姆不努力学习物理, 这次考试会有些困难。

3. shake hands with sb. 与某人握手

在这个词组里, hand 要用复数形式, hands。类似的词组还有:

make friends with sb. 与某人交朋友

change seats with sb. 与某人换座位

change trains at a station 在某车站换车

4. in the course of 在……的过程中

In the course of our talk, he told me he was going on holiday soon. 在我们谈话的过程中, 他告诉我, 他不久就将休假。

注意: 当 in the course of 后面跟有表示行为或状态的名词时, 其意思和用法与 during 相同, 可

换用。这一类名词有：

the war, the discussion, the conversation, the experiment, his illness, etc.

5. pat sb. on the head 拍拍某人的头

拍、打或抓某人身体的某一部位，在英语中是一种比较固定的习语，一般地说，He patted me on the shoulder. 或 He patted my shoulder. 而不说 He patted me on my shoulder.

类似的情况还有：

Tom's brother hit Bob on the nose, and Bob struck Tom in the face.

The policeman caught the thief by the arm,

EXERCISES

I. Put the following into Chinese:

1. an hour's ride (a one-hour ride)
2. say hello to sb.
3. shake hands with sb. (shake one's hand)
4. talk of
5. be forced to do sth.
6. on his way home (to school)
7. bring out
8. take place
9. be proud of
10. glare at
11. go on with

12. a kind of
13. look sick and feverish
14. look at sb. in silence
15. say in a trembling voice
16. be catalogued by name and date
17. be marked with the month and the year

I. Write out the words according to their meaning, the first letter has been given:

1. v_____ different
2. p_____ hit gently with the open hand
3. d_____ main meal of the day
4. m_____ say in a low voice
5. r_____ written account of facts, events;
etc.
6. e_____ show the meaning of

II. Choose the correct statements according to the text:

1. Herry's grandfather was an engineer.
2. Learning from the evening paper that his first teacher was no longer living, Mr. Borden cried out in surprise.
3. The Department of Education gave Mr. Crossett a medal for his devotion to the cause of education.
4. It took Mr. Borden only an hour or so to get to Deleville by car.
5. Being very familiar with Deleville, Mr. Borden

found his teacher's house without any difficulty.

6. His teacher being very old, Mr. Borden couldn't recognize him at once.
7. Mr. Borden talked with his old teacher for about a half hour.
8. The old teacher was fed up with teaching and gave it up.
9. Mr. Borden was moved to tears when he saw his own paper kept by his old teacher.
10. The incident that happened on Mr. Borden's first day at school in Mr. Crossett's class showed the old teacher's fine qualities and his ways of teaching.

IV. Fill in the blanks with the right prepositions and adverbs: (by, in, of, over, up, through, with, at).

1. In his speech, he told _____ his recent trip to his hometown.
2. Please come _____ and have dinner with me, won't you?
3. Looking _____, the boy found his father standing in front of him.
4. The teacher knows all the pupils in his class _____ name.
5. I'm going to look _____ last week's lesson tonight.
6. His words kept us _____ silence.

7. They didn't fight, but stood face to face, glaring _____ each other.

8. May we go on _____ our work now?

V. Fill in the blanks with the verbs given below in their proper forms:

(explain, drive, look through, give up, promise, let out, recognize, allow, permit, let)

1. There are some paper for me _____ tonight.

2. We had quite some trouble _____ the reason to him.

3. How did you come to know it? Someone must _____ the news.

4. Mr. Smith used _____ to work.

5. His wife insists on him _____ smoking.

6. He had changed so much that I could hardly _____ him for the moment.

7. We do not _____ smoking in the lecture hall.

8. He ought to be here now. He _____ me to start off at six.

9. _____ me have another try.

10. Smoking is not _____ in the classroom.

VI. Rewrite the following sentences, using participial phrases:

1. I like reading novels which were written by Mao Dun.

2. The problem which was discussed at our last

meeting was very important.

3. There are a lot of people who are watching the match.
4. When he passed by the cinema, he got two tickets for the film.
5. As she was in a hurry to catch the train, she left her bag on a bench in the station.
6. When water is heated, it can be turned into steam.
7. As they didn't know what to do, they went to their teacher for help.
8. If we are given enough time, we can do it well, too.
9. When we arrived at the station, we found them waiting for us.
10. If I am compared with my classmates, I still have a long way to go.

VII. Complete the following sentences:

1. Though he has _____ (学数学困难很大), he never _____ (放弃努力).
2. _____ (前天晚上) she asked me whether I knew the man who _____ (在会上与校长握手的).
3. In _____ (谈话过程中), the old man brought out a package, which _____ (端端正正地作了标记) and _____ (按姓名和日期分了类).

4. I don't want you _____ (只在口头上答应我) that _____ (你要赶上他们).
5. Later my father and Mr. Crossett talked for about half an hour of things and persons _____ (他们所记得在学校里的).

V. Read the following sentences, paying attention to the italicized parts.

1. You must *look through* the notes before the exam.
2. The girl *looked through* the window and saw her mother coming.
3. When the doctor touched his wound, he *let out* a cry of pain.
4. It was Tom himself who *let out* the secret.
5. Many workers *gave up* their days off to do the general cleaning before National Day.
6. Born in Europe, he *has no trouble in* learning German.
7. He was *permitted* to visit every place he asked to.
8. She could not come *on account of* her illness.
9. Though he gave up teaching a few years ago, he *still kept a record of* all his old students.
10. She *told us of (about)* the difficulties she had met with in her work.

K. Translate the following sentences into Chinese, paying attention to the uses of the words *die*, *dead*, *death*, *trouble*, *complete*, *completely*.

1. She just died of old age.
2. Those flowers are dying.
3. The dying old man was too weak to speak.
4. He has been dead for three years.
5. The soldiers saluted to the dead boy's body as they passed by.
6. He is still very sad about his sister's death.
7. A revolutionary fears neither hardship nor death.
8. What's the trouble with you?
9. He asked me if I had any trouble (in) doing the work.
10. Don't laugh at anybody who is in trouble.
11. May I trouble you to close the window?
12. I'm sorry to trouble you, but can you tell me the way to the station?
13. He has a complete set of Lu Xun's short stories.
14. When will the work be complete?
15. When will he complete the work?
16. He said he was not completely satisfied.

LESSON TWO

INFINITY AND INFINITESIMAL

LANGUAGE POINTS

1. no matter how (who, which, what, where; when, etc.)
2. be difficult (hard, easy, fit, nice, heavy, comfortable, etc.) to do ...
3. a number of ... (比较: the number of ...)
4. even though (= even if)
5. in a (one) way
6. not nearly
7. think about (比较: think of; think over)
8. whether ... or ... (比较: whether ... or not)
9. imagine an end to ... (比较: in the end; at the end of; by the end of; put an end to; there's no end to)
10. more than one (比较: many a ...)
11. hundreds of millions of ...
12. compare with (比较: compare to)
13. ... a thousand times larger than ...
... one billionth the size of ...
14. get to (比较: arrive in/at; reach)

15. just about

NOTES

1. In a way, infinity is easier to imagine than some of the very big numbers. 在某种程度上说, 无穷大比某些巨大的数字更容易想象些。

不定式 to imagine 在这里表达的是被动的意思 (= to be imagined)。在某些作表语的形容词 (如, difficult, hard, easy, nice, fit, heavy, comfortable 等) 后面, 常常跟不定式的主动形式, 用来表示被动的意思。如:

The question is hard to answer. 这个问题很难答。

The book is easy to read. 这本书通俗易懂。

The room is comfortable to live in. 这屋子住起来很舒适。

2. ... whether it is an infinity of numbers, or an infinity of space, ...

whether 和 if 都有“是否”的意思。其区别在于:

1) if 一般只用在句中引导宾语从句, 而 whether 还可以放在句首引导主语从句, whether 后面还可以直接跟不定式。如:

Ask them if they can let you go. 问问他们是否可以让你走。

I wonder if (whether) she will come tomorrow,

我不知道她明天是否会来。

Whether she'll come tomorrow isn't known yet. 她明天是否来, 尚未得知。(这里不能用 if)

He wondered whether to accept the invitation. 他不知是否接受这一邀请。(这里不能用 if)

2) whether 后面可以²直接跟 or not, 而 if 不能。如:

Whether or not she's ready matters little. 她是否准备好了关系不大。(这里不能用 if)

3. Nobody can imagine an end to numbers. 谁也想象不出数字的尽头。

要注意有关 end 的词组, 如: in the end = at last 最后, at the end of 在……的末尾, by the end of 到……结束时(常与过去完成时连用); put an end to 结束……; There's no end to doing sth. 做某事无止境。

4. a thousand times larger than 比……大一千倍

one billionth the size of an atom 一个原子的一万亿分之一

表示倍数, 常用三种方法:

1) 倍数 + 比较级 + than ...

2) 倍数 + as ... as ...

3) 倍数 + the + 相应的名词 + of ...

如: “这个学校比那个学校大三倍。”可译作:

This school is three times larger than that one.