

# SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES

# IN MIDDLE SCHOOL ENGLISH

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## 中学英语疑难浅释

(高中第二册)

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## 前 言

本书系《中学英语疑难浅释》第三分册（第一分册为初中部分，第二分册即高中第一册）。本册从现行部编高中英语试用课本第二册中搜集了疑难点 111 个，加以注释说明。这些疑难点有的是在教学中学生直接提出来的，有的是在培训中小学师资过程中学员们问及的；或是在平时教研活动中老师们经常议论的。内容比较广泛，涉及词源、词义、词的搭配、构词法、语法、惯用法、篇章结构、文学描写、修辞、文体、语义、翻译、英汉对比等方面的知识。

本书注释说明，力求深入浅出，针对性较强，做到紧扣教材，但又不局限于教材范围，比较系统、深入地介绍了各方面的知识。凡是前两分册已经谈及的，一般不再重复；个别条目则根据高中教师的需要扩大了注释范围。本书可供教师在教学、教研或业务进修时参考，也可作为英语自学材料。

本书的各个疑难点，按其在课本中出现的先后次序编出条目，并注明疑难点的所在课数（如 L1，L2，L3，...）和页数（如 p1，p2，p3，...），以便于使用时查阅。每条注释均持之有故，并注明出处。所选例句，除了引自各条末尾注明的参考书刊外，其余也都各有出处，为了节省篇幅，恕不一一注明。

编 者

一九八三年十月于泉州市

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101. ...which had been his *father's* and his  
*grandfather's*. (L13, p160) ..... (195)
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# 1. PORTRAIT OF A TEACHER

(L1, p1)

(1) 这里的 portrait 意为“生动的描写”，“写照”，“写实”。又如：

A Portrait of Europe 欧洲写照

(2) 由于 PORTRAIT OF A TEACHER 是一篇文章的标题，所以 PORTRAIT 前的冠词省略了。英语文章的标题有下列六个特点：

①缩写词和简缩词的广泛使用。

(a) 缩写词，又称首字母缩略词，由一词组中各主要词的第一个字母缩合而成。因此，几个字母就代替了一串字眼，可以节省版面，加大字体，使编排错落有致。缩写词尤其在美语新闻标题中用得特别广泛。现举例如下：

Japan's PM pledges to uphold peace 日本首相保证维护和平

(PM = Prime Minister)

Reagan Buoyed by National Swing to Right  
Position Bolstered by G. O. P. Senate Control  
举国右倾，里根上台，共和党控制参院，总统地位加强

(G. O. P. = Grand Old Party 老大党，美国共和党的别称。)

(b) 简缩词，即通过“截短法”(clipping)或“缩短法”(shortening)构成的“截了头”或“去了尾”的词。

这种词也大量在新闻标题中应用。如：

Irish demo clash 爱尔兰游行队伍发生冲突

(demo = demonstrators)

QE2 may be subs' target “伊丽莎白二世王号”

可能遭受潜艇攻击

(subs = submarines)

②大写字母的广泛应用。

英文标题的大写应用情况和规则如下：

(a) 通栏标题的全部字母大写。如本课课文的标题。

(b) 实义词的第一个字母大写。

(c) 虚词在行首时第一个字母大写。

(d) 破折号、冒号后和引号中的第一个字母大写。

(e) 四个字母以上(包括四个字母)的连接词的第一个字母大写，三个字母以下的连接词的第一个字母小写。

(f) 五个字母以上(包括五个字母)的介词的第一个字母大写，四个字母的介词的第一个字母大小写均可，三个字母以下的介词的第一个字母小写。

(g) 副标题的第一个字母大写，其余的词(除专有名词外)全部小写。

(h) 表示由谁写的 by 的第一个字母小写。

③词语的经常省略。

(a) 冠词的省略。如本课课文的标题，开头省略冠词。

又如：

Iraq Is Reporting Seizure of Third of Iran  
Oil Area 伊拉克报道已占领伊朗产油区三分之一

( = Iraq Is Reporting *the* Seizure of A Third of Iran Oil Area )

(b) 连系动词的省略。如:

Haig's Japan visit ( is ) off, arms issue ( is ) hot

黑格取消日本之行, 军备问题争论激烈

(c) 助动词的省略, 特别是在英语新闻标题中, 助动词 be 的各种时态形式都常省略。因此, 单独一个过去分词就构成被动语态, 单独一个现在分词就构成进行时态。而当一个动词的过去式和过去分词形式相同时, 用作前者表示过去时态的情况较少, 多数是用作后者构成被动语态。如:

Pompeii Reported Seriously Damaged 据报道庞培遗址已严重损毁

( = Pompeii is reported to have been seriously damaged )

India mending fences 印度正在调整与邻国的关系  
( mending = is mending )

(d) 连接词、代词、引导词的省略。如:

Kings, sheiks rap US, USSR 国王和酋长们抨击美国 and 苏联

( = Kings and sheiks rap US and USSR )

Anne and baby are well 安娜和婴孩, 母子平安  
( = Anne and her baby are well )

Far fewer pit closures and job losses likely than rumoured 矿井关闭与矿工失业可能比传说少得多



( = *There are far fewer pit closures and job losses likely than have been rumoured* )

(e) 介词的省略。通常不是简单地省去介词，而是将介词短语变为单词或词组修饰语。如：

Sharp Refugee Rise Worries Hong Kong 难民激增，香港焦虑

( Sharp Refugee Rise = Sharp rise in arrivals of refugees )

④时态的习惯表达法。

(a) 用一般现在时代替现在进行时和现在完成时。如：

Non-aligned body makes new efforts 不结盟机构重作努力

Mount St. Helens erupts 圣海伦斯火山爆发

(b) 一般过去时表述往事。对于历史事实，或者显然是过去某个时间发生的事情，或者需要强调过去的事情或状态，或者表明事情的一先一后，标题中的动词就不用现在时而用一般过去时。如：

Thatcher tells why she fired minister 撒切尔说明解除一位大臣职务的原因

(c) 现在分词表述正在进行的动作。在标题中，进行态中的 be 常被省略，只剩下现在分词。如：

Opposition to Viet invasion force growing 对越南侵略军的反抗正在增长

(d) 不定式表述未来的行为。本来，表述按计划、安排或规定将要进行的行为，应用“be + 不定式”，但在标题