高中英语第二册
疑难分析与练习

ENGLISH

高中英语课本第二册

疑 难 分 析 与 练 习

编 者 的 话

为了帮助中学生以及英语自学者学好人民教育出版社出版的全日制十年制学校高中英语课本（试用本）第一、二册，高级中学三年级暂用课本英语全一册和初级中学英语课本第五、六册，我们特编写一套"中学英语课本疑难分析与练习"丛书，由江苏教育出版社分册出版。本书为高中英语课本第二册的疑难分析与练习。

这套丛书按课次逐课编写，每课分两个部分：补充注释和补充练习。

"补充注释"部分对课本中没有作注释或注释不详尽的语言难点进行分析，对学生容易混淆的英语同（近）义词加以辨析，提供必要的例句（语），并附有汉语译文，目的在于帮助读者正确深入理解课文。行文力求通俗易懂，解释力求清楚明白。

"补充练习"是根据课文、注释和练习中出现的短语英译汉等语言难点设计的。练习的形式有选择填空和句子汉译英等项，目的在于帮助读者进一步巩固所学的语言知识，加深对难点的理解和掌握。

为了使本书具有较强的针对性和实用性，我们在编写过程中吸收了有丰富经验的大、中学英语教师的宝贵意见，在此深表谢意。

由于我们水平有限，书中不妥之处，欢迎批评指正。

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编　者

1984 年 10 月

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LESSON ONE

PORTRAIT OF A TEACHER

Additional Notes on the Text

1. PORTRAIT OF A TEACHER (=THE PORTRAIT OF A TEACHER)《一位教师的写照》

   英文中，书名、报刊杂志的标题，为引起人们的注意，常将冠词省略。

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。

   the night before last, just before dinner 和 while my father … paper 三者都用作状语，修饰 let out, 表示时间。

   the night before last 是 the night before last night 的省略形式，类似的还有 the week before last（前一星期), the month before last (前一个月), the year before last (前年)等。

3. I had thought that he had died at least twenty years ago. 我曾以为他至少二十年前就去世了。

   句中 ago 本来该用 before（例如本课中 … and he explained to my father how this shaking had begun

two years before)，但在现代英语中，常可见到用 ago 代替 before 的现象。

　　英语中，某些动词的过去完成时可以用来表示过去没有实现的想法、希望或打算，这类动词通常是 think, expect, hope, suppose, want, mean 等。例如：

　　I had thought it would rain.

　　我本来以为天会下雨的。

　　I had meant you no harm.

　　我本来对你并无恶意。

　　I had hoped it would be fine.

　　我本来希望天气会转晴的。

4. 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授给他奖章。

　　　　department 在英语中可作"政府部门"解。例如：

　　　　the Department of Defence 国防部

　　　　the State Department 国务院

　　　　在中国，"某某部"则用 ministry。 例如：

　　　　Ministry of Foreign Affairs 外交部

　　　　Ministry of Public Security 公安部

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

　　　　give up 除用名词作宾语外，还常用动名词，不可跟动词不定式。例如：

　　　　The reactionaries never gave up power voluntarily.

反动阶级从不会自动放弃政权。

He has given up smoking.

他已戒烟了。

6. He lived in Deleville, which is only an hour's ride from here. 他住在德莱维尔，乘车去那里只需一个小时。

which 所引导的是非限制性的定语从句，修饰 Deleville。an hour's ride 中的 's 是名词所有格形式。一般情况下，表示有生命的东西的名词以及表示时间、距离等无生命的东西的名词才可用 's。例如：

In two days he covered a hundred miles' distance.

他两天走了一百英里。

7. Let's drive over there in the afternoon and say hello to him. 我们下午开车去那里向他问候吧。

over 在这里的意思是"从一边到对过一边"。又如：

He swam over to the other side of the river.

他游到河对岸去了。

I'll come over and see you after work.

下班后我来看你。

say hello to sb. 的意思是"向某人问好"。类似表达法有：say good-bye to sb. (向某人告别), say yes to sb. (同意某人的意见), say no to sb. (不同意某人的意见), say sorry to sb. (向某人表示抱歉)。

8. Every one in the town knew him so we had no trouble in finding his house. 城里谁都认识他，所以我们毫不费力地找到了他的家。

in the town 是特指，表示在一个具体的城镇里，而

in town 是泛指，表示在城里，而不在乡下。与 town 连用的还有其它介词。例如：

At present he is not in town; he is out of town.

现在他不在城里，在城外。

He lives in the country, and only comes to town once or twice a year.

他住在农村，每年只到城里来一两次。

When I went to see him he had gone down town.

我去看他时，他上街去了。

have no trouble (in) doing sth. 的意思是 have no difficulty (in) doing sth.（毫不费力地做某事）。又如：

I had no trouble (in) getting the work done.

我毫不困难地把这一工作完成了。

9. "An old pupil? I'm sorry but...your name?" "一个从前的学生？我很抱歉，但是……你叫什么名字？"

在口语中，but 常和 sorry 连用。例如：

"Can you lend me an umbrella?" — "Sorry, but I can't."

"你能借把伞给我吗？"——"对不起，我不能。"

"Could you come back at three o'clock?" — "I'm sorry, but I have a meeting at half past two."

"你三点钟能回来吗？"——"很抱歉，我两点半还要开会。"

...but...your name? 是省略句，相当于...but what's your name? 或 ...but may I know your name?

10. My father told him his name — Albert Borden, the

year in which he had studied, and the name of the school. 我父亲告诉他，他叫阿尔伯特·博登,还告诉他，他哪年在校学习和学校的名字。

句中 told 有三个直接宾语：his name, the year in which he had studied 和 the name of the school。

Albert Borden 是 name 的同位语。

11. Suddenly he looked up. 突然他抬起头来。

look 后面跟不同的介词或副词，可表示眼睛不同的动作。例如：

She looked on him coldly.

她冷淡地看着他。

He looked off his book.

他不看书而转目它视。

He dare not look in my face.

他不敢正视我。

She looked round.

她向周围看看。

He looked out of the window.

他从窗子里向外看。

12. "Exactly," said my father, shaking the old man's hand. "一点不差,"我父亲握着老人的手说。

现在分词短语 shaking the old man's hand 用作状语,修饰 said, 表示伴随情况。原句相当于 "Exactly," said my father and he shook the old man's hand.下面的几个句子都是把现在分词用作状语,表示伴随情况的：

She came in dancing.

5

她跳着舞进来了。

They stood by the roadside, watching the parade.

他们站在路旁，观看游行。

At the moment the bell rang announcing the end of class.

这时铃响了，该下课了。

13. Later my father and Mr. Crossett talked for about half an hour of things and persons they remembered in the school. 后来，我父亲和克罗塞特先生谈起他们所能记得的学校里的人和事来，谈了大约半个钟头。

   句中 (that) they remembered in the school 是定语从句，修饰 things 和 persons。

   主句中 talked of 之间插入的介词短语 for about half an hour 表示时间，用作状语，修饰 talked。

14. Otherwise he would still be working because his heart and soul were still in the schoolroom with his various students. 否则，他还在教书，因为他的心仍然在课堂上和他各种各样的学生在一起。

   heart and soul 是转喻，表示 attention (注意力)。又如：

   He put his heart and soul into his work.

   他全神贯注地工作。

15. 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，不一会儿拿出一个小包，这小包按姓名和日期分了类，端端正正地作了

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标记。

a kind of 表示"有点(象)"的意思，是不敢肯定的用语。又如：

He is a kind of philosopher.

他有点象哲学家。

I had a kind of suspicion that he was cheating.

我有点怀疑他在骗人。

package 和 parcel 都可作"包"讲，但有些区别：package 一般指比 parcel 大而重的包,package 有时也可作"小包"讲；parcel 一般指邮包。例如：

He carried a large package of books under his arm.

他挟着一大包书。

She bought a package of cookies.

她买了一盒小甜饼。

I will post this parcel to him.

我将把这个包裹邮寄给他。

name 或 date 与介词构成介词短语时，常省去冠词。例如：

It exists only in name.

它只是虚名而已。

I received a telegram under date of May 6th.

我接到五月六日发来的电报。

These inventions are of recent date.

这些是最近的发明。

过去分词短语 properly marked and...date 用作定语，修饰 a package。

16. Mr. Crossett thus kept a record of all his old students.
克罗塞特先生就是这样将他所教过的学生的成绩都保存下来了。

thus 在这里的意思是 in this way （如此，这样）。
又如：

Only thus can we fulfil our task.
只有这样我们才能完成任务。
The letter runs thus.
信是这样说的。

17. 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发生的一件事。

on the way home 中的 home 是副词。
tell of = tell about （讲述）
that 引导的从句用作定语，修饰 an incident。
on his first day at school 中 at school 是介词短语，用作定语，修饰 his first day。

18. In the course of the lesson Mr. Crossett noticed that one of the students looked sick and feverish. 在课堂上，克罗塞特先生看到一个学生象是生病，发烧。

notice 表示"（无意地）注意到"。例如：
She passed by him without noticing him.
她从他身边走过，没有注意到他。
The police noticed a man leaving the house.
警察注意到一个男人离开那所房子。

I didn't notice my purse missing till I got home.

我回家后才知道丢了钱包。

19. Mr. Crossett turned rapidly and glared at the student.

克罗塞特先生急忙转身，盯着那个学生。

英语中表示"看"的词不少，要注意区别。例如：

He gazed at him with admiration.

他钦佩地凝视着他。

He stared at me in surprise.

他瞪着眼，惊讶地望着我。

He looked hard at me.

他愤怒地看着我。

They stood glaring at each other.

他们站着，怒目相视。

The boy glanced shyly at him from behind his mother.

那男孩羞答答地从母亲身后看了他一眼。

20. 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. 我不想要你们只在口头上答应我你们要成为好学生，而是要你们用自己的心向我表明，我们在这里都是大家庭中的一员。

本句为并列复合句。but 连接 I do not want...words 和 I want...hearts 两个分句，它们各带有一个从句，第一个名词性从句 that you will be good 是 words 的同位语，第二个名词性从句 that here we...family 是

动词 show 的直接宾语。

21. One by one we got up from our seats and left the room quietly. 我们一个一个地从座位上站起来，悄悄地走出了教室。

　　one by one 中 by 的意思是 each separately or singly(分别地，一个个地)。又如：

　　Little by little he finished the book.

　　他一点一点地把那本书读完了。

　　The boys came two by two.

　　男孩子两个两个地来了。

22. Mr. Crossett patted him affectionately on the head and said:... 克罗塞特先生亲切地拍拍他的头说：……

　　pat sb. on the head 作"拍拍某人的头"解。英语中表示人体某一部分的名词前面不用物主代词，而用定冠词。又如：

　　He patted me on the back.

　　(不说 He patted me on my back.)

　　他拍拍我的背。

　　He tapped me upon the shoulder. (/ He patted me on the shoulder.)

　　他轻拍我的肩。

　　He seized the boy by the arm.

　　他抓住男孩的手臂。

Additional Exercises

1. Put the following into Chinese:

1) the night before last
2) just before dinner
3) look through
4) an evening paper
5) let out
6) at least
7) the Department of Education
8) sixty years of teaching
9) give up
10) an hour's ride
11) say hello to
12) have trouble in
13) permit (/allow) sb. to do sth.
14) shake hands with sb.
15) look up
16) on account of
17) a kind of
18) draw out of
19) tell of
20) take place
21) in the course of
22) make faces
23) glare at
24) go on with
25) be proud of
26) go up to
27) keep a record
28) heart and soul
29) rush out
30) after a moment
31) bring out
32) catalogued by name and date
33) marked with the month and the year
34) on one's first day at school
35) make sb. do sth.
36) in silence
37) not...but...
38) with words
39) one by one
40) in a trembling voice
41) pat sb. on the head

2. Choose the correct answer for each blank:

1) He gave _____ smoking a few years ago.

   A) away   B) out

   C) up   D) over

2) Hearing the noise, he looked _____ from his work.

   A) into   B) out

   C) over   D) up

3) I saw him _____ .

   A) on my home way   B) on home way

   C) on my way home   D) in my way home

4) I didn't _____ how he was dressed.

   A) see   B) discover

   C) find   D) notice

5) He went on _____ after the interval.

   A) speaking   B) speak

   C) and spoke   D) with speaking

6) Mr. Crossett was proud _____ his students.

   A) at   B) of

   C) in   D) with

7) The boy was given a medal _____ having passed the exam with the highest marks.

   A) in   B) for

   C) with   D) by

8) I've given _____ the idea.

   A) to   B) up

   C) out   D) away