



《中学课程课外读物》

北京市海淀区教师进修学校主编

初中英语第六册

自学解难



重庆出版社

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附参考答案

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前 言

为了帮助具有中等文化水平的青年和广大自学读者更好地掌握中学课程内容并提高他们的文化科学知识水平，我们组织了部分教学经验比较丰富的中学教师和教学研究人员，编写了这套《中学课程课外读物》。它包括语文、数学、外语、政治、历史、地理、物理、化学、生物等学科。

课外读物应该有利于掌握中学课程内容和扩大知识面。编写时我们注意依据教学大纲，体现各学科自身的特点，突出重点，剖析难点，开阔视野，启迪思维，开发智力，培养能力；力求使这套书具有针对性、启发性、实用性，成为广大读者自学中学课程的良师益友，成为家长指导和检查子女学习的助手，并可供教师备课时参考。

外语是一门实践性很强的学科。要学好一种外语，仅仅知道一些语法规则和术语是不够的，还必须能够活用学过的语言材料。为此，就要多读、多听、多说、多写，不但要掌握课本的内容，还要做辅助练习和阅读相当数量的课外读物。目前中学英语课的课内练习，大多是为了练习语言形式的准确，而很少考虑到语言的实际运用。学习外语的目的是为了交流思想，获取和传递信息，是为了用语言来做事。因此，仅有机械性的训练很难培养使用语言的能力，还应有培养语言能力的练习。基于以上的考虑，《英语自学解难》分为四部分：一、疑难例释；二、基础训练；三、语言能力；

四、阅读理解。

“疑难例释”讲解教材中必须着重掌握的语言要点及部分难点、难句。“基础训练”配合第一部分，可供检查自己对语言要点的掌握情况，并通过练习加以巩固。“语言能力”通过角色扮演，完成任务，弥合信息差距等练习，培养实际运用语言的能力。“阅读理解”尽量选编与课文内容、词汇有联系的短文，个别生词注出汉语，以使读者提高阅读能力。

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由于编者水平所限，书中如有疏漏或不足之处，欢迎读者批评指正。

北京市海淀区教师进修学校

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LESSON ONE

一、疑难例释

1. They show slides once a week in their class. 他们班每周放一次幻灯片。

once a week 一周一次, 类似表达法还有:

twice a week (month, year) 一周 (月, 年) 二次

three times a week (month, year) 一周 (月,

年) 三次

例句:

1) I write to my father twice a month. 我一个月给我父亲写两次信。

2) They go to the cinema once a week. 他们每周看一次电影。

3) Take this medicine three times a day and you will soon get better. 每天吃三次药, 你很快就会好的。

2. I tried my best. 我已尽了我的最大努力。

try one's best (to do sth.) 尽某人最大努力 (做某事)

例句:

1) We should try our best to help others. 我们应该尽我们的最大努力帮助别人。

- 2) I'll try my best to finish the work in two hours. 我将尽最大努力在两小时内完成这项工作。

3. Well, don't give up. 嗯, 但是别放弃。

give up 放弃, 不再做(某事), 后面常接名词或动名词。(=stop trying to do sth.)

例句:

- 1) He told me that he had given up smoking. 他告诉我他已经戒烟了。
- 2) She had to give up her job to look after her sick child. 她不得不放弃工作去照看她那病弱的孩子。
- 3) He was forced to give up playing football. 他被迫不再踢足球了。

4. English may be hard, but it's so useful. 英语也许难学, 但却非常有用。

so 很, 极, 非常 (多用于口语, =very)

例句:

- 1) It's so nice of you! 你真好!
- 2) I'm so glad that you have come. 你来了, 我真是太高兴了。
- 3) Don't go out, it's so cold outside. 别出去, 外面很冷。

5. It's probably the most widely used at those meetings. 在这些国际会议上, 英语大概使用得最广泛。

be widely used 广泛地使用, widely 是副词。有些用来进行评价的副词, 在被动语态结构中, 可以用于

过去分词前面。

例句:

- 1) The novel is **well** written. 这部小说写得好。
- 2) The wall was **badly** built. 这堵墙砌得很糟。
- 3) Tom was **highly** praised by the teachers. 汤姆受到了老师们的高度赞扬。
- 4) We were all **deeply** moved when we heard the story. 听了这个故事, 我们都深深地受到了感动。

6. How about other countries? 其他国家怎么样?

How about...?怎么样?行吗? (=What about...?)

例句:

- 1) How about having a rest? 休息一会儿怎么样?
 - 2) If you don't like chicken, how about some fish? 要是你不喜欢吃鸡, 吃点鱼行吗?
7. Is English the language spoken by the largest number of people in the world? 英语是不是世界上说得最多的一种语言?
- A. spoken by the largest number of people in the world 是过去分词短语作定语, 修饰 language.

例句:

- 1) Can you read books written in simple English? 你能看懂简易英语读物吗?

2) Do you know the girl dressed in red? 你认识穿红衣服的那个女孩吗?

3) The trees planted last year grow well.
去年种植的树长得很好。

B. a number of 若干, 许多 (与可数名词的复数形式连用)

例句:

1) He has read a large number of English novels. 他读过大量的英文小说。

2) Only a small number of students have passed the exam. 只有少数学生通过了考试。

3) There are quite a number of women teachers in this school. 这所学校有很多女教师。

8. Then Chinese must have the largest number of speakers. 那么说汉语的人一定是世界上最多的了。

must 一定, 肯定 (情态动词, 表示肯定的推测)

例句:

1) If he started at two o'clock, he must be there by now. 如果他两点钟出发, 现在他肯定到那儿了。

2) The ground is all wet. It must have rained last night. 地面都湿了, 昨天夜里一定下雨了。

3) "Where is Tom?" "He must be playing

basketball on the playground.” “汤姆在哪儿？” “他一定是在操场上打篮球呢。”

cannot (can't) 一定不, 肯定不会 (情态动词, 表示否定的推测)

例句:

1) It cannot be true. He must have told a lie. 这不可能是真的。他一定撒谎了。

2) If they started earlier, they cannot have missed the train. 如果早一点动身, 他们不可能赶不上那班火车。

9. But Chinese is spoken by few people outside China. 但是在中国之外, 讲汉语的还是少数。

few 很少, 几乎没有 (表示否定意思), 修饰可数名词。

a few 有些, 几个 (表示肯定意思), 修饰可数名词。

例句:

1) You made few mistakes in your composition. 你的作文几乎没有错。

2) Few people know it. 几乎没人知道这件事。

3) I'll be back in a few days. 我过几天就回来。

10. Dad, did people in China study English a long time ago? 爸爸, 中国人很早以前就学习英语吗?

a long time ago 很久以前 (ago 表示从现在起若干时间以前发生的事情, 只说明某一动作发生在过去某

一时间，常与一般过去时连用。)

a long time before 很久以前 (before 表示从过去某个时间起若干时间以前发生的事情，常与过去完成时连用。)

例句:

1) The story happened a long time ago.

故事发生在很久以前。

2) She said she had seen him a long time before. 她说很早以前她见过他。

11. In China the first English textbooks were published in the late nineteenth century. 中国首批英语课本在十九世纪末就出版了。

in the late nineteenth century 在十九世纪末

late 用作形容词，表示某段时间的后一段。它的反义词是 early。

例句:

1) It's nice and cool in late autumn. 晚秋的天气凉爽宜人。

2) The school was set up in the early twentieth century. 这所学校建于二十世纪初。

3) She came here in late January. 她一月下旬来到这里。

4) My uncle was then in his early thirties. 我叔叔那时刚刚三十岁出头。

12. But by and by, more and more people began to study English. 但是不久，越来越多的人开始学英语。

A. by and by 不久，一会儿 (=before long, soon,

later on)

例句:

- 1) I'll be back by and by. 我一会儿就回来。
- 2) She said she would do it by and by. 她说她一会儿就做这件事。

B. more and more 越来越…… (是 many 或 much 的比较级, 用作形容词时, 后面跟名词; 用作副词时, 修饰多音节形容词和副词或分词。)

例句:

- 1) More and more people come here for a visit. 越来越多的人来这里参观。
- 2) He became more and more interested in English. 他对英语越来越感兴趣。
- 3) We are going more and more slowly. 我们越走越慢了。
- 4) As time went on, he found it more and more difficult to support the family. 随着时间的推移, 他发现越来越难以维持全家生活。

13. Later, English was required for study in many schools. 后来, 英语在许多学校成为必修课程。

require 要求, 需要 (=demand)

例句:

- 1) They required me to keep silent. 他们要我保持沉默。
- 2) Eggs are required in our daily life. 鸡蛋是我们生活的必需品。
- 3) How much is required for this dictionary.

这本字典要多少钱？

- 4) All passengers are required to show their tickets. 所有乘客必须出示车票。

14. ...but when you've learned it, you'll find it a bridge to so much knowledge.但是，当你学会了英语，你就会发现它是通向如此丰富知识的桥梁。

find + 宾语 + 宾语补语 (名词、形容词、副词、分词、不定式、介词短语)

例句:

- 1) I found Tom an honest boy. 我发现汤姆是个诚实的孩子。

- 2) When I called, I found him out. 我去看他时，发现他不在家。

- 3) Mary opened the box and found it empty. 玛丽打开盒子发现是空的。

- 4) Do you find Chinese difficult to learn? 你认为汉语难学吗？

- 5) Jenny found a wallet lying on the ground at the school gate. 詹妮在学校大门的地上发现了一个钱包。

二、基础训练

8. 找出下列各组词中划线部分的读音与其他几个不同的那个单词。

1) A. recorder

B. wold

C. before

D. more

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 2) A. <u>publish</u> | B. <u>number</u> |
| C. <u>business</u> | D. <u>understand</u> |
| 3) A. <u>country</u> | B. <u>about</u> |
| C. <u>outside</u> | D. <u>house</u> |
| 4) A. <u>window</u> | B. <u>show</u> |
| C. <u>know</u> | D. <u>knowledge</u> |
| 5) A. <u>Japan</u> | B. <u>France</u> |
| C. <u>language</u> | D. <u>international</u> |

2. 选择填空。

- I got _____ "A" _____ maths.
A. a, in B. an, in C. a, at D. an, on
- I'm glad that you _____ smoking and drinking.
A. give up B. given up
C. have given up D. are given up
- You did quite well _____ the exam. You made _____ mistakes.
A. in, few B. at, a few
C. on, little D. with, a little
- He said that he _____ try his best _____ me with my English.
A. will, to help B. would, to help
C. should, helping D. must, help
- He is _____ known as a good doctor.
A. wide B. good
C. widely D. badly
- I like to read books _____ by Lu Xun.
A. writing B. written

- C. wrote D. which was written
- 77) Do you know the girl _____ a red jacket?
- A. wears B. wore
- C. wearing D. who is worn
- 8) If this is not yours, it _____ be his.
- A. will B. must
- C. should D. can

3. 完成句子。

- 1) _____ (越来越多的) computers are widely used in many fields of science.
- 2) We studied in primary schools _____ (三年以前).
- 3) _____ (大部分书) have been sold out.
- 4) We'll meet again _____ (过一会儿).
- 5) Leaves fall from the trees _____ (在秋末).

4. 按要求变化下列各句。

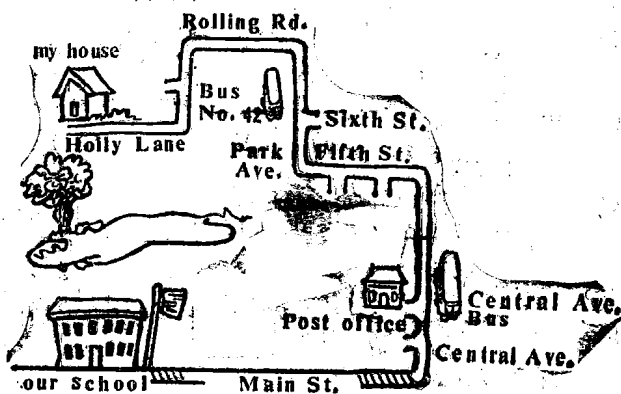
- 1) Japanese is required for study in our school.
(否定句)
- 2) We hold a sports meet once a year. (被动语态)
- 3) They make colour TVs in Shanghai. (被动语态)
- 4) We grow tea in China. (被动语态)
- 5) Classrooms are cleaned everyday. (疑问句)

5. 翻译下列各句。

- 1) 我们学校每周放一次电影。
- 2) 我喜欢 (enjoy) 读狄更斯 (Dickens) 写的小说。
- 3) 我们发现英语是一种非常有用的外国语。
- 4) 如果你不想呆在家里, 咱们去散散步怎么样?

三、语言能力

根据图示填入正确的单词。



Directions to my House

1. From our school, walk along _____ (1) _____ (2) _____ to Central Ave., and turn _____ (3) _____.
2. Walk up Central Ave. 2 blocks, and you will see a bus stop in front of the _____ (4) _____ (5) _____.
3. Take the _____ (6) _____ (7) _____ (8) _____ and get off at _____.