



初级中学课本

英语

第六册



English

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英 语

第 六 册

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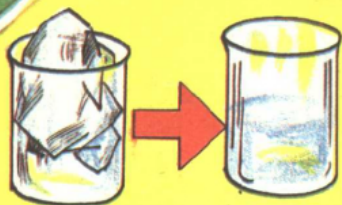
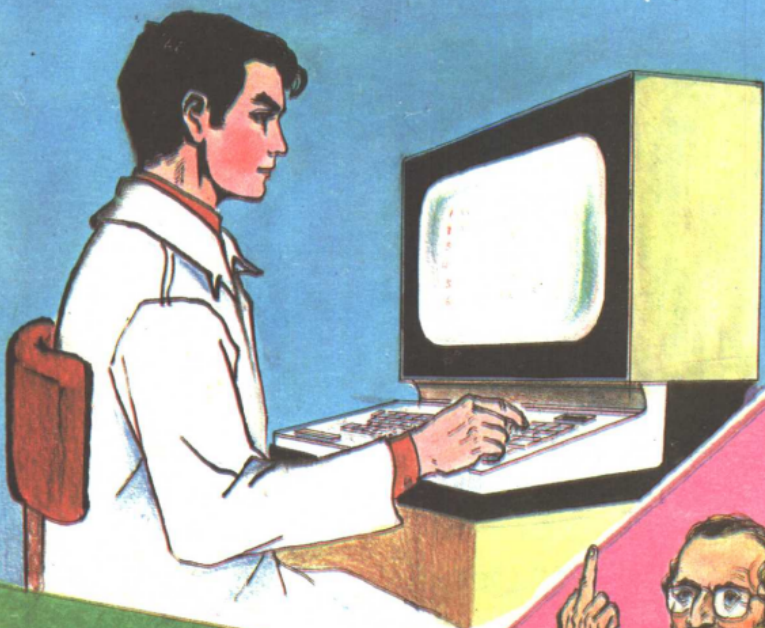
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说 明

初级中学课本英语是以《全日制十年制初中课本(试用本)英语》为基础,参考各地教师在试用期间提出的意见编订而成的。

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LESSON ONE

The First Lesson

DRILLS

I

- (1) Many people speak English.
English is spoken by many people.
- (2) We often use a recorder in our English class.
A recorder is often used in our English class.
- (3) They show slides once a week in their class.
Slides are shown once a week in their class.
- (4) They publish English textbooks in that publishing house.
English textbooks are published in that publishing house.

A: Is this kind of

telephone
bicycle
TV set
recorder

 made in Guangzhou?

B: No, it isn't.

A: Where is it made?

B: It's made in Shanghai.

DIALOGUE

ENGLISH IS WIDELY USED



Ping: Dad, I got a "C" in English again. I tried my best.

Dad: Well, don't give up. English may be

hard, but it's so useful.

Ping: How widely is English used?

Dad: Very widely. English is one of the working languages at international meetings. It's probably the most widely used at those meetings. And do you know most international business letters are written in English?

Ping: Really? Is English understood by people outside England and the United States?

Dad: Yes. I spoke English when I was in Japan. Many people understood me.

Ping: How about other countries?

Dad: Well, I know that in Sweden and France a lot of people understand English.

Ping: Is English the language spoken by the largest number of people in the world?

Dad: No.

Ping: Then Chinese must have the largest number of speakers.

Dad: Right. But Chinese is spoken by few people outside China.

Ping: Dad, did people in China study English

a long time ago?

Dad: Not so very long ago. In China the first English textbooks were published in the late nineteenth century.

Ping: Did many people in China study English at that time?

Dad: No, not many. But by and by, more and more people began to study English. Later, English was required for study in many schools.

Ping: It's required in our school now. But, Dad, English is so hard!

Dad: It is hard, but when you've learned it, you'll find it a bridge to so much knowledge. And you'll find you can enjoy so many more books, if you know English.

Ping: Well, I'll try harder.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

by [bai] *prep.* 被, 由

recorder [ri'kɔ:də] *n.*

录音机

slide *n.* 幻灯片

show slides 放映幻灯片

publish ['pʌblɪʃ] *vt. & vi.*

出版; 发行

vt. 公布; 发表

publishing house 出版社

textbook ['tekstbuk] *n.*

课本, 教科书

bicycle ['baɪsɪkl] *n.*

脚踏车, 自行车(相当于
口语中的 *bike*)

* * *

wide *adj.* 宽阔的; 广泛的

widely *adv.* 广阔地; 广泛
地

give up 放弃

useful ['ju:sfʊl] *adj.*

有用的; 有益的

international

[,ɪntə(:)'næʃənl] *adj.*

国际的, 世界的

probably ['prɒbəbli] *adv.*

很可能, 大概, 或许

business ['biznis] *n.* 事务;

商业, 生意

outside ['aʊt'saɪd] *prep.*

在……外; 向……外

adv. 向外面, 在外面;

向室外, 在室外

unite [ju:'naɪt] *vt. & vi.*

统一; 联合; 团结

united [ju:'naɪtɪd] *adj.*

统一的; 联合的

state *n.* 州; 国家; 政府

the United States 美利坚

合众国, 美国

Japan [dʒə'pæn] *n.* 日本,

日本国

Sweden ['swɪ:dn] *n.* 瑞典

France [frɑ:ns] *n.* 法兰西,

法国

number ['nʌmbə] *n.* 数,

数字; 数量

speaker *n.* 说话者; 讲演者;

操某种语言者

century ['sentʃuri] *n.*

世纪; 百年

by and by 不久以后

more and more 越来越(多)

later *adv.* 以后, 后来

require [rɪ'kwaɪə] *vt.* 需

要; 要求

knowledge ['nɒlɪdʒ] *n.*

知识; 学问

NOTES

1. I got a "C" in English again. 我英语(考试)又得了个"C"。

"C"表示考试成绩,相当于五分制的"三分"。

2. How about other countries? 别的国家情况怎么样?

How about ...? (你以为)……怎么样?又如:

How about this magazine?

How about playing football now?

3. 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?

spoken by the largest number of people in the world 是过去分词短语,作定语,修饰 language。

4. 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。

5. Not so very long ago. = People in China studied English not so very long ago.

6. ... 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。

这个句子中两个 "it" 都指 "English", a bridge 是第二个 "it" 的宾语补足语。

GRAMMAR

被动语态 (The Passive Voice) (I)

1. 主动语态和被动语态

英语动词有两种语态, 即主动语态 (The Active Voice) 和被动语态 (The Passive Voice)。主动语态表示主语是动作的执行者, 被动语态表示主语是动作的承受者。例如:

Many people speak English. (主动语态)

English *is spoken* by many people. (被动语态)

2. 被动语态的构成

被动语态由“助动词 be + 及物动词的过去分词”构成。助动词 be 有人称、数和时态的变化, 其变化规则与 be 作为连系动词时完全一样。现将动词 ask 的一般现在时被动语态的肯定式、否定式及疑问式列表如下:

肯定式	否定式	疑问式
I am You are He } is asked ... She } We } You are They }	I am You are He } is not asked ... She } We } You are They }	Am I Are you Is { he asked ...? { she Are { we { you they

3. 被动语态的用法

被动语态常用于下列情况:

- 1) 当我们不知道谁是动作的执行者, 或者没有必要指出谁是动作的执行者时。例如:

a) Letters **are collected** from this post-box at 7:30 every morning. (主要说明每天早晨七点半钟开邮筒收集信件, 至于是谁来收集信件, 没有必要说明。)

b) Colour TVs **are sold** in that shop. (主要说明彩色电视机在那个商店出售, 至于由谁售货, 没有必要说明。)

- 2) 需要强调动作的承受者而不是执行者时。例如:

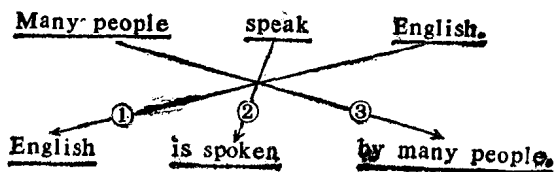
a) This kind of bike **is not made** in our factory.

b) Football **is played** in most middle schools.

4. 主动语态变为被动语态的方法

把主动结构改为被动结构时, 要作如下变动:

- 1) 主动结构的宾语变为被动结构的主语;
- 2) 主动结构的谓语动词由主动语态变为被动语态;
- 3) 主动结构的主语变为介词 by 的宾语, 组成介词短语, 放在被动结构中谓语动词之后。在动作的执行者无须说明或不必强调时, by 短语可以省略。例如:



- b) We often use a recorder in our English class. → A recorder **is** often **used** (by us) in our English class.

EXERCISES

1. Pronounce these letters, sounds and words:

- 1) are [ɛə] *care dare hare careful*
 air [ɛə] *chair unfair repair*
- 2) ere $\begin{cases} [iə] & \text{here} \\ [ɛə] & \text{there where} \end{cases}$
- ear $\begin{cases} [iə] & \text{dear fear hear near} \\ [ɜ:] & \text{earth early learn search} \end{cases}$
- 3) ire ['aɪə] *tired fire hire require*
 igh [ai] *high fight night bright*
 ind [aɪnd] *find kind mind behind*

2. For each word or phrase in Column I find a word or phrase of similar meaning in Column II:

I	II
give up	learning
century	before long; soon
by and by	100 years
knowledge	almost (but not quite)
	certainly
require	stop trying to do something
probably	need (<i>vt.</i>)