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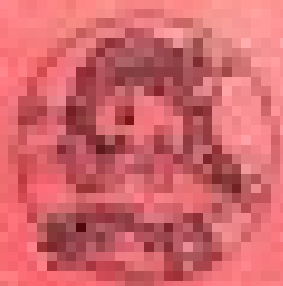
English



英语

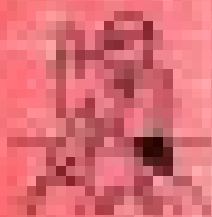
第六册

人民教育出版社



英語 大英

第六冊



English



一九五五年出版

上海人民教育出版社

全日制十年制学校初中课本

(试 用 本)

英 语

第 六 册

中小学通用教材英语编写组编

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人民教育出版社出版

北 京 出 版 社 重 印

北京市新华书店发行

北 京 印 刷 二 厂 印 刷

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1980年2月第1版 1981年1月第1次印刷

书号K7012·0193 定价 0.28 元



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Lesson Thirteen

Drills

1

- (1) We teach English in our school.
English *is taught* in our school.
- (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 physics class.
Slides *are shown* once a week in their physics class.
- (4) They make colour TVs in that factory.
Colour TVs *are made* in that factory.

2

A: Is this kind of

telephone
bicycle
TV
recorder

 made in Guangzhou?

B: No, it isn't.

A: Where is it made?

B: It's made in Shanghai.

Text

At Home in the Future

A medical examination without a doctor or nurse in the room? Doing shopping at home? Borrowing books from the library without leaving your home?

These ideas may seem strange to you. But scientists are working hard to turn them into realities.

Let us suppose we can visit a home in the twenty-first century. We will visit a boy named Charlie Green. He is not feeling well this morning. His mother, Mrs Green, wants the doctor to see him. That is, she wants the doctor to listen to him. She brings a set of wires to Charlie's room. These wires are called sensors. She places one sensor in his mouth and one on his chest. She puts another one around his wrist and one on his forehead. Then she plugs the sensors into a wall outlet. She says the code "TCP". This means

"telephone call placed." A little light flashes on the wall. The Greens' wireless telephone is ready for a call.

Mrs Green says "2478", the doctor's telephone number. From a speaker on the wall comes the doctor's voice, "Good morning."

"Good morning, Dr Scott," answers Mrs Green. "Charlie isn't feeling well this morning. I've put the sensors on him. I wonder if you can examine him now."

"Sure. Well, he doesn't have a fever. And his pulse is fine. Now, breathe deeply, Charlie."

Charlie does so.

"Just a cold," says the doctor. "Better stay inside today, Charlie. And take it easy."

"Thank you, Doctor," says Mrs Green. "TCO (telephone call over)." The light on the wall turns off.

* * *

Charlie's birthday is coming. Mrs Green wants to buy him a bicycle. She gets Potter's Bicycle Shop on the visionphone for Charlie to choose one from the different models.

"May I help you?" a voice says over the visionphone.

Charlie answers, "I'd like to see your ten-speed bicycles."

In the next few minutes, pictures of many models of the bicycles are flashed on the screen. The price of each model is also shown.

Then the voice asks, "Are you interested in any of these models?"

"Yes, I'm interested in model 6."

"Do you wish to place an order now?" asks the voice.

"Not just yet," answers Mrs Green. "My son's birthday is in two weeks' time. Thank you. TCO."

The visionphone shuts off.

Such would be our home in the future.

New Words and Expressions

recorder [ri'kɔ:də] *n.*

录音机

telephone ['telifəʊn] *n.*

电话机, 电话

bicycle ['baɪsɪkl] *n.*

自行车

* * *
future ['fju:tʃə] *n.* 将来,

未来

in the future 将来, 今后

medical ['medɪkəl] *adj.*

医学的, 医疗的

examination [ig,zæmi'neiʃən]

n. 检查; 考试

medical examination

体格检查

shopping ['ʃɒpɪŋ] *n.*

买东西

do shopping 买东西

seem *link v.* 似乎, 好象

strange [streɪndʒ] *adj.*

不可思议的, 奇怪的; 陌生的

turn... into... 把……变

成……

reality [ri(:)'æliiti] *n.*

现实; 实际存在的事物

suppose [sə'pəʊz] *vt.* 假定,

猜想

century ['sentʃuri] *n.*

世纪, 百年

a set of 一套……

sensor ['sensə] *n.* 传感器; 灵

敏元件

place *vt.* 安放, 放置; 发出

(订单)

wrist *n.* 手腕

forehead ['fɒrɪd] *n.* 前额

plug *vt.* 接上插头通电; 以塞

子塞住 *n.* 插头, 塞子

outlet ['aut-let] *n.*

电源插座

code *n.* 代号, 电码

light *n.* 灯

flash *vi.* (火焰等) 一闪, 闪亮

wireless ['waiələs] *adj.*

无线的, 无线电的

wireless telephone

无线电话

number ['nʌmbə] *n.* 号码;

数, 数目

speaker ['spi:kə] *n.* 扬声器;

说话者

examine [ig'zæmin] *vt.*

检查; 诊察

pulse [pʌls] *n.* 脉搏

deeply ['di:pli] *adv.*

深深地

turn off 关 (电源, 电灯等)

birthday ['bɜ:θdeɪ] *n.* 生日

visionphone ['vɪʒənfeʊn]

n. 电视电话

screen *n.* 幕, 屏

price *n.* 价格, 价钱; 代价

order *n.* 定货, 定单

place an order 定购

shut off 关掉 (电源等); 切断

Notes

1. A medical examination without a doctor or nurse in the room? Doing shopping at home? Borrowing books from the library without leaving your home? 大夫或者护士不在跟前，能够检查体格吗？在家里能够买到东西吗？不出家门，能够从图书馆借到书吗？
2. She says the code "TCP". This means "telephone call placed." 她说代号 "TCP"。TCP 的意思是“电话接上了”。
3. Dr Scott 斯科特医生
Dr 是 Doctor 的缩写形式，仍读作 ['dɒktə]，作“博士”、“医生”讲，在本课的意思是“医生”。
4. "Sure. Well, he doesn't have a fever. ..." “当然可以。嗯，他没有发烧。……”
sure(美语) = certainly, 用于口语中。
5. "Better stay inside today, Charlie. And take it easy."
“查理，你今天最好呆在家里。别着急。”
Better stay inside today, Charlie. = You'd better stay inside today, Charlie.
take it easy 别着急(或：别紧张)
6. She gets Potter's Bicycle Shop on the visionphone for Charlie to choose one from the different models. 她便和波特自行车商店通电视电话，让查理从各种型号的自行车中挑选一辆。
7. "I'd like to see your ten-speed bicycles." “我想看看你们的十速自行车。”

8. "Not just yet," answers Mrs Green. "My son's birthday is in two weeks' time. Thank you. TCO." "现在还不买," 格林夫人回答说。"我儿子的生日还有两个星期呢。谢谢你。TCO。"
9. Such would be our home in the future. 我们未来的家庭可能是这个样子的。

Grammar

被动语态 (一)

The Passive Voice (I)

I. 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:

We teach English in our school. (主动语态)

English is taught in our school. (被动语态)

II. 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 She } We } You } are They }	I am You are He } is She } We } You } are They }	Am I Are you Is { he { she { we Are { you { they
asked....	not asked....	asked...?

III. 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:

The street lights *are usually turned on* at 7:30 in the evening in summer.

Colour TVs *are not made* in that factory.

2. 当我们需要强调动作的承受者时。例如:

This kind of bicycle *is not sold* in our shop.

Table tennis *is played* all over China.

Exercises

1. Read the following words, paying attention to

- 1) the [ʃ] sound:

sh [ʃ] shake, shan't, shame, sharp, sheet, ship,
shirt, shy, shoot, shout, short, should,
shopping, shown, shut
fish, wish, flash, English, British

2) the [s] clusters:

sp [sp] spell, special, spend, spirit, speak, speed,
spoil, sport

sk [sk] skate, skin, sky

sc [sk] scare, Scott

2. Make the following sentences interrogative, then negative:

Model: Recorders are used in English classes in this school. →

Are recorders used in English classes in this school?

Recorders are not used in English classes in this school.

- 1) These wires are called sensors.
 - 2) This kind of tractor is made in Tianjin.
 - 3) Volleyballs are sold in that shop.
 - 4) The children are given a medical examination once a year.
 - 5) The time-table is usually put up beside the blackboard.
3. Fill in each of the blanks with the verb given in the passive voice:
- 1) Our classroom ____ (clean) every day.
 - 2) Rice ____ (grow) in many countries in Asia.
 - 3) The Great Wall ____ (know) all over the world.
 - 4) Our League meeting ____ (hold) every Saturday afternoon.

5) Such exercises — often — (do) in class.

4. Read out the following short dialogues, and then put them into Chinese:

1) A: Where are you off to?

B: To the
museum.
cinema.
bookstore.

A: It looks like
rain. You'd better

take a bus.
take your raincoat with
you.
go there after the rain.

B: Yes, I think I'd better. Thank you.

2) A: May I help you?
Can I help you?
What can I do for you?

B: I'd like to
see the yellow shirt.
borrow a copy of
The Arabian Nights.
buy a ball-pen of this kind.

A: Here you are.

B: Thank you.

5. Answer the question "What were you doing yesterday afternoon?" using the words given:

Model: What were you doing yesterday afternoon?

(do shopping, in town) →

We were doing shopping in town.

- 1) do my (our) lessons, at school
 - 2) do Chinese exercises, in the classroom
 - 3) do some reading, in the reading-room
 - 4) do some sewing, at home
 - 5) do some washing, at my aunt's
6. Put the following into Chinese and tell what part of speech each of the italicized words is:
- 1) He has been to many *places*.
 - 2) The English teacher usually *places* the recorder on the teacher's desk.
 - 3) If you want to buy this kind of sewing machine, you should *place* an order right now.
 - 4) Will you come to my *place* this evening?
 - 5) The guard *ordered* Nathan Hale to take off his boots.
 - 6) Mrs Green didn't place an *order* for a bicycle right then.
 - 7) We believe that women astronauts will *visit* the moon some day.
 - 8) Mr Brown came to China for a *visit* last year.
 - 9) Remember to turn off the *light* when you leave the room.