初中英语第六册 疑难分析与练习

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江苏教育出版社

# 初中英语第六册

# 疑难分析与练习

主 编 徐 鹏 蒋舜德 编 写 者 林纪诚 黄惠芳 陈孝明

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# 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、以及初级中学英语课本第五、六册,我们特编写了一套"中学课本疑难分析与练习"丛书,由江苏教育出版社分册出版。本书为初中英语第六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义词、近义词加以辨析,提供必要的例句、例语,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"包括课文、注释和练习中出现的短语英译汉、针对补充注释中的语言难点设计的选择填空、汉译英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,吸收了有丰富教学经验的大、中学英语教师的宝贵意见,在此我们深表谢意。

由于我们水平有限, 书中有不妥之处, 欢迎批评指正。

编者

1985年 4 月

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## **LESSON ONE**

#### ENGLISH IS WIDELY USED

#### Additional Notes on the Text

1. They show slides once a week in their class. 他们 班每周放映一次幻灯片。

这一句和 slides are shown once a week in their class 一句意思相同,只是语态不同:前一句是主动语态,后一句是被动语态。

2.It's made in Shanghai. 它是上海产的。

当 be made in…表达"由……地方生产(制造)的"意思时,一般用现在时。这里的介词 in 不能用by代替,并且 in 的后面通常跟指地点的名词作宾语。又如:

This car is made in Nanjing.

这辆汽车是南京造的。

His watch is made in Switzerland.

他的表是瑞士产的。

3.Dad, I got a "C" in English again. 爸爸, 我英语考试又得了个"C"。

句中 Dad 是对父亲的非正式的称呼, 正式的称呼是father。

句中的"C"是考试成绩的一个等级,相当于五级分制的"三分"。类似的还有A(相当于五分)、B(相当于四分)等。4.Well. don't give up. 嗯,不要气馁。

短语动词 give up 在此处作"承认对……无能为力; 承

认失败,承认干不了某事"解。例如:

He couldn't answer the question and so gave it up. 他回答不出那个问题,只好作罢了。

Oh, I give up!

哦,我认输啦!

They failed many times, but did not give up. 他们失败了许多次,但并不罢休。

5. English is one of the working languages at international meetings. 英语是国际会议的工作语言之一。

working language 是由动名词 working 和名词 language 组成的动名词词组,意思是"工作语言"。类似此类结构的词组还有:

publishing house 出版社

dining-room

餐厅

living-room

起層室

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

句中 how about 等于 what about,用来询问情况。此外, how about或what about 还常用来征求对方意见。例如:

How about a cup of coffee? 喝杯咖啡怎么样?

What about an English song?

唱一首英语歌怎么样?

How about seeing a film?

看一场电影好吗?

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?

句中 spoken by the largest number of people in the world 是过去分词短语,作定语修饰 the language。注意,不要把这一句与被动语态句的疑问形式混淆起来。试比较:

Is Chinese spoken by few people outside China? (被动语态的疑问形式)

汉语是不是在国外说的人不多?

Is Chinese the language spoken by few people outside China?(过去分词短语作定语)

汉语是不是在国外说得不多的一种语言?

8. Then Chinese must have the largest number of speakers. 那么,说汉语的人一定是最多的了。

句中副词 then 作"那么"解,常用于句首或句末。又如:

Then why did you do it?

那么, 你为什么干这件事呢?

What shall we do, then?

那么,我们该怎么办呢?

句中 must 表示推定,作"一定, 谅必"解。又如:

You must be from Beijing,

你肯定是北京人。

Suzhou must have a lot of visitors.

到苏州的游客一定很多。

9. But by and by, more and more people began to study English. 但是不久以后, 越来越多的人开始学习英语了。

句中 by and by 这个固定词组作状语, 意思是 "不久以后"。又如:

He'll come back by and by.

他不久就会回来。

By and by, you'll come to like this place. 不久你就会喜欢这个地方。

句中more and more 也是固定词组,后跟名词时,表示数量的增加,意思是"越来越(多)"。又如:

Chinese is having more and more speakers outside China.

国外说汉语的人越来越多了。

More and more changes are taking place in the countryside.

农村正在发生越来越多的变化。

10...., you'll find it a bridge to so much knowledge. 你就会发现它是通向非常丰富的知识的桥梁。

句中代词 it 指 English, a bridge to so much know-ledge 是宾语 it 的补足语,介词短语to so much knowledge 作定语,修饰 bridge。

11. And you'll find you can enjoy so many more books,… 而且, 你会发现你能欣赏更多的书籍……

连词 and 位于句首时,可以承上启下,作"而且"解。又如: And do you know most international business letters are written in English?

而且,大多数国际商业信件都是用英文写的,你知道吗? 注意 so many more books 中的 more 的位置比较特殊,当它和 many, much, a few, a little 等连用时,只能放在这些词或词组的后面。例如:

There are many more students in their school. 他们学校的学生更多。 He drank much more water. 他喝的水更多。

A few more people came to the party.

还有几个人参加了晚会。

I want a little more.

我想多要一点。

#### Additional Exercises

1. Put the following into Chinese:

1) show slides 2) once a week

3) publish books 4) a publishing house

5) à TV set 6) made in Shanghai

7 ) try one's best 8 ) give up

9) working language 10) an international meeting

11) business letters 12) early in the nineteenth

century

13) at that time 14) by and by

15) more and more 16) try harder

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

hard get happiness from England soon

the United States not many

few America

by and by Britain

enjoy difficult

|    | Japanese the language                   | of France       |  |  |  |  |
|----|---|-----------------|--|--|--|--|
|    | French the language                     | of Japan        |  |  |  |  |
| 3. | Put "True" or "False" in the bracke     | ets after each  |  |  |  |  |
|    | sentence:                               |                 |  |  |  |  |
|    | 1)A lot of people speak English.(       | ·· <b>)</b>     |  |  |  |  |
|    | 2) English is hard, so it is not usefu  | 1,(             |  |  |  |  |
|    | 3) English is widely used in the world  | ld.( )          |  |  |  |  |
|    | 4) People in France only understand     | French.()       |  |  |  |  |
|    | 5) People in most countries speak Ch    | inese.( )       |  |  |  |  |
|    | 6) Many people began to study Englis    | sh early in the |  |  |  |  |
|    | nineteenth century.( )                  |                 |  |  |  |  |
|    | 7) English can help us to learn mu      | ich knowledge.  |  |  |  |  |
|    | ( )                                     |                 |  |  |  |  |
|    | 8) Chinese is more widely used in t     | he world than   |  |  |  |  |
|    | English.()                              |                 |  |  |  |  |
| 1. | 4. Fill in the blanks with words from t | he text:        |  |  |  |  |
|    | 1) Bicycles are often used cities.      |                 |  |  |  |  |
|    | 2) She goes to the cinema once          | week.           |  |  |  |  |
|    | 3)This radio is madeShangh              | ai. 🖙 :         |  |  |  |  |
|    | 4)Bob tried best, and got an again.     | "A" in English  |  |  |  |  |
|    | 5)You should giveyour silly             | idea            |  |  |  |  |
|    | 6)English is also used internat         |                 |  |  |  |  |
|    | 7)Do people England and the             |                 |  |  |  |  |
|    | also understand English?                |                 |  |  |  |  |
|    | 8)Howa cup of coffee?                   |                 |  |  |  |  |
|    | 9) Chinese is the language by           | the largest     |  |  |  |  |
|    |   |                 |  |  |  |  |

| of apostrone                 |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| of speakers.                 |  |
| 10) The book was published   | early the twentieth  |
| century.                     |  |
| 6. Choose the best answer fo | r each blank:  |
| 1) The teacher teaches us    | an English song  |
| A) every week once           | B)once a week  |
| C)once of a week             | D)a week once  |
| 2) That kind of recorder     | Shanghai.  |
| A) is made from              | B) is made by  |
| C) was made in               | D) is made in  |
| 3)English is used            | in the world.  |
| A) widely                    | B)very wide  |
| C)so wide                    | D)many   |
| 4)His letter is written      | English,   |
| A) with                      | B)of   |
| C)in                         | D)on   |
| 5) When we arrived at a      | restaurant, John sain to   |
| me, "How about a glass       | and the second s |
| A)He asked me if I w         | rould like to have a glass   |
| of beer.                     | ·  |
| B)He told me to drin         | k a glass of beer instead.   |
| C)He liked beer more         |  |
| D)He knew that I like        |  |
| 6)students watche            |  |
| A) More many                 |  |

C) Many more D) Another many
6. Change the following sentences into the passive voice:

| 1) My mother cooked the dinner.                  |
|--|
| 2) Many people use bicycles.                     |
| 3) Many people outside England also understand   |
| English.   |
| 4) Few people outside China speak Chinese.       |
| 5) Many schools required English for study.      |
| 6) They published the book in 1984.              |
| 7. Put the word in brackets in the correct form: |
| 1) Now many families have a(record).             |
| 2) This kind of book is published in that        |
| (publish) house.                                 |
| 3)English is a (work) language at interna-       |
| tional meetings.                                 |
| 4)(Russia) is very hard, but(Eng-                |
| land) is easier.                                 |
| 5 ) Chinese has the largest number of (speak).   |
| 6) Henry has a lot of (know) about the his-      |
| tory of China.                                   |
| 7) Bicycles are (wide) used in cities.           |
| 8) We all think that English is very(use).       |
| 9) He read his exercises (care) and found        |
| two spelling mistakes.                           |
| 10) If it's(sun) tomorrow, we may go fishing.    |
| 8. Complete the following sentences:             |
| 1)Do you know                                    |
| (英语使用多广泛)?                                       |
| 2)The bicycle(天津产的).                             |
|  |

| 3)English is   |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| (很多人说的语言).   |  |  |  |  |
| 4)Don't(灰心),and try harder.                            |  |  |  |  |
| 5)I hope there will be(更多的书)in our                     |  |  |  |  |
| library.   |  |  |  |  |
| 9. Put the following sentences into English:           |  |  |  |  |
| 1)这种书书店里常有出售。(用被动语态)                                   |  |  |  |  |
| 2)不久以后他开始学习汉语。(by and by)                              |  |  |  |  |
| 3)现在美国越来越多的人开始学习汉语。(more and more)                     |  |  |  |  |
| 4)我们学校不教俄语。(用被动语态)                                     |  |  |  |  |
| 5)我们的教室每天打扫一次。(once a day,用被动语态)                       |  |  |  |  |
| 6)他肯定有四十多岁了。(must)                                     |  |  |  |  |
| 7)小李的书包是上海制造的,而我的是江苏制造的。                               |  |  |  |  |
| (be made in)   |  |  |  |  |
| 8)我们希望能放映更多的幻灯片。                                       |  |  |  |  |
| (show slides, more)                                    |  |  |  |  |
| 10. Fill in the blanks according to the text:          |  |  |  |  |
| English mayhard, but it's very                         |  |  |  |  |
| It is very used. Several languages are                 |  |  |  |  |
| at international meetings, and English is one          |  |  |  |  |
| of them. It's the most widely used                     |  |  |  |  |
| those meetings. Besides, most international            |  |  |  |  |
| letters are written English.                           |  |  |  |  |
| English isby many people in the world.                 |  |  |  |  |
| Even people England and United                         |  |  |  |  |
| States understand it. But it does not have the largest |  |  |  |  |
| of speakers. Chinese is by the                         |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

| number of speakers,       | few people    | China                |
|---------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| speak .                   |               |                      |
| in the ninet              | eenth,        | only very few        |
| people studied English,   | but now       | and                  |
| people in China have be   | gun to        | English. This        |
| is because English is a b | ridge s       | o much know-         |
| ledge. If you have        | it, you car   | i enjoy ma <b>ny</b> |
| books.                    |               |                      |
| 1. Read the following     | passage caref | ully and then        |

## Not for Jazz

do the exercises below:

We have an old musical instrument. It is called a clavichord. It was made in Germany in 1681. Our clavichord is kept in the living-room. It has belonged to our family for a long time. The instrument was bought by my grandfather many years ago. Recently it was damaged by a visitor. She tried to play jazz on it! She struck the keys too hard and two of the strings were broken. My father was shocked. Now we are not allowed to touch it. It is being repaired by a friend of my father's.

jazz[d3æz] 爵士音乐 musical instrument 乐器 clavichord ['klæriko:d] n. 击弦古钢琴 damage['dæmid3] vt. 损坏 key [ki:] n.(钢琴等的)键 string [string] n. 弦 shock [fok] vt. 使震惊

| (1) Choose the best answer for each blank:         |
|--|
| 1) The old musical instrument                      |
| A) has been in the family for a long time          |
| B) was bought recently                             |
| C) was sold recently                               |
| D) was repaired recently                           |
| 2) How did the visitor damage the clavichord?      |
| A) She played jazz on it.                          |
| B) She played it.                                  |
| C) She cut the strings.                            |
| D) She hit the keys too hard.                      |
| 3) What's the musical instrument?                  |
| A)told B)said C)called D)spoken                    |
| (2) Change the following sentences into the passiv |
| voice:   |
| 1) We keep the clavichord in the living-room.      |
| The clavichord                                     |
| 2) My grandfather bought it many years ago.        |
| It   |
| 3) A visitor damaged it recently.                  |
| Recently it  |
| 4) The visitor broke two of the strings.           |
| Two of the strings                                 |
| 5) My father does not allow us to touch it.        |
| We   |

# LESSON TWO

#### JOE HILL

#### Additional Notes on the Textern at 12

1.The pianist gave the pupils some advice. 这位钢琴 家给学生们提了一些忠告。

advice 在作"劝告, 忠告"解时, 是不可数名词, 因此不能说 some advices。说"一个劝告", 英语是 a piece (或 a word) of advice。例如:

The teacher gave me a piece of advice, 老师向我提出了一个劝告。

He has never given anyone a word of advice.

give sb. advice 的意思是"向某人提出忠告"。

他从来没向别人提出过忠告。

2. You may know the song about Joe Hill. 你也许知道 有关乔・希尔的歌曲吧。

句中 the song about Joe Hill 的意思是"有关乔·希尔的歌曲"。about Joe Hill 作定语,修饰 the song,这里介词 about 作"关于"解。又如:

He is reading the text about Salt Lake City. 他正在读关于盐湖城的课文。

Li Ping has just bought a book about Lu Xun. 李平刚刚买了一本关于鲁迅的书。

We asked a lot of questions about the text, 我们问了很多有关课文的问题。

3. When he was in his twenties he went to the United