

图书基本信息

书名：<<新编许国璋英语自学手册（1-2册）>>

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内容概要

《自学手册》分以下三个部分：习题答案(ANSWERS TO EXERCISES)；自测试题(SELF-HELP TEST PAPERS)及答案；听写段落(PASSAGES FOR DICTATION)；习题答案包括了新编许国璋英语第一、二册书中的全部练习及标准答案。

习题部分完全按照原书的格式排印。

答案部分以黑斜字体排印，清楚易查。

没有课本的读者可单独使用本手册做练习，方便实用。

需要说明的是，一部分习题，特别是中译英翻译练习，正确答案可能不止一个，由于篇幅所限，也考虑到读者目前的实际水平，我们仅提供一个我们认为较好的答案，供老师和读者参考。

自测试题《自学手册》共有自测试卷32篇，每课一篇。

共收入语法词汇练习约1500题；完形填空练习32篇；阅读理解练习32篇。

每篇自测试卷包括以下几项内容：A.SPELLING CHECK B.COMPLETE SENTENCES C.SELECT THE BEST CHOICE FOR EACH SENTENCE D.FILL IN WITH THE BEST CHOICE E.READING COMPREHENSION A、B两项是依据课文内容设计的，以测试课文中词汇掌握情况为目的。

由于每课出现的生词数量有限，在A、B两项的题目中有词汇重复出现的情况，要求做卷人实事求是，不得在做完SPELLING CHECK之后又进行更改。

C项是包含语法句型和词汇练习的多项选择题。

每卷35道题，全书按难易程度编排，由初级逐步过度到中级。

D项是填空练习，主要是短文和对话，而不是单句。

本项侧重对短文内容的理解，也包含一定的语法和词汇知识的测试。

E项是阅读理解练习。

本书所收入的32篇短文题材内容各异，按难易程度编排。

测试题主要针对短文内容的理解，也包括对短文中个别词句的理解。

自测试题标准答案附在书末，读者可自行查对。

听写段落 本书共收入听写段落52篇，多数是编者在多年的实际教学中收集和使用的。

内容广泛，难易适中。

本书收入听写段落，主要供教师课堂选择使用。

自学读者可用作辅助读物。

在听写段落部分之前，编者根据自身的教学经验写了《怎样听写》一文，供教师们参考。

作者简介

许国璋（1915~1994），浙江海宁人。
先后任教于上海交通大学、复旦大学等校。
1947年赴英留学，攻读十七、十八世纪英国文学。
1949年回国并任教于北京外国语学校，历任外国语言研究所所长、《外语教学与研究》主编等职务。
为语言学研究做出了独特的富有开创性的贡献，在外国文学、翻译以及鲁迅研究等学术领域也多有建树。

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章节摘录

Translate into English , using a preposition+gerund . 1 . 她很喜欢(keen on)收集各国的邮票。
 She is keen on collecting stamps of various countries . 人们赞扬他从冰河中救出了落水儿童。
 He was praised for rescuing the child from the frozen river . 他因说话粗野(say something rude)而受到父母的批评。
 He was criticised by his parents for saying something rude . 学生们从听讲座中受益(benefit from)不少。
 The students have benefited a great deal from attending the lectures . 毒贩子(drug-dealers)一到机场就被逮捕了。
 On arriving at the airport , the drug-dealers were arrested . 珍妮一出车站就受到老朋友们的迎接。
 On stepping out of the station , Jenny was met by her old friends . Fill in, using the present continuous tense as a future form. (注意使用正确的疑问句句型结构。
 下同。
) 1. Im meeting her at the station tomorrow. (meet) 2. Im taking my sister to the ballet tonight. (take)
 3. —How are you going to the airport tomorrow morning? (go) —Im going by car. My husband is driving me there. (go / drive) 4. Are you giving him something for his birthday? (give) —Yes, Im giving him a dictionary. (give) 5. Are you doing anything tonight? (do) —Yes, Im going to my computer class. (go)
 Fill in with the simple future form. 1. Youll be able to drive after another five lessons. (be) 2. Ill remember this day all my life. (remember) 3. I wonder how many of us still will be here next year. (be) 4. Hell be offended if you dont invite him. (be offended) 5. — What will your father say when he hears about this accident? (say) He will not say much but he will not lend me the car again. (say / not lend) Fill in with will or be going to: 1. — Will you open the door for me, please? (open) — Yes, certainly. 2. "Will you read the passage aloud, please?" said the teacher. (read) 3. —Will you put my car away for me, please? (put) —Yes, certainly. 4. m Will you have another cup of coffee? (have) —No, thank you. 5. Will you drive please? I dont like driving at night. (drive) 6. Are you going to paint the whole room by yourself? It will take ages. (paint) 7. Are you going to walk there in this rain? Youll get awfully wet. (walk) 8. What are those notes for? Are you going to give a lecture? (give) Match the language and the countries, using the passive voice. EXAMPLE: English is spoken in Britain and Australia. French is spoken in France, Belgium, Switzerland and Canada. Spanish is spoken in Spain and most Latin American countries such as Mexico and Chile. Italian is spoken by the people of Italy and Switzerland. German is spoken in Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Belgium. English is spoken in England and the United States and also some other countries such as Canada, Australia etc. Brazil is a Latin American country where Portuguese is spoken. Match the parts: 1. Petrol prices... b a. ... was told to stay inside their homes. 2. This jacket ... e b. ... have been raised. 3. Five people .. f c. ... has been disconnected. 4. The telephone ... c d. ... will be sent to candidates. 5. It appears the phone bill... h e. ... was made in Hong Kong. 6. Further information ... d f. ... were killed in the crash. 7. Smoking ... g g. ... is not permitted in public places. 8. The old town library ... i h. ... has been paid. 9. Before the storm everyone ... a i. ... is now being rebuilt. Fill in with the correct passive form of the verb. 1. Application forms should be returned by mid-October. (return) 2. Further information may be obtained from the reception desk. (obtain) 3. You would be expected to take part in some sports. (expect) 4. Interviews will be held in early January. (hold) 5. Names of two referees should be given. (give) 6. Applications should be made on this form only. (make) 7. Teachers might be offered accommodation in college. (offer)
 Choose who, which, that, or whom for the sentences. 1 A person who has a lively personality generally makes a good teacher. 2 This is the best school that I know about in this part of the country. 3 The teacher whom I felt most thankful for in my school days was my tutor. 4 Anyone who saw a child

struck down without offering help was a coward. 5 The boys who won the match had been trained for years.

6 The friend with whom I was travelling in Europe spoke both French and Spanish. 7. The carpet that I am standing on is from Iraq. 8. The bike which/that I borrowed from John had a flat tire on the road. 9.

This is the picture which/that I happened to find in a second-hand shop. 10. The room, which was both dark and filthy, had never been slept in.

Look at the above sentences again and indicate in which sentences the relative pronoun can be omitted. In sentences 2、3、7、8 and 9 the relative pronoun can be omitted.

Join the sentences, making the first sentence a relative clause with who, that or which as the subject of the clause. EXAMPLE: The train leaves at 5. / You're too late to catch the train that leaves at 5. 1. Some

things were stolen. / Have you got back the things which /that were stolen. 2. A woman answered the phone. / The woman who answered the phone asked me to call back later. 3. A book was left behind on the desk. /

The book which /that was left behind on the desk belongs to John. 4. Some people live in glass houses. /

People who live in glass houses should not throw stones. 5. Some students want to succeed. / Students who want to succeed must do their assignments. 6. Some people work all the time. / People who work all the time

don't have time to enjoy life. 7. Some cars use a lot of gas. / It is not at all cheap to ride cars which /that use a lot of gas. 8. Some dogs are specially trained. / Dogs which /that are specially trained are used to help blind people.

9. Some books are borrowed from the library. / We must not write in the books which/that are borrowed from the library. 10. A girl sang the song. / She is the girl who sang the song.

编辑推荐

《新编许国璋英语自学手册(1-2册)》是使用新编许国璋英语第一、二册的老师和自学读者的辅助教材和参考书。

《新编许国璋英语自学手册(1-2册)》也可独立使用，做为语法、词汇和阅读理解的练习册，和自我水平测试的试题集。

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