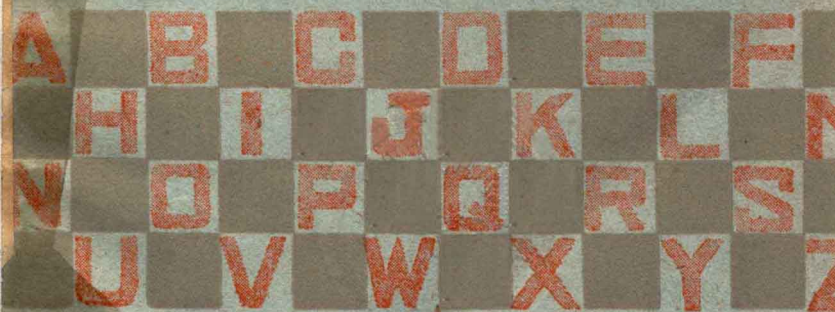


江苏省五年制小学試用課本

英 语

ENGLISH

第 四 册



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LESSON ONE

Text

Our Future

One day, Chang Ming, Liu Chen and I got together. We talked about our future.

Chang Ming spoke first: "When I grow up, I shall be a steel worker. I shall



produce many tons of steel. Then we can make more machines."

Liu Chen said next: "I want to be a peasant. I shall drive a tractor in the fields, and produce more cotton



and grain for the people.”

At last I said: “I want to be a soldier. I shall defend our motherland. Then our people can live in peace and happiness.”



New Words

got together [got tə'geðə]

(got 是 to get
的过去式) 在一起

to talk about

[tə:k ə'baʊt] (动) 談到

spoke [spəʊk] (动) 說, 講

(to speak 的过去式)

ton [tʌn]

(名) 吨

drive [draiv]

(动) 駕駛

then [ðen]

(副) 于是

happiness ['hæpinis]

(名) 幸福

Grammar

一般疑問句

1. Are you a pupil?
2. Have you a pen?
3. Do you like sports?
4. Can you speak English?

在問一个情况是不是事实，并要求对方用“是”(yes) 或“不是”(no) 来回答时，通常用一般疑問句。上面四句都是一般疑問句。

含有“to be”和“to have”的敘述句在变为問句时，只要將“to be”和“to have”移到主語的前面。如 1, 2 例句。

一般疑問句的詞序是：

Have (或 to be) + 主語 + 其他成分?

一般疑問句的答語是：

Yes, I\am. 或 \No, I\am not.

Yes, he\is. 或 \No, he\is not.

Yes, I\have. 或 \No, I\have not.

Yes, he\has. 或 \No, he\has not.

含有行为動詞的句子在变为問句时，要在主語前面加上助動詞“do”。如例句 3。詞序是：

Do (第三人称单数用“does”) + 主語 + 動詞原形 + (宾語)?

这种問句的答語是：

\Yes, I\do. 或 \No, I\don't.

\Yes, he\does. 或 \No, he\doesn't.

Exercises

A. 語音練習

[w]

we

when

one

world

[v]

visit

very

five

drive

[f]

first

flower

future

fifth

B. 課文練習

1. 回答下列問題：

- 1) What did you talk about one day?
- 2) What did Li Ming say?
- 3) What did Liu Chen say?
- 4) What do you want to be in the future?

2. 將下列句子譯成英語：

- 1) “你們在談些什麼？”
- 2) “我們在談我們的未來。”
- 3) “你能駕駛拖拉機嗎？”

“我不能，我還是個小孩。當我長大時，我要
成為一個拖拉機手。”

3. 熟讀課文第二、三段。

C. 語法練習

1. 把下列句子改成一般疑問句：

- 1) You are a pupil.
- 2) I have a beautiful picture.
- 3) He works hard.

2. 將下列句子譯成英語:

- 1) 她工作努力嗎?
- 2) 李同志是不是你們的教師?
- 3) 你有紅鉛筆嗎?

LESSON TWO

Text

A Visit to a Locomotive Plant

On a warm morning in April, we visited a locomotive plant.

There were many big locomotives in the plant. We looked at them with interest. Each locomotive had a large body and many wheels.

An old worker told us proudly: "Before liberation our plant could only do some repair work. Now we can make new locomotives."

On our way home, Li Ching said: "Our uncle workers are working hard. We must learn from them."

I said: "I want to be a locomotive driver. When I grow up, I shall drive a locomotive to Peking, and there I hope to see Chairman Mao."

New Words

visit ['vɪzɪt] (名) 訪問

locomotive [ˌləʊkə'məʊtɪv]

(名) 機車, 火車頭

plant [plɑ:nt] (名) 工廠

warm [wɔ:m] (形) 暖和的

April ['eɪprəl] (名) 四月

to look at [lʊk ət] 看

with interest

[wɪð 'ɪntrɪst] 有興趣地

each [i:tʃ] (形) 每一個

body ['bɒdi] (名) 身體

wheel [hi:l] (名) 輪子

told [təʊld] (動) 告訴

(to tell 的過去式)

proudly ['praʊdli]

(副) 驕傲地

could [kʊd] (助動詞) 能夠

(can 的過去式)

only ['əʊnli] (副) 只有, 僅僅

repair work [ri'peə wɜ:k]

修配工作

on our way home

[ɒn əʊə wei haʊm]

在我們回家的路上

learn from [lə:n frəm]

向...學習

driver ['draɪvə] (名) 駕駛員

hope [haʊp] (動) 希望

Grammar

表語; 特殊疑問句

A. 表語

Peking is *our capital*.

We are *very happy*.

以上兩個例句中“our capital”和“very happy”都是表語。表語是用來說明主語的，表語一般是在聯系動詞的後面，它和聯系動詞一起構成謂語。

B. 特殊疑問句

問“誰”，“什麼”，“什麼地方”，“什麼時候”，“怎樣”等意思的問句稱為特殊疑問句，特殊疑問句都是以疑問詞開頭的。

1. 問“誰”，用“who”。例如：
Who has a red tie? 誰有紅領巾?
2. 問“什麼”，用“what”。例如：
What is your name? 你叫什麼名字?
3. 問“什麼地方”，用“where”。例如：
Where do you live? 你住在哪兒?
4. 問“什麼時候”，用“when”。例如：
When do you get up every day?
你每天什麼時候起身?
5. 問“怎樣”，用“how”。例如：
How old are you? 你幾歲了?

特殊疑問句不用“yes”或“no”回答，而需作具體的回答，如對上面的例句，我們應該這樣回答：

Wang Ming has a red tie. 王明有紅領巾。

My name is Li Ming. 我的名字叫李明。

I live in Nanking. 我住在南京。

I get up at six o'clock every day.

我每天六時起身。

I am ten years old. 我十歲。

Exercises

A. 語音練習

[θ]	[ð]	[j]
thank	then	year
earth	mother	use
thing	father	pupil
sixth	that	future

B. 課文練習

1. 回答下列問題：

- 1) What place did they visit?
- 2) Were there many locomotives in the plant?
- 3) What did the old worker tell them?
- 4) What did Li Ching say on their way home?
- 5) What do you want to be?

2. 將下列句子譯成英語：

- 1) 在四月一個和暖的早晨，我們去訪問人民公社。
- 2) 現在我們能製造許多火車頭。
- 3) 我們應該向工人叔叔學習。
- 4) 我想做個拖拉機手。

3. 完成下列各句：

- 1) When I grow up, I want to be _____.
- 2) Now we can make _____.
- 3) I shall defend _____.

4) We must learn from _____.

4. 熟讀課文。

C. 語法練習

1. 指出下列句子中的表語:

1) She is a teacher.

2) China is a beautiful country.

3) Everybody is strong and healthy.

4) We are very happy.

2. 將下列句子譯成英語:

1) 你住在哪里?

2) 你每天什麼時候起身?

3) 你父親在什麼地方工作?

4) 他叫什麼名字?

LESSON THREE

Text

Spring Comes to Our Motherland

Spring comes to our motherland,
Spring comes to all places.

Spring comes to our schools,
Pupils are growing vegetables.

Spring comes to our factories,
 Machines are roaring,
 Production targets are leaping.

Spring comes to our communes,
 Tractors are working,
 Peasants are sowing.

Spring comes to all places,
 Spring comes to our motherland.



New Words

roar [rɔ:] (动) 轰轰地响

(are roaring)

正在轰轰地响

target ['tɑ:ɡɪt] (名) 指标

leap [li:p] (动) 跳跃

(are leaping)

正在跃进

sow [sou] (动) 播种

(are sowing)

正在播种

Grammar

及物動詞和不及物動詞

A. 及物動詞

We love peace. 我們愛和平。

The workers make machines. 工人們製造機器。

上面句子中動詞“love”和“make”的后面需要跟上賓語，才能表達完整的意思，這種動詞叫做及物動詞。

B. 不及物動詞

The bell rings. 鈴響了。

He comes in. 他進來。

動詞“ring”和“come”本身意思就很完整，不需要有賓語，這種動詞稱為不及物動詞。

Exercises

A. 語音練習

[s]	[ʃ]	[z]	[h]
sow	shout	zoo [zu:]	home
sport	English	result	house
school	machine	refuse	holiday
books	liberation	rise	happiness

B. 課文練習

1. 回答下列問題：

- 1) What are pupils doing when spring comes?
- 2) What are workers doing when spring comes?
- 3) What are peasants doing when spring comes?
- 4) Are machines roaring when spring comes?
- 5) Are tractors working when spring comes?

2. 將下列句子譯成英語:

- 1) 我們正在把肥料運到人民公社去。
- 2) 他們正在打掃豬舍。
- 3) 同學們正在種花。
- 4) 孩子們正在唱歌和跳舞。

3. 背誦課文。

C. 語法練習

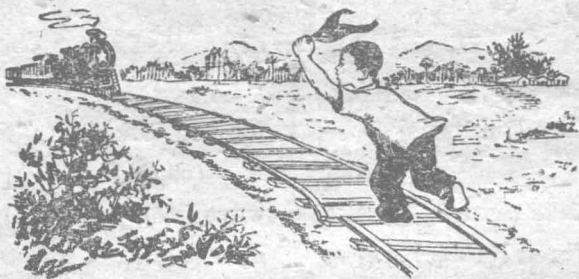
將下列句子譯成英語，並說明句中的動詞是及物動詞還是不及物動詞：

1. 我們愛紅領巾。
2. 我們必須努力學習。
3. 工人叔叔生產鋼和鐵。

LESSON FOUR

Text

A Brave Boy



This story took place in 1950.

Liu Lin was a little boy of ten. He lived in a small house near a railway track.

One day he walked along the track. He found a rail broken. He was worried.

Suddenly, he heard the whistle of a train.

“Oh, the train is coming. What shall I do?” the boy said to himself. The brave boy ran to the broken rail on the track and stood there. He took off his red tie and waved. The locomotive driver saw him and blew the whistle again and again. But the boy did not go away. He

still waved his red tie. [The driver stopped the train and got down. Then he saw the broken rail. He was deeply moved and said: "Thank you, my dear little friend. You saved us all. You are really Chairman Mao's good boy."

New Words

took place [tuk pleis]

发生

(to take place 的过去式)

brave [breiv] (形)勇敢的

railway ['reilwei] (名)铁路

track [træk] (名)铁轨

to walk along [wɔ:k ə'lɒŋ]

沿...走

found [faund] (动)发现

(to find 的过去式)

rail [reil] (名)轨条

broken ['brɔ:kən]

(形)断的

worried ['wʌrɪd] (形)担忧

oh [ou] (感叹词)哦!

ran [ræn] (动)跑

(to run 的过去式)

stood [stud] (动)站

(to stand 的过去式)

took off [tuk of] (动)解下

(to take off 的过去式)

wave [weiv] (动)挥, 搖

blew [blu:]

(动)(汽笛)叫, 响

(to blow 的过去式)

whistle ['hwisl] (名)汽笛

to go away ['gou ə'wei]

离开

still [stil] (副)仍, 还

stopped [stɒpt] (动)停止

(to stop 的过去式)

got down [gɒt daun]

(动)下車

moved [mu:vd] (形)感动

save. [seiv] (动)救

really ['riəli] (副)真正地

直接賓語和間接賓語

He gives *me* a book. 他給我一本書。

像“give”這類動詞，可以有两个賓語。这里“a book”是直接賓語，“me”是間接賓語。直接賓語一般指“物”，間接賓語一般指“人”。

間接賓語通常放在直接賓語的前面。

Exercises

A. 語音練習

[tʃ]

China

Chinese

chart

march

[dʒ]

village

bridge

vegetable

soldier

1. 回答下列問題：

1) Where did Liu Lin live?

2) Did he find a broken rail on the track?

3) How did he stop the train?

4) Did the driver stop the train?

5) What did the driver say to Liu Lin?