

初級中學課本

# 英語

第四冊

*English*

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## Lesson 1

### A Blanket

In February 1942, Comrade Liu Shao-chi and a group of comrades went to Shantung. I was one of the group. Comrade Liu Shao-chi was always **concerned** about the **soldiers**. Every time we stopped to **camp**, he would be the last to rest. He always **refused** to stay in the better houses and he would not go to bed **until** everyone was **fixed** up for the night.

One night, the **wind** was **blowing** very **hard**. Comrade Liu Shao-chi was staying in a little **shed**. Fearing that he would catch cold, I went over to see him. He was reading by the **feeble** light of a **candle**. It was very cold and he had his **overcoat** over his **knees**. He **rubbed** his hands and turned to look at the **bodyguard** sleeping by his side. Then he took the coat off his knees and put it **gently** over the **guard**.

I was greatly **moved**. I **hurried** away to my own place, got a **blanket** and took it to Comrade Liu Shao-chi.

When he saw me he put down his book and asked, "Why aren't you in bed?"

I said nothing, but went over and put my blanket on his knees. At first he refused to take it, but I **insisted** and he gave in.

That night I had a sound sleep. In the morning I found the blanket over me.

That was only one of the many ways in which Comrade Liu Shao-chi showed his concern for us.

### Exercises

#### I. Read the following:

'One ↗night, the 'wind was 'blowing 'very ↘hard.  
'Comrade 'Liu Shao-'chi was 'staying in a 'little ↘shed.  
'Fearing that he would 'catch ↗cold, I 'went 'over to ↘see  
him. He was 'reading by the 'feeble 'light of a ↘candle.  
It was 'very ↘cold and he had his ↘overcoat 'over his  
↘knees. He 'rubbed his ↗hands and 'turned to 'look at  
the ↗bodyguard 'sleeping by his ↘side. 'Then he 'took  
the 'coat off his ↗knees and 'put it 'gently 'over the  
↘guard.

#### II. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the story about?
2. When did it take place?
3. Where was Comrade Liu Shao-chi staying one night?

4. Why did the writer go over to see him?
5. What did Comrade Liu Shao-chi do for his bodyguard?
6. How did the writer feel when he saw that? What did he do then?
7. Did Comrade Liu Shao-chi take the blanket?
8. Where did the writer find it the next morning?

III. Fill in the blanks, using the correct tense:

1. I am sorry I didn't hear you. I \_\_\_\_ (look for) my notebook.
2. What \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ (do) when I \_\_\_\_ (come) in a few minutes ago? You \_\_\_\_ (write) something, weren't you?
3. When I \_\_\_\_ (be) on my way home yesterday, I \_\_\_\_ (see) a group of Young Pioneers. They \_\_\_\_ (sing) and \_\_\_\_ (march) through the street.
4. I \_\_\_\_ (pass) by your classroom yesterday afternoon. Some of your classmates \_\_\_\_ (read) one of Chairman Mao's poems.
5. It was winter. The wind \_\_\_\_ (blow) hard. When I \_\_\_\_ (get) there, they \_\_\_\_ (discuss) something by the table.
6. The news \_\_\_\_ (reach) her when she \_\_\_\_ (have) supper.

IV. Read and practise in pairs:

**On the Way to School**

A: Hello!

B: Hello! I'm glad to see you again.

A: So am I. Let's go together.

B: Fine. Where did you go in the winter holidays? I went to your home one day and didn't see you.

A: Oh, I'm sorry. I went back to my home town to see my grandmother.

B: How long did you stay there?

A: About two weeks.

B: You look strong and well. You must have had a good rest.

A: I certainly did. I did some farm work and read a few novels, too.

## Lesson 2

### The Boy Who Cried "Wolf!"

A boy was once taking care of some sheep not far from a **forest**. Near by was a village and he was told to call for help if there was any **danger**.

One day, thinking he would have some **fun**, he cried out with all his **might**, "The wolf is coming! The wolf is coming!"

The farmers came running with **guns**, **clubs** and **axes** to kill the wolf. But what did they find when they got there? The sheep were feeding **peace-**

**fully** and the boy was **laughing** to himself. The men got angry and went back to their work.

As he had so much fun this time, the boy cried out again the next day. "The wolf! The wolf!" The men came again, but not so many as before. They were even more angry when they saw no sign of the wolf, and went back to their work.

On the third day, the wolf did come. The boy cried in great **fright**, "Help! Help! The wolf! The wolf!" but not a single man came to help him.

The wolf **killed** a few sheep, and carried away the little lamb which the boy loved best.

### Exercises

- I. Answer the following questions; then retell the story in your own words:
  1. What was the boy doing near the forest?
  2. What did he do for fun?
  3. What did the farmers find when they got there?
  4. Were they angry or not?
  5. What did the boy do the next day?
  6. What happened on the third day?
  7. Why did no one come to help him?
  8. What happened to the sheep?



II. Translate the following sentences into Chinese:

1. The hands of a clock can *turn* round and round.
2. The child *turned* to me with a smile.
3. She has forgotten to *turn* off the light.
4. How fast the plants *grow* after the rain!
5. We *grow* turnips and beans in the school garden.
6. We want to *grow* up quickly to build socialism.

III. Answer the following questions:

1. Where were you in the winter holidays?
2. Did you do some farm work with the commune members?
3. Did you help your mother look after your brothers and sisters?
4. Did you read any stories?
5. When did you come back?
6. How long did you stay there?
7. Why didn't you stay there any longer?
8. When did school begin?

IV. A. Give the comparative and superlative forms of the following adjectives and adverbs:

few, nice, dark, wise, cold, dear

big, fat, happy, busy, dirty, early

quickly, beautiful, careful, useful

good, much, well, bad, far

- B. Fill in each blank, using the comparative or superlative form of the word in brackets:

1. This sentence is \_\_\_\_ (difficult) than that one.
2. She writes \_\_\_\_ (clearly) than her sister.
3. Do you run \_\_\_\_ (fast) than most of your classmates?
4. This story is \_\_\_\_ (interesting) than that one.
5. She does her work \_\_\_\_ (carefully) than Jean.
6. Spring is usually \_\_\_\_ (busy) season in a year.
7. It is one of \_\_\_\_ (wide) streets in our town.

## Lesson 3

### Little by Little

One **step** and then another,  
And the longest walk is ended;  
One **stitch** and then another,  
And the largest **rent** is **mended**;  
One brick upon another,  
And the highest wall is made;  
One **flake** upon another,  
And the deepest snow is **laid**.

Then do not look **disheartened**  
O'er the work you have to do,  
And say that such a **mighty task**

You never can get through:  
 But just **endeavor**, day by day,  
 Another **point** to gain,  
 And soon the **mountain** which you feared  
 Will **prove** to be a **plain**.

### Exercises

#### I. 1. Read the following and give the meaning of each:

[bæt]      [get]      [lʌk]      [gʌn]      [rɛst]  
 [krai]      [bɔ:d]      [ʃɒp]      [ʃi:p]      [bɔ:n]  
 [naʊ]      [teik]      [kould]      [niə]      [tʃɛə]  
 [dʒʌst]      [θiŋ]      [veri]      [hɔ:d]      [taim]

#### 2. Give the phonetic signs for the following words:

Example: cap → [kæp]

sad, yes, fun, wish, fine, hate, cock, dark, way, might,  
 sleep, rich, fear, camp, wing, north

#### II. Make sentences with the following:

- |                             |                 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. yesterday                | 2. last night   |
| 3. the day before yesterday | 4. in 1958      |
| 5. three months ago         | 6. when he came |

#### III. Fill in each blank with one of the following phrases in proper form:

to be glad to	to try to
to be afraid(that)	to be afraid to
to be afraid of	to be ready to

1. We \_\_\_\_ see our teachers and schoolmates again.
2. I \_\_\_\_ our teacher will not go with us.
3. We \_\_\_\_ help others.
4. The mouse \_\_\_\_ the cat.
5. When you are learning English, don't \_\_\_\_ talk.
6. \_\_\_\_ learn the sentences by heart.

IV. Read the story with the help of a dictionary:

### The Horse and the Cap

There was once a rich landlord who was extremely proud of the land and money he had. One day he was taking a walk in the fields. He passed by the son of a poor peasant who was trying to hold a wild horse.

"Why don't you take off your cap when I pass?" asked the landlord angrily.

"I'll be glad to do so," the boy replied, "if you will only hold my horse."

## Lesson 4

### The Cock and the Fox

One evening an old cock flew up into a tree to **spend** the night. Before he went to sleep he stretched his wings three times and crowed **loudly**. But just as he was going to put his head under his wing, he saw a fox standing under the tree

and looking up at him **hungrily**.

"I have some wonderful **news** to tell you," said the fox.

"Oh," said the cock, "what is it?"

"Your family and mine and all the other birds and **beasts** have **decided** to live together peacefully," said the **cunning** old fox. "They have stopped **fighting** and have promised to love each other like brothers. There will be no more war and they will live like one big happy family from now on. I want you to come down and celebrate it together with me."

"How fine!" said the cock. "I certainly am **delighted** at the news." But as he spoke he stretched his neck, **pretending** he was looking at something in the **distance**.



“What are you looking at?” asked the fox.

“I think I see a **couple** of **hunting** dogs coming this way. They must have heard the good news too, and....”

But the fox did not wait to hear any more. He **started** to run away.

“Wait,” cried the cock. “Why are you running away? The dogs are your friends now!”

“Yes,” answered the fox. “But perhaps they haven’t heard the news yet. **Besides**, I have some very **important** things to do that I had almost **forgotten** about.”

“I see,” said the cock, **smiling** to himself. And he put his head under his wing and went to sleep high up in the tree.

## Grammar

### The Present Perfect Tense (現在完成时)

have (has) + past participle

- |                                      |                                                               |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. He <b>has come</b> already.       | 1. He <b>came</b> <i>last Sunday</i> .                        |
| 2. I <b>have done</b> the work.      | 2. I <b>did</b> the work <i>yesterday</i> .                   |
| 3. The boy <b>has left</b> the room. | 3. The boy <b>left</b> the room<br><i>a few minutes ago</i> . |

The Present Perfect Tense 的肯定、否定、疑問三种形式(以 see 为例);

I have seen it.

I have not (haven't) seen it.

You have seen it.

You have not (haven't) seen it.

He (She) has seen it.

He (She) has not (hasn't) seen it.

We (You, They) have  
seen it.

We (You, They) have not (haven't)  
seen it.

Have you seen it?

Has he seen it?

**Read:** (1) A: Have you read the book?

B: Yes, I have (read it).

A: When did you read it?

B: I read it last year.

(2) A: Have you seen Li Ming?

B: Yes, I have (seen him).

A: When did you see him?

B: I saw him about an hour ago.

### Exercises

I. Answer the following questions:

1. Where did the cock spend the night?
2. What did the cock do before he went to sleep?
3. What animal did he see under the tree?
4. What news did the fox tell him?
5. What did the fox ask the cock to do, then?
6. Did the cock believe the news? And what did the cock do then?
7. What did the cock pretend to see?

8. Why did the fox hurry away?
9. What excuse did the fox give?
10. Why did the cock smile to himself?

II. Read the following sentences:

- |                        |                                |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. I have talked.      | I've [aiv] talked.             |
| You have listened.     | You've [ju:v] listened.        |
| He has worked.         | He's [hi:z] worked.            |
| She has played.        | She's [ʃi:z] played.           |
| B. It has not snowed.  | It hasn't ['hæznt] snowed.     |
| We have not finished.  | We haven't ['hævnt] finished.  |
| You have not done.     | You haven't ['hævnt] done.     |
| They have not learned. | They haven't ['hævnt] learned. |

C.

1. I have put on my clothes.
2. I have cleaned the room.
3. I have fetched some water.
4. I have washed my face.
5. I have brushed my teeth.
6. I have had my breakfast.
7. I have read the text.
8. I have done my homework.
9. I have played with my sister.
10. I have fed the chickens.

III. Learn the following by heart:

go	went	gone [gɒn]
do	did	done [dʌn]



be	was(were)	been
come	came	come
run	ran	run
see	saw	seen
get	got	got
make	made	made
shine	shone [ʃən]	shone
set	set	set
put	put	put
eat	ate [et]	eaten ['i:tn]
drink	drank	drunk
take	took	taken ['teikən]
give	gave	given ['givn]
write	wrote	written ['ritn]
read	read [red]	read [red]
rise	rose	risen ['rizn]
stand	stood [stud]	stood
sit	sat	sat
sing	sang	sung
ring	rang	rung
swim	swam	swum
say	said [sed]	said
hear	heard [he:d]	heard