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Lesson One

Text

Shaking Hands with Chairman Mao

In April this year, we seven pioneers went to the National People's Congress to present flowers to our leaders. How eagerly we wanted to see the people's deputies and particularly our beloved leader Chairman Mao.



When we entered the Assembly Hall, our hearts beat fast. Imagine our joy when we heard some one say, "Oh,

Chairman Mao is over there.” We ran up to the platform and present our flowers to him. He looked very healthy, just as in the picture. He shook our hands and asked, “How are you, children?” Then he told us that we should keep fit, study well and work hard. We had so much to tell him. But we were so excited that we didn't know what to say. We held his hands tightly and felt we were the happiest children on earth.

We shall never forget this day. It was the happiest day in our life. We shall do what he told us to do and ask our schoolmates to do the same so that we shall all be good children in the great era of Mao Tse-tung.

Words and Expressions

congress	[ˈkɒŋɡres]	<i>n.</i>	代表大会
present	[priˈzent]	<i>vt.</i>	献
eagerly	[ˈi:gəli]	<i>adv.</i>	迫切地
deputy	[ˈdepjuti]	<i>n.</i>	代表
particularly	[pəˈtɪkjələli]	<i>adv.</i>	特别
the Assembly Hall	[əˈsembli hɔ:l]	<i>n.</i>	大会堂
imagine	[iˈmædʒɪn]	<i>vt.</i>	想象
beat	[bi:t]	<i>vi.</i>	打, 此处作 “心跳”讲
platform	[ˈplætfɔ:m]	<i>n.</i>	(主席)台
tightly	[ˈtaɪtli]	<i>adv.</i>	紧紧地

on earth	[ɔn ə:θ]		在世界上
era	['iərə]	n.	时代

Notes to the Text

1. The National People's Congress: 全国人民代表大会
2. beat fast: 心跳动得很快, “fast” 这里是副词.
3. He looked very healthy just as in the picture=He looked very healthy just as he looked in the picture:
看上去非常健康就象画片上那样.
4. I was so excited that I didn't know what to tell him:
我激动得不知道告诉他什么是好. so……that……这样
……以致于(表示结果).
5. to ask my classmates to do the same: 这里不定式短语
to do the same 和它前面的名词构成动词的完整宾语,
称为复合宾语. 如果没有这句不定式短语, 这句话的意
思就不完整.

Phonetics

輔音連綴

英語單詞中常有兩個或更多的輔音連在一起, 中間沒有元音把它們分開, 這就是輔音連綴, 如: clean, black, plan, great, bread, spring 單詞中的:

[kl……], [bl……], [pl……], [gr……], [br……], [spr……]

我們在讀輔音連綴的時候要注意用一口氣把輔音讀出, 不要在輔音之間加上元音.

Grammar

賓語從句 (Object Clause) (I)

觀察下面的句子:

We shall do what he told us to do.

(我們將做他要我們做的事.)

這是一個主從複合句，主句是 We shall do (我們將做)，從句是 what he told us to do “他要我們做的事情”。這裡的從句是謂語動詞“do”的賓語，所以我們叫它賓語從句。又例如：

He also told us *that we should keep fit, study well and work hard.*

Please tell me *which book you like best.*

He asked us *who our English teacher was.*

從上面的例句，可以看出，引導賓語從句的有：

1. 連接代詞，如：what, who, which 等。
2. 連接副詞，如：where, why, when 等。
3. 連詞，如：that, if (whether) 等。

Exercises

A. Phonetic Exercise

正確朗讀下列單詞，注意其中輔音連綴的讀法：

class, clean, black, plan, play, glad, great, grow, bread, bring, spring

B. Exercises to the text

1. Answer the following questions;

- 1) Why did the seven young pioneers go to the National People's Congress?
- 2) Whom did they want to see?
- 3) What did Chairman Mao say to the young pioneers?
- 4) How did the young pioneers feel when Chairman Mao held their hands?
- 5) What would they tell their schoolmates when they went back to school?

2. Give the three forms of the following verbs:

shake	study
beat	forget
stand	hold

3. Fill the following blanks with words from the text:

- 1) The deputies _____ hands with each other.
- 2) How _____ we wanted to see Chairman Mao!
- 3) Chairman Mao _____ our hands in his own and said smilingly, "You are good children."
- 4) I was too _____ to say a word when I saw Chairman Mao.
- 5) We young pioneers will never _____ what Chairman Mao told us.

4. Translate the following sentences into English:

- 1) 听到毛主席要来了，我们高兴得不知说什么好。
- 2) 我们知道我们是毛泽东时代的好儿女。
- 3) 我记得我入队的那一天，这是我一生中最愉快的一天。

4) 老师站在讲台旁边，朗讀課文。

C. Grammar Exercises

1. Point out the object clauses in the following sentences and translate them into Chinese:

- 1) Chairman Mao told us that we should keep fit, study well and work hard.
- 2) Can you tell me whose picture it is?
- 3) Tell me who presented the flowers to Chairman Mao.

2. Fill in the blanks with *which*, *who*, *where*, *that* or *what*:

- 1) Do you know _____ Hsiao Wang is?
- 2) Please tell me _____ book you like best.
- 3) The girl said _____ she was the happiest child on earth.
- 4) I don't know _____ you want.
- 5) I want to know _____ the head of your school is.

3. Complete the following sentences with clauses:

- 1) Do you know _____ ?
- 2) He told me _____.
- 3) I just can't understand _____.
- 4) She asked me _____.
- 5) Our teacher said _____.

Lesson Two

Text

At the Library

(Two students meet before their classroom.)

Student A. You are going to the library, aren't you?

Student B. Yes, I am. Are you going there too?

Student A. No, I have no time but I would like to go.

I'm told that many new books have come.

Student B. If there are good novels, I would like to borrow one. What would you like to borrow, a novel or a play?

Student A. I would like to borrow a play. Would you do it for me?

Student B. Certainly, I must go now. See you later.

(Student B carries some books and goes to the library.

He gives the books to the library attendant and speaks to him.)

Student B. Here are the books I borrowed. I want to return them. They are not overdue, I suppose.

Library attendant. No, you are returning them just in time. Have you got the library card with you?

Student B. Sure. Here it is. I like to borrow "The Song of Youth". But I am afraid it is too long and I can't finish it within two weeks. What can I do?

Library attendant. Well, when the time is up, you may come and renew it. Then you may keep it for another two weeks.

Student B. In that case let me have the novel. Also I want to borrow a play "Liu Hu-lan" for my classmate.

Library attendant. Let me try to get it for you. Oh, I'm sorry some one has just borrowed it.

Student B. What a pity!

Library attendant. Never mind. If you'll tell me your room number, I shall send the book over to you in the afternoon. So you won't have to come here again.

Student B. Oh, thank you very much.

Words and Expressions

library	[ˈlaɪbrəri]	<i>n.</i>	图书馆
novel	[ˈnɒvl]	<i>n.</i>	小说
borrow	[ˈbɒrou]	<i>vt.</i>	借(入)
library attendant	[əˈtendənt]		图书馆管理员
overdue	[ˈouvəˈdju:]	<i>adj.</i>	过期的

in-time			及时
library card			借书証
sure	[ʃuə]	adj.	当然
within	[wi'dɪn]	prep.	在……之内
renew	[ri'nju:]	vt.	续借
keep	[ki:p]	vt.	保留
pity	['pɪti]	n.	遺憾
to send……over to			送去

Notes to the Text

1. I would like to go: 我很想去. would like 表示一种“愿望”.
2. I'm told: 听说
3. See you later: (口头語) 再会, 回头見.
4. Here are the books I borrowed: 这是我借的书. “books” 后面省略了关系代詞 which.
5. You can keep it for another two weeks: 你可再续借两个星期.
6. What a pity! 真遺憾. 这句是感叹句, 省略主語和謂語动詞. 原句是 What a pity it is!
7. I am sorry someone has borrowed it: “sorry” 后面可以跟一个从句.
8. never mind: 沒关系.
9. So you won't have to come here again: 这样你可不必再来了. “have to” 意思是“必須”.

Phonetics

不完全爆破

在輔音音素中我們把 (b), (p), (d), (t), (g), (k) 等叫做爆破音。這些爆破音連續出現的時候，前面一個爆破音在發音時失去爆破，這種爆破音稱為不完全爆破音。

1. 單詞中一個爆破音後面緊跟着另一個爆破音，前一個爆破音失去爆破。如：

act [æ(k)t] blackboard ['blæk(b)ɔ:d]

2. 單詞中一個爆破音後面緊跟着另一些音素象：(tʃ), (dʒ), (θ), (ð), (m), (n) 前面的爆破音失去爆破。如：

picture ['pi(k)tʃə] department [di'pa:(t)mənt]

3. 詞組及句子中前面一個單詞詞尾是爆破音，緊靠着的後一單詞詞頭也是爆破音或 [tʃ] [dʒ] [θ] [ð] [m] [n] 等音素，前面的一個爆破音失去爆破。如：

sit down ['si(t)'daun] that day ['ðæ(t)'dei]

good morning ['gu(d)'mɔ:nɪŋ]

that thing ['ðæ(t)'θɪŋ]

Grammar

賓語從句 (II)

觀察下面句子中的連接代詞、連接副詞和連接詞。

1. He said *that* he liked the book very much.

2. He asked me *when* we were going to have a meeting.

3. I asked him *who* their monitor was.

从例句 (2) 与 (3) 可以看出：連接代詞、連接副詞一方面是賓語从句的引導詞，另一方面又是賓語从句中的一個成分，如第二句中的 when 是時間狀語，第三句中的 who 是表語，但連接詞就沒有這種性質，它僅僅起連接主句與从句的作用，如例句 (1)。

連詞 that 常常可以省去。如第一句就可以寫成：He said he liked the book very much.

注意：由連接代詞、連接副詞引導的賓語从句的語序與特殊疑問句不同。因為賓語从句不是發問而是一種陳述，所以用陳述句語序。

試比較：

{ Why did he come so early? (特殊疑問句)

{ I don't know why he came so early.

{ Who is he? (特殊疑問句)

{ Please tell me who he is.

反意疑問句 (Disjunctive Question) 與選擇疑問句 (Alternative Question)

A. 本課中的 You are going to the library, aren't you? 是反意疑問句。反意疑問句是疑問句的一種，但具有與一般疑問句不同的地方。一般疑問句，如 Are you going to the library? 問話的人完全不了解對方是否去圖書館，只是向對方發問，而反意疑問句，如 You are going to the library, aren't you? 問話的人大致曉得對方是去圖書館，但不十分肯定，其問句部分只是加重陳述句中所表明的意思。

反意疑問句是由一個陳述句和一個簡化了的——一般疑問句構

成的，中间用逗号分开。如果問者心目中的想法是肯定的，則陈述部分应用肯定式，疑問部分应用否定式；如果問者心目中的想法是否定的，則陈述部分用否定式，疑問部分用肯定式。

反意疑問句的陈述部分与陈述句一样，用降調。至于疑問部分，如果預期将得到合乎問者本意的回答，就用降調；如果不能确定得到何种回答，就用升調。

B. 本課中 What do you want to borrow, a novel or a play? 是选择疑問句。当我们提出两种情况，要确定其中一种时，就用选择疑問句。这种疑問句是由連接詞 or 連接两个一般疑問句而构成的。

Does he live in Nanking or in Peking?

Have you a pencil or a fountain pen?

Are you in Group A or Group B?

选择疑問句不能用 Yes 或 No 回答，必須在两者之间肯定其一。选择疑問句的語調：連接問 or 以前的部分与一般疑問句一样，用升調，后面一部分用降調。

Exercises

A. Phonetic Exercise

朗讀下列單詞和句子，注意其中不完全爆破的現象：

1. doctor, bookcase, picture, department, blackboard, dictation
2. Good morning! Good bye!
Sit down. Don't go.
3. You must come. I don't know.

Have you read that book ?

You can't take that pen.

B. Exercises to the text

1. Answer the following questions:

1) Where is student B going ?

What is he going to do ?

2) What novel does student B want to borrow ?

3) Have you read the novel "The Song of Youth" ?

What is the story about ? Do you like it ?

4) How does the library attendant help the student to get the play ?

5) What should the students do, if they can't finish a book within two weeks ?

2. Give the three forms of the following verbs:

keep, tell, get, find, send

3. Complete the following sentences:

1) I want to _____.

2) I am sorry _____.

3) Let us _____.

4) If you tell me your room number _____.

5) If I can't finish the book in two weeks _____.

4. Make sentences with the following words and phrases:

1) would like

2) to have to

3) to get something for.....

5. Write a short paragraph of about 50 words beginning with:

Chairman Mao is our beloved leader.....

C. Grammar Exercises

1. Point out the object clauses in the following sentences:

1) We don't know who has borrowed the book "Long March with Chairman Mao".

2) He said that he liked the book very much.

3) I don't know if you have the novel "The Son of the Working Class."

4) Can you tell me what I should do for you?

5) He wants to know why you came so late.

2. Translate the following sentences into English:

1) 告訴我你叫什么名字。

2) 我不知道什麼時候我們要開會。

3) 少先队员们說他們喜欢看“少年報”。

4) 他想知道你們的圖書館在哪兒。

5) 我的朋友問誰是我們的英語老師。

3. Complete the following disjunctive or alternative questions:

1) Are you going to the library or _____ ?

2) Is this a novel about a labour hero or _____ ?

3) She is shaking hands with Chairman Mao, _____ ?

4) She did not know where Chairman Mao was, _____ ?

5) You have had your breakfast, _____ ?