

函授教材  
基础英语

第一册  
(试用本)

南京师范学院外语系函授组编

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# 毛主席语录

教育必须为无产阶级政治服务，必须同生产劳动相结合。

古为今用，洋为中用。

为什么语言要学，并且要用很大的气力去学呢？因为语言这东西，不是随便可以学好的，非下苦功不可。

- 一、为了适应教育事业迅猛发展的需要，多快好省地培养农村中学外语师资，我们遵照毛主席“教材要彻底改革”的指示，以阶级斗争为纲，深入批判邓小平的反革命修正主义路线，密切结合中学教改实际，在我省现用中学英语教材的基础上，编写英语函授教材，使它直接为中学英语教学服务。
- 二、本书是英语函授初级班学员使用的基础课教材。教学对象是没有经过英语专业训练的在职的中学英语教师。全书分三册，可供一年半使用。
- 三、一般说，第一册课文有两部分：第一部分是有关中学教材的内容或句型的改编；第二部分一般采取对话形式，复习、巩固第一部分，并结合实际，适当地给以加深扩大。
- 四、语音教材另发。
- 五、为了便于自学，课文注释部分尽可能详细些。有些语法或词汇等方面的问题，采用“附介”方式加以说明。
- 六、由于广大农村教师缺乏教学参考资料，我们在“Reading Materials”一栏中，尽量补充一些短小的歌谣或故事，以便学员学习或在教学中选用。
- 七、因为我们的水平有限，书中错误在所难免，希望同志们提出宝贵意见。

南京师范学院外语系函授组

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Text: I, II

Sentence Patterns:

This(That) is...

Is this(that)... ?

Yes, it is.

No, it is not(isn't).

What is this(that)?

It is...

Phonetics: 句子重音, 语调

Reading Materials: I, II, III

### Lesson Two ..... (12)

Text: I, II

Sentence Patterns:

These(Those) are...

Are these(those)... ?

Yes, they are.

No, they are not(aren't).

What are these(those)?

They are...

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Who are you?  
Who is he(she)?

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## LESSON ONE

### I

This is a map.

That is a flag.

This is not a map.

That is not a flag.

Is this a map?

Yes, it is.

Is that a map, too?

No, it isn't. It's a flag.

What is this?

It's a map.

What is that?

It's a flag.

### II

Is this a map?

Yes, it is.

Is it a map of the world?

No, it isn't. It's a map of China.

China is a great socialist country.

We love our country.



What is this?

It's a map of China.

Here is Peking.

Peking is our capital.

Chairman Mao lives and works there.

We love our great leader Chairman Mao.

## NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

|           |              |       |         |
|-----------|--------------|-------|---------|
| this      | [ðis]        | pron. | 这       |
| not       | [nɒt]        | ad.   | 不       |
| yes       | [jes]        | ad.   | 是的      |
| world     | [wɜ:ld]      | n.    | 世界      |
| China     | ['tʃaɪnə]    | n.    | 中国      |
| great     | [greɪt]      | a.    | 大的, 伟大的 |
| socialist | ['səʊʃəlɪst] | a.    | 社会主义的   |
| country   | ['kʌntri]    | n.    | 国家      |
| we        | [wi:, wi]    | pron. | 我们      |
| love      | [lʌv]        | v.    | 爱, 热爱   |
| here      | [hiə]        | ad.   | 这里, 在这里 |
| Peking    | ['pi: 'kɪŋ]  | n.    | 北京      |
| capital   | ['kæpɪtl]    | n.    | 首都      |
| work      | [wɜ:k]       | v.    | 工作      |
| there     | [ðeə]        | ad.   | 那里, 在那里 |
| our       | ['aʊə]       | pron. | 我们的     |
| leader    | ['li:də]     | n.    | 领袖, 领导人 |

## NOTES

### I

1. 英语句子开头第一个字母必须大写,句末要有相应的标点符号。注意英语句号与汉语句号的不同,英语句号为实心圆点“.”,汉语句号为空心圆圈“。”。

2. 第一组句子是陈述句。前两句是肯定形式,后两句是否定形式。这种句子一般用降调。教学中要注意两个问题:

①连读。 This is a, That is a,  
This is not a, That is not a

②句重音。根据一般语音规律, this, that, map, flag, not 五个词都要重读。但是,在实际运用中后面三个词更为突出。

3. This is a map.

按照句子的结构来说,只有一个主语(或并列主语)和一个谓语(或并列谓语和复合谓语等)的句子,叫简单句。

This is a map 是一个简单句。指示代词 this 在句中作主语。is 是连系动词 be 的第三人称现在时单数形式。is a map 是合成谓语(连系动词+表语),说明主语。

This is not a map. 中的 not 是副词,在句中修饰动词 is。

在这种否定句中注意英语和汉语语序的不同。试比较:

This is not a map.

这 不是 一幅地图。

4. “isn't”是“is not”的简略形式。“it's”是“it is”的

简略形式，常用在口语中。

It's a flag. 中的“it”用来代替前一句中的指示代词“that”。

5. a map, a flag 中的“a”是不定冠词，它用在以辅音开头的单数可数名词之前。在句中一般读弱式[ə]。它的基本用法是指人或事物的某一种类，以区别于其他种类。如：

This is a book. 这是一本书。（而不是笔记本）

6. Is this a map? 这是个一般疑问句。一般疑问句通常用升调，回答常用降调。连系动词be (am, is, are, …) 在句中一般不重读，但是当它在句子的开头或最后时，都有句重音。如：

'Is this a ↗ map? ↘ Yes, it ↘ is.

另一种读法是is不重读，而着重在 this。如：

Is 'this…?

这种读法也很普通。

7. 一般疑问句除句末必须有问号以外，还有语序上主语和谓语的颠倒。试比较：

This—is—a map. (陈述句)

Is—this—a map? (一般疑问句)

一般疑问句和汉语语序的比较：

Is this a map?

(是) (这个) (一幅) (地图)

这是 一幅 地图 吗?

8. Yes, it is. 是口语中常见的一种回答形式。我们可以作完整回答，也可以作简略回答。如：

Is this a map?

Yes, it is a map.

Yes, it is.

在简略回答中可说 “Yes, it is.” 不可说 “Yes, it's.”

9. 回答一般疑问句时,肯定答句用 “yes”, 否定答句用 “no” (不可以用 not)。如: Yes, it is. No, it isn't. 注意 Yes, No 后面用逗号。这两个词要重读, 一般用降调。

10. “too” 是副词, 作 “也” 解, 用于肯定句中, 一般放在句尾, 前面有逗号。如:

I am a teacher.

You are a teacher.

He is a teacher, too.

11. What is this? 是个特殊疑问句, 一般用降调。疑问词 what, where, when, who, whom 等放在句首, 要重读。

疑问代词 what 放在句首, 在句中作表语用。指示代词 this 作主语用, 动词 is 放在主语之前。

注: 在疑问词不作主语的问句里, 连系动词要放在主语之前。连系动词要随着主语的人称和数的变化而变化。如:

What is this?

Where are the books?

Who is she?

Who are they?

12. 回答 What is this (that)? 可以说 This (That) is..., 也可以说 It is…。后者更为常见。

# I

1. a map of the world      世界地图

a map of China          中国地图

of the world 和 of China 都是介词短语，意思是“世界的”，“中国的”，作定语用，分别修饰前面的名词 map。

2. China (中国) 是专有名词，第一个字母要大写。

再如：              Peking                  北京  
                         Chairman Mao      毛主席

3. a great socialist country

一个伟大的社会主义国家

形容词 great 和 socialist 在句中作定语修饰名词 country。

4. our country 中的“our”是形容词性物主代词，作定语，修饰 country。

5. We love our country.

这是个简单句。主语是 we，谓语是及物动词 love，宾语是名词 country。

6. Here is Peking.

这一句的主语是 Peking，谓语是 is here。

在 here 或 there 开头的句子中，动词又是“be”或“come”等，主谓语序一般应颠倒。如：

Here is a classroom.      这儿是个教室。

There comes Chang Hua. 张华来了。

但是，如果主语是代词，句中的主谓语序就不颠倒。如：

Here it is. 在这里（这是给你的）。

There he comes. 哟，他来了。

7. We love our great leader Chairman Mao.  
Chairman Mao 是 our great leader 的同位语。

### CLASSROOM ENGLISH

|                      |        |
|----------------------|--------|
| Is that the bell?    | 打铃了吗？  |
| There goes the bell. | 铃响了。   |
| The bell's gone.     | 铃响过了。  |
| Class begins.        | 上课了。   |
| Now let's begin.     | 现在开始吧。 |

|       |          |    |    |
|-------|----------|----|----|
|       | *        | *  | *  |
| bell  | [bel]    | n. | 铃  |
| go    | [gəʊ]    | v. | 发声 |
| begin | [bi'gin] | v. | 开始 |
| let   | [let]    | v. | 让  |

### PHONETICS

#### I. 句子重音 (The Sentence Stress)

在一个句子或短语中根据意思的需要，有些词要重读，有句子重音；有些词不重读，没有句子重音。一般说来，在连贯语言中，意思比较重要的词要重读。名词、形容词、动词（助动词和连系动词be，动词have一般不重读）、副词、数词、感叹词等通常有句子重音。介词、冠词、连接词及某些代词不重读。但这些词如需要特别强调时也可以重读。

句重音落在重读词的重读音节上。如：

'Long 'live 'Chairman 'Mao !

A 'long, 'long 'life to 'Chairman 'Mao !  
有重音符号 “ ' ” 的单词要重读。

## II. 语调 (Intonation)

英语中的基本语调有两种：降调和升调。

### 1. 降调(The Falling Tune):

句子中间或末尾语调下降的叫做降调,用“↘”来表示,放在下降的重读音节前。陈述句和特殊疑问句一般读降调。如:

This (That) is a ↘ book.

Yes, it ↘ is.

No, it ↘ isn't.

What's ↘ this (that)?

### 2. 升调(The Rising Tune):

句子中间或末尾语调上升的叫做升调,用“↗”表示,放在上升的重读音节前。一般疑问句通常读升调。如:

Is that a ↗ chair?

## EXERCISES

### I. Read the following:

1. [ə'trʌk] [ə'desk] [ə'kəʊt] [ə'hɛn]  
[ə'kʌp] [ə'gɪɑ:s] [ə'wɜ:d] [ə'træktə]  
[ə'tʃɛə] [ə'bʊk] [ə'pen] [ə'dɪkʃənəri]  
[e'bentʃ] [ə'dɔ:] [ə'flæg]

2. ['ɪz ðɪs ə 'tʃɛə ?]  
['jes, it 'ɪz.]  
['ɪz ðæt ə 'teɪbl ?]  
['nəʊ, it 'ɪznt. ɪts ə 'desk.]

I. Read the following words with the falling tune and rising tune:

|        |        |         |          |
|--------|--------|---------|----------|
| lesson | door   | teacher | pig      |
| shirt  | boat   | comrade | cock     |
| map    | pencil | bench   | sheep    |
| world  | window | desk    | ball-pen |

III. Read the following sentences with correct pronunciation and intonation:

1. Is this a ↗ desk? ↘ Yes, it ↘ is.
2. Is that a desk, ↗ too?  
↘ No, it ↘ isn't. It's a ↘ bench.
3. Is this a ↗ hen? ↘ Yes, it ↘ is.
4. Is that a hen, ↗ too?  
↘ No, it ↘ isn't. It's a ↘ cock.
5. Is this a ↗ sheep? ↘ Yes, it ↘ is.  
Is that a sheep, ↗ too?  
↘ No, it ↘ isn't. It's a ↘ pig.

IV. Pattern drills:

|             |            |               |          |
|-------------|------------|---------------|----------|
| This is     | a pen      | . That is     | a door   |
|             | a book     |               | a window |
|             | a desk     |               | a hoe    |
|             | a bench    |               | a pick   |
| This is not | a pencil   | . That is not | a bus    |
|             | a ball-pen |               | a car    |
|             | a coat     |               | a table  |
|             | a shirt    |               | a chair  |



Is this

a door  
a window  
a hoe  
a pick

?

Yes, it is.

No, it isn't.

Is that

a cock  
a hen  
a pig  
a sheep

?

Yes, it is.

No, it isn't.

What's this? It is

a sickle.

a spade.

## V. Reading materials,

### I

The sun is red.

The sun is bright.

The sun shines far and wide.

The sun is Chairman Mao.

The sun is the Communist Party.

### II

Our Party is a great party.

Our people is a great people.

Our army is a great army.